EECS

DOMAIN PROTOCOL

FOR

VREG – FLANDERS (BE)

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CHANGE HISTORY

Version	Description
3	This latest version of the Domain Protocol of VREG is adopted following the introduction of a newly designed Certificate Registration Database.
4	New legislation on GOs from 17/5/2019 incorporated. Updated to latest Domain Protocol Template.
5	Standard Periodic audit. Updated to the latest Domain Protocol template.

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A INTRODUCTION

This Domain Protocol describes how the EECS Standard has been implemented in **Flanders, Belgium** for a certain type of energy certificate and it indicates where that system deviates from that standard. The EECS framework including the Domain Protocol aims to ensure robustness and transparency for all parties involved.

A Domain Protocol promotes quality and clarity, as it:

- explains local rules;
- provides clear information to all stakeholders (consumers, market parties, other members, government, the EU Commission etc.);
- facilitates assessment of compliance and permissible deviation from the EECS Rules;
- facilitates audit; and
- translates local rules into a single format and language, supporting each of the above.

Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B GENERAL

B.1 Scope

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

A11.1.1	**C3.1.1**	**E6.2.1a**			**N2.1.1**	

B.1.1 This Domain Protocol sets out the procedures, rights, and obligations, which apply to the Domain of Belgium-Flanders and relate to the EECS Electricity Scheme as defined in the EECS Rules.

B.1.2 Production Device qualification for this Domain will be determined such that, the Production Device is effectively located in Belgium-Flanders.

- The borders of the Domain are determined as follows: the Flemish Region (Vlaams Gewest) encompasses the territory of the provinces of West-Vlaanderen, Oost-Vlaanderen, Antwerpen, Vlaams-Brabant and Limburg. The Domain of Flanders does not include the territory of the Brussels Capital Region (part of the Domain of Belgium-Brussels), nor the Belgian part of the North Sea (Domain of Belgium-Federal).

B.1.3 VREG is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following EECS Product(s):

- EECS GO

B.1.4 VREG is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following EECS Product Type(s):

- Source, see table under B.4.1.

B.1.5 VREG is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following Energy Carriers: electricity and the following energy sources: renewable energy sources including biomass. Hereinafter, we will use EECS GO RES-E for EECS Guarantees of Origin for electricity from renewable energy sources.

B.1.6 VREG is authorised to Issue the following types of energy certificates outside of the EECS Framework: (e.g.)

- national GOs for electricity from High-Efficiency Cogeneration;
- national GOs for heating and cooling from renewable energy sources
- national GOs for gases from renewable energy sources

The following parts of this Domain Protocol do not apply for these non-EECS certificates.

Currently these national GOs are not compatible with the EECS system, and hence cannot be traded over the AIB hub.

Concerning EECS Product Guarantees of Origin from High-Efficiency Cogeneration (EECS HEC GOs), this Domain Protocol elaborates on the treatment of EECS HEC GOs from other Domains that comply with the EECS Rules and the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive. It does not deal with the Flemish HEC GOs, as they are not considered EECS Certificates and are not traded over the AIB Hub.

The registry of the Flemish Production Registrar (PR) is technically not yet ready to fulfil the requirements of Subsidiary Document AIB-EECS-SD03: EECS Registration Databases – Release 7 (also known as HubCom), insofar it concerns the mandatory fields to be filled in on EECS HEC GOs such as

information on CO_2 and the calorific value of the fuel. Some, but not all, of this information that is not mentioned on the National HEC GO, is however available in the registry of the Production Registrar.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E6.2.1d	**E6.2.4**	**E6.3.1**	**E6.3.4**

B.2.1 This document refers to EECS Rules *8 version 1.7*. It is based on the Domain Protocol template release from *May 2023*.

B.2.2 The EECS Rules are subsidiary and supplementary to national legislation.

B.2.3 The EECS Rules and its subsidiary documents are implemented in Belgium, Flanders in the manner described in this Domain Protocol. Any deviations from the provisions of the EECS Rules that may have material effect are set out in section C.7 of this document.

B.2.4 The capitalised terms used in this Domain Protocol shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the EECS Rules except as stated in section C.7 of this document.

B.2.5 This Domain Protocol is made contractually binding between any EECS Participant and *VREG* by agreement in the form of the Standard Terms and Conditions.

B.2.6 In the event of a dispute, the approved English version of this Domain Protocol will take precedence over a local language version.

B.3 Roles and Responsibilities

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

A11.1.1	**C3.1.1**	**E4.2.2**	**E6.2.1c**	H

B.3.1 The Authorised Issuing Body for *EECS GOs for RES-E* in *Flanders* is *VREG*. Its role is to administer the EECS Registration Database and its interface with the EECS Transfer System.

B.3.2 The Competent Authority for *EECS GOs for RES-E* in *Flanders* is *the Government of Flanders*. Its role is defined by legislation to be responsible for the operation of for *EECS GOs for RES-E* in *Flanders*.

B.3.3 In Flanders, the role of Authorised Measurement Body partly overlaps with a specific role in the Flemish GO system organisation, namely the *Production Registrars.* The Production Registrars decide on applications by Production Devices, register them, collect all relevant measurement data and calculate the Nett Energy Output, eligible for the Issuance of GOs. The Production Registrars are:

- the Flemish Energy and Climate Agency (VEKA) for *EECS GOs for RES-E, excluding solar PV* and *national RES-H/C and national HEC GOs*;
- the Electricity Distribution or Transport System Operators (DSO/TSO) of the grid to which the Production Device is connected for *EECS GOs for RES-E from solar PV*. This is either Fluvius at

distribution level (below 36 kV) or Elia at transmission (70 kV and above) and local transport level (36 kV up to 70 kV). The DSO and TSO also provide injection and consumption measurement data for electricity (and gas in the case of Fluvius) to other Production Registrars where relevant;

- the high-pressure natural gas transmission network operator, Fluxys, for *national GOs for RES-G*.

They are the body/bodies established under national regulation to be responsible for the collection and validation of measured volumes of energy used in national financial settlement processes.
The Authorised Measurement Bodies for the net amount of electricity produced and for the net amount of electricity injected into the public grid are the Grid Operators, namely the Distribution System Operators and the Transmission System Operator (DSO/TSO), being the bodies established under national regulation to be responsible for the collection and validation of measured volumes of energy used in national financial settlement processes.
The Measurement Body is responsible for providing the metering values of electricity, thermal energy and gas relating to the output of the Production Device. The Flemish Energy and Climate Agency is responsible for calculating net electricity produced.
The full list of Grid Operators is kept up to date on the VREG website. Measurement of production data and electrical auxiliaries as well as of natural gas infeed is provided by the Grid Operators.

These measurements may need to be complemented with extra measurement data supplied by the Production Device operator (subject to inspections by the Production Registrar), of fuel consumption, auxiliaries consumption, mass, flow etc.

B.3.4 The Production Registrar determines the prerequisites for Production Device Inspections, in dialogue with the Issuing Body. For RES-E and HEC, the inspection requirements are described in the Details of the requirements of this inspection report can be found in the *Order of the Administrator-General of the Flemish Energy Agency of December 4th 2015, to determine inspection requirements of production devices of green electricity or cogeneration*, see https://assets.vlaanderen.be/image/upload/v1655967009/Besluit_AG_tot_vastlegging_van_de_vereisten_waaraan_de_keuring_voor_productie-installaties_moet_voldoen_tckhuh.pdf[1]..
For RES-E from other devices than solar PV, the Production Device Inspection is conducted by an Inspection Body with an accreditation by BELAC under the ISO/IEC 17020 standard "Conformity assessment – Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection". The inspection body should be of Independence Type A, namely the Third Party principle, according to chapter 5.2 and annex A of the International Standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012. Inspection bodies accredited according to ISO/IEC 17020:2004 who are in transition to ISO/IEC 17020:2012, also qualify.

[1] This order was altered on September 29th, 2021 to reflect the name change to *Flemish Energy and Climate Agency,* see https://emis.vito.be/nl/actuele-wetgeving/29-september-2021-besluit-van-de-administrateur-generaal-van-het-veka-tot.

B.3.5 Contact details for the principal roles and Issuing Body agents are given in Annex 1.

B.3.6 The EECS Registration Database operated by *VREG* can be accessed via the website *https://certificaatbeheer.vlaanderen.be/Vreg.handelsdatabank.web*.

The access to the EECS Registration Database for Production Devices is operated by the relevant Production Registrar.

As of 01/01/2020 fees are charged to Scheme Participants for performing the following transactions: imports, exports, purchase, and cancellation of RES-E GOs. In line with art. 7.1/1.5 of the Energy Decree, VREG will determine the tariff to be charged, which will not exceed 5 euro cents per EECS Certificate, nor will it exceed 5% of the average monetary value during the previous year of the EECS Certificate in question. No charges will be imposed for holding accounts.

B.3.7 The Production Registrar must verify whether the information given in the application is complete and provides sufficient data to correctly calculate the net amount of RES-E that applies for EECS GOs for RES-E.

B.3.8 The role of the Production Auditor is to audit all information in the Application for issuing of certificates to a certain Production Device.

The list with accredited inspection bodies can be found at: https://www.vlaanderen.be/bouwen-wonen-en-energie/groene-energie/certificatensteun-voor-groene-energie-en-wkk/keuring (under "Geaccrediteerde keuringsinstanties")

For Production Devices generating **electricity from solar energy** VREG only accepts production audits set up by inspection bodies as defined in Article 275 of the AREI. A list with licensed production auditors is published at the website of the Federal Department of Economics: https://economie.fgov.be/sites/default/files/Files/Energy/Installations-electriques-liste-d-organismes-agrees-pour-le-controle-Elektrische-installaties-%20lijst-van-erkende-organismen-voor-het-uitvoeren-van-controles.pdf

B.3.9 No Non-Governmental Certificates nor Independent Criteria Schemes are operated under EECS in the Domain of VREG.

B.3.10 No other Issuing Bodies are active in this Domain.

The federal government is responsible for the certification and registration of transport fuels. VEKA is responsible for greenhouse gas emissions accounting and ETS.

B.3.11 VREG is Production Coordinator under *Article 6.2/3.8 of the Energy Order of the Government of Flanders of November 19th, 2010*. This implies the coordination of the Production Registrars for various energy carriers, safeguarding quality and similarity of the net energy calculations.

B.4 Summary: Issuance scope

B.4.1 In summary, *VREG* has been authorised to Issue the following types of energy certificates:

Issuing Body issues certificates for Electricity		Electricity – Product Type	
	Energy Source	**Source**	**Technology (= High-Efficiency Cogeneration)**
EECS GO	Hydro	X	
	Solar	X	
	Wind	X	
	Biomass	X	
	Geothermal	X	
	Landfill & sewage treatment plant gas	X	
	Tidal/wave/other ocean energy		
	Ambient energy		
	Fossil		
	Nuclear		
National GO (non-EECS*)	Fossil		X
EECS Support Certificate	*NA*		
EECS Target Certificate	*NA*		
EECS NGC (name)	*NA*		

National certificate other than GO (non-EECS*)	*NA*		

(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

(**) Under 'Type of Gas' the column titles shall mention all applicable categories mentioned in Fact Sheet 22 Type of Gas.

Issuing Body issues certificates for:		**Thermal energy (heating/cooling)**		
National GO (non-EECS*)	Solar	X		
	Biomass	X		
	Geothermal	X		
	Ambient energy	X		

EECS Target Certificate	*NA*			
National certificate other than GO (non-EECS*)	*NA*			

(*) Non-EECS certificates may not be transferred over the AIB hub.

C OVERVIEW OF NATIONAL LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

C.1 Energy Market context for *electricity* and *gas*

The markets for electricity and gas in Belgium have been liberalised since July 1, 2007, in accordance with the European Directives 96/92/EG and 2003/54/EG for electricity and European Directive 2003/55/EG for gas. These directives have been transposed in the respective laws of April 29, 1999 regarding the organisation of the electricity market and of April 12, 1965 regarding the transport of gaseous and other products through pipes.

The purpose of the liberalisation is to open up competition between producers, importers and suppliers of energy and to give the end consumers freedom to choose a gas or electricity supplier.

Belgium is a federal state. The organisation of the energy market is divided between the federal state and the regions of Wallonia, Brussels Capital Region and Flanders. The division of competences is organised by the special law of August 8, 1980. The federal state is competent for those matters that are technically and economically indivisible, and hence need to be treated equally on a national level: security of supply, prospective studies of the energy system, nuclear fuel cycles, large infrastructure for production, storage and transport of energy and tariffs. The regions are competent for policy elements within their territory: distribution of electricity and gas, and transport of electricity for which the nominal voltage is not more than 70 kV, distribution of heat through district heating, new energy sources – except those linked to nuclear energy – and rational energy use. As of 2014, the regions are also responsible for the distribution tariffs for electricity and gas.

Competences regarding the Belgian energy system are thus compartmentalised between the federal state and the regions. This fragmentation also entails multiple control organisms who supervise the operation of the market. There is one federal regulator, CREG. In Flanders, VREG is responsible for the supervision of the market and enforcement of the regulatory framework.

The network operators are appointed by the regulators and are regulated monopolists. Elia and Fluxys are the respective electricity and gas transmission system operators, operating on the federal level. There are 10 distribution network operators for electricity and gas in the Flemish Region. These distribution network operators delegate the network exploitation and public service obligations to one operating company, Fluvius.

In 2021, 30.16 TWh of electricity was supplied through the Flemish distribution network. An additional 6.65 TWh was supplied to Flemish consumers directly from the transmission network. At the end of 2021 there were 37 electricity suppliers with a supply license, of which 3 were not supplying any access points and 4 supplied electricity to less than 50 access points.

70.3 TWh of gas was supplied via the distribution network. An additional 60.3 TWh were supplied through the gas transmission network. For gas, there were 33 suppliers with a license, of which 4 did not supply any gas and 3 supplied gas to less than 50 access points. No contracts for green gas currently exist. The limited amount of biomethane produced and injected within the Flemish Region is consumed by larger customers, with GOs as a proof that double counting is avoided.

Supplier switching rates for electricity and gas were respectively 27 and 31% in 2021. The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for 2020 shows that the electricity and gas supply markets can only partly be considered competitive. Nonetheless, numbers from the 2020 Market Monitoring Report by ACER suggest that the Flemish market is among the more competitive markets in Europe.

In 2021, 58.3% of Flemish consumers had a contract for green electricity, which represented roughly 45.5% of the total volume of electricity supplied via the distribution network. This does not take into account the cancellations of GOs for own consumption by large companies. Regarding electricity supply via both transmission and distribution networks, 35.5% was covered by GOs for RES-E.

For annual reports on the status of the electricity and gas markets in Flanders, the reader is referred to the website of VREG: https://www.vreg.be/nl/energiemarkt-vlaanderen-en-belgie.

C.2 The EECS Framework

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

D3.1.2	**E6.2.1b**	**E6.2.1d**	N8	O.10

C.2.1 For this Domain, the relevant local enabling legislation is as follows:

- The Energy Decree (*Energiedecreet*) of May 8th, 2009 and
- The Energy Order (*Energiebesluit*) of the Government of Flanders, of November 19th, 2010. They set out the terms of the GO system in Flanders, implementing Article 19 of EU Directive 2018/2001 (*RED2*).

  This legislation is available in Dutch on https://www.vreg.be/nl/wetgeving-energie. The last update with relevance to GOs entered into force on June 7th, 2021. An unofficial English translation of the articles with relevance to GOs is available, see https://www.vreg.be/sites/default/files/uploads/translated_energy_decree_and_energy_order.pdf. General information on the Flemish GO system in English is available on https://www.vreg.be/en/disclosure-guarantees-origin.

C.2.2 *VREG* has been properly appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for *EECS GOs for RES-E, HEC* under *Article 7.1/1.1 of the Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009*. In addition, VREG is appointed as Production Coordinator under *Article 6.2/3.8 of the Energy Order of the Government of Flanders of November 19th, 2010*. This implies the coordination of the Production Registrars for various energy carriers, safeguarding quality and similarity of the net energy calculations.

C.3 National Energy Source Disclosure

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E3.3.14			

C.3.1 For this Domain, the authorised body for supervision of Disclosure of the origin of energy to consumers is *VREG*. This body is responsible for supervision of disclosure of the origin of the following Energy Carriers: *electricity*. Nonetheless, supplying energy in the Flemish Region as "energy from renewable sources" is allowed only if the supplier can prove it by means of cancelled GOs.

C.3.2 *There are no separate disclosure rules for separate parts of the domain.*

C.3.3 The legislation and regulation for disclosure are available on *https://codex.vlaanderen.be/Portals/Codex/documenten/1019755.html#H1051193* (Energy Order of the Government of Flanders of November 19th, 2010, Title VI, Chapter III).

The methodology and process for disclosure are as follows:

On the electricity bill of electricity consumers and on promotional materials, electricity suppliers have to disclose the energy sources present in the fuel mix of the past year.

Within the disclosure statement the following energy sources are distinguished:

- Renewable,
- Fossil,
- Nuclear,
- Waste heating and cooling and
- Other.

The renewable sources include wind, solar, geothermal, wave, tidal and hydro power, biomass, landfill gas, sewage gas and other biogas. This distinction is not mandatory in the disclosure statement but is made by VREG in the individual online Green check (*GroenCheck*) and in the online Origin Comparator per electricity supply product.

High- Efficiency cogeneration is no longer considered to be an energy source, but energy suppliers are still allowed to mention supply from HEC on the bill, under the related energy source, on condition that a corresponding number of GOs is cancelled.

The GO is the only tracking instrument allowed for the purpose of disclosing the origin of energy to consumers.

Disclosure is needed both for the product as well as for the company mix and is carried out annually for the previous calendar year.

The results of the process are publicly available on:

- The **Origin Comparator:** The results of the fuel mix reporting of the electricity suppliers, after check by VREG, is at the disposal for consumers in an easily accessible web tool they can use while considering a choice of an electricity supplier, see https://www.vreg.be/nl/herkomst-stroom;
- The **Green check:** in an interactive web-tool, individual consumers can check whether their own consumption was proven to be sourced from RES-E by GOs, using their individual EAN identifier, see https://www.vreg.be/nl/controleren-hoe-groen-uw-stroom-groencheck;
- The **Origin of energy dashboard:** a more user-friendly implementation of the Origin Comparator. See https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_Brandstofmix.html.

C.3.4 The methodology of the residual mix calculation is as follows: the Order of the Government of Flanders of 8/5/2019, changing the Energy Order of 19/11/2010 states that the VREG determines the residual mix. VREG uses the residual mix calculation that is provided on an annual basis by AIB.

More information in English is available on the website of AIB: https://www.aib-net.org/facts/european-residual-mix.

As Flanders is usually a net GO-importing domain, in years where there is more GO import than physical electricity import, there is more local fossil and nuclear production than is disclosed to Flemish consumers. The surplus of fossil and nuclear production is 'exported' by reporting this surplus quantity to AIB, who incorporates this quantity in the European Attribute Mix. AIB publishes the European Residual Mixes and the European Attribute Mix, to be used for disclosure in net GO-exporting countries. In years where there is more physical electricity import than GO import (this was the case in an exceptional year where many nuclear reactors were out), no surplus is exported to the residual mix.

The residual mix is used for the part of electricity not covered by GO cancellation. **Note that the VREG discards the renewable share of the Residual Mix for the purpose of its Fuel Mix calculations.** The reason for this is that the Energy Decree forbids energy to be disclosed as renewable energy if no GOs are cancelled to prove that claim. This prohibition also applies to energy with an unknown origin.

C.3.5 Cancellations for usage in another Domain (i.e., Ex Domain Cancellations) *are allowed under the following restrictions:* only in case it is impossible to transfer GOs electronically for technical reasons, and in case of urgency towards a legal deadline, and on the condition that the importing Issuing Body agrees with the Ex-Domain Cancellation. Any such Cancellations are notified by the Issuing Body attempting to transfer and cancel, to the Issuing Body of the accepting Domain, and to the AIB Secretariat.

C.3.6 The results of the supervision on disclosure are available on the website of VREG, as mentioned in Article C.3.3.

C.4 National Public Support Schemes

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly			

C.4.1 Electricity suppliers have a certificate quota, one for RES-E and one for HEC. Every year they must cancel a pre-determined number of support certificates from RES-E and from High-Efficiency Cogeneration. This quota is a percentage of their supplied volume, as regulated by the Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009. If suppliers do not meet the quota, they must pay a fine per missing certificate.

Owners of Production Devices based on RES-E or HEC can apply for support certificates from VREG, through the Production Registrar. They may trade these certificates on the 'market', i.e. sell them to electricity suppliers and traders. The role of Production Registrar for support certificates is allocated to the same party as for GOs for RES-E and HEC.

If the market price should become too low (due to oversupply or low demand), there is a 'minimal price support'. In this case the DSO is obliged to purchase these certificates at a fixed minimum price.

More information and statistics are available on the website of VREG:

- https://www.vreg.be/nl/steuncertificaten-en-garanties-van-oorsprong,
- https://www.vreg.be/nl/energiemarkt-cijfers, see several statistics under "Steuncertificaten" and "Garanties van Oorsprong", and
- https://www.vreg.be/en/disclosure-guarantees-origin.

C.5 EECS Product Rules

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E6.2.1f	**E6.2.1g**		

C.5.1 The EECS Product Rules as applied in *Flanders* are set out within sections Registration and Certificate Systems Administration of this document. Local deviations are listed in section C.7.

C.5.2 The Purpose of all EECS Certificates issued under this Domain Protocol shall be Disclosure.

C.6 Non-EECS certificates in the Domain

C.6.1 National HEC GOs are issued for the amount of primary fuel saving achieved by a high-efficiency cogeneration Production Device. VEKA is the Production Registrar who handles applications by PDs, registers them, and calculates the amount of energy saving for which GOs can be issued. VREG issues the GOs on the account of the PD Owner via the Registry.

C.6.2 National heating and cooling GOs are issued for heating and cooling that has been generated from RES and injected into a thermal network with multiple customers. VEKA is the Production Registrar and VREG issues the required number of GOs on the Registry.

C.6.3 National gas GOs are issued for the net amount of gas injected into a gas grid with multiple customers, or transported through another system that supplies multiple customers. Fluxys is the Production Registrar who handles applications by PDs, registers them, and calculates the amount of energy injected. VREG issues the required number of GOs on the account of the PD owner via the Registry.

C.7 ILocal Deviations from the EECS Rules

C.7.1 Deviation of the issuing time of GOs in C3.4.1 of the EECS Rules: see Section E1.1 below. GOs should be issued at the latest 2 months after the end of the production period.

C.7.2 In practice, an exception is made for Production for which EECS Certificates have only been issued after 6 months of the actual production period. Such EECS Certificates shall be tradeable 6 months after Issuance. After 6 months, counting from the date of Issuance, these EECS Certificates shall expire.

C.7.3 In Flanders there is no re-registration of Production Devices with a production capacity below 1 MW after 5 years. PDs with a lower production capacity stay registered unless there is no longer a valid reason for them to stay registered.

D REGISTRATION

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

G2.2.1			

D.1.1 Applications

Any legal person who is not a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies or such member's affiliate or agent can be an EECS Scheme Participant.

The first time when logging on to the EECS Registration Database (in what follows, the EECS Registration Database will be referred to as the Certificate Registry), every Account Holder has to register (see Annex 2) and agree with the Standard Terms and Conditions.

The Production Registrar decides at the latest two months after receiving a complete application if the Production Device fulfils all requirements for being issued GOs. The applicant is informed in writing within ten business days after the Production Registrars decision.

If the Production Registrar deems the application incomplete, he will inform the applicant within two months after receiving the application, or after receiving additional information as requested. He informs the applicant of the reasons for which the application was deemed incomplete, and of the term within which the applicant shall provide the additional information. If this term is not respected, the application will expire.

D.1.2 Access to the Certificate Registry

The access to the Certificate Registry varies according to type of Account Holder:

1. Producers receive an account from the Production Registrar after approval of their certificate application.
    a. Owners of non-solar-based RES-E or RES-G Production Devices, or their mandated actor, identify themselves with their e-ID on the online registration page. Where applicable, they also upload proof of their mandate to act for the company they represent and wait for approval by the Production Registrar. After that approval, they need to agree with the Standard Terms and Conditions (STCs) of both the Production Registrar and VREG, before they can log into the Production Registry and in the Certificate Registry using their e-ID. The process is the same as explained in Annex 2.
    b. Owners of solar-based RES-E Production Devices, or their mandated actor, receive access to their account in the Production Registration Database of the Grid Operator, through a password sent to them by the Production Registrar being the Grid Operator. When accessing the Grid Operator's Registry for the first time, agreement with the Grid Operator's Standard Terms and Conditions is mandatory. From this account in the Grid Operator's registry, owners of solar electricity Production Devices can access the data of

their production device and measurement data, but they cannot view, trade or cancel any EECS Certificates. For the latter, they need to access the EECS Certificate Registry, as pointed out in §2 below. When accessing the EECS Certificate Registry for the first time, agreement with the VREG's STCs (incorporating the text of the AIB model) is mandatory as well. Therefore, no EECS Certificates can be viewed, cancelled nor traded without compliance with the STCs. All registries are mutually connected.

c. When a certificate application is approved by the Production Registrar, the latter creates this 'virtual production device' on an Account for the applicant in the Production Registration Database.
If the Producer is also the Certificate Beneficiary, this Account involves the automatic opening of an Account of this applicant in the VREG Certificate Registry, where certificates can be transferred and cancelled, through the same log-in.
If the Producer has appointed another party as Certificate Beneficiary, the certificates will be created on the account of the Certificate Beneficiary in the VREG Certificate Registry.

2. **Certificate traders**, **licenced electricity suppliers** who are active in Flanders and **Grid Operators** receive an account in the Certificate Registry. On the online registration page, they identify themselves with e-ID (or similar certification in case of a foreign company), upload the proof of their mandate to act for the company they represent, and wait for (manual) approval by VREG. After that approval, they need to agree with the Standard Terms and Conditions of VREG, before they can log into the Certificate Registry using their e-ID. Subsequently they can allocate access rights to other agents of the same Account Holder. Every individual person who receives such access rights to this Account, then can log-in using their e-ID or equivalent.

   Every person who is approved to access an Account in the Certificate Registry, needs to use their e-ID or equivalent every time they log into the application.

D.1.3 An applicant is required to fill the "Know your customer" (KYC) Questionnaire, which is based on the template by AIB.

D.1.4 The national tax fraud inspection authority (BBI) is informed of every company that applies for an account in the Certificate Registry. Also a list of all certificate transfers is sent to them periodically.

D.1.5 The Registry is designed such as to enable Market Participants to access all details of their certificates, such as (but not limited to) date of issuance, expiration date, type of technology, country of origin, unique identifier code, etc.

D.1.6 Tariff of the services can be consulted in the Facts section of the AIB website.

D.1.7 Maintenance of standing data

The Account Holder is responsible for notifying VREG, respectively the Production Registrar of any changes to information registered on the Account Holder in the registry, and to any documents submitted to VREG when applying for the Account.

D.1.8 Error handling

The Account Holder is responsible for the correctness of the data of their company that is provided to VREG/the Production Registrar. When an error in the Account Holder's data is detected, VREG will correct the data. In case the Account Holder is a producer, this goes through the Production Registrar. In case of fraud and market disturbing errors, VREG can impose a fine according to Art. 13.2.1, 13.3 and 13.4 of the Energy Law of May 8th, 2009.

D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly			

D.2.1 The Account Holder must notify VREG of an intent to close their account in writing at least one week before the date of closure of the account.

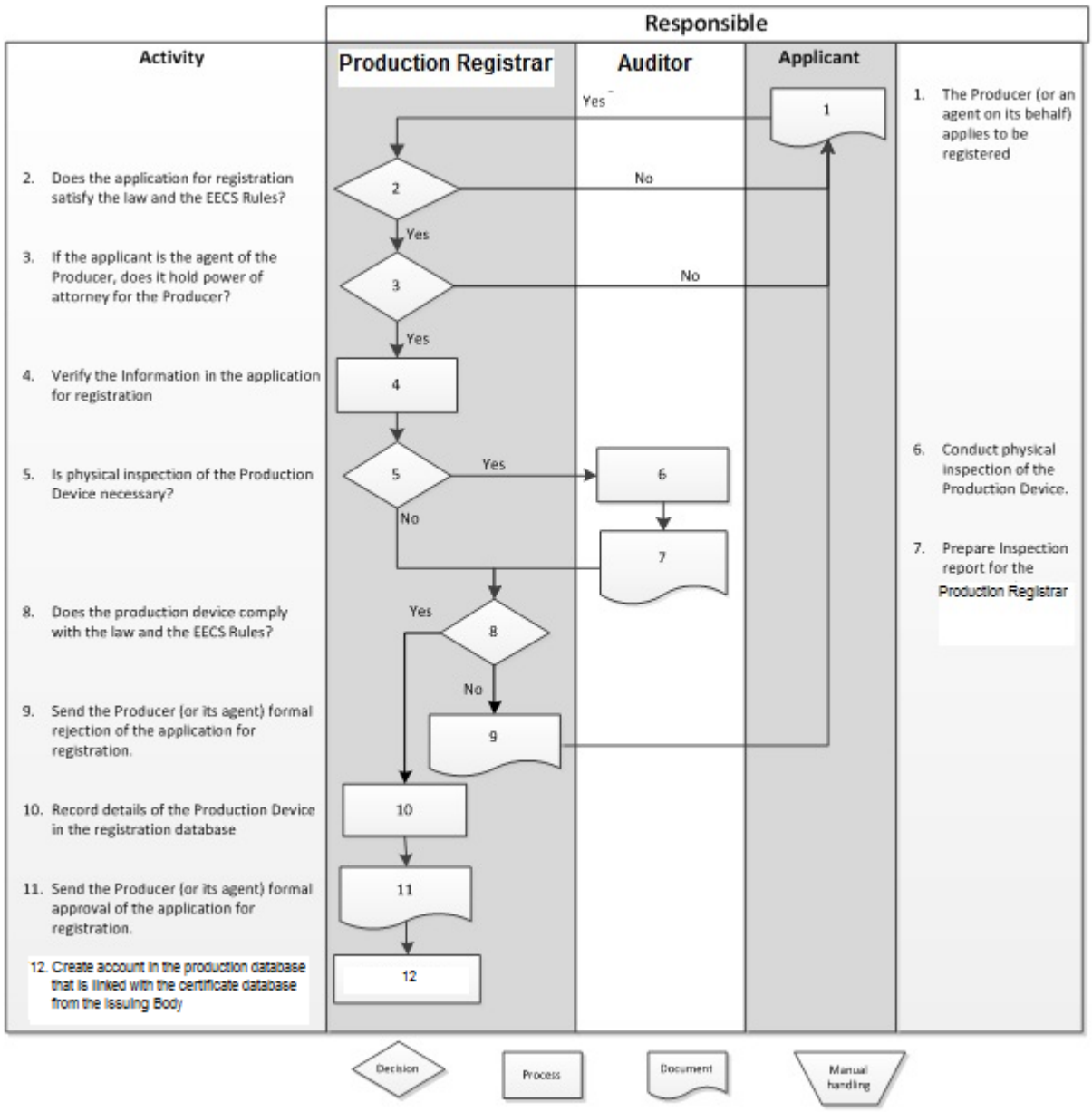
D.2.2 If the account is free of certificates and no certificates are being transferred to the account, VREG will amend the Registration Database to seal the account as of the effective date on the request.

D.2.3 As fees are invoiced on a six-month basis, based on actual transactions: if an account has been closed before the end of the billing period, any outstanding fees will be invoiced at the start of the next billing cycle.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C2.1.1	**C2.1.2**	**C2.2.4**	**D4.1.2**	**E3.3.10**	**E3.3.11**	**N6.2**	O6.2



D.3.1 Application for registration

Only the owner of a Production Device (PD), or a Registrant duly authorized by the owner, may register a PD, which is located in Flanders, in the Production Registration Database. Every PD can only be registered once and this registration is carried out by the Production Registrar.

When applying for certificates under the EECS scheme set out in this Domain Protocol, the application aims at pursuing Guarantees of Origin for electricity from renewable energy sources (RES-E GOs). The application for RES-E GOs can be included in the application for support certificates, given the overlap in the application procedures of both types of certificates.

The Registrant of the PD must provide evidence to the Production Registrar that it has the appropriate authority to register the PD and that it can comply with the requirements of the EECS Scheme and this Domain Protocol in respect of the imposition of duties on the owner and/or operator of the PD.

An applicant registering a PD in the EECS Electricity Scheme must provide the following information:

- Applicant's name, address and additional contact information, including the name of the individual responsible for the application, telephone number, fax number and email address;
- The names of duly authorized persons who act in lieu of the Registrant;
- The appointment of the Certificate Beneficiary of the PD;
- The Transferables Account into which Scheme Certificates in respect of the PD are to be issued;
- The location of that PD, its name and address;
- Details of the Export Meter(s) of the PD;
- Details of any generating auxiliaries associated with the PD;
- Where there are generating auxiliaries associated with the PD, details of Import Meter(s), which determine the totality of electricity, gas or heating/cooling consumption of the PD;
- All sources of energy that may be converted into energy outputs by the PD;
- The nature of the PD, in terms of technology (with reference to Fact Sheet 5 pertaining to the EECS Rules);
- The Nominal Capacity of the PD;
- Where at the time of such application it has been commissioned, the date on which the PD was commissioned;
- The identity of the Authorized Body or, where appropriate, Approved Measurement Body responsible for collecting and determining the measured values of the energy outputs of that PD and providing such measured values to the Production Registrar;
- A single line diagram of that PD, including detailing the location of:
    i. The meter measuring the electricity production of the PD;
    ii. The Export Meter(s) for the PD;
    iii. Any transformer substations at the site of the PD for electricity;
    iv. Any generating auxiliaries for the PD; and
    v. Any Import Meter(s) for the PD.
- (For HEC PDs) an energy flow diagram of that PD, including detailing the location of:

i. For HEC devices with an electrical capacity exceeding 200 kW: the position of the heat consumption meter, location of useful heat consumption, position of the emergency cooler; the position of the fuel input meter.

ii. For HEC devices with an electrical capacity below or equal to 200 kW: the position of the heat consumption and the emergency cooler, technical documentation of the PD including the nominal electrical and thermal efficiency. For these small HEC devices, it is allowed to derive the estimated heat output and fuel input from the measured electricity production, using the electrical and thermal efficiency as given on the PD constructor's documentation.

The registration form containing all the items listed above can be found following the link in Annex 2 to this Domain Protocol.

D.3.2 The Registrant must warrant that the information provided to the Production Registrar in connection with its application is complete and accurate and that the PD meets the qualification criteria for GOs described in the Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009. These are further elaborated upon in Title VI, Chapter II/3 of the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010.

The Registrant must also provide details of any support payments (other than payments arising from the sale of Certificates) which have been received by, or are due to accrue to, any person in relation to the PD under any of the Public Support schemes.

D.3.3 The Production Registrar will decide within 2 months after receipt of the complete application file whether or not the production installation concerned meets the conditions for granting of certificates.

D.3.4 The Registrant must have the information in the registration form verified by a Production Auditor as part of the approval process.

D.3.5 An application for the registration of a PD for the purposes of receiving GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme will be rejected if:

(1) In relation to that application, the applicant has failed to comply with any requirements of this Domain Protocol or the Standard Terms and Conditions;

(2) The Qualification Criteria set out in the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010 are not satisfied in respect to that PD;

(3) There are one or more generating auxiliaries for that PD not fitted with Import Meters and lacking other satisfying registration method; or

(4) The Production Registrar is prevented from satisfactorily verifying the application by the applicant or the owner or operator of the relevant PD.

D.3.6 On successful completion of the registration process, the Production Registrar will assign a unique identifier to each registered PD.

D.3.7 The Registrant consents to the publication by the Production Registrar or its Central Monitoring Office (CMO) of data provided in the course of its application for registration in relation to each of its PDs registered in the database on its web page with the exception of:

(1) Detailed descriptions of the plant and equipment;

(2) Graphical representations of the PD, including diagrams and photographs; and

(3) Details of the person(s) responsible for the application.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly			

D.4.1 The Registrant must notify the Production Registrar of an intent to deregister their PD at least one week before the deregistration. The Production Registrar then updates their decision regarding the issuing of certificates to this PD and the PD information in the Production Registry.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C2.2.1	**C2.2.2**	**C2.2.3**	**C2.2.5**	**D5.1.2**

D.5.1 The registration of a Production Device expires after five years. The Registrant must re-apply for registration for the PD before expiry.

In Flanders, an exception is made for PDs under 1 MW: the registration of such devices does not expire after five years see section C.7.

D.5.2 The Registrant of a PD must notify the Production Registrar of any planned changes due to come into effect that will result, or unplanned changes that have resulted, in:

(1) The information recorded in the Registration Database in relation to the PD becoming inaccurate; or

(2) The Qualification Criteria for GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme ceasing to be satisfied with respect to that PD.

D.5.3 On receipt of a change of details notification (following an inspection or otherwise), the Production Registrar will evaluate the impact of the changes on the Qualifying Criteria and respond to the Registrant within one month specifying the decision taken.

D.5.4 Where the Production Registrar becomes aware that a PD no longer fulfils, or will no longer fulfil, the Qualification Criteria, the Registration Database record for that PD will be updated to show that the PD no longer qualifies for GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme with effect to:

(1) (In relation to planned changes notified in advance) the date on which such planned changes are due to come into effect; or

(2) (In relation to other changes) as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming so aware.

D.5.5 If on an account for an unreasonably long time (depending on the size of the PD, but in general 3 months) there has been no input of measurement data nor contact with the Registrant, the Production Registrar contacts the Registrant to ask about their intentions. Subsequent to this, arrangements are made to either restore potential delays of data processing or to shut down the Account concerned.

D.5.6 The Production Registrar has the legal mandate to inspect PDs at any time, and actively uses this mandate, especially in the case of suspicious data/activity.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E3.3.7	**E3.3.8**	**D5.1.2**	

The period between inspections of a Production Device will not exceed 5 years.

D.6.1 Refusal to permit access to a PD may be considered a breach of the Standard Terms and Conditions.

D.6.2 If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, the Registrant must re-apply for registration of the PD.

D.6.3 Inspections verify that the Measurement Devices are correctly positioned in order to measure the quantity needed for calculating the amount of EECS Certificates to be Issued.

D.6.4 Inspections confirm the accuracy of the Measurement Devices involved in the calculation of the amount of EECS Certificates to be Issued to be acceptable in accordance with the existing regulatory framework and applicable standards.

D.6.5 Inspections confirm that the formula for calculating the amount of EECS Certificates correctly reflects the amount of Output that qualifies for the Purpose of these EECS Certificates.

D.6.6 PDs with a nominal electrical capacity from renewable energy sources or High-Efficiency Cogeneration exceeding 200 kW only qualify to be granted RES-E GOs on the condition that a positive inspection report of the PD is presented to the Production Registrar. This inspection report shall be made by an inspection body with an accreditation according to DIN EN ISO / IEC 17020.

The inspection report confirms that the electricity produced by the production plant in question is generated from a renewable energy source and/or High-Efficiency Cogeneration. It also confirms that the measurement of the electricity produced meets national and international standards and regulations, and for all other measurements necessary for calculating the net amount of electricity or gas from renewable resources, a calibration certificate can be presented, issued by a Competent Authority. Details of the requirements of this inspection report can be found in the *Order of the Administrator-General of the Flemish Energy Agency of December 4th 2015, to determine inspection requirements of production devices of green electricity or cogeneration*, see

https://assets.vlaanderen.be/image/upload/v1655967009/Besluit_AG_tot_vastlegging_van_de_vereisten_waaraan_de_keuring_voor_productie-installaties_moet_voldoen_tckhuh.pdf[2].

The Production Registrar may at any time verify the findings, contained in an inspection report.

The following table shows the categories of PDs together with the inspection obligations. Where it mentions that an inspection is mandatory, it means that the inspection report shall meet the ISO/IEC 17020 standard.

	Initial Inspection	Inspection at modifications of the PD	Two-yearly re-inspection	Date of first production that allows for issuing of certificates
Nominal Capacity > 1MW	Mandatory	Mandatory	Mandatory, unless all measurements controlled by the grid operator	Date of full Inspection
200kW<Nominal Capacity ≤1MW	Mandatory	Not mandatory	Not mandatory	Date of full Inspection
Nominal Capacity ≤200 kW	Not mandatory	Not mandatory	Not mandatory	Date of AREI inspection or date of application (the first of these two, where the PD is in production)

More information regarding Inspection Requirements:

- https://www.vlaanderen.be/bouwen-wonen-en-energie/groene-energie/certificatensteun-voor-groene-energie-en-wkk/keuring;
- https://assets.vlaanderen.be/image/upload/v1655967009/Besluit_AG_tot_vastlegging_van_de_vereisten_waaraan_de_keuring_voor_productie-installaties_moet_voldoen_tckhuh.pdf.

[2] This order was altered on September 29th, 2021 to reflect the name change to *Flemish Energy and Climate Agency,* see https://emis.vito.be/nl/actuele-wetgeving/29-september-2021-besluit-van-de-administrateur-generaal-van-het-veka-tot.

D.6.7 Solar Photovoltaic PDs are an exception to the PD inspection mechanism. These PDs provide the Production Registrar with a report regarding the inspection on safety for electric devices that includes some extra characteristics of the PD that allow validation of production data.

Solar plants systematically have an audit by an independent accredited inspection body on Electrical Safety, according to the standard *'Algemeen Reglement op de Elektrische Installaties'* (AREI). That report mentions the maximal nominal capacity of the inverter of the output of the PD, peak capacity of solar PDs, MID Mark of the production meter (in case there is a production meter installed), meter status at the moment of the inspection (which is in the case of Solar also the earliest production start date that qualifies for certificate issuing. Each production meter must be calibrated in accordance with the Royal Decree on measuring instruments of June 13, 2006 (B. S. Aug 9, 2008) (see http://www.vreg.be/arei-keuring).

For solar plants > 10kW, the Grid Operator follows up on the measurement equipment for production and grid injection of electricity from renewable resources, starting with the installation and the maintenance.

RES-E PDs with an electrical capacity smaller than or equal to 10 kW do not receive Guarantees of Origin.

D.6.8 The inspection report for PDs that generate RES-E from bio-organic material also includes an explanation about the control of supply and usage of such materials. It shows the ratio of the supplied and consumed energy source materials to the amount of energy produced from RES for which GOs have been issued within the past two years.

D.6.9 For PDs with a nominal capacity above 1MW no GOs are issued unless after submission of a new inspection report every two years. This new inspection report every two years is not required for PDs where ale measurements necessary for determining the amount of GOs to be issued, are performed by the grid operator, who is independent from the owner of the PD and of the owner of the produced energy.

D.6.10 If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, the issuing of GOs is suspended until the discrepancies with registered data and regulative framework are overcome.

D.6.11 The Production Registrar may check a production plant that generates electricity or gas from a renewable energy source at any time, to determine whether the electricity or gas is generated from a renewable energy source and whether the measurement of the produced electricity or gas and other measurements necessary for the production from renewable energy sources as mentioned in the application file, corresponds with reality.

D.6.12 The Production Registrar has a yearly process of checking the PDs without activity for more than 3 months, contacting them and asking for the status of the PD.

D.6.13 The Electricity Grid Operator is qualified at any time to execute on-site inspections verifying whether the measurement equipment or measurement data are still reliable.

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C2.2.2	**E4.2.7**		

D.7.1 Any errors in EECS Certificates resulting from an error in the registered data of a Production Device will be handled in accordance with section E.9.

D.7.2 The Account Holder in the Production Registration Database is responsible for the correctness of the data of their Production Device that is provided to the Production Registrar. When an error in the Production Device data is detected, the Production Registrar will correct the data and inform VREG, so that VREG when applicable, can make the necessary rectifications in the amount of certificates issued.

D.7.3 Where the Production Registrar determines that an EECS Participant is in breach of the Product Rules or where the Production Registrar determines that a Production Device does not meet the PD Qualification Criteria for an EECS Product in relation to which it is registered, the production registrar informs VREG, that shall:

(1) Take such action as is necessary to secure that it is compliant with Section E3.3.9(b) of the EECS Rules, such action can include, in case of material non-compliance by the Registrant, the withdrawal of registration of the relevant Production Device for the purposes of that EECS Product; and

(2) Notify AIB of such breach where VREG is of the reasonable opinion that it could affect the transfer of EECS Certificates out of its EECS Registration Database into the EECS Registration Database of another AIB Member.

D.7.4 In case of fraud, the Production Registrar VEKA can impose a fine according to Art. 13.4.2/1 of the Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009.

E CERTIFICATE SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATION

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

A2.1.1	**A2.1.2**	C3.1.1	**C3.2.1**	**C3.3.1**
C3.4.2	C3.4.4	**E3.3.10**	N3.1.1	O3.1.1

E.1.1 EECS Guarantees of Origin are issued per 1 MWh of electricity from renewable energy sources injected in the public electricity grid.

E.1.2 EECS GOs are issued for a production period of 1 month, on a monthly basis, based on the data received and calculated by the Production Registrar, at the latest 2 months after the end of the month of the corresponding RES-E production (at the latest 1 month if the period between measurements of the output of a PD is no more than one month). Furthermore, note that in exceptional cases, the issuance may take 6 months after the end production period or more. In such a case, the validity of the GO within the Flemish domain is extended, as described in C.7.2.

Issuance may be postponed only when production data is received by the Production Registrar after this time, in case of doubtful measurement data, or in case of fraud suspicion.

As provided in an electronic template, the provision of the meter readings by the independent Distribution or Transmission Grid Operator to the Production Registrar constitutes the issuing request. Meter data that does not relate to the measurements of electricity infeed are to be supplemented by the certificate entitled party.

E.1.3 EECS GOs for RES-E and support certificates for electricity are issued by VREG following the same procedure. If a Production Device qualifies for both support certificates and EECS GOs, both types of certificates are issued based on the same measurement data set. The application for issuance of both types of certificates can be integrated in one application file. The rules to calculate the amount of support certificates however are not the same as the rules to calculate the amount of GOs. Neither does a successful application for support certificates have any influence on the decision whether the application for GOs is successful or not, and vice versa.

E.1.4 Valid EECS GOs for RES-E are issued for the net amount of electricity from renewable resources *injected* on a grid with free choice of supplier (distribution system, transmission system or closed distribution system with third party access).

By contrast, support certificates are issued for all net electricity *production* from renewable resources, including on-site consumption. There are also other differences in the calculation method for the number of GOs versus the number of support certificates to be issued, such as relating to the transport energy of biomass fuel and multiplication (“banding”) factors determining the quantity of support the production should get.

E.1.5 The number of GOs issued corresponds to the net amount of energy from renewable energy sources injected into a public electricity grid, However:

- Auxiliary energy use and the proportion of fossil input to the Production Device does not qualify for GO issuing for electricity from renewable energy sources;
- On-site energy use may be Issued a national GO that is cancelled immediately after Issuance and cannot be traded nor used for disclosure, except for claiming the origin of the energy use, of the same energy carrier as mentioned on the GO, at the site of the Production Device. This national GO is not called an EECS GO, and is only used for the sake of statistics.

E.2 Processes

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

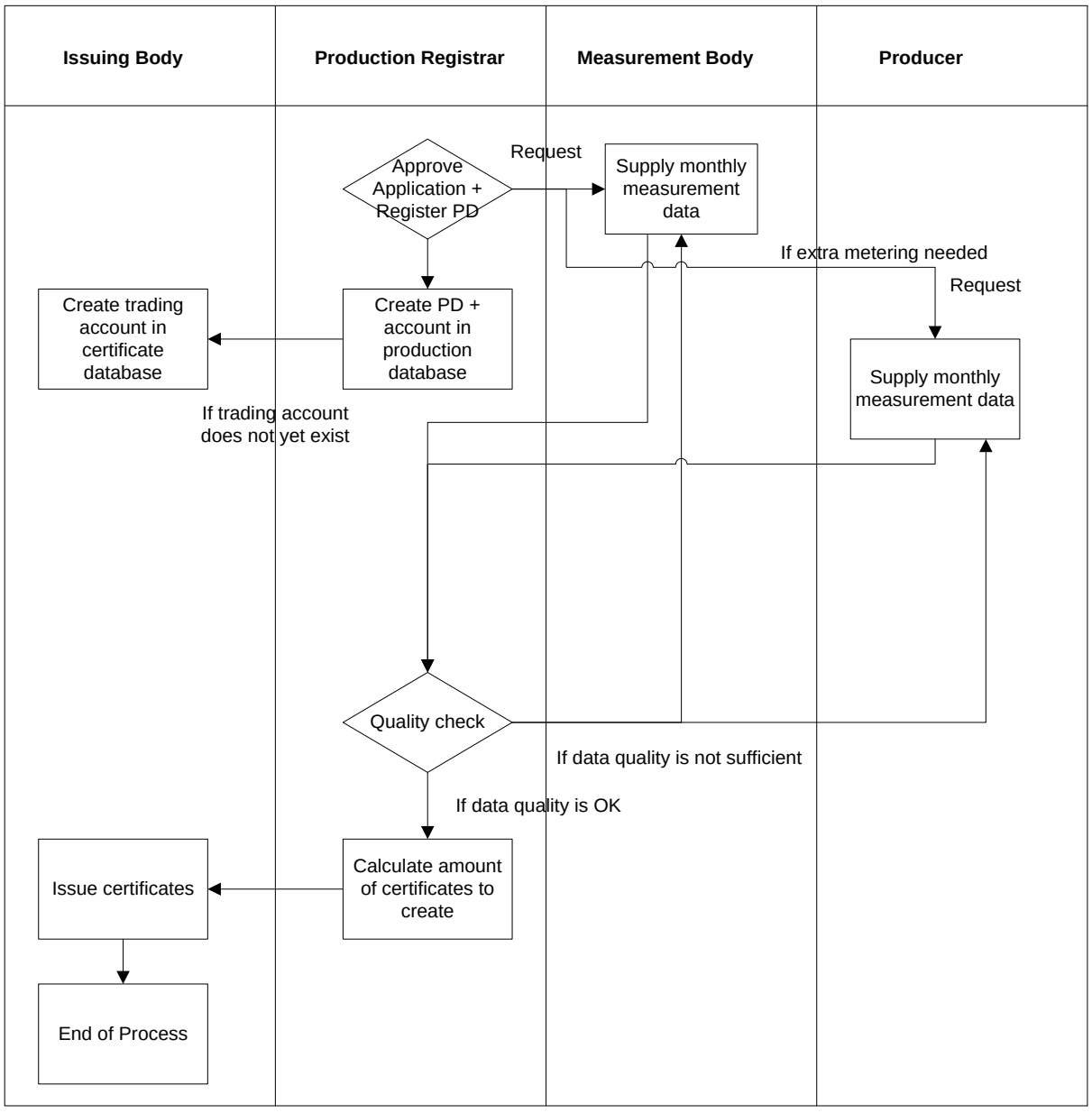
A.4	C3.4.1	**C3.4.3**	**C3.5.1**	C3.5.2
C3.5.3	C4.1.1	C4.1.3	D7.1.2	E.2
N6.4.	O6.4			

E.2.1 The Account Holder of a Transferables Account should be treated (as between the Account Holder and that Member) as the owner of the EECS Certificates.

E.2.2 Each EECS Member shall ensure that its manual and automated information systems for the Issue, holding and transfer of EECS Certificates are able to support audit of all transactions with respect to EECS Certificates.

E.2.3 Each Member shall use in connection with any EECS Scheme the EECS Registration Database and Transfer Links approved for the purposes of that EECS Scheme.

E.2.4 Any remainder is rolled over until 1 MWh is reached.



** The Producer is the generic term for the party which requests certificates, and might include production aggregators, portfolio managers etc.*

E.3 Measurement

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

D6.1.2	N6.4.	O6.4	

E.3.1 If the Registrant wishes to receive GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme for their Production Device, they must submit the registration form to the corresponding Production Registrar (link to D.3.1. and Annex 3).

E.3.2 An energy flow diagram shall be attached to the registration form in Annex 3. In addition, for Electricity Production Devices an additional electrical flow scheme and a non-electrical energy flow scheme (heat and fuel flows), indicating all points of fuel input, auxiliary energy input, gross energy output, energy consumption, meter positions, etc. shall be supplied.

E.3.3 An overview of all meters involved in the calculation of the amount of GOs to be issued shall be attached to the registration form in Annex 2, including meter type, details, age, dates of gauging, position, state of seal, etc.

E.3.4 As long as the Production Registrar considers the data provided under E.3.1, E.3.2 and E.3.3 insufficient to calculate the net amount of energy injected into the public grid, they do not supply any data to VREG, with the consequence that VREG cannot issue any GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme for the energy produced in the Production Device concerned.

E.3.5 The Measurement Body, and in case extra metering data is needed (e.g., for biomass), the Registrant, is/are responsible for the timely delivery of accurate metering data for the Registrant's Production Device.

E.3.6 Energy measurements for electricity must be provided, or verified, by a Measurement Body. The data, concerning the quantity of energy produced from renewable energy sources by the Production Device, and injected in the relevant grid, are measured and are provided to the Production Registrar by the Distribution Grid Operator or Transmission Grid Operator of the grid to which the installation is connected.

E.3.7 If the Production Device produces more than 10 MWh of energy from renewable energy sources per year, the metering data are provided on a monthly basis.

E.3.8 If the Production Device produces 10 MWh of energy from renewable energy sources per year or less, and when these data are measured on site by means of a separate meter, the data are provided at least annually or whenever 1 MWh is produced. If no separate meter has been installed for recording these data on-site, no net quantity of energy from renewable energy sources is considered to be injected.

E.3.9 The Production Registrar may determine additional rules concerning the way measurements must be executed and must be communicated to the Production Registrar.

E.3.10 Details of Production Data timing, addressing and approval by the Production Registrar are set in the legislation by Art. 6.2/3.2-7 of the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010.

E.3.11 Production measurement data are expressed in kWh. The residual kWh are carried over to the next Production Period until the Qualifying Output of the Production Device is sufficient to qualify for the Issue of such an EECS Certificate (i.e. 1000 kWh).

E.4 Energy Storage

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

N6.4.4	N6.4.5	C3.2.4	C3.2.2	C3.6

E.4.1 GOs are only issued for the Output of an Energy Storage Device if it is assured that:

- the Energy flowing into the Storage Device is produced on the same site; and

- no GOs have been issued for the energy that flows into the Storage Device.

E.5 Energy Carrier Conversion

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C3.2.2	C3.5.4(u)	C3.6	

E.5.1 Legal provisions for Energy Carrier Conversion are foreseen in the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010. The articles below summarize these provisions for the sake of this Domain Protocol.

E.5.2 When an amount of Energy Carrier has been produced from another Energy Carrier, supplied through a grid, network or other transport system for which GOs may be issued in Flanders, that amount of Energy Carrier may be eligible for Issuance of GOs for RES-E. Such GOs may only be issued on the condition that a proof of Cancellation of the number of GOs, corresponding to the consumed amount of Energy Carrier and pertaining to the same Energy Carrier that is consumed, is provided to the Production Registrar for the Energy Carrier for which GOs are requested.

E.5.3 The number of GOs for the consumed Energy Carrier that need to be cancelled will be determined by the Production Registrar for the Energy Carrier for which GOs are requested, based on relevant Measurement Data (including, but not limited to energy measurements and measurements of the chemical composition of the Energy Carriers where this is of relevance) that are supplied to that Production Registrar.

E.5.4 The Production Registrar may, after approval or on request of VREG as Production Coordinator, determine simplified default conversion factors for Energy Carrier Conversion.

E.5.5 The Production Registrar may, after approval of VREG as Production Coordinator, determine additional conditions regarding the requirements of the GOs to be cancelled for Energy Carrier Conversion.

E.5.6 The Production Registrar registers the same Production Period on the GOs resulting from Energy Carrier Conversion, as the Production Period on the GOs cancelled for this Energy Carrier Conversion. **This is a deviation from the EECS Rules (C3.5.4 (c/d) and C3.6.1 (d/e)) and hence GOs resulting from Energy Carrier Conversion may not be considered EECS GOs.**

E.5.7 The Production Registrar informs the Registrant and the Production Coordinator (VREG) of the result of his calculations.

E.6 Combustion Fuel (e.g., Biomass) Input and Production Devices with multiple energy inputs

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

N6.3.2	O6.3.2		

E.6.1 Fuel Input is measured by the Grid Operator in the case of natural gas. Electricity Input is measured by the Grid Operator in the case of electricity.

E.6.2 In all other cases, Fuel Input into the Production Device is measured by the Registrant.

E.6.3 Meters for Fuel Input are calibrated in accordance with Belgian Law and inspected by the Production Registrar or an Inspection Body appointed by the Production Registrar.

E.6.4 Mixed fuel type plants will be eligible for GOs calculated in accordance with the formula mentioned in section N6.3.2 of the EECS Rules

E.7 Format

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C3.5.4	C3.5.5	N6.5.	N6.6	O7
O8	C3.4.4	**E3.3.10**	N3.1.1	O3.1.1

E.7.1 EECS Certificates shall be Issued in such format as may be determined by AIB.

E.7.2 Production declarations containing measurement information are provided by Grid Operators and are completed by the Registrant.

E.7.3 Grid Operators report on the electricity production and injection into the public grid. Where applicable, they also report on electricity or natural gas consumption taken from the grid.

E.7.4 Registrants report their measurement data on a monthly basis to the Production Registrar using a reporting template created by the Production Registrar. For Production Devices, other than solar PV, the template is an Excel file incorporating all calculations and measurements as defined by the Production Registrar in their Decision for approval of certificate application. This report contains all extra measurement data needed for the calculation of the number of EECS GOs to be issued. Where applicable, it includes the fuel consumption of all fuel types, per type of fuel, and the energy use of all types of utilities pertaining to the Production Device or to its fuel preparation.

E.7.5 Where the input is municipal waste, a default proportion of 47.78% of the input is considered to be organic and therefore renewable for the issuance of GOs. This proportion is stipulated in Art. 6.2/3.4, §3 of the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010.

E.8 Transferring EECS Certificates

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C5.1.1	**C5.1.3**	**C5.1.6**	

E.8.1 Agreement on the transfer of certificates is concluded outside of the EECS Registration Database.

The technical transfer of certificates and the confirmation of that transfer is automated and in accordance with the provisions of EECS Rules Section C.5.1.3.

E.8.2 In the EECS Registration Database, the initiation of transfers is performed by the selling Account Holder.

E.8.3 For transfers intra-Flanders, subsequently, a handshaking procedure takes place: the buyer receives an automated e-mail with the notification of the initiation of a transfer of certificates to their account. If they do not take action so as to accept the transfer, the EECS Certificates remain 'frozen' on the Account of the selling Account Holder, and are unavailable for another transfer. So long as the buyer does not accept the transfer, the seller has the possibility to cancel the transfer, after which the GOs become available in their account again.

Once the buyer accepts the transfer, the EECS Certificates are removed from the Account of the selling Account Holder and transferred to the Buyer's Account. The certificates leave the Account of the Seller before entering that of the Buyer.

E.8.4 For transfers outside of the VREG Domain, the success of the transfer is subject to the verification process of the AIB HUB and the receiving registry. If the transfer is not successful, the certificates are returned to the Account of the original Account Holder.

An export is considered successful if VREG receives a message from the receiving registry that the certificates were accepted in the receiving registry. In case of a successful export, the exported certificates are removed from the VREG Account as they are added to the Account of the receiving party in the receiving registry. The exporting Account Holder in the VREG Registry receives an e-mail notification informing whether or not the export was successful, including an error message if applicable.

An import is considered successful if the VREG registry is able to import the certificates received through the AIB HUB. A technical check on the Criteria in the AIB HubCom document is performed, including the validity of the certificates based on the production date. In case of a successful import, the imported certificates are added to the Buyer's Account, and the VREG registry sends a message to the AIB HUB, addressed to the Sending Registry, with confirmation of the successful import. The importing Account Holder in the VREG Registry receives an e-mail notification informing whether or not the import was successful, including an error message if applicable.

E.8.5 In Flanders, in line with article 6.3.1 of the Energy Order of November 19th, 2010 disclosure of the origin of supplied electricity by suppliers can only be done in relation with cancellation of guarantees of origin. The origin of electricity supply not covered by cancellation of GOs, is to be declared as the residual mix determined by VREG.

E.9 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C5.1.7	**C8.4.1**	C8.4.2	**C8.4.3**	**C8.5.1**
D9.1.2				

E.9.1 Once issued, the details of an EECS Certificate cannot be altered or deleted except to correct an error.

E.9.2 Malfunctions and errors are reported to VREG by the Account Holders. VREG investigates the error and will make reasonable effort to provide a solution. Depending on the type of Account Holder, the contact address is:

- Producers with non-photovoltaic production devices of electricity: expertbase@vlaanderen.be;
- Certificate traders and other non-producers: GO@vreg.be.

E.9.3 Where it is impossible to transfer for technical reasons, and in case of urgency towards a legal deadline, malfunctioning of the system may be overcome by exceptionally cancelling certificates for use in another domain, with the agreement of the importing issuing body, i.e., by Ex-Domain Cancellation. Any such cancellations are notified to the "importing" issuing body and the AIB Secretariat.

E.9.4 In case of an issue with exported EECS Certificates that were issued for Output in the Domain of Flanders, VREG shall cooperate with the Issuing Body of the Domain to which the EECS Certificates were exported, in order to resolve the issue.

E.9.5 Administration of corrections and errors in which the Production Registrar is involved:

- If an error occurs while certificates are being created based on measurement data from the Production Registrar, the Issuing Body and the Production Registrar shall jointly investigate the error and make the necessary corrections, following a specific procedure for 'Rectifications'.
- If an error occurs in the measurement data on the basis of which certificates are created, the Production Registrar shall correct this error.
- If certificates are wrongly issued and subsequently traded, the error shall be corrected in future measurement data, following a specific procedure for 'Rectifications'.

E.10 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C5.2.3	**C6.1.1**	C7.1.1	C7.2.1	C7.2.2
C7.2.3	C7.3.1	**E3.3.10**	N3.1.1	O3.1.1

E.10.1 Cancellation is removing a Certificate from circulation. Once Cancelled, a Certificate cannot be moved to any other account, and so is no longer tradable.

E.10.2 The initiation of Cancellations is done by the relevant Account Holder. This is performed in the Certificate Registry through the transaction type 'cancellation of Guarantees of Origin'. The cancelling Account Holder selects the GOs to be cancelled and indicates the period of energy supply for which these GOs are cancelled.

E.10.3 Immediately after such initiation the Cancellation of Certificates is automatically carried out by VREG.

E.10.4 The confirmation of success or failure of a Cancellation can be consulted by the Account Holder using their log-in into their portfolio in the Certificate Registry.

E.10.5 Ex-Domain Cancellations for proof of electricity consumption in Domains in the EECS area, are not allowed, except in the case explained in section E.8.3 above.

E.10.6 In Flanders it is legally foreseen that the supply of electricity, gas and heating or cooling from renewable energy sources to an end consumer in Flanders is only allowed on condition that for the amount of energy supplied, the corresponding number of GOs of that Energy Carrier is cancelled at VREG.

The online Certificate Registry provides an overview of the cancelled certificates for disclosure, and a separate overview of all transactions, with a filter on transaction type (import/export/intra-issuing body trade/GO cancellation/support flag cancellation).

The VREG Certificate Registry is the only guarantee for the existence or the cancellation of a certificate, unless a separate cancellation statement is explicitly requested. Such cancellation statement explicitly mentions the certificate numbers, the period and geographical area of corresponding energy consumption, the Energy Carrier that was consumed, and the name of the cancelling party.

No double consumption nor double cancellation of GOs is possible once they have entered the VREG registry.

E.10.7 A cancelled Certificate no longer resides in the account of that or of any Account Holder who is able to perform trade. However, a cancelled Certificate remains connected to the account of the owner with a status 'cancelled' whereby it is no longer visible. An exported Certificate no longer resides in the Account from which it was exported, but it remains connected to that Account with a status 'exported', whereby they are no longer visible.

E.11 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C5.2.3	**C6.1.1c**	**E6.2.1h**	

The following section(s) must be included in a Domain Protocol.

E.11.1 EECS Certificates cease to be valid for transfer *twelve months* after the end of the period during which the Output to which they relate was produced.

E.11.2 EECS Certificates cease to be valid for cancellation *eighteen months* after the end of the period during which the Output to which they relate was produced.

E.11.3 Upon expiration, EECS Certificates are no longer valid for transfer.

E.11.4 Reference for this rule: Article 7.1/1.4 of the Flemish Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009. The consequences of the technical implementation of this rule are:

Certificates issued more than 12 months ago, based on their production period, will have the status 'expired' and shall be recorded as such in the Registration Database, and may not and cannot be imported into Flanders; and Certificates which have expired cannot be exported or

used for any purpose. It is strictly impossible to validate an expired certificate, not for transfer, not for disclosure, not for any claim.

E.11.5 These provisions regarding validity apply to all EECS Certificates that reside in the VREG Certificate Registry, regardless of the Domain of Issuance.

E.11.6 In practice, an exception is made for Production for which EECS Certificates have only been issued after 6 months of the actual production period. Such EECS Certificates shall be tradeable 6 months after Issuance. After 6 months, counting from the date of Issuance, these EECS Certificates shall expire.

E.12 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C5.2.3	C6.1.1	**C8.2.1**	

E.12.1 VREG may withdraw or alter a GO held in its EECS Registration Database to give effect to an agreement reached with the Account Holder under provisions of the Standard Terms and Conditions.

E.12.2 Certificates may be withdrawn in relation to obvious errors, such as issuing too many certificates due to incorrect production data. Withdrawal for any purpose shall and may only be done by the system administrator, VREG.

E.12.3 Where an error is introduced (subsequent to its issuance) into, or with respect to, an EECS Certificate held in the Account Holder's Transferables Account in the EECS Registration Database:

- In the course of its transfer into that Account; or
- During such time as it is in such Account;

VREG will correct the error in or with respect to that EECS Certificate and correct any errors replicated in the certificate, provided that such Certificate(s) have not been transferred out of that Transferables Account. VREG also takes the necessary actions to prevent the error from happening again with other certificates.

F ISSUER'S AGENTS

F.1.1 Reference to section B.3 is made for a description of relevant roles to the Issuance of EECS GOs in Flanders.

G ACTIVITY REPORTING

G.1 Public Reports

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E3.3.4	HPA section 14.2		

G.1.1 For each technology, statistical information is published on the following website *https://www.vreg.be/nl/energiemarkt-cijfers*, regarding:

- The number of GOs issued monthly per energy source: https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_GOs_Uitreiking.html;
- The number of GOs imported and their country/domain of origin: https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_GOs_Uitreiking.html (see second tab, use filter "Import");
- The number of GOs exported and their country/domain of destination: https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_GOs_Uitreiking.html (second tab, use filter "Export");
- The number of GOs that have expired: https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_GOs_Vervallen.html.

G.1.2 The yearly disclosure exercise results in the Fuel Mix (*Brandstofmix*), that can be found on the VREG website: https://www.vreg.be/nl/energiemarkt-cijfers (see "Elektriciteit - Herkomst stroom"). This report is presented as a dashboard that shows which fraction of energy supplied to final customers was backed by GOs, distinguishing between the domain in which the GOs were issued, and between technologies: https://dashboard.vreg.be/report/DMR_Brandstofmix.html

G.2 Record Retention

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

A12.1.1	**C5.1.2**	**D8.1.2**	

G.2.1 VREG is responsible for retaining all documentation received and produced in relation to handling a scheme participant, complying with the applicable data protection legislation. Documentation is stored in a central document management system, e-mail archive and/or in the Central Monitoring Office. There is no end date determined to the data storage, but there is a minimum of 10 years data retention.

G.2.2 Each Production Registrar is responsible for handling and storing the documentation in relation to Production Devices that are registered with them. There is no end date determined to the data storage, but there is a minimum of 10 years data retention.

G.3 Orderly Market Reporting

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E4.2.5	**E4.2.6**	**E4.2.7**	

G.3.1 In case VREG establishes that an EECS Market Participant is in breach of the Product Rules or the Standard Terms and Conditions, it shall:

(a) take such action as is necessary to secure that EECS GO Certificates are only Issued in respect of Production Devices within the VREG Domain that satisfy the Production Device Qualification Criteria with regard to EECS-GO. Such action shall include, in a case of material non-compliance by the Registrant, the discontinuing of issuing of EECS-GO until such time that the Production fulfils again the Production Device Qualification Criteria; and

(b) notify the AIB of such breach where VREG is of the reasonable opinion that such breach could affect the transfer of EECS GOs out of its EECS GO Registration Database into the EECS Registration Database of another Member.

H ASSOCIATION OF ISSUING BODIES

H.1 Membership

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

C2.2.6	**C2.2.7**		

H.1.1 The Association of Issuing Bodies brings together the issuing bodies of European energy certificate schemes. The AIB promotes the use of a standardised system, based on a harmonised environment, structures and procedures in order to ensure the reliable operation of European energy certificate systems. With its independent and peer reviews, and its periodic audits, the AIB provides a robust framework for reliable and fraud-resistant GO systems. Among others, it can also act by suspending transfers through the Hub. Membership of AIB facilitates mutual recognition of GOs across Europe.

H.1.2 In case *VREG* ceases to be a Scheme Member of an EECS Scheme, it shall revise its EECS Registration Database so that every Production Device registered therein ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS. Certificate issuing under EECS would stop, and EECS GOs would remain tradable only until Expiry.

H.1.3 In case *VREG* ceases to be the Authorised Issuing Body for EECS Certificates, it shall revise its EECS Registration Database so that each Production Device in the Domain ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS Certificates, it shall stop issuing EECS GOs and after a transitional period the registry shall be taken offline.

H.1.4 In case *VREG* would be replaced by another Issuing Body for the Flemish domain, AIB would be informed immediately. In this situation, VREG would take the necessary actions to guarantee the right transition to the new Issuing Body.

H.2 Complaints to the AIB

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly	**(J1.1.2)**		

H.2.1 An Account Holder is allowed to notify the Secretary General of AIB in writing in case:

a) an Authorised Issuing Body in relation to an EECS Certificate is in breach of any of the provisions of Product Rules in relation to EECS Certificate; or

b) any Product Rules do not comply with the relevant provisions of the EECS Rules, and evidence is provided substantiating such allegation, and that the Authorised Issuing Body has been given adequate opportunity to respond to such allegation.

The General Secretary of AIB shall invite the relevant Authorised Issuing Body to respond to the allegation.

H.2.2 *VREG* will endeavour to deal with complaints received regarding the AIB as soon as possible and within a period of 20 business days.

The complaint will be acknowledged within one working day.

For complaints to the AIB, VREG will liaise with AIB in relation to the complaint and respond to the participant.

I CHANGE CONTROL

I.1 Complaints to *VREG* or to the Production Registrar

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly			

I.1.1 Complaints will be case worked according to the internal processes of VREG as the Flemish Regulator for the Electricity and Gas Market. The procedure depends on the type of complaint and the party to whom the complaint is pointed.

I.1.2 If the complaint is directed against VREG: the complaint can be sent to klachten@vreg.be.

Within 30 working days an answer is given from VREG regarding whether the complaint can be processed by VREG or mentioning the other institute to whom the complaint should be addressed.

I.1.3 The procedure for complaints against VEKA, is to be found here: https://www.vlaanderen.be/veka/klacht-over-het-veka.

I.1.4 Complaints against the Grid Operators in their position of Production Registrar for solar PV devices:

- Fluvius: https://www.fluvius.be/nl/thema/storingen-en-werken/klachten
- Elia: complaints should be sent to the contact person with Elia.

I.1.5 If a complaint is not treated to satisfaction of the complainant, they can turn towards the Flemish Ombudsman, who can be contacted via the details below:

Vlaamse Ombudsdienst
Leuvenseweg 86
1000 Brussel
info@vlaamseombudsdienst.be
telephone: 1700 *(free of charge)*
fax: 02 552 48 00.

I.2 Disputes

This section must demonstrate compliance with the following EECS Rules:

None directly			

I.2.1 Disputes will be case worked according to the internal processes of VREG as the Flemish Regulator for Electricity and Gas, of VEKA, the Flemish Energy Agency, and of the Grid Operators. The procedure depends on the type of dispute and the party to whom the complaint is addressed.

- Disputes with VREG on GOs can be raised through the e-mail address go@vreg.be;
- disputes with production registrar VEKA can be handled through the e-mail address expertbase@vlaanderen.be;

- disputes with Production Registrar Fluxys can be handled through the e-mail address info.transport@fluxys.com;
- disputes with Production Registrar Elia shall be sent to the contact person with Elia;
- disputes with Production Registrar Fluvius can be handled as specified on the web page https://www.fluvius.be/nl/thema/storingen-en-werken/klachten.

I.3 Change Requests

This section demonstrates compliance with the following EECS Rules:

E4.2.3	**E6.2.1e**	**L5.1.1**	

I.3.1 Any modifications to this Domain Protocol are subject to approval by the AIB that such changes do not conflict with the Principles and Rules of Operation of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) for The European Energy Certification System.

I.3.2 One of the core values VREG holds up, is to maintain an open attitude with all stakeholders. VREG is therefore open to suggestions to improve the current system and will investigate them on desirability and feasibility. Any participant can make a change request to the Domain Protocol or Standard Terms.

ANNEX 1 CONTACTS LIST

AUTHORISED ISSUING BODY/REGISTRY OPERATOR/REGISTRY SUPPORT

Company name	VREG (Vlaamse Regulator van de Elektriciteits- en Gasmarkt)
Contact person	Karolien Verhaegen
Address	Koning Albert II-laan 7 (9th floor), 1210 Sint-Joost-ten-Node
Phone number	+32 2 897 27 35
E-mail address	go@vreg.be
Website	www.vreg.be

PRODUCTION REGISTRAR ELECTRICITY: SOLAR PV

Company name	Fluvius (Distribution level)	Elia (Transmission level)
Contact person	NA	Alexandre Duquesne
Department	Customer Service	Customers – Sales Operations
Address	See customer offices	Keizerslaan 20, 1000 Brussels
Phone number	+32 78 35 35 34	+32 2 546 74 88 (Info Customer Relations)
E-mail address	/	Alexandre.Duquesne@elia.be
Website	https://www.fluvius.be/nl/contact	https://www.elia.be/en/company

PRODUCTION REGISTRAR ELECTRICITY: OTHER

Company name	VEKA (Vlaams Energie- en Klimaatagentschap)
Contact person	Jimmy Loodts
Department	Certificate files
Address	Koning Albert II-laan 20, box 17, 1000 Brussels
Phone number	+32 2 553 10 18
E-mail address	expertbase@vlaanderen.be
Website	https://www.vlaanderen.be/bouwen-wonen-en-energie/groene-energie/garantie-van-oorsprong

PRODUCTION AUDITORS

ANNEX 2 ACCOUNT APPLICATION/AMENDMENT FORM

For registered and approved Production Devices from which the owners wish to trade their certificates, including their EECS GOs, an Account in the Certificate Registration Database is opened automatically, after they have electronically agreed with the Standard Terms and Conditions.

For non-producers, application for an Account in the Certificate Registry can be requested at and approved by VREG.

First, the person or company who wants to open an account in the Certificate Registry has to register. The purpose of this registration is to make a link between the official registry of companies (Crossroads Bank for Enterprises) and persons (National Register) in Belgium (and from other countries) and the request for an Account. This will be secured through the use of the platform for authentication and access control of the Flemish government. The identity of the Registrant is secured through the use of their electronic identity card (e-ID).

The company and the person responsible for the management of the account by registering needs to fill in their national company number and their national person number. This can only be done by using the electronic identity card (e-ID) or an equivalent (there are 6 alternatives, all part of the secure data protocol of the Flemish authorities). This way we obtain a 100% reliable verification of the identity of the person and company requesting an account.

Next, the registration/request for an Account has to be approved by VREG.

When the Account Holder enters the Certificate Registration Database, they can only obtain access to their own account on the basis of the e-ID.

Once a mandate is given to an individual who takes responsibility for the Account of a company, through the Account, access can be granted to this Account to other individuals/employees of the company as extra users with access to that Account, and their rights and restrictions can be managed.

Links:

- First registration for a new Account: http://energieloket.vlaanderen.be/registraties/certificaatbeheer/
- Access to the Certificate Registry: https://certificaatbeheer.vlaanderen.be/Vreg.handelsdatabank.web
- More information on the VREG website: https://www.vreg.be/en/disclosure-guarantees-origin https://www.vreg.be/nl/steuncertificaten-en-garanties-van-oorsprong

ANNEX 3 DEVICE REGISTRATION FORM

The format of the Production Device Registration form depends on the technology and capacity of the Production Device.

- Registration forms for non-PV RES-E Production Devices can be found on the website of the Flemish Energy and Climate Agency: https://www.energiesparen.be/formulieren-GSC-en-WKC
- Solar PV RES-E Production Devices don't have to be registered with the Production Registrar. The registration is part of the procedure for installing and connecting a solar PV installation to the relevant distribution or transmission network.

The list of energy sources and technologies is contained in the EECS Rules Fact Sheet 'Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies' on www.aib-net.org/eecs.

ANNEX 4 ANNEX 4: PRODUCTION/CONSUMPTION DECLARATION

Production declarations containing measurement information are provided by Grid Operators and are completed by the Registrant.

Registrants report their measurement data on a monthly basis to the Production Registrar using a report template created by the Production Registrar. The report template is an Excel file incorporating all calculations and measurements as defined by the Production Registrar in the Decision for approval of certificate application. The report template needs to be completed every month and sent to the Production Registrar.

ANNEX 5 EECS CANCELLATION STATEMENT

Insert a sample of the form here.

Template

This Cancellation Statement acts as a receipt for the <EECS Scheme> Certificates listed below and for the purpose shown.

Unique identification number of this Cancellation statement: xxxxxxxxxxxxxx .

With this Cancellation Statement, released on the <yyyy-mm-dd>, the indicated certificates are no longer tradable. Onward sale of this Cancellation Statement is prohibited.

The environmental qualities and other attributes of the associated energy have been consumed and that this Cancellation Statement and these Certificates may not be transferred to any party other than the energy supplier or end-consumer identified in this Cancellation Statement.

The beneficiary has declared that this cancellation corresponds with consumption of energy in the same Energy Carrier as the Energy Carrier identified on the Certificates.

the Certificates.

Account Holder Information	
Account Number	<04X00000B1>
Name	<Engie>
Address	<Regentlaan 8,1000 Brussels>

Beneficiary information	
Type of beneficiary	< Energy Supplier> or <End-Consumer> or <Production Device operator (in case of Energy Carrier Conversion)>

Identity of the beneficiary	<Energy Supplier name, e.g., Electrabel> or <End-Consumer name / End-Consumer Group > or <Identification of the operator of the Production Device in which the energy is being converted into another Energy Carrier, in case of Conversion Issuance/EECS Certificate Conversion>
Country (of Consumption)	< e.g., Belgium>
Location of the beneficiary	< e.g. Brussels> (optional)
Brand name	<e.g., ENEL Green Power, E.On GO Green, etc. …> (if specified in the associated cancellation request)

Certificate Cancellation Information	
Energy Carrier	<electricity> / …
Total Cancelled Certificates	<60 000>
Cancellation Date	<2015-09-15>
Registry Cancelled from	<Country Code> <IB Code> <IB name>
Type of Cancelled Certificates	<Guarantee of origin> /<Support Certificate>/<Target Certificate: (Target scheme name)> /<Non-governmental Certificate: (NGC scheme name)>
Cancellation category	<Disclosure>/<…>
Cancellation purpose	<support of eco-label on behalf of customer in x Domain in year Z>

Consumption information	
Consumption period from/to	yyyy-mm-dd - yyyy-mm-dd

Additional Remarks by the Issuing Body
<Free text>

Identity of each Certificate:							
From Certificate ID	**To Certificate ID**	**Volume**	**Domain of Issue**	**Fuel, Technology**	**Issue Date**	**Production Period from/to**	**Production Device ID**
642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	10 000	<Norway>	<T020001 – Wind/Onshore>, <F01050100 – Renewable /Mechanical source>	yyyy-mm-dd	yyyy-mm-dd - yyyy-mm-dd	<70705230001000XXXX>
642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	20 000	<Switzerland>	…	…	…	…
642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	642061641322500810000XXXXXXXXXX	30 000	<France>	…	…	…	…