



EECS Electricity Domain Protocol

**for
Sweden**

Prepared by Energimyndigheten

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EECS Domain Protocol

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A Introduction

The framework specified in the EECS Rules and the detailed procedures and conditions specified in this Domain Protocol have the main objective of ensuring robustness and transparency in the facilitation of EECS Schemes for all EECS Participants.

A Domain Protocol promotes quality and clarity, as it:

- makes local rules 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 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

B.1.1. This Domain Protocol sets out the procedures, rights and obligations, which apply to the Domain of Sweden 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 by connection to the electricity system of Sweden such that, in electrical terms, the Production Device is effectively located in Sweden.

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

- EECS Guarantee of Origin (EECS-GO) with relation to the fuel type of the Originating Production Device.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

B.2.1. The EECS Rules are subsidiary and supplementary to national legislation.

B.2.2. The EECS Rules and its subsidiary documents are implemented in Sweden 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 meanings ascribed to them in the EECS Rules except as stated in section C.5 of this document.

B.2.4. The Account holders commit themselves to the provisions of this Domain Protocol and Standard Terms and Conditions by signing an Account opening application.

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-GO in Sweden is Energimyndigheten (EM). Its role is to administer the EECS Registration Database and its interface with the AIB hub.

EM is a subordinate to the Ministry of the Environment and Energy, and regulated by the Government through the instruction and annual appropriations directives. Parliament and the Government decide on the assignments and budget of the Agency.



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Since January 1st 2015, EM is authorized through Decree 2014:1090 as the GO Issuing Body. (See Article 2 http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2010853-om-urspr_sfs-2010-853/). Before EM, the authorized GO Issuing Body in Sweden was the TSO, Svenska Kraftnät.

For GOs referring to electricity generation before 1st of June 2017, issuing EECS-GOs was facilitated by transferring the Swedish national guarantees of origin to Swedish central registry for EECS certificates managed by Grexel. Starting from 1st of June 2017, EM replaces Grexel as the Issuing Body of EECS-GOs in Sweden and thus is the Issuing Body of both Swedish national GOs and EECS-GOs in Sweden.

- B.3.2. For GOs referring to electricity generation before 1st of June 2017, the issuing of EECS-GOs is facilitated by transferring the Swedish national guarantees of origin to Swedish central registry for EECS certificates managed by Grexel (Old Issuing Process). For generation starting 1st of June 2017, EM replaces Grexel as the Issuing Body of EECS-GOs in Sweden and thus the issuing process for such generation is as described in this domain protocol (New Issuing Process).

All registered EECS Production Devices will be technically re-registered without any gap in the registration period in such a way that for EM the EECS issuance is only possible for generation starting 1st June 2017 and for Grexel only up to generation ending 31st May 2017. Terms and conditions that applied to the Production Device at the time of registration or the latest re-registration by Grexel will continue in force until the Production Device is re-registered by EM. At the first such re-registration, the procedure for Registration of a Production Device in D3 will apply instead of the procedure for re-registration in D5.1.

Account Holders will not be automatically re-registered but will need to submit a new application for an Account for EECS certificates following the procedure in D.1 before the 1st of June. This also applies to account holders who own Production Devices.

Grexel will continue the issuing of EECS certificates for generation up to 31st May 2017 using the Old Issuing Process until 31st December 2017. CMO.grexel will no longer be active as the registry for Sweden, and its registration under EECS will cease at midnight on 31st December 2017. The EECS accounts managed by Grexel for domain Sweden will be permanently closed 31st December 2017.

During the transitional period, starting 1st June 2017 and ending 31st December 2017, both EM and Grexel operate as Issuing Bodies but for different generation periods and under different IB codes. IB code for EM is 52 and for Grexel 31.

All transactions, including transfers between the accounts managed by EM and those managed by Grexel are possible until the closing of the Swedish EECS Accounts managed by Grexel on 31st December 2017. Transfers between Swedish EECS accounts are reported as transfers, not imports and exports, regardless of whether the accounts are managed by EM or Grexel. Grexel will terminate the agreements with the account holders ending 31.12.2017. Until that date they may transfer, cancel or export certificates normally. Transfers between accounts in SE-domain-grexel and accounts in SE-domain-EM should be considered as transfers (not exports). Grexel will deliver the aggregate statistics regarding domain Sweden to the AIB quarterly.



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- B.3.3. The Competent Authority for EECS-GO in Sweden is EM. Its role is defined by legislation to be responsible for the operation of for Guarantees of Origin in Sweden.
- B.3.4. The Authorised Measurement Bodies are the Grid Operators or in rare cases independent measurement consultants (see E.3). All Authorised Measurement Bodies (grid operators and independent) must have an appointed EDIEL number, which means that the body is entitled to send measurement data for the Swedish power system. EDIEL numbers are appointed to independent measurement consultants by the grid operators. List of Authorised Measurement Bodies can be found here: <https://www.ediel.se/Portal/PartyList/PartyList/ViewElMarketParties> if searching for all markets actors with the role "Nätägare" or "Ombud". Please also note that it is up to the measurement body to decide whether it should supply metering services or not. Actors that are not included in any of the two categories mentioned above cannot be accepted as measurement body for GO issuing.
- 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 can be accessed via the website cesar.energimyndigheten.se.
- B.3.7. Production Registrar is the Competent Authority EM. EM verifies that plant information given in the production device registration application is complete and provides sufficient data to calculate in a correct manner the nett amount of generation eligible for EECS-GOs.
- B.3.8. EM acts as the Production Auditor itself, but it may also appoint an external Auditor on its behalf. EM accredits all Production Auditors.
- B.3.9. Scheme Participant is an Account Holder on the EECS registration database.
- B.3.10. In Sweden no Non-Governmental Certificates or Independent Criteria Schemes may be issued.
- B.3.11. The following are valid EECS Products, which can be issued under this Domain Protocol:

EECS Product	Independent Criteria Scheme
EECS-GO	

C Overview of National Legal and Regulatory Framework

C.1 The EECS Framework

C.1.1. Issuing of GOs for electricity from renewable sources is based on Article 15 of the Directive 2009/28/EC. For this Domain, the scope of the directive is widened to include electricity from any energy source, also fossil and nuclear. The relevant local enabling legislation is as follows:

Issuing of Guarantees of Origin for electricity production from all energy sources in Sweden is implemented by the law:

- “Lag om ursprungsgarantier för el - Act on guarantees of origin for electricity” (SFS 2010:601)
 - http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Lag-2010601-om-ursprungsgar_sfs-2010-601/. Unofficial translation in Annex 6.

and by secondary legislation, the government decree

- “Förordning om ursprungsgarantier för el - Decree on guarantee of origin for Electricity” (SFS 2010:853)
 - http://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Forordning-2010853-om-urspr_sfs-2010-853/?bet=2010:853 (Only in Swedish)

C.1.2. EM has been properly appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for EECS-GO under Decree 2014:1090 (http://www.lagboken.se/dokument/Andrings-SFS/2159441/SFS-2014_1090-Forordning-om-andring-i-forordningen-2010_853-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-el?pageid=213728)

C.1.3. EM does not issue any Non-Governmental Certificates (NGCs) or EECS-GOs with Independent Criteria Schemes (ICSs).

C.1.4. Not all Guarantees of Origin issued in Sweden are EECS-GOs. All certificates are issued as either national GOs or EECS-GOs. Swedish national GOs are issued for account Holders who are not EECS Account Holders. The two systems are kept

logically separate and a national GO may never be converted into an EECS-GO or vice versa

An account Holder who is not an EECS Account Holder may not hold EECS-GOs on his/her account. National GOs may not be exported to other domains by national or EECS account Holders.

The following describes the permissions of both types of Account Holders in relation to national and EECS GOs.

	National account Holder	EECS Account Holder
Register PD for National GO system	Yes	Yes
Register PD for EECS-GO	No	Yes
Hold national GOs	Yes	Yes
Hold EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Export national GOs	No	No
Export EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Import national GOs	NA	NA
Import EECS-GOs	No	Yes
Cancel national GOs	Yes	Yes
Cancel EECS GOs	No	Yes

The following table describes the differences between national GOs (SEGO) and EECS-GO

	SEGO	EECS-GO
Re-registration of PD	Not needed unless permit withdrawn	Every five years
Metering	Gross or nett	Nett
Import	Not possible	Possible
Export	Not possible	Possible
Inspections	Where appropriate	Necessary for biomass PD, see D.3.3

C.2 National Electricity Source Disclosure

C.2.1. Legislation and regulation:

Electricity disclosure in Sweden is implemented by Chapter 8, Section 12 of the law "Ellag - Electricity Act" (1997:857), which in turn is an implementation of article 3.9 of the Directive 2009/72/EC.

https://www.riksdagen.se/sv/Dokument-Lagar/Lagar/Svenskforfattningssamling/Ellag-1997857_sfs-1997-857/ (In Swedish)

http://ei.se/Documents/Publikationer/lagar_pa_engelska/Electricity_Act_.pdf
(Unofficial translation)

The current regulation on electricity disclosure in Sweden was given by the Competent Authority for electricity disclosure, Energy Market Inspectorate in November 2013 (EIFS 2013:6).

http://www.energimarknadsinspektionen.se/Documents/Publikationer/foreskrifter/EI/EIFS_2013_6.pdf

The regulation is based on the findings of the report Ursprungsmärkning av el (electricity disclosure) conducted by the Energy Market Inspectorate in 2011 (EI R2011:10):

http://ei.se/Documents/Publikationer/rapporter_och_pm/Rapporter%202011/EI_R2011_10.pdf

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

In relation to supplied electricity, electricity suppliers are obliged to disclose in bills and promotional material the contribution of each energy source as well as the environmental impact in unit of CO₂ emitted (g/kWh) and radioactive waste produced (g/kWh).

In the electricity bill, energy sources should be disclosed at least at the accuracy of Renewables, Nuclear, Fossil, but a more detailed categorization is recommended (Oil, Natural Gas, Coal, Peat, Other fossil, Nuclear, Hydro, Wind and Solar, Waste, Biomass, Other renewables) (EIFS 2013:6). The information should be presented in a circle diagram.

The two mechanisms usable for electricity disclosure are guarantees of origin and the residual mix. In order to sell electricity products and/or to deviate from the residual mix in its supplier mix, a company must cancel guarantees of origin. Deadline for cancellations of Guarantees of Origin for previous year consumption is 31st of March of the following year.

Only information regarding the total supplier mix is mandatory to disclose in Sweden, but electricity product information may be voluntarily disclosed in addition.

The Energy Market Inspectorate is responsible for the supervision of disclosure information and for the provision of the residual mix.

C.2.3. Residual Mix

The residual mix is calculated in Sweden based on the best practice recommendations of RE-DISS (Shifted-Transaction Based Method) with the exception that it is calculated for the Nordic region rather than the Swedish domain. The methodology of residual mix calculation is laid out in Chapter 4, Article 3 of Decree EIFS 2013:6 and explained in detail in the regulations and guidelines of the Energy Market Inspectorate (Chapter 4.2, EI R2011:10), which forms the basis of the disclosure regulation.

The residual mix and information regarding the supervision of disclosure can be found here: <https://www.ei.se/sv/for-energiforetag/el/ursprungsmarkning-av-el/>

C.3 National Public Support Schemes

The main support system for renewables in Sweden is a certificate based quota obligation system: Elcertificate, where the quota is set to consumers excluding electricity intensive industries. The consumers or electricity suppliers on their behalf have to buy and cancel a certain amount of elcertificates to meet their obligation. The amount is a yearly changing share of their total electricity consumption or sales.

Elcertificates are freely tradable instruments used to allocate support. They cannot be used as a proof of origin or greenness of the electricity. A guarantee of origin can be issued for the same energy unit for which elcertificate has been issued. Statistical and price information of the elcertificate system can be found at cesar.energimyndigheten.se.

Elcertificate system is a joint renewable energy support scheme between Sweden and Norway. The certificates can be freely exchanged between the two countries and used for quota compliance in either.

There is also an investment support for solar panels in Sweden. The support level is currently 20 percent and is calculated based on the installation costs. The highest support per PV system is 1.2 million SEK and the eligible costs may not exceed 37 000 SEK plus VAT per installed kilowatt electric peak power. This investment support is under investigation.

C.4 EECS Product Rules

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

C.5 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

C.5.1. Production Devices connected to the public grid (TSO or DSO) are always nett measured. In rare cases it is possible that devices in private grids (IKN) are metered before transformer losses. This is handled through use of correction factors (see D.3)

C.5.2. Deviation from EECS Rules section C3.3.1: If a GO is issued to electricity that has been sold via a Power Exchange, there is technically left room for double disclosure through the following option in the disclosure legislation: Legislation EIF 2013:6: kap 4 §1-3 §1 last sentence: "if the supplier has bought electricity on a power exchange or imported electricity from a country outside of the EU the information may be based on information provided by the exchange or the companies have provided.

The last part of the legislation above shall be understood so that the power exchange must be located outside of the EU in order for this exception to be valid.

C.5.3. Energimyndigheten issues national GOs as well as EECS-GOs. Both types of GO are issued in the same registration database which contains two types of accounts. National GOs and EECS-GOs can only be issued or transferred to the corresponding



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type of account. In this Domain Protocol, the capitalised word Account refers to EECS-accounts, while the non-capitalised word 'account' refers to both types of accounts in the registry – EECS and non-EECS accounts. The difference between national GOs and EECS-GOs and how separation is maintained is described in C1.4.

D Registration

D.1 Registration of an account Holder

1. 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 Market Participant. Instructions for opening an account and the application to become an account Holder can be found from: <https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/Lists/PublicPages/AboutEICertificates.aspx>. The application includes basic information of the company and personal information of the account responsible and contact person. The application is to be signed by an authorized signatory of the company and sent to EM.

If the applicant is an organisation which is not located in Sweden, it must also fill in and attach a Know-Your-Customer questionnaire prepared by the AIB (Annex 4). The purpose of this document is to protect the EECS markets from VAT frauds.

2. For direct access to the Registry, the account Holders need to commit to the Conditions for direct access (<https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/PublicDocuments/Energimyndigheten%20villkor%20f%C3%B6r%20direkt%C3%A5tkomst.docx>).
3. After receiving all documentation of the applicant, EM evaluates, as soon as reasonably practicable but within 15 working days, whether the application can be accepted. Reasons for rejection may be
 - a. Required documents are missing or not properly filled/signed;
 - b. Rejection recommendation by local tax authorities or the AIB.
4. If the application is accepted, EM creates an account in the Cesar registry for the applicant organization and associates the applicant with EECS-GO. Account Holders can get secure access to the registry by signing in with either
 - a. Nexus-EM client certificate;
 - b. Personal Bank-ID

If the applicant is already an Account Holders in the system for national guarantees of origin (SE-GO), EM just associates the account holder with EECS-GO, enabling the Account Holder to hold and perform transactions with EECS certificates.

5. The applicant organization is then an account Holder of Cesar and can start operating the account. One account holder organisation can have several certificate accounts as well as multiple users, which can be created by the root user of that account holder. The role(s) of the user determines their rights to perform actions in the registry.
6. The decision to accept an application to open an Account is connected with certain terms, see Annex 7 "Standard Terms and Conditions".

D.2 Resignation of an account Holder

The account Holder must notify EM of its intent to close its account in written form.

When closing an account, the account holder is responsible for paying any outstanding payments to EM. EM is not responsible for refunding any already paid fees of the account Holder such as the yearly fee for account Holders.



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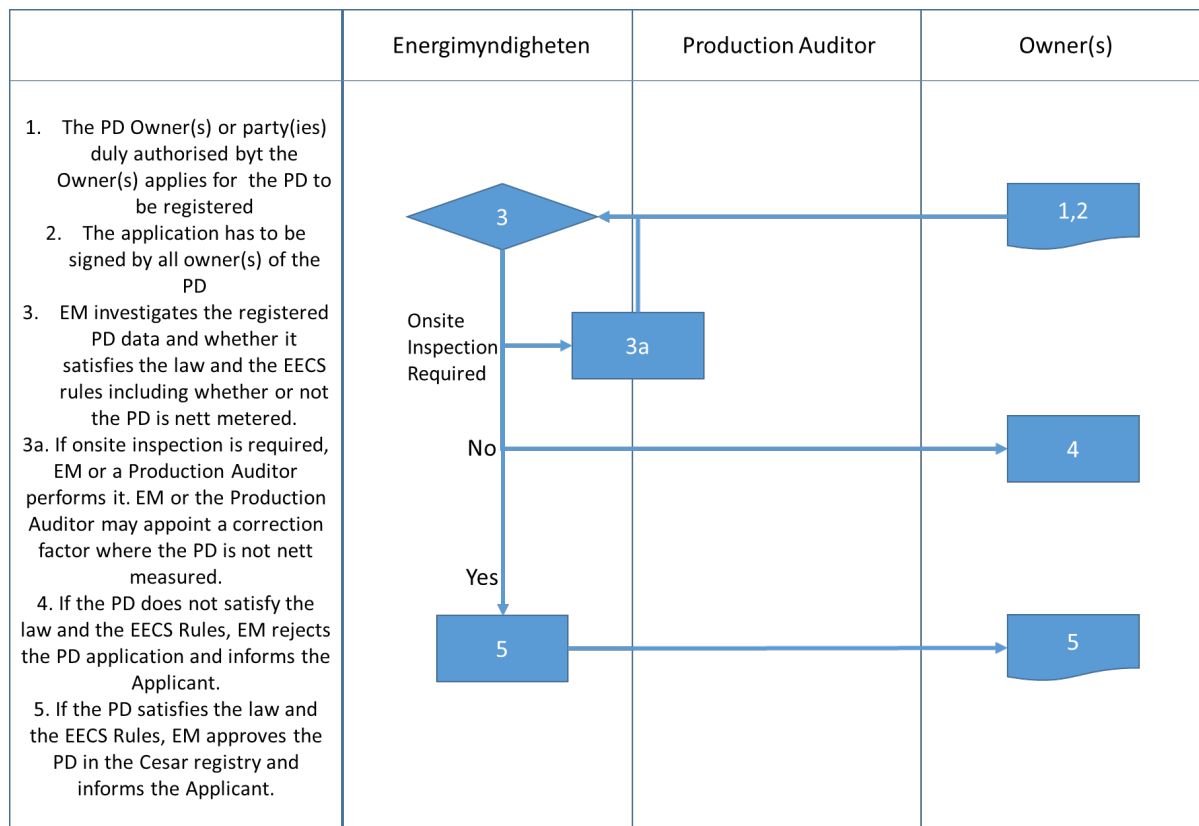
EM will amend the EECS Registration database to seal that Account as of the effective date on the request or later.

The certificates that reside on a sealed account will stay in the account until they expire, but the user will not have access to the account. After the expiry of the last certificate, the account will be deleted.

In case the resigning Account Holder remains an Account Holder for national guarantees of origin (SE-GO), EM asks the Account holder to remove the EECS-GOs from the accounts. After EECS-GOs have been removed or have expired, EM removes the EECS-GO association from the Account Holder, after which it is no longer possible to hold or commit transactions with EECS-GOs. The EECS-GO association will be removed without further delay, but at the latest within 5 working days.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

Not all Guarantees of Origin issued in Sweden are EECS-GOs. The following description of registration refers to the registration of a Production Device for EECS-GOs to an EECS-Account. Any Production Device can be registered to issue EECS-GOs or national GOs (but never both), as described in C.1.4. It is solely the discretion of the PD Owner to decide if a PD is to be registered to an EECS-Account and receive EECS-GOs or if the PD should be registered to a national account and receive national-GOs.



To be able to register production devices for the purpose of EECS, owner(s), or parties authorized by the owner(s) through Power of Attorney, must have an Account in the EECS registration database Cesar.



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Production Devices can only be registered if they meet the qualification criteria for EECS. To be qualified, Production Devices must:

- be situated in Sweden,
- be capable of producing electricity

Instructions for registering a Production Device can be found at:

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/mer-om-ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-och-utfardande/>

Production Device owner(s) must fill in and sign three registration forms

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-el2.pdf>

and

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/bilagaug-ansokan22.pdf>

and

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-om-eeecs-ursprungsgarantier.pdf>

to register their plant into Cesar. The forms are also available in English here:

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/application-for-right-to-allocation-of-guarantees-of-origin-for-electricity.pdf>

and

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/appendix-production-units-go.pdf>

and

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/application-for-issuing-of-eeecs-go-for-production-device.pdf>

All forms above can be found on this web page:

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/om-eeecs/ansokan-om-eeecs/>

The registration form has to be signed by a properly authorized representative of (all) owner(s). In the registration form the owner(s) identifies the Production Devices to be registered for the purpose of EECS and provides general details of the device, metering IDs, support information and the identity of the grid operator. The registration is either sent via EM's Eugen portal (<https://minasidor.energimyndigheten.se/>) or to EM directly.

When registering a Production Device, the owner(s) must make a legally binding statement where they confirm whether or not the Production Device is nett measured. The registration form also contains an one-line diagram where the owner must indicate at which point of the Production Device production is measured. If the Production Device is not nett metered, a correction factor will be assigned (see step 3 below).

Only metering values in EDIEL-standard can be reported to EM. This standard is only available to Authorized Measurement Bodies. It is therefore not possible for the owner(s) of a Production Device to report their own measurements directly to EM. Hourly metering is required for the issuing of EECS-GOs.

All meters that report in EDIEL-standard must fulfil the high standards of accuracy and reliability required by the Swedish regulatory and supervisory authority for legal metrology (SWEDAC). SWEDAC carries out periodic and random audits of grid operators and others who report metering values from any electric metering system. As the Production

Device is registered into Cesar, it is assigned a unique identifier. The identifier consists of a number with 18 numeric characters that also identifies the Domain of origin. GS1/GSRN (Global Service Relational Number) coding is used.

1. The application must be signed by all owner(s) of the Production Device unless another party is authorized to do so through a Power of Attorney (http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/mall-for-fullmakt_140320.pdf). The person signing the application has to be an official signatory of the company, which is checked by EM from Bolagsverket (Company Registration Office <http://www.bolagsverket.se/en>).

2. Once EM has received a complete PD registration application, it studies the information (including meter diagrams). If the Production Device measurement is not nett of production auxiliaries a correction factor is necessary. Correction factor signifies that a certain percentage of the measurement value of such a Production Device is deducted for the purpose of defining the amount of output eligible for GOs. The value will be determined so that it is ensured that the issued volume will never be greater than nett generation.
 The correction factors for gross measurement are assigned by default according to following principles, unless more specific factors are derived from an onsite inspection:
 - i. in case of solar, wind, hydro (excluding pumped storage), marine, and nuclear technologies 3 %
 - ii. in case of other technologies 10 %

An onsite inspection to determine a more specific correction factor is required for all Production Devices with a maximum generator capacity exceeding 10 MW.

The total correction factor is registered as part of the registration data in the registration database.

An onsite inspection of a Production Device will be performed by an independent third party. Such an independent party can be assigned by EM or by the Owner of the Production Device. For EM to accept the results of the inspection, the independence and sufficient technical skills of an independent party assigned by the Owner of the Production Device would need to be confirmed by EM. For technical skills, the requirement is that a consultant should have a minimum of three years of technical higher education or at least three years of professional experience with energy calculations on the relevant type of production device.

Where appropriate, EM will make additional inquires, require onsite inspections or perform a Production Audit before accepting an application.

EM will consider such actions appropriate where

- a) the information provided on a Production Device does not accord with the experience and prior information of EM about that Production Device
- b) the information provided on a Production Device does not accord with the experience of EM regarding the relevant type of Production Device,
- c) the Production Device is technologically novel or complex,
- d) the application relates to a Production Device which is or has previously been registered and specifies significant changes to the Production Device, or
- e) input for the Production Device is in whole or in part comprised of biomass.

In these situations EM will initially perform an inquiry, requiring the Owner of a Production Device to give a more detailed description of specific aspects of the Production Device than what is required in the registration form.

If an inquiry is not sufficient to assure EM that the provided information is accurate, EM will require an onsite inspection.

If an onsite inspection is not possible, not practical or if the independence and skills of the independent party cannot be confirmed, a Production Audit will be performed.

In the case where Input for the Production Device is in whole or in part comprised of biomass, an onsite inspection or onsite Production Audit will always be required if the maximum generator capacity of the Production Device exceeds 10 MW.

Additional inquiries, inspections and Production Audits can be required by EM in situations other than the ones described.

3. EM will decide whether to reject or accept an application as soon as reasonably practicable but within 15 working days of receiving a completed application, including an appropriate correction factor where necessary. If the Production Device does not satisfy either the Swedish laws or the EECS Rules, EM rejects the application and informs the owner(s). The rejection notice shall include reasons of the rejection. These reasons might be for example:
 - in relation to that application, the applicant has failed to comply with any requirement of this Domain Protocol;
 - the qualification criteria are not satisfied in respect to that Production Device; or
 - the Production Registrar or an Auditor on its behalf is prevented from satisfactorily verifying the application by the applicant or the owner(s) or operator of the relevant Production Device.

4. If the Production Device satisfies both the Swedish laws and the EECS Rules, EM enables the issuing of EECS certificates for the Production Device and activates it. When the Production Device is activated, EM informs the owner(s) and the Authorised Measurement Body accordingly. Output of the Production Device is eligible for EECS-GOs from the date of approval of EM. Public information of all Production Devices consists of:
 - Production Device Name
 - Production Device ID
 - Fuel and Technology

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

The owner(s) must notify EM of intent to deregister their Production Device in writing. EM will perform the deregistration on the date specified by the owner or as soon after this date as is reasonable practicable. After deregistration EECS-GOs will not be issued for the output of the Production Device.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

- D.5.1. In order to fulfil the requirements in EECS rules section C2.2.3, the registration of a EECS Production Device expires after five years. The Owner(s) must re-apply for registration for the Production Device before expiry or issuing of EECS-GOs will cease.

Re-registration of a Production Device is made by re-submitting applications as described in D.3.1. EM may deem review and inspections described in D.3.3 not be

necessary at re-registration of a Production Device if the submitted information corresponds to previously given information and EM does not find reason to question the accuracy of the information.

D.5.2. The Owner(s) of a Production Device must notify EM of any planned changes due to come into effect that will result, or unplanned changes that have resulted, in:

- the information recorded in the EECS Registration Database in relation to the Production Device becoming inaccurate; or
- the qualification criteria for the EECS Scheme ceasing to be satisfied with respect to that Production Device.

The Owner(s) or party authorised by the owner(s) notifies EM of such changes by making the necessary amendments to Production Device information in the Eugen portal or by sending the changes to EM directly. Failure to notify EM may lead to suspension of the Production Device from receiving EECS-GOs.

On receipt of a change of details notification (following an inspection or otherwise), EM will evaluate the impact of the changes on the Qualifying Criteria and respond to the owner(s) specifying the decision taken as soon as reasonable practicable and at least within 15 working days. EM may respond to the changes by approving or disapproving them. If approved, the new information will be sent from Eugen to Cesar and read automatically.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

D.6.1. The period between inspections of a Production Device will not exceed 5 years.

D.6.2. The Owner(s) of the Production Device, must permit EM, or a Production Auditor as its agent, to access the Production Device or records associated with it, its energy output and sources of energy.

A Production Audit can be initiated at any time by EM and can consist of an onsite inspection of any Production Device including, but not limited to, inspection of metering.

For Production Devices where Input for the Production Device is in whole or in part comprised of biomass, EM will make extra inspections with regard to fuel declarations described in E 2.2.1 to verify that the reported amount of biomass used for Input is correct. Where a PD is included in the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS) records from onsite inspections performed for the purposes of EU-ETS may substitute for an onsite inspection.

D.6.3. For Production Devices operated by nett consumers (mainly household PV) an export meter needs to be installed by the Authorised Measurement Body, which means an onsite visit is required.

D.6.4. Owner(s) must report any changes to standing data of a Production Device under D.5 at the latest 14 days after such changes take effect, but deviations from registered data

are also sought in the Production Device audit. This is especially important regarding changes in ownership structures and metering.

D.6.5. If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, the Registrant must re-apply for registration of the Production Device. Certificates will not be issued before corrective actions have been performed.

D.6.6. EM may deem an on-site audit not necessary if it, in cooperation with the Authorised Measurement Body, is satisfied that the information in the registration application is accurate.

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

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.8.

D.7.2. Where EM becomes aware that a Production Device no longer fulfils, or will no longer fulfil, the qualification criteria, the EECS Registration Database record for that Production Device will be updated to show that the Production Device no longer qualifies for EECS-GO with effect from:

- (in relation to planned changes notified in advance) the date on which such planned changes are due to take effect; or
- (in relation to other changes) as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming so aware.

E Certificate Systems Administration

E.1 Issuing EECS Certificates

E.1.1. EECS Certificates can be issued

- a) in respect of the qualifying energy output in accordance with E.3 of such a Production Device during any period in which it was registered for the purpose of EECS according to D.3; and
- b) to an Account Holder who does not have any outstanding fees payable to EM or its agents in conjunction with EECS Certificates; and

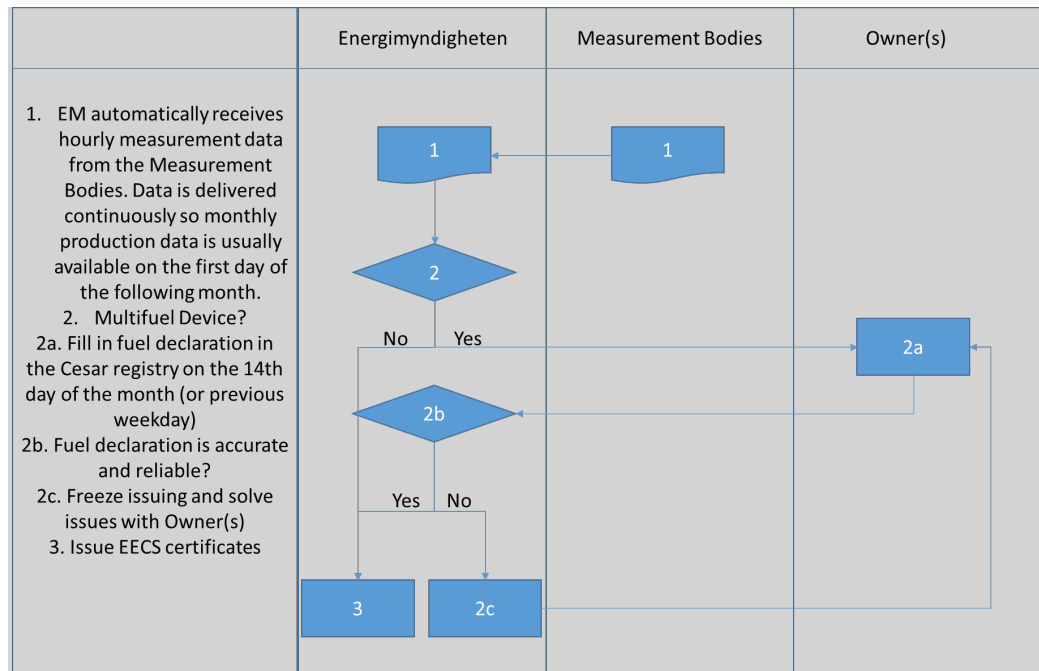
The EECS-GO Certificates shall be issued in such format as may be determined by AIB from time to time.

E.1.2. National Elcertificates for the purpose of support may be issued for the same MWh as EECS-GO, but may not be used for disclosure. Elcertificates are only usable for quota compliance.

E.1.3. EECS-GOs are always issued for 1 MWh.

E.1.4. Only one Guarantee of Origin may be issued for one MWh. The Guarantee of Origin may be either and EECS-GO or a national GO. An EECS-GO is not issued for the same production as a Swedish national GO. Where the originating PD is validly registered for EECS and the receiving Account Holder is an EECS Account Holder, then and only then GOs issued for such PD are EECS-GOs. Otherwise national GOs are issued. Swedish national GOs may never be converted into EECS-GOs or vice versa.

E.2 Processes



E.2.1. EM receives valid measurement values automatically from Authorised Measurement Bodies through EDIEL message. Values for the previous month are typically available on the 1st day of the following month.

E.2.2. EECS-GOs are automatically issued for monthly generation of all EECS registered Production Devices on the 15th day (or following week day) of each month following the production month. Production periods are never longer than one calendar month with the exception of carried-over production specified in E2.3. In the Swedish domain, registering a Production Device is considered as a continuous request for issuing. If

15th day of the month is a Monday, issuing is usually done on the 16th day. Issuing dates are always announced by EM in advance.

- E.2.3. In case of multifuel plant, PD Owner(s) declare the percentage of each fuel in the Cesar registry by the 14th day (or the previous weekday) of the month following production. The declaration is then verified by EM and if accepted, issuing can be done following the timeline described in E.2.2. In case of doubts about the accuracy of the declaration, steps described in D.6.7 apply. In case of multifuel plant with several owners, the declaration can be made by any of the owners (or body authorised by an owner) who is also an account Holder in the registry.
- E.2.4. In case of any doubts about the accuracy of meter readings and/or fuel declarations and/or cogeneration declaration, EM will not issue EECS-GOs for that Production Device, but refrain from issuing until such doubts are resolved. After the resolution, the EECS-GOs will be issued in the following periodic issuing on the 15th day of month (or following weekday). EECS-GOs may be retrospectively issued for a production of a given month the end date of which is no more than 6 months ago.
- E.2.5. Issued EECS-GOs are deposited into the Account(s) nominated by the owner(s) of the Production Device. One certificate is issued for one MWh of nett generation. For description of nett measurement, see E.3. Any residual kWh is carried over to the next issuing period, without time constraint

E.3 Measurement

EM shall issue the EECS-GOs for source and technology according to directive 2009/28/EC and Act on guarantees of origin for electricity (SFS 2010:601).

In most cases electricity generation is measured at the point of connection to the grid. In cases of onsite consumption, the PD owner(s) may appoint an independent measurement consultant to deliver measurement data, which includes onsite consumption. If such owner(s) chooses not use a consultant, the grid operator acts as the Authorised Measurement Body, but measured values will be nett of onsite consumption and therefore issued for a volume which is less than nett generation.

After the registration process for the PD, EM informs the Authorized Measurement Body that the PD is approved and the production data of the device should be sent to EM.

The relevant regulation for measurement requirements include the following regulation and standards:

- Energimarknadsinspektionens föreskrifter och allmänna råd om mätning, beräkning och rapportering av överförd el (STEMFS 2011:3)
 - http://www.ei.se/Documents/Publikationer/foreskrifter/El/EIFS_2011_3.pdf
- Styrelsens för ackreditering och teknisk kontroll (SWEDAC) föreskrifter och allmänna råd om återkommande kontroll av mätare för aktiv elenergi (STAFS 2009:8)
 - http://www.swedac.se/PageFiles/1682/STAFS%202009_8%20konsoliderad.pdf
 - And amended in 2015:7:
 - http://www.swedac.se/PageFiles/6369/STAFS%202015_7.pdf
 - http://www.swedac.se/PageFiles/6369/STAFS%202015_7.pdf
- Statens energimyndighets föreskrifter om ursprungsgarantier för el (STEMFS 2010:3)

EM receives hourly values from Authorised Measurement Bodies through EDIEL messages.



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E.4 Energy Storage (Including Pumped Storage)

In case of hydro plants with pumped storage, the Production Device owner has to declare the amount of pumping prior to issuing of certificates. EECS- GOs can only be issued for electricity produced by the natural inflow of water.

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

E.5.1. For all Production Devices that can be operated with multiple fuels, the Production Device owner(s) will have to manually declare the fuel usage to EM in the Cesar registry before any issuing of GOs. Fuel declarations are always verified by EM before associated EECS-GOs may be issued. If EM suspects that information regarding a declaration is incorrect, it immediately stops the issuance for the PD. After this EM contacts the owner(s) to find out if the discrepancy can be solved. If not, EM starts an investigation, which may include EM or a Production Auditor making an onsite inspection. Issuing may be done only when discrepancies have been solved.

An onsite inspection of a combustion plant can also be replaced by a comparison of fuel declarations with records from onsite inspections performed for the purposes of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme as described in D.6.2.

E.6 Format

E.6.1. EECS Certificates shall be issued in such format as may be determined by AIB from time to time.

E.6.2. In case of fossil fuelled generation, the emitted CO₂ value is recorded in the certificate at the point of issuing using the reference values of the AIB EECS Rules Fact Sheet 5 and applying a generator specific efficiency value.

E.6.3. In case of nuclear generation, the radioactive waste is recorded in the certificate at the point of issuing using a plant specific reference value.

E.7 Transferring EECS Certificates

E.7.1. The Account Holder can get secure electronic access to the Account to make transfers of EECS Certificates to another Account in the same EECS Registration Database or to another EECS Registration Database in another Domain through the website cesar.energimyndigheten.se.

Only persons duly authorized by the Account Holder may request the transfer of EECS Certificates out of that Account Holder's Account. Authorized persons must be identified on the Account application form. Authorized persons can also later be added by the root user(s) of that Account Holder by adding new users and assigning appropriate rights.

E.7.2. Both National GOs and EECS-GOs reside in the Swedish EECS Registration Database Cesar. National GOs are separated from EECS-GOs using a database association called Trading Scheme. National GOs have Trading Scheme "SE-GO", whereas EECS-GOs have Trading Scheme "EECS-GO". The Trading Schemes are issued per Production Device licences. Production Devices get EECS-GO licences as described in D.3 above. Account Holders get EECS-GO Trading Scheme as described in D.1 above. It is technically not possible to transfer certificates with Trading Scheme



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“EECS-GO” to account holders without such Trading Scheme. As a result, only EECS-Account Holders may hold and transfer EECS-GOs.

- E.7.3. Only Guarantees of Origin may be transferred into the Swedish EECS Registration Database. Non-Governmental Certificates may not be transferred to Sweden.
- E.7.4. The initiation of transfers is done in the Cesar registry by the selling account Holder. Each transfer needs to be authenticated with personal bank ID or Nexus-EM certificate.
- E.7.5. The transfer of Certificates and the confirmation of that transfer are automated. The account Holder may choose to transfer part or all of a given certificate bundle or several bundles.

After the account Holder has initiated the transfer, the system instantly displays a message of whether or not the initiation has been successful.

In transfers between two accounts in the Swedish EECS domain the certificates are automatically transferred to the receiving account if the initiation of the transfer is successful. If the initiation of the transfer is not successful, the certificates do not leave the account of the original account Holder.

In international transfers, 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 (a Negative Acknowledgement is received), the certificates are returned to the Account of the original Account Holder. The Account Holder is informed of the success or failure of the transaction by checking the transaction status in the registry. In international transfers, a transfer usually takes some hours of time.

In international transfers, EM will cooperate when needed with other Members of the EECS scheme to amend its own, or the other Members' Account Holder information.

Certificates which have been transferred out of the transferor's account are removed from the account of the Transferor. Where the transfer is successful, the certificates are included in the account of the transferee. In case the transfer is failed the certificates are returned to the account of the Transferor.

E.8 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

- E.8.1. Once issued, the details of an EECS-GO cannot be altered or deleted except to correct an error.
- E.8.2. If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous as the result of a clear mistake of administrative or technical nature, either by EM, a Market Participant or another party, the erroneous EECS-GO will be corrected if possible or otherwise withdrawn.
- E.8.3. If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous for other reasons than a mistake of administrative or technical nature, the EECS-GO will be corrected or withdrawn if it has



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not been transferred from the Account to which it was issued and a correction or withdrawal is legally possible.

- E.8.4. Before any correction or withdrawal is performed by EM, the Account Holder of the Account where the EECS-GO is held will be informed in writing and given the opportunity to respond.
- E.8.5. If an EECS-GO is found to be erroneous and it is no longer in the Swedish domain, EM will cooperate with other Issuing Bodies to withdraw the erroneous EECS-GO.
- E.8.6. EM will make all available effort to prevent undue enrichment of any Account Holder as a result of erroneous EECS-GOs or the correction of erroneous EECS-GOs.

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 hence is no longer tradable.
- E.9.2. Account holders possessing Certificates in the Cesar registry, can perform cancellations by executing the transaction in the registry. The account Holder must specify the Certificates to be cancelled as well as the cancellation purpose, usage category, name, type and location of beneficiary and related consumption period. The account Holder may choose to cancel part or all of a given certificate bundle or several bundles.
- E.9.3. Each Cancellation needs to be authenticated with personal bank ID or Nexus-EM signing certificate.
- E.9.4. Certificates can only be cancelled once. Cancelled Certificates are removed from the account by changing their status to “cancelled” so they do not appear in any account of the registry after the Cancellation. The account holder performing the cancellation has full access to see the details of the cancellation, which are printable in Cesar. The account Holder can also print out a cancellation statement (See annex 6 for sample cancellation statement).
- E.9.5. Having performed a cancellation, the account holder receives a confirmation of the success or failure of the cancellation instantly in the Cesar registry.
- E.9.6. EECS-GOs may be Cancelled for disclosure of electricity consumption in Sweden.
- E.9.7. EECS-GOs may be Cancelled for use in countries or areas which are not a Domain in relation to EECS-GOs. Cancellation for such countries or areas will only be technically enabled if there is considerable market interest and an understanding between EM and competent authorities in the beneficiary country or area of basic principles of GO trade and disclosure. EM must also be reasonably assured that cancellation in the other country or area will not be used in a fraudulent or otherwise inappropriate way.
- E.9.8. An EECS-GO may only be Cancelled for use in other EECS-GO Domains provided that transfer of such EECS-GO is not possible to the other Domain, and there is a Cancellation Agreement with the Scheme Member of that other Domain
- E.9.9. When entering into a Cancellation Agreement EM will ensure that the Cancelling Scheme Member provides statistical information concerning Cancelled EECS-GOs to the Scheme Member for the other Domain, and that any Cancellation Statement for EECS-GOs Cancelled for use in the other Domain clearly identifies the Domain, Account Holder and purpose for which the EECS Certificates were Cancelled.



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Information on a new or revised Cancellation Agreement will be provided to the General Secretary within one month after it is agreed by the Scheme Members.

E.9.10. EM will each month provide the General Secretary with a statement of the number of EECS-GOs cancelled under the provisions E.9.7 and E.9.8.

E.10 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

E.10.1. EECS Certificates which have expired are no longer valid for transfer nor cancellation.

E.10.2. According to Act on guarantees of origin (2010:601) guarantees of origin expire 12 months after the end of the related production period.

E.11 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

E.11.1. EECS Certificates which have been withdrawn are no longer valid for transfer nor cancellation.

E.11.2. EM may withdraw an EECS Certificate held in an Account on its EECS Registration Database at the request of the Account Holder of that Account, or otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the EECS scheme as described in E.8.

F Issuer's Agents

F.1 Production Auditor

F.1.1. As the Competent Authority for Guarantees of Origin in Sweden, EM may act as the Production Auditor

F.1.2. EM may authorize a private auditor to inspect a Production Device on its behalf.

F.2 Production Registrar

F.2.1. EM Acts as the Production Registrar in the Swedish EECS domain.

G Activity Reporting

G.1 Public Reports

Real time statistics are reported on the public site of the registry website:

<https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/Lists/PublicPages/Statistics.aspx>

G.2 Record Retention

G.2.1. EM preserves the operational and standing data as follows:

Data	Time	Medium
Account opening applications and its appendices	5 years	Electronic Archive
Production Device Registration forms, audit reports and powers of attorney	5 years	Electronic Archive
Meter reading data	2 years	Database backups
Transaction data	10 years	Database backups

G.2.2. All Account Holders are obliged to retain all records to which they have had access relating to any EECS Certificate, for at least 10 years after the Cancellation of the EECS certificate.

G.3 Orderly Market Reporting

EM will enforce the rules in relation to any act of non-compliance with the applicable legislation. EM will provide all required information to AIB of such non-compliance.

EM will enforce the rules in relation to this Domain Protocol, the Standard Terms and Conditions, and the EECS Rules. EM will inform the AIB of non-compliance where such breach could affect the transfers of EECS certificates with other domains.

In case of non-compliance, EM has the right to withdraw an Account Holder from the Scheme.

H Association of Issuing Bodies

H.1 Membership

H.1.1. The Association of Issuing Bodies aisbl (AIB) enables international transfer of EECS Certificates under the European Energy Certificate System (EECS). EM shall stop issuing EECS GOs if it ceases to be the Authorised Issuing Body for GOs. After a transitional period the register will be taken offline.

H.2 Complaints to the AIB

H.2.1. Account Holder may file complaints to the AIB indicating that:

- EM is in breach of any of the provisions of Product Rules in relation to that EECS product
- Any product rules do not comply with the relevant provisions of the EECS Rules.

I Change Control

I.1 Complaints to EM

An account Holder may file complaints against EM. If the complaint regards a decision on EM's part, and EM finds that the complaint is justified, then EM will make every effort to



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correct the mistake as soon as possible. Provided that all necessary information in the case has been received by EM, a correcting action will be taken in no longer than two weeks.

1.2 Disputes

Disputes between two market parties where the reason for the dispute is a mistake or technical error on EM:s part, shall be notified as soon as possible to cesar@energimyndigheten.se. Disputes between market parties related to delayed or incomplete payment or other issues relating to contractual agreements between the parties will not be handled nor resolved by EM.

If EM and the account Holder are unable to solve a dispute, the matter shall be resolved according to Swedish Law, Swedish jurisdiction and by the Swedish Administrative Court in Linköping.

1.3 Change Requests

An Account Holder may propose a modification to this Domain Protocol;

Such a proposal will include a detailed description, including an exact specification of any proposed modification of this Domain Protocol and be passed in writing to EM.

On receipt of such a request, EM will:

Respond to the request describing the procedures to be followed, and estimating when a reply can be expected;

- Consult with other EECS Account Holders within Sweden;
- Decide whether the request and its consequences are in its opinion reasonable;

EM may make such modifications to this Domain Protocol as are in its opinion necessary to the effective and efficient operation of the market.

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

If the proposal leads to the modification of the Domain Protocol or if it is otherwise seen important to disseminate, inform the EECS Account Holders within Sweden the outcome of this decision.

The up to date Swedish Domain Protocol is published on the website www.aib-net.org.



Annex 1: Contacts List

Competent Authority/Authorised Issuing Body/Registry Operator

*Energimyndigheten, Johan Malinen, Analysis Department, P.O. Box 310, Sweden – 63104
Eskilstuna, +46165442215, johan.malinen@energimyndigheten.se, <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/>*

Registry support

*Energimyndigheten, Johan Malinen, Analysis Department, P.O. Box 310, Sweden – 63104
Eskilstuna, +46165442215, johan.malinen@energimyndigheten.se, <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/>*

Production Registrars

*Energimyndigheten, Johan Malinen, Analysis Department, P.O. Box 310, Sweden – 63104
Eskilstuna, +46165442215, johan.malinen@energimyndigheten.se, <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/>*

Production Auditors

*Energimyndigheten, Johan Malinen, Analysis Department, P.O. Box 310, Sweden – 63104
Eskilstuna, +46165442215, johan.malinen@energimyndigheten.se, <http://www.energimyndigheten.se/>*

Measurement Bodies

See list of Measurement Bodies in:

<https://www.ediel.se/Portal/PartyList/PartyList/ViewElMarketParties>



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Annex 2: Account Application/Amendment Form

<https://cesar.energimyndigheten.se/Lists/PublicPages/AboutEICertificates.aspx>



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Annex 3: Device Registration Forms

Swedish:

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-om-ursprungsgarantier-for-el2.pdf> and

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/bilagaug-ansokan22.pdf>

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/ansokan-om-eees-ursprungsgarantier.pdf>

English:

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/application-for-right-to-allocation-of-guarantees-of-origin-for-electricity.pdf>

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/appendix-production-units-go.pdf>

<http://www.energimyndigheten.se/globalassets/fornybart/ursprungsgarantier/application-for-issuing-of-eees-go-for-production-device.pdf>



Annex 4: Know-Your-Customer questionnaire

“KNOW YOUR CUSTOMER” (KYC) QUESTIONNAIRE



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Your company wishes to hold an account with the Swedish Energy Agency. As a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies, the Swedish Energy Agency is bound to comply with EU Directive 2005/60/EC and “Know your Customer” regulations and requirements. Thus, in order to complete our appraisal concerning your application, we kindly ask you to answer the following questions about your company. Please note that the Swedish Energy Agency can decide not to proceed with the admission process depending on the answers given in this questionnaire.

To simplify access to their respective markets, all AIB members are cooperating in the admission process, and all questionnaires are made available to all other AIB members in order to share information.

Corporate name (according to national company register)	
Organisation number on national company register	
Trading name(s) (if trading under a different name to corporate name)	
VAT number on national VAT register	
Address of registration	
Phone (switchboard)	
Web site	

1. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

- 1.1. Please provide a copy of your audited annual report for the last 3 years (original document and a translation in English).



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1.2. Please attach a business plan of your certificate trading activity over the next 3 years.

2. IDENTITY

2.1. What is your company type?

Credit institution (please provide a copy of your licence document)

Investment firm (please provide a copy of your licence document)

Other authorised or regulated financial institution (please provide a copy of your licence document)

Commercial firm (Utilities, industry)

Municipal or regional supplier

Broker

2.2. When was your company founded?



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2.3. Where was your company established?

2.4. Please indicate the number of employees that work for your company?

2.5. Please indicate in which countries your company is active.

2.6. Is your company VAT registered in any other countries? If yes, which countries? (list with VAT number)

2.7. Has the equity capital of the company been totally paid? If not, please indicate the uncalled capital.

Equities of your company amount to, or are more than, 2 million euros (equity capital + provisions and reserves + net profit + retained earnings).

Yes

No

The total of the balance sheet of your company amounts to, or is more than, 20 million euros.

Yes

No

The turnover after taxes of your company amounts to, or is more than, 40 million euros.

Yes

No

2.8. Please describe the main business of your company.

2.9. What are the name, address and date of birth of your General Manager? Please provide a good quality colour photograph of his/her passport.

2.10. What are the names, addresses and dates of birth of your Board members and contact people? Please provide a good quality colour photograph of his/her passport.

2.11. Please give an overview of your shareholder structure (indicate their respective shares if >10%).

2.12. Please give an overview of the changes of your shareholder structure over the past 3 years.

2.13. If applicable, what is the justification of the specific financial arrangement and structure of your company (e.g. registered office in low tax countries..., in places where it has no activity...)?

2.14. Who is your Independent Auditor? Please give us a contact and his/her details (phone, email)?

2.15. Is your company member of one or several professional associations? If yes, indicate the name and contact details of these associations. Since when are you member?



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2.16. Please indicate name and domicile of your commercial bank.

3. YOUR MOTIVATIONS

3.1. Why does your company want to be a member of our market?

3.2. Will your activity on the Swedish Energy Agency be occasional, seasonal or permanent?

3.3. Is your company active in any other energy, commodities or financial markets? If yes, which ones? Since when?

3.4. Is your company active in the electricity or gas OTC market? If yes, since when? Please list the official (legal) name and registered company number (if a natural person, then the address) of five (5) counterparts you are dealing with on the OTC markets.

3.5. Is your company active on any other certificate markets (e.g. ROCs, LECs, Elcerts, Certificati Verdi ...)? If yes, since when? Please list the official (legal) name and registered company number (if a natural person, then the address) of five (5) counterparts you are dealing with on these markets.



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3.6. Is your company active on any other certificate registries? If yes

Which registries? (list)

Since when have you been registered with these registries? (Give date of opening account for each)

3.7. Please indicate :

- Your expertise in certificates (regulation, retail, production, trading)
 - Your assets in certificates (customers, certificate based energy supply contracts etc.)
-

3.8. Do you trade for your own account or third party as well? If you trade for third party, please indicate their official (legal) name and registered company number or, if a natural person, then their address.

3.9. What do you expect your trading volumes to be?

	Certificates (volumes in MWh)	
	Annual	Monthly
EECS GOs		
SEGO		
Elcertificates		

4. YOUR CAPABILITY TO INTERVENE

4.1. Do you have professional traders working for your company?



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Name	Qualification

Are these traders

qualified or certified by a professional organisation?

4.2. What trading and associated systems will you be using in-house to support your activities?

4.3. Will your traders have a partial or full time activity with your company?



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4.4. Are your traders employed by another firm?

4.5. Do you have facilities dedicated to trading?

4.6. Do you have any back-up systems?

4.7. Do you have Back Office team and Compliance measures in place? Please describe.

4.8. Please indicate what TSO's you have a contract with.

5. OTHER

5.1. Please make any other comments that you feel to be relevant to your application.



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I recognise that the Swedish energy Agency, as a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies is bound to comply with “Know your Customer” regulations and requirements.

I also recognise that this questionnaire will be made available to all other AIB members.

I declare in good faith that all information, answers and documents provided with this questionnaire are exact and authentic. I have omitted no important information that could have impact on the judgment made by the Swedish energy Agency on this demand.

I agree to answer any other questions that the Swedish energy Agency might have in the future to comply with its legal obligations.

Place

Date

Name and signature of the legal representative of the company:



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Annex 5: Production/Consumption Declaration

Filled in in the registry directly.



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Annex 7: Act on Guarantees of Origin

Law (2010:601) concerning guarantees of origin for electricity (UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

Introductory provisions

1 § This law aims to ensure that the production of electricity will be entitled to guarantees of origin issued showing the source of the electricity produced.

2 § The guarantee of origin referred to is the electronic document prepared in accordance with the provisions of this Act, whose purpose is to guarantee the origin of the electricity that an electricity supplier shall provide details of according to [Chapter 8. 12 §](#) Electricity Act ([1997:857](#)).

Conditions for issuing guarantees of origin

3 § The guarantees of origin may be issued only for electricity which has been measured and reported to the authority by the Government (account-keeping authority).

4 § Only a guarantee of origin may be issued per unit of energy. A unit of energy should include a megawatt hour of electricity.

Identification of guarantees of origin

§ 5 Every guarantee of origin must have an identification number.

Cancellation of guarantees of origin

6 § A guarantee of origin shall be cancelled when it has been used for the purpose specified in [§ 2](#). A guarantee of origin shall also be cancelled if it has not been used under [the first paragraph](#) within twelve months from the production of the energy unit to which the guarantee of origin relates.

Directory of guarantees of origin

7 § The account-keeping authority shall maintain an electronic register of guarantees of origin.

Procedure

§ 8 The guarantees of origin shall be issued, transferred and cancelled electronically.

9 § The authority appointed by the government (regulatory authority) considers matters relating to entitlement to the assignment of guarantees of origin. The producer of electricity shall submit a written application to the regulatory authority on the right of assignment of guarantees of origin.

10 § The account-keeping authority will issue, transfer and cancel guarantees of origin.

§ 11 The regulatory authority shall inform the account-keeping authority for decisions on admission to the assignment of guarantees of origin and transmit the data necessary for issuing guarantees of origin to the Authority.

12 § If someone who is registered as the holder of a guarantee of origin in the register of such guarantees requests it, the account-keeping authority shall register a transfer of a guarantee of origin to another account holder.

If someone other than the person who is registered as the holder of the registry requests transfer of a guarantee of origin, the account-keeping authority must register the transfer only if the holder has given its approval.

13 § Anyone who is registered as proprietor in the register of guarantees of origin shall request in writing that the account-keeping authority shall cancel a guarantee of origin after it has been used under [§ 2](#) .

If such a request is not received to the account-keeping authority within twelve months from the production of the energy unit to which the guarantee of origin relates, the account-keeping authority shall cancel the guarantee of origin.

Guarantees of origin from other Member States of the European Union

§ 14 A guarantee of origin from another Member State of the Union shall be recognized, if there is no reason to doubt its accuracy.

If a guarantee of origin relating to renewable electricity or high efficiency cogeneration is not recognized, the regulatory authority shall notify the European Commission and state why the guarantee cannot be recognized.

Supervision and revocation

§ 15 The regulatory authority shall supervise the enforcement of this Act and the regulations issued in connection with the law.

§ 16 The regulatory authority is entitled to request the information and to obtain the documents necessary for supervision.

The regulator also has the right to request access to production facilities and premises and the territories of such facilities to the extent necessary for supervision. This right does not include housing.

§ 17 The regulatory authority shall revoke a decision on admission to the assignment of guarantees of origin

if the decision has been taken on the basis of false or misleading information, and these have been of importance for the right to be assigned guarantees of origin,

if conditions in [3](#) or [4 §](#) , or under regulations issued in connection with the law, are not met,

if the electricity generator does not supply the information, documents or access to production facilities needed for the regulatory authority to exercise supervision, or

if the electricity producer requests it.

The regulatory authority shall immediately inform the account-keeping authority for a withdrawal decision.

A decision on revocation shall take effect immediately.

Damages

18 § Anyone who suffers damage because of a technical error in the register of guarantees of origin are entitled to compensation from the state.

The compensation shall be reduced in a reasonable amount or waived entirely, if the injured party has contributed to the damage by without reasonable grounds have hesitated to take action to preserve its rights or if the injured party in any other way have contributed to the damage through his own fault.

Empowerment



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19 § The Government may issue regulations on fees for the issuance, transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin under this Act.

20 § The Government or the authority which the Government empowers may issue regulations concerning the definitions of energy and of ways to produce electricity.

Appeals

§ 21 Decision on the right to award under [§ 9](#) , and withdrawal under [§ 17](#) may be appealed in administrative court. Other decisions under this Act may not be appealed. Leave to appeal is required for an appeal to the administrative court of appeal.

Transitional

Transitional provisions

This Act comes into force on 1 December 2010, when the Act ([2006:329](#)) concerning guarantees of origin for high-efficiency cogeneration and renewable electricity is repealed. The repealed Act continues to apply to guarantees of origin issued before 1 December 2010.



Annex 8: Standard terms and conditions

Terms and conditions for Guarantees of Origin that can be transferred to another Member State.

Guarantees of Origin (GOs) that can be transferred to another Member State complies with the European Energy Certificate System (EECS). Handling of these GOs shall therefore be in accordance with the regulations agreed in the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). Granting of an account in the registry database is therefore conditional on the following terms.

1. Usage of the Account and the Production Devices for which GOs are issued to the Account must follow the regulations of the latest adopted version of the Domain Protocol for Domain Sweden.
2. If Guarantees of origin are issued to the Account Holder in error, or with inaccurate information, the Account Holder must inform EM as soon as possible. The Account Holder shall in this situation cooperate with EM and make all reasonable endeavors to ensure that no unjust enrichment occurs.
3. The AIB itself and members of the AIB may have limited liability vis-à-vis Account Holders. The Swedish Energy Agency is liable vis-à-vis Account Holders as prescribed by law and is not limited in its liability. Account Holders in the Swedish Registry Cesar shall primarily direct any claims for damages that arise from errors in Cesar or other similar damages regarding the trading of GOs to the Swedish Energy Agency.

Issuing of GOs that can be transferred to another Member State requires compliance with the EECS-standard. If the Swedish Energy Agency is unable to fulfill the standard for a period because the terms of the EECS or a requirement of the AIB contradicts legal requirements in Sweden, GOs issued during this period will not be EECS-GOs that can be transferred to another Member State. The Swedish Energy Agency will inform all Account Holders of any such contradictions as soon as they are known.

The Swedish Energy Agency is responsible for keeping a current version of the Domain Protocol available on the agency's website, and for informing Account Holders of any relevant changes to the Domain Protocol.



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