



EECS Electricity Domain Protocol

**for
Flanders**

Prepared by VREG

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EECS Domain Protocol

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Change History

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| | This latest version of the Domain Protocol of VREG is adopted following the introduction of a newly designed Certificate Registration Database. |
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EECS Domain Protocol

A Introduction

The framework specified in the AIB EECS Rules and the detailed procedures and conditions specified in this Domain Protocol of VREG have as their main objective to ensure robustness and transparency in the facilitation of EECS Schemes for all EECS Participants.

A Domain Protocol promotes quality and clarity, as it:

- Makes local regulations transparent;
- Provides clear information to all stakeholders (consumers, market parties, other members, government, the EU Commission etc.);
- Facilitates assessment of compliance and permissible variance from the EECS Rules;
- Facilitates audits; and
- Translates local regulations into a single format and language, supporting each of the objectives above.

Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B General

B.1 Scope

- B.1.1. This Domain Protocol sets out the procedures, rights and obligations, which apply to the Domain of Flanders, meaning the geographic area of the Flemish Region in Belgium and relate to the Electricity Scheme as defined in the EECS Rules.
- B.1.2. Production Device qualification for this Domain will be determined by connection to the electricity system of Flanders such that, in electrical terms, the Production Device is effectively located in Flanders.
- B.1.3. VREG is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following EECS Product(s): Guarantees of Origin for Electricity from Renewable Resources (RES-E GOs).
- B.1.4. Concerning EECS Product Guarantees of Origin from High-Efficient Cogeneration (HEC GOs), this Domain Protocol elaborates the treatment of HEC GOs from other Domains that comply with the EECS Rules and the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive Art 3.9. It does not treat the Flemish HEC GOs, as they are not considered EECS Certificates and do not enter the EECS system in any way.

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 HEC GOs such as information on CO₂ and the calorific value of the fuel. Some, but not all, of this information that is not mentioned on the HEC GO, is however available in the registry of the Production Registrar.

As there is currently no system of full disclosure in place in Flanders, the cancellation of nuclear and fossil energy EECS Disclosure Certificates for disclosure purposes is therefore not accepted.



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B.2 Status and Interpretation

- B.2.1. The EECS Rules are subsidiary and supplementary to national and regional legislation.
- B.2.2. The EECS Rules and its subsidiary documents are implemented in 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.5 of this document.
- B.2.3. The capitalised terms used in this Domain Protocol shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the EECS Rules except as stated in section C.5 of this document.
- B.2.4. This Domain Protocol is made contractually binding between an EECS Participant and VREG by agreement in the form of the Standard Terms and Conditions.
- B.2.5. 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

- B.3.1. The Authorised Issuing Body for EECS Guarantees of Origin 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 Guarantees of Origin for RES-E and HEC in Flanders is VREG. Its role is defined by legislation to be responsible for the operation of Guarantees of Origin for RES-E and HEC in Flanders.
- B.3.3. 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 being 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 and gas relating to the output of the Production Device. The Flemish Energy 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. Contact details for the principal roles and Issuing Body agents are given in Annex 1.
- B.3.5. The EECS Registration Database operated by VREG can be accessed via the website <https://certificaatbeheer.vlaanderen.be/VREG.HandelsDatabank.Webx>. The access to the EECS Registration Database for production devices is operated by the Production Registrar.

No charges are imposed to Scheme Participants for holding accounts and performing transactions.



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B.3.6. The Production Registrar must verify whether the information given in the application is complete and provides sufficient data to calculate in a correct manner the net amount of RES-E that applies for EECS RES-E GOs.

Since 01/04/2014, the Flemish Energy Agency (VEA) fulfils the role of Production Registrar for all types of RES-E and HEC production devices except photovoltaic devices.

For the latter, the Grid Operators fulfil the role of Production Registrar, starting 14/11/2016.

B.3.7. No Non-Governmental Certificates nor Independent Criteria Schemes are operated under EECS in the domain of VREG.



C Overview of National Legal and Regulatory Framework

C.1 The EECS Framework

C.1.1. For this Domain, the relevant local enabling legislation is as follows:

The Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009 and the Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010 set out the terms of the GO system in Flanders, implementing EU Directive 2009/28.

This legislation can be found in Dutch on <http://www.vreg.be/wetgeving>.

The lifetime of a GO is 12 months after the end-date of production of the corresponding energy unit, if not cancelled before. An exception is made when the GO was issued more than 6 months after the end-date of production due for reasons that are outside of the influence of the certificate entitled party. In such cases, the GO shall be made valid for 6 months after the date of issuance.

The Energy Decree of May 8th 2009 had an update on July 13th 2012, bringing in amongst other issues the following:

Starting from January 1st, 2013, Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are issued and transferred separately from support certificates (Green Support Certificates and Cogeneration Certificates). Before this date, GOs were cancelled for separate purposes than the support certificates, but were issued together with the support function in one certificate. Since January 1st 2013 these certificates are separately issued and lead completely separate lives. Support certificates cannot be used as a guarantee of origin. (They never could be used in such way to begin with, neither in the previous system with bundled functions on a certificate).

The Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010, updated on December 21th, 2012, provides specifications of the Guarantees of Origin, such as the items to be mentioned on a GO, as well as a guarantee that:

- A guarantee of origin can be issued and used only once;
- Electricity can only be sold in Flanders as 'electricity from renewable resources (RES-E)' or 'green energy' under the condition that a GO is cancelled to proof the supply; and
- GOs are allowed for import only when the corresponding amount of electricity has not been sold anywhere else as RES-E.

The role of Production Registrar, which was historically placed at VREG, is allocated at the Flemish Energy Agency and with the Grid Operators (only for solar photovoltaic devices). This was introduced in the Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of 19/11/2010 by the [Decision of 09/05/2014](#) (relevant paragraphs: Article 6.2/3.1 to Article 6.2/3.4).

This change of role is put in practice since 1/4/2014 for the Flemish Energy Agency, and since 14/11/2016 for the Grid Operators.

C.1.2. VREG has been properly appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for Guarantees of Origin for RES-E and HEC (only non-EECS Flemish HEC-GOs) under Article 7.1/1.1 of the Energy Decree of May 8th 2009.

C.2 National Electricity Source Disclosure

C.2.1. Legislation and regulation:

- The Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010, Article 6.3 regulates disclosure of the fuel mix on electricity invoices and in VREG report (For example: [Fuel Mix Report 2017](#) on electricity supplied in Flanders in 2016).

Article 6.3.4 of the Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010, appoints VREG as the competent authority for disclosure by mentioning (unofficial translation):

“VREG will check whether the information provided by the supplier is given in the application of this article is correct. The supplier shall submit a report by March 1st to the VREG about the origin of the electricity supplied during the previous calendar year. VREG makes this report available to the Flemish Energy Agency (VEA). The synthesis report is published on the website of VREG, together with the percentages used by the suppliers of the origin of the electricity supplied by them, mentioned in Article 7.4.1, paragraph 1, of the Energy Decree of 8 May 2009.”

(In practice, VREG has delayed the deadline for supplier reporting from 1st of March until 31st of March, for practical reasons).

- GroenCheck (<http://www.vreg.be/groencheck>) regulated by the same Energy Decision (Art.6.2/3.13, Art.6.2/3.14 and Art.6.2/3.15): on 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-number.

C.2.2. Summary of the disclosure methodology and process:

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 have to be distinguished:

- Renewable;
- High-efficiency combined heat and power;
- Fossil;
- Nuclear;
- Unknown origin.

The renewable sources include wind, solar, geothermal, gulf, tidal, hydro, biomass, landfill gas, sewage gas and other biogas. This distinction is not yet mandatory in the disclosure statement.

For RES-E and HEC, the GO is the only tracking instrument allowed. Electricity can only be sold as green (or a similar branding) if a corresponding number of GOs is cancelled. Cancellation of GOs is required for the renewable part of the disclosure statement on bills. The same holds for HEC-electricity produced in Flanders.

For all other sources (HEC-electricity outside of Flanders, fossil and nuclear), the disclosure is based on production statistics (in which renewable and Flemish HEC-electricity have to be filtered out).

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

As Flanders is a net GO-importing domain, in years where there is more GO import than physical electricity import, there is more fossil and nuclear production than is being disclosed to Flemish consumers. Therefore the surplus of fossil and nuclear production is ‘exported’ by reporting this surplus quantity to AIB. 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 some years where many nuclear reactors were out), no surplus is exported to the residual mix. The residual mix is used for the part of electricity from ‘unknown resources’, but the renewable part is left out. This is because Flemish legislation only allows for disclosure of RES-E or HEC-E supply in case GOs are cancelled in order to prove the renewable source of the supplied energy.

More information in English:

https://www.aib-net.org/documents/103816/176792/AIB_2016_Residual_Mix_Results_v1.1/6b49295b-ad99-a189-579e-877449778f62



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C.2.3. Residual Mix:

VREG makes an effort to advise the Flemish Government to change the Energy Decision in order to introduce the concept of the Residual Mix.

In the meantime:

- For some years, there is a net GO import in Flanders (meaning GO import > GO export). Excess (in case of higher GO import than physical electricity import) or deficit (in case of more physical electricity import than GO import) of fossil and nuclear production which is reported to AIB in order to calculate it into the European Residual Mix.
- Electricity from unknown resources is never disclosed as RES-E. In case they do not know the producer of the electricity, suppliers can opt to use the residual mix for the whole of Belgium (calculated using data from AIB) where the RES-E is filtered out.

C.3 National Public Support Schemes

- Support certificates qualify for the quota obligation of electricity suppliers. Suppliers have a certificate quota, one for RES-E and one for HEC. Every year they need to cancel an amount of support certificates from RES-E and from high efficient cogeneration. The quota is a percentage of their supply, regulated by the Energy Decree of May 8th 2009. If they do not cancel enough support certificates, suppliers have to pay a fine per missing certificate.
- Production device owners can apply for support certificates from VREG, through the Production Registrar. They can sell these certificates on the 'market', i.e. to electricity suppliers and traders. The role of Production Registrar is allocated to the same party for Support certificates as for GOs.
- If the market price would be too low, there still is a 'minimal price support'. If production device owners choose to sell at that price, their certificates need to be sold to the Grid Operator to receive this 'minimal price support'.
- More (statistical) information:
<http://www.vreg.be/garanties-van-oorsprong>

C.4 EECS Product Rules

C.4.1. The EECS Product Rules as applied in Flanders are set out within sections D and E of this document.

C.5 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

C.5.1. Deviation of the issuing time of GOs in C3.4.1 of the EECS Rules: see Section E1.1 below: GOs are issued at the latest 2 months after the end of the production period.

C.5.2. Deviation of EECS Rules C2.2.3:

C.5.2.1. In the Flemish domain there is no re-registration of production devices < 1MW after 5 years. Production devices automatically stay registered unless there is no longer a valid reason. The Production Registrar monitors the amount of activity on the accounts. Production Devices with an electrical capacity >1MW are subjected to two-yearly onsite inspections, where the information of the application file is re-verified. This process is considered to comply with the obligation of re-registration as mentioned in EECS Rules C2.2.3.

C.5.2.2. If on an account for an unreasonably long time (depending on the size of the Production device, 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 his



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intentions. Subsequent to that arrangements are made to restore potential delay of data processing or to shut down the Account concerned.

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

See also D2.5 regarding the efforts the Production Registrar puts into the maintenance of the standing of data.

D Registration

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

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 Electricity 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 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 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 VEA. After that approval, they need to agree with the Standard Terms and Conditions of both VEA and VREG, before they can log-in in 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 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 Grid Operator. When accessing the Grid Operator's Registry for the first time, agreement with the Grid Operator's STC is mandatory. From this account in the Grid Operator's registry, they can access the data of their production device and measurement data, but they cannot view, trade nor 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 STC (based on the AIB model) is mandatory as well. Therefore, no EECS Certificates can be viewed, cancelled nor traded without compliance with the AIB STC. All registries are mutually connected.

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.



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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, 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-in to 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 his/her e-ID or equivalent.

Every person who is approved to access an Account in the Certificate Registry, needs to use his/her e-ID or equivalent every time he/she logs in into the application.

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

3. The Registry is designed in such a way 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.1.2. 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.1.3. Error handling

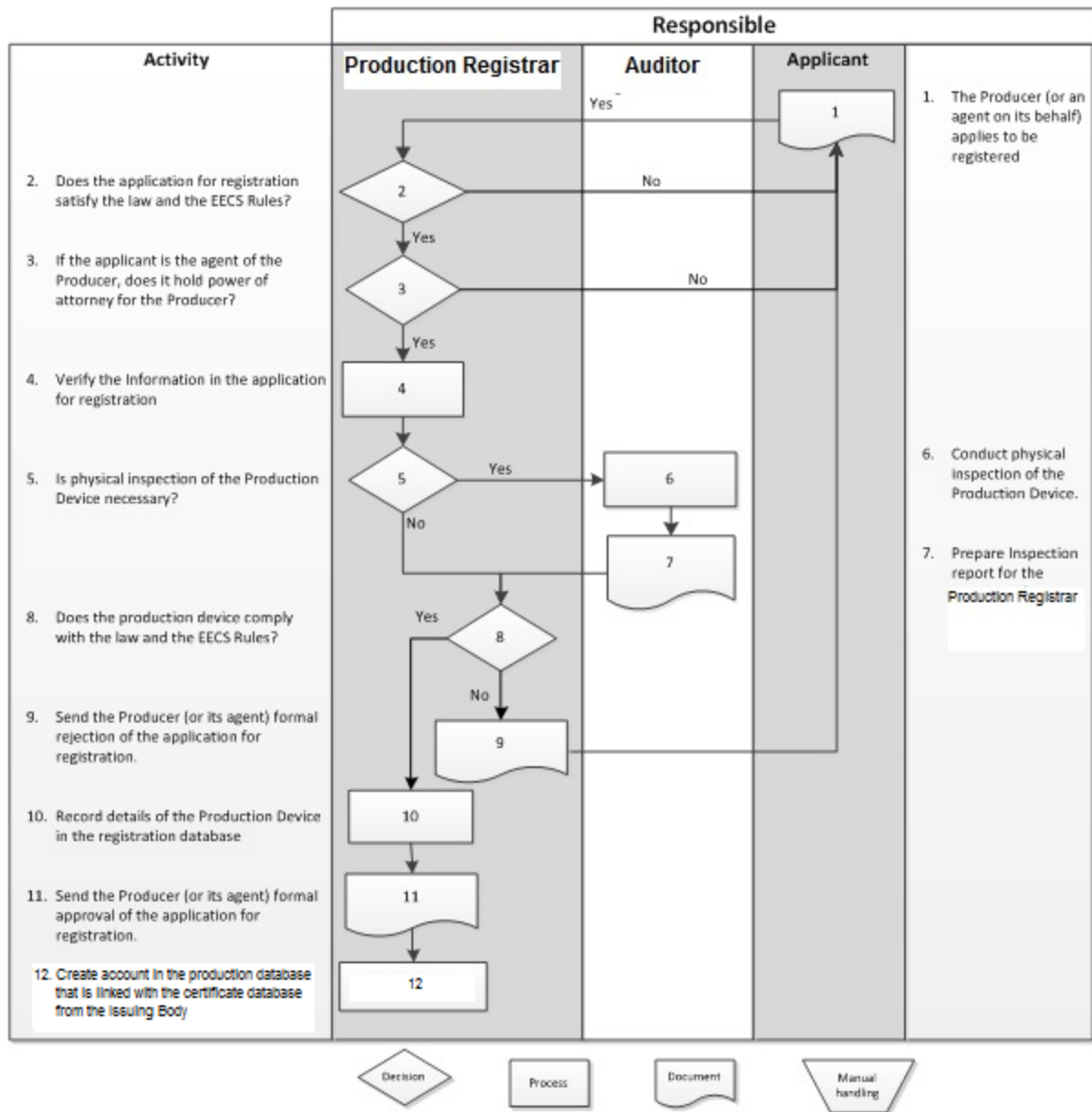
The Account Holder is responsible for the correctness of the data of his/her company that is provided to VREG/the Production Registrar. When an error in the Account Holder's data is detected, VREG will correct the data. In case the Account Holder is a producer, this goes through the Production Registrar. 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 Decree of May 8th, 2009.

D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

The Account Holder must notify VREG of an intent to close his account in writing.

If the account is free of certificates and free of upcoming certificate-deposit, VREG will amend the Registration Database to seal that Account as of the effective date on the request.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device



D.3.1. Application

- Only the owner of a Production Device, or a Registrant duly authorized by the owner, may register a Production Device, which is located in Flanders, in the Production Registration Database. Every Production Device can only be registered once and this registration is carried out by VEA.
- 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 resources (RES-E GOs). The application for RES-E GOs can be included in the application for support certificates, as a big part of the application procedures of both types of certificates overlap.
- The Registrant of the Production Device must provide evidence to the Production Registrar that it has the appropriate authority to register the Production Device and that it can comply with the requirements of the EECS Electricity Scheme and this Domain Protocol with respect to the imposition of duties on the owner and/or operator of the



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Production Device. Such evidence can be found in the link in Annex 2 to the Registration Form.

- An applicant registering a Production Device in the EECS Electricity Scheme must provide the following information:
 - The applicant's name and address and additional contact details, including the name of the individual responsible for the application, telephone number, fax number and e-mail address;
 - The names of persons authorized to act in lieu of the Registrant;
 - The appointment of the Certificate Beneficiary of the Production Device;
 - The Transferables Account into which Scheme Certificates in respect of that Production Device are to be issued;
 - The location of that Production Device, its name and address;
 - Details of the Export Meter(s) of the Production Device;
 - Details of any generating auxiliaries associated with the Production Device;
 - Where there are generating auxiliaries associated with the Production Device, details of Import Meter(s), which determine the totality of electricity consumption of the Production Device;
 - (Irrespective of whether or not there is any intention to use such sources of energy in connection with the Production Device) all sources of energy that may be converted into energy outputs by the Production Device;
 - The nature of the Production Device, in terms of technology;
 - The Nominal Capacity of the Production Device;
 - Where at the time of such application it has been commissioned, the date on which the Production Device 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 Production Device and providing such measured values to the Production Registrar;
 - A single line diagram of that Production Device, including detailing the location of:
 - (i) The meter measuring the electricity production of the Production Device;
 - (ii) The Export Meter(s) for the Production Device;
 - (iii) Any transformer sub-stations at the site of the Production Device;
 - (iv) Any generating auxiliaries for the Production Device; and
 - (v) Any Import Meters for the Production Device
 - (For HEC Production Devices:) an energy flow diagram of that Production Device, including detailing the location of:
 - (i) For HEC-devices with an electrical capacity >200kW: 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 <200kW: the position of the heat consumption and the emergency cooler, technical documentation of the production device 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 production device 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.
- The Registrant must warrant that the information provided to the Production Registrar in connection with its application is complete and accurate and that the Production Device meets the qualification criteria for Guarantees of Origin described in the Energy Decree of May 8th 2009. These are further elaborated upon in Article 6.2/3 of the Energy Decree 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 Production Device under any of the Public Support schemes.
- 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.
- The Registrant must have the information in the registration form verified by a Production Auditor as part of the approval process.
- An application for the registration of a Production Device for the purposes of pursuing 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 Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010 are not satisfied in respect to that Production Device;
 - (3) There are one or more generating auxiliaries for that Production Device 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 Production Device.
- On successful completion of the registration process, the Production Registrar will assign a unique identifier to each registered Production Device.
- The Registrant consents to the publication by the Production Registrar or its CMO of data provided in the course of its application for registration in relation to each of its Production Devices registered on the database on its web page with the exception of:
 - (1) Detailed descriptions of the plant and equipment;
 - (2) Graphical representations of the Production Device, including diagrams and photographs; and
 - (3) Details of the person responsible for the application.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

The Registrant must notify the Production Registrar of an intent to deregister his Production Device. The Production Registrar then updates his Decision regarding the issuing of certificates to this Production Device and the Production Device information in the Production Registry.

D.4.1. Maintenance of standing data

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



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- (1) The information recorded in the Registration Database in relation to the Production Device becoming inaccurate; or
 - (2) The Qualification Criteria for GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme ceasing to be satisfied with respect to that Production Device.
- 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.
 - Where the Production Registrar becomes aware that a Production Device no longer fulfils, or will no longer fulfil, the Qualification Criteria, the Registration Database record for that Production Device will be updated to show that the Production Device 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 Audit of Registered Production Devices

D.5.1. Production devices with a nominal electrical capacity from renewable resources or high efficient cogeneration exceeding 200 kW, only qualify to be granted Guarantees of Origin on the condition that a positive inspection report of the production device 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 Efficient 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 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 at <http://www.energiesparen.be/wetgeving-wkc-en-mededelingen>.

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

The following table shows the categories of production devices 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 | 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:

<http://www.energiesparen.be/keuring>

D.5.2. The only exception to this is made for production devices generating electricity from solar energy, who provide the Production Registrar with a report regarding the inspection on safety for electric devices that includes some extra characteristics of the Production device 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'. That report mentions the maximal nominal capacity of the inverter of the output of the production device, peak capacity of solar production device, MID Mark of the production meter, 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.

Solar plants < 10 kW do not receive Guarantees of Origin as the electricity is being consumed on-site and not injected into the public grid.

D.5.3. If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, the issuing of certificates is suspended until the discrepancies with registered data and regulative framework are overcome.

D.5.4. The Production Registrar can check at any time a production plant that generates electricity from a renewable energy source, to determine whether the electricity is generated from a renewable energy source and whether the measurement of the produced electricity and



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other measures necessary for the production from renewable energy sources as mentioned in the application file, corresponds with reality.

- D.5.5. The Production Registrar has a yearly process of checking the PD's without activity for more than 3 months, contacting them and asking for the status of the PD.
- D.5.6. The Grid Operator is qualified at any time to execute on-site inspections verifying whether the measurement equipment or measurement data are still reliable.
- D.5.7. Where the capacity of an existing PD increases for any reason, including refurbishment or enhancement of the PD, then such additional capacity may be registered in the Production Registrar as a separate element of the PD with:
 - a) The capacity specified in the application for registration;
 - b) The date on which the PD became operational as specified in the application for registration.

D.6 Registration Error/Exception Handling

- D.6.1. 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.8.

The Account Holder in the Production Registration Database is responsible for the correctness of the data of his 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.

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

- D.6.2. Where the Production Registrar determines that a EECS Participant is in breach with 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.

E Certificate Systems Administration

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

- E.1.1. EECS Guarantees of Origin are issued per MWh of electricity from renewable resources injected in the public grid. They are issued by VREG only for electricity from renewable resources (RES-E). For electricity from High Efficient Cogeneration, regional Flemish GOs are issued, which cannot be called EECS as they technically don't contain all the required information on the GO. They 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). An exception is made 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 Grid Operator to the Production Registrar constitutes the issuing request. Non-electrical meter



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data are to be complemented by the certificate entitled party. EECS GOs are issued for a period of 1 month.

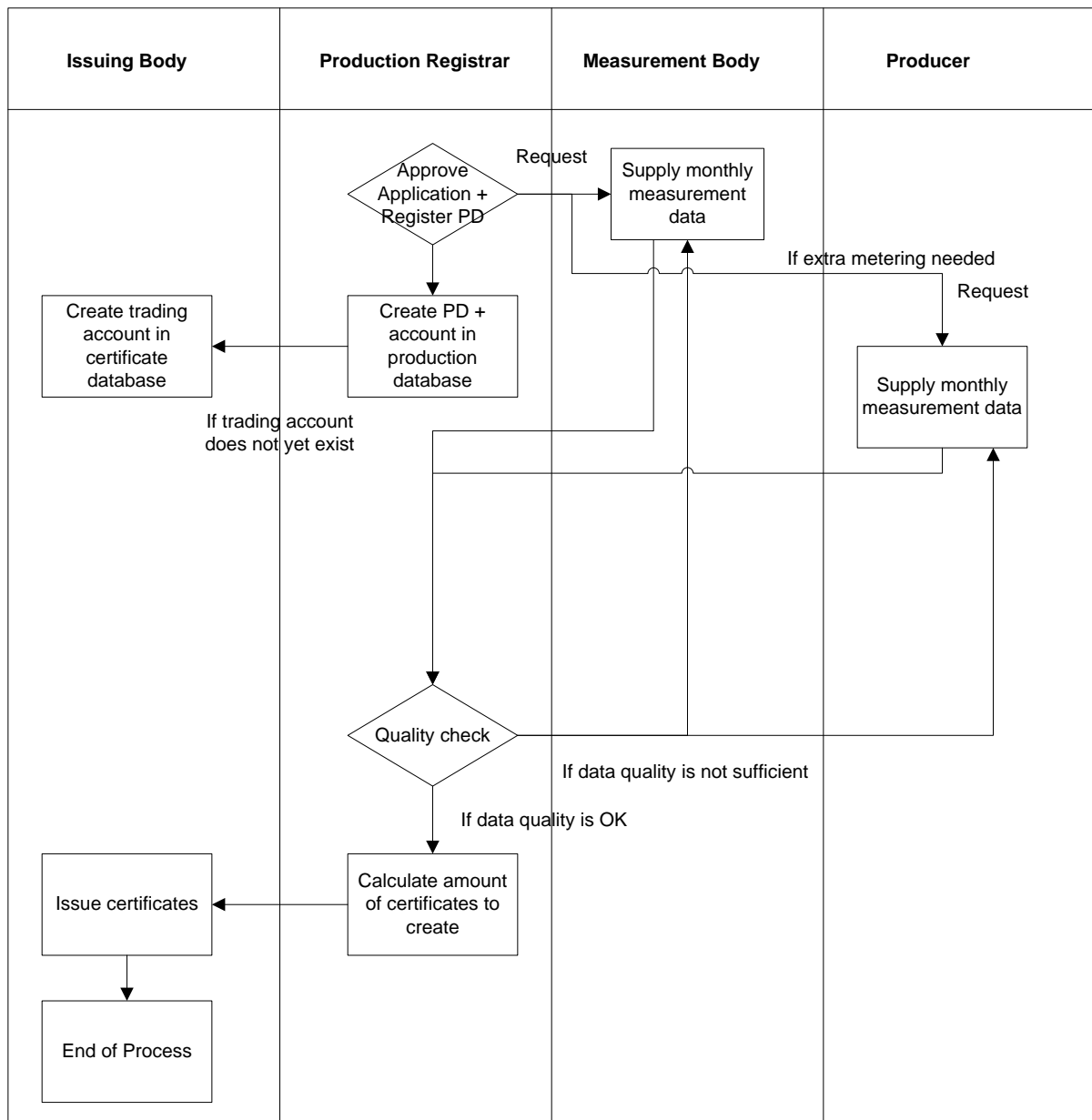
E.1.2. EECS Guarantees of Origin and support certificates are issued by VREG using the same procedure. If a production device qualifies for both support certificates and EECS GOs, both types of certificates are issued based on the same measurement data set. The application for both types of certificates 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 Guarantees of Origin. Neither does a successful application for either type have any influence on the decision whether the application for the other type is successful or not.

Valid EECS GOs are issued for the net amount of electricity from renewable resources injected on the public grid. (At the contrary 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, such as relating to the transport energy of biomass fuel and banding factors determining the quantity of support the production should get.)

E.1.3. The number of GOs issued accords to the amount of net electricity from renewable resources injected into the public grid. However:

- Auxiliary energy consumption and the fossil part of the electricity production do not qualify for GO issuing;
- On site consumption gets a regional Flemish GO that is cancelled immediately after issue and cannot be used for disclosure elsewhere. This regional Flemish GO is not called an EECS GO, and is only used to make statistical overviews.

E.2 Processes



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

E.3 Measurement

E.3.1. If the Registrant wishes to receive GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme for his Production Device he must submit the registration form to the Production Registrar (link to D3.1. and Annex 3).

E.3.2. An energy flow diagram, is attached to the registration form in Annex 3, as well an electrical flow scheme, as 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.

- E.3.3. An overview of all meters involved in the calculation of the amount of GOs to be issued is 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 E3.1, E3.2 and E3.3 insufficient to calculate the net amount of RES-E injected into the public grid, he does not deliver any data to VREG, with the consequence that VREG does not issue any GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme for the electricity produced in the production device concerned.
- E.3.5. The Measurement Body, and in case extra metering data is needed (f.e. biomass), the Registrant, is/are responsible for the timely delivery of accurate metering data for his Production Device.
- E.3.6. Metered electrical energy values must be provided, or verified, by a Measurement Body. The data, concerning the quantity of electricity which by the Production Device in question is produced from renewable energy sources, and is injected on the distribution or transmission grid, are measured and are provided to the Production Registrar by the Distribution Grid Operator or Transmission Grid Operator of the grid on which the installation has been connected. Small Production Devices (< 10 kWh), however, are by law allowed to provide their own metering data in view of receiving support certificates, but are not eligible to receive GOs unless they are equipped with an automated metering system by the above-mentioned Grid Operator, also responsible for the meter readings.
 - E.3.6.1. When it concerns a Production Device, which produces per year more than 10,000 kWh electricity from renewable energy sources, the metering data are provided on a monthly basis.
 - E.3.6.2. When it concerns a production installation, which produces per year 10,000 kWh or less electricity from renewable energy sources and when these data are measured on site by means of a separate meter, the data are annually provided or whenever 1,000 kWh is produced. When on site no separate meter has been placed for recording these data, it is considered that no net quantity of electricity from renewable energy sources is injected.
- E.3.7. The Registrant is subject to verification by a Production Auditor (see in section D5) on a random as well as a periodic basis (every 2 years).
- E.3.8. The Production Registrar can determine additional rules concerning the way measurements must be executed and must be communicated to the Production Registrar.
- E.3.9. Details of Production Data timing, addressing and approval by the Production Registrar are set in the legislation by Art.6.1.9 of the Energy Decision of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010 for the promotion of electricity production from renewable energy sources.
- E.3.10. Production measurement data are expressed in kWh. The residual kWh are carried over until the Qualifying Output of the Production Device is sufficient to qualify for the Issue of such an EECS Certificate (1000kWh).
- E.3.11. RES-E or HEC-E consumed onsite, is not eligible for EECS certificates. This amount of electricity however can receive Flemish GOs 'for onsite consumption' which are immediately cancelled with a label 'onsite consumption'. Such GOs cannot be traded nor cancelled again.

E.4 Energy Storage (Including Pumped Storage)

Energy leaving an energy storage system does not qualify for issuing of GOs.

E.5 Combustion Fuels (e.g. Biomass)

- Fuel input is measured by the Grid Operator in the case of natural gas.



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- In all other cases, fuel input into the production device is measured by the Registrant.
- Meters for fuel input are gauged in accordance to Belgian Law, and inspected by the Auditor.
- Mixed fuel type plants will be eligible for GOs calculated in accordance with the formula mentioned in section N5.3.2 of the EECS Rules.

E.6 Format

- E.6.1. EECS Certificates shall be issued in such a format as may be determined by AIB from time to time.
- E.6.2. Production declarations containing measurement information are provided by Grid Operators, and are completed by the Registrant.
- E.6.3. Grid Operators report on the electricity production and injection to the public grid. Where applicable, they also report on natural gas consumption taken from the grid.
- E.6.4. Registrants monthly report their measurement data to the Production Registrar using a report template created by the Production Registrar. For non-PV devices, 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. This report contains all extra measurement data needed for the calculation of the amount of EECS GOs to be issued. Where applicable, it includes fuel consumption of all types, per type of fuel, and energy consumption of all types of utilities belonging to the production device or fuel preparation.
- E.6.5. For municipal waste, 47,78% is considered to be organic and is considered to be RES-E for the issuing of GOs coming from municipal waste. This is following art 6.1.10 of the Energy Decision of November 19th, 2010.
- E.6.6. The report template needs to be completed every month and sent to the Production Registrar.

E.7 Transferring EECS Certificates

- E.7.1. 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 to the provisions of EECS Rules Section C.5.1.3.
- E.7.2. In the EECS Registration Database, the initiation of transfers is performed by the selling Account Holder.
- E.7.3. 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 his account. As long as he does not perform an action to accept the transfer, the certificates remain 'frozen' on the Account of the selling Account Holder.
- Once he accepts the transfer, the certificates are transferred to his Account and removed from the Account of the sending Account Holder.
- E.7.4. 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 are 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.



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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 Buyers 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 at the VREG registry receives an e-mail notification informing whether or not the import was successful, including an error message if applicable.

E.7.5. In Flanders, the only EECS products that can be used for disclosure, are EECS GOs for Renewable Energy Sources and High Efficient Cogeneration. Other EECS products such as ICS from other countries or EECS GOs for energy sources other than renewable energy sources, can be imported and exported again while maintaining the ICS and/or GO value. However, certificates cannot be consumed in Flanders for electricity disclosure if the certificate contains the ICS flag, but does not comply with the EECS GO rules concerning electricity from renewable resources.

E.8 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

E.8.1. Once issued, the details of an EECS Certificate cannot be altered or deleted except to correct an error.

E.8.2. Malfunctions and errors are reported to VREG by the Account Holders. VREG investigates the error and comes up with a solution. Depending on the type of Account Holder, the contact address is:

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

E.8.3. Where it is impossible to transfer for technical reasons, and in case of urgency towards a legal deadline, malfunctioning of the system exceptionally can be overcome by cancelling certificates for use in another domain, with the agreement of the importing issuing body. Any such cancellations are notified to the “importing” issuing body and the AIB Secretariat.

E.8.4. Administration of corrections and errors with interference of the Production Registrar:

E.8.4.1. If an error occurs while certificates are being created based on measurement data from the Production Registrar, the Issuing Body and the Production Registrar will jointly investigate the error and make the necessary corrections, following a specific procedure for ‘Rectifications’.

E.8.4.2. If an error occurs in the measurement data on which basis certificates are created, the Production Registrar will correct this error. If certificates are wrongly issued and traded, the error will be corrected in future measurement data, following a specific procedure for ‘Rectifications’.

E.9 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

E.9.1. 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.9.2. 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’.



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The cancelling Account Holder selects the GOs to be cancelled and indicates the period of electricity supply for which these GOs are cancelled.

- E.9.3. After such initiation the cancellation of certificates is perpetuated by VREG.
- E.9.4. The confirmation of success or failure of a cancellation can be consulted by the Account Holder using his log-in into his portfolio in the Certificate Registry.
- E.9.5. 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.9.6. The action of cancellation of disclosure certificates can only be done to EECS GOs for RES-E and HEC and for Flemish GOs for High Efficient Cogeneration. The VREG Domain for now leaves no opportunities for cancelling Non-Governmental Certificates (NGC) or GOs for fossil and nuclear electricity. The only actions that can be made with NGC or GOs for fossil and nuclear electricity are:
1. The import in the VREG Domain;
 2. The export out of the VREG Domain;
 3. Expiry, 12 months after the end date of the production period
- E.9.7. In Flanders it is legally foreseen that the sale of electricity from renewable resources to an end consumer in Flanders is only allowed on condition that for the corresponding amount of electricity supplied, the corresponding amount of GOs is cancelled at VREG.
- Therefore there is no standard procedure including cancellation statements as a separate document automatically flowing out of the cancellation process. The online Certificate Registry gives a page with an overview of the cancelled certificates for disclosure, and another page with an 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 electricity consumption, the name of the cancelling party.
- No double consumption of GOs is possible once they have entered the VREG registry.
- E.9.8. A cancelled certificate no longer resides in the account of that or any other Account Holder.

E.10 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

- E.10.1. EECS Certificates which have expired are no longer valid for transfer.
- E.10.2. In Flanders, Guarantees of Origin normally expire 12 months after the end date of the production period. This rule applies both to GOs issued in Flanders, and to GOs issued outside of Flanders.

The only exception to this rule is where a GO is issued more than 6 months after the date of production of the associated electricity for reasons that are outside of the influence of the certificate entitled party. In this case, the GO can be used for disclosure purposes in Flanders up to 6 months after the issuing date.

Reference for this rule: Article 7.1.5, § 3 of the Flemish Energy Decree of May 8th, 2009, as modified by the Decree of July 8th, 2011 regarding implementation of EU directive 2009/28/EC.

The consequences of the technical implementation of this rule are:

Certificates which are older than 12 months will have the status of a certificate which has expired and shall be recorded as such in the Registration Database, and may not and



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cannot be imported into Flanders; and Certificates which have expired cannot be exported or used for any purpose. It is not possible at all to validate an expired certificate, not for transfer, not for disclosure, not for any claim.

E.11 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

E.11.1. 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.

Withdrawals of certificates are done in relation to obvious errors, such as issuing too many certificates due to incorrect production data. Withdrawal for any purpose has to be done and can only be done by the system administrator, VREG.

E.11.2. 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.

E.11.3. VREG may alter a Certificate held in its EECS Registration Database so as to rectify an error which occurred prior to its transfer into the Account in which it is held at such time, provided:

- The Account Holder has agreed to such alteration;
- It is reasonably satisfied that any unjust enrichment of an EECS Electricity Scheme Participant as a consequence of such error has, to the extent reasonably practicable, been nullified;
- It is reasonably satisfied that the alteration itself does not give rise to undue enrichment of the Account Holder.

F Activity Reporting

F.1 Public Reports

Statistical information regarding certificate issuing and trade can be found on the VREG website (both RES and HEC): <http://www.vreg.be/nl/garanties-van-oorsprong>

On this specific webpage, monthly updated infographics can be found, reporting on:

- The number of GOs that are issued monthly per energy source;
- The number of imported GOs and their country of origin;
- The number of exported GOs and their country of destination;
- The number of GOs that have been cancelled per energy source;
- The number of GOs that have expired.

The yearly disclosure exercise results in the annual Fuel mix Report (Rapport Brandstofmix), that can be found on the VREG website www.vreg.be. This report provides additional information on number of cancelled and expired GOs. (F.e. Fuel mix Report 2016: <http://www.vreg.be/nl/document/rapp-2017-07>).

F.2 Record Retention

- 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.
- VEA is responsible for handling and storing the documentation in relation with the (non-solar) production devices. There is no end date determined to the data storage, but there is a minimum of 10 years data retention.

G Change Control

G.1 Complaints to VREG or the Production Registrar

G.1.1. Complaints will be registered and case worked according to the internal processes of VREG as the Flemish Regulator for Electricity and Gas. The procedure depends on the type of complaint and the party to whom the complaint is pointed. Details can be found on <http://www.vreg.be/een-klacht-waar-kan-ik-terecht>. 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 your complaint should be addressed.

If the complaint is directed against VREG:

1. The complainer should contact the person who handles his file at VREG.
2. If that has no result, should contact VREG's complaints handler:

Sofie Lauwaert
 Count de Ferraris building
 King Albert II-laan 20, bus 19
 1000 Brussels
 tel: 1700 (free)
 fax: 02/553.13.50
klachten@vreg.be

3. If there is still no solution, he should send an e-mail to the Flemish Ombudsman or call toll free at 0800/240.50.

How will a complaint be handled by VREG?

- The complaints handler sends an acknowledgment of receipt within 10 calendar days;
- The complaint must be processed within 45 calendar days after receipt;
- The caseworker will first check whether it is really a complaint and whether the complaint is admissible. A complaint is not admissible if:
 - It relates to something that has already been dealt with in light of a previous complaint;
 - It relates to facts of more than one year ago;
 - An organized administrative appeal is still possible;
 - There is already a law suit being filed;
 - The complainant can show no interest;
- The complaints handler respects professional secrecy;
- The relevant staff, caseworker and signer of the correspondence can be consulted in the research;
- The complaints handler can only ask that the concerned staff, correct the situation or change their approach;
- The complaints handler will ask the staff to be aware of his/her findings.
 More info: <http://www.vreg.be/tegen-de-vreg>



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The procedure for complaints against VEA, is to be found here:
<http://www.energiesparen.be/klachten>.

Complaints against the Grid Operators in their position of production registrar for solar PV devices:

Infrac : <http://www.infrac.be/nl/over-infrac/contacteer-ons/klachten>

Eandis: <http://www.eandis.be/eandis/ombudsdienst.htm>

G.2 Disputes

G.2.1. Disputes will be registered and case worked according to the internal processes of VREG as the Flemish Regulator for Electricity and Gas, of VEA, 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. Details can be found on:

<http://www.vreg.be/een-klacht-waar-kan-ik-terecht>

<http://www.energiesparen.be/klachten>,

<http://www.infrac.be/nl/over-infrac/contacteer-ons/klachten>,

<http://www.eandis.be/eandis/ombudsdienst.htm>.

G.3 Change Requests

G.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.

G.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.



Annex 1: Contacts List

Authorised Issuing Body

VREG (Vlaamse Regulator van de Elektriciteit- en Gasmarkt)
Graaf de Ferrarisgebouw
Koning Albert II-laan 20, bus 19
1000 Brussel
Belgium
www.vreg.be
Contact person: Katrien Verwimp
Tel 0032 2 553 13 77
Fax 0032 2 553 13 50
Katrien.Verwimp@vreg.be

Registry Operator (except for Production Device registration)

VREG (Vlaamse Regulator van de Elektriciteit- en Gasmarkt)
Graaf de Ferrarisgebouw
Koning Albert II-laan 20, bus 19
1000 Brussel
Belgium
www.vreg.be
Contact person: Karolien Verhaegen
Tel 0032 2 553 70 65
Fax 0032 2 553 13 50
go@vreg.be

Production Registrars

For all devices except solar photovoltaic:

VEA (Vlaams EnergieAgenschap)
Koning Albert II-laan 20, bus 17
1000 Brussel
Belgium
<http://www.energiesparen.be/groene-energie-en-wkk>
Contact person: Jimmy Loodts
Tel+32 (0)2 553 10 18
Fax +32 (0)2 553 46 00
E-mail: jimmy.loodts@vea.be

For solar photovoltaic devices:

The Grid Operators (DSOs and TSO) are responsible for the registration of Production Devices which produce electricity from photovoltaic solar panels. The full list of Grid Operators is kept up to date at the VREG website on: <http://www.vreg.be/overzicht-van-alle-netbeheerders>



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Production Auditors

The inspection report shall be made by an inspection body with an accreditation according to DIN EN ISO / IEC 17020I.

Official inspection bodies are licensed to audit RES-E and HEC production plants with regards to the application for and continued issuing of Guarantees of Origin.

The Production Audits in Flanders are performed by the Accredited Inspection bodies by the Belgian Agency for Accreditation BELAC as defined in Article 275 of the AREI.

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: <http://www.energiesparen.be/keuring>

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: <http://economie.fgov.be/nl/modules/publications/general/lijsterkendecontroleorganismen.jsp>

Measurement Bodies

Electricity measurement is done by the Grid Operators. The full list of Grid Operators is kept up to date at the VREG website on <http://www.vreg.be/overzicht-van-alle-netbeheerders>



Annex 2: Procedure for Account Application

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 electronically agree 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 his electronic identity card (e-ID).

The company and the person responsible for the management of the account by registering needs to fill in his/her national company number and his/her 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, he/she can only obtain access to his/her 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:
<http://www.vreg.be/nl/nieuwe-certificatendatabank>



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Annex 3: Production 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 production devices, can be found on the website of the Flemish Energy Agency:

<http://www.energiesparen.be/formulieren-GSC-en-WKC>

Production Device registration form for solar PV-devices is to be found through the websites of the different Grid Operators (see Annex 1).

The following is a summary of the EECS Rules Fact Sheet 'Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies' entries for technologies.

| Energy Inputs | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------|
| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
| Solid | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Municipal waste | Biogenic | |
| | Industrial and commercial waste | Biogenic | |
| | Wood | Unspecified | |
| | | Forestry products | |
| | | Forestry by-products & waste | |
| | Animal fats | Unspecified | |
| | Biomass from agriculture | Unspecified | |
| | | Agricultural products | |
| | | Agricultural by-products & waste | |
| Liquid | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Municipal biodegradable waste | Unspecified | |
| | Black liquor | Unspecified | |
| | Pure plant oil | Unspecified | |
| | | Rapeseed (Brassica napus L.) | |
| | | Sunflower (Helianthus annuus L.) | |
| | | Oil palm (Elaeis guineensis Jacq.) | |
| | | Coconut (Cocos nucifera L.) | |
| | | Yatropha | |
| | Waste plant oil | Unspecified | |
| | Refined vegetable oil | Unspecified | |
| | | Biodiesel (mono-alkyl ester) | |
| | | Biogasoline (C ₆ -C ₁₂ hydrocarbon) | |
| | Gaseous | Unspecified | Unspecified |
| | | Landfill gas | Unspecified |
| | | Sewage gas | Unspecified |
| Agricultural gas | | Unspecified | |
| | | Pig manure | |
| | | Cow manure | |
| | | Chicken manure | |
| | | Unspecified manure | |
| Energy crops | | | |
| Gas from organic waste digestion | | Unspecified | |
| Process gas | Biogenic | | |
| Heat | Solar | Unspecified | |
| | Geothermal | Unspecified | |
| | | Conventional geothermal heat | |
| | | Enhanced dry bed geothermal heat | |
| | Aerothermal | Unspecified | |
| | Hydrothermal | Unspecified | |
| | Process heat | Biogenic | |
| Mechanical source or other | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Wind | Unspecified | |
| | Hydro & marine | Unspecified | |

G.4

| Technologies |
|--------------|
|--------------|

| Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Solar | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Photovoltaic | Unspecified | |
| | | Classic silicon | |
| | | Thin film | |
| | Concentration | Unspecified | |
| Wind | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | | Onshore | |
| | | Offshore | |
| Hydro-electric Head | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Run-of-river head installation | Unspecified | |
| | Storage head installation | Unspecified | |
| | Pure pumped storage head installation | Unspecified | |
| | Mixed pumped storage head | Unspecified | |
| Marine | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Tidal | Unspecified | |
| | | Onshore | |
| | | Offshore | |
| | Wave | Unspecified | |
| | | Onshore | |
| | | Offshore | |
| Unspecified | | | |
| Currents | Unspecified | | |
| Pressure | Unspecified | | |
| Thermal | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Combined cycle gas turbine with heat recovery | Unspecified | |
| | | Non CHP | |
| | | CHP | |
| | Steam turbine with back-pressure turbine (open cycle) | Unspecified | |
| | | Non CHP | |
| | CHP | | |
| | Steam turbine with condensation turbine (closed cycle) | Unspecified | |
| | | Non CHP | |
| | | CHP | |
| | Gas turbine with heat recovery | Unspecified | |
| | | Non CHP | |
| | | CHP | |
| | Internal combustion engine | Unspecified | |
| | | Non CHP | |
| CHP | | | |
| Micro-turbine | Unspecified | | |
| | Non CHP | | |
| CHP | | | |
| Stirling engine | Unspecified | | |
| | Non CHP | | |
| CHP | | | |
| Fuel cell | Unspecified | | |
| | Non CHP | | |
| CHP | | | |
| Steam engine | Unspecified | | |
| | Non CHP | | |
| | CHP | | |
| Organic rankine cycle | Unspecified | | |
| | Non CHP | | |
| | CHP | | |
| Nuclear | Unspecified | Unspecified | |
| | Heavy-water reactor | Unspecified | |
| | Light water reactor | Unspecified | |
| | Breeder | Unspecified | |
| | Graphite reactor | Unspecified | |
| Other | Unspecified | Unspecified | |



EECS Domain Protocol



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.