



# **EECS Electricity Domain Protocol**

**for  
Flanders**

Prepared by VREG

Based on EECS Rules Release 7 v9

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# EECS Domain Protocol

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## Change History

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



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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). VREG is appointed by the Flemish parliament through the Energy Law of 8/5/2009 art. 7.1/1.1. <https://www.vreg.be/nl/wetgeving-energie>

B.1.4. For information: VREG is also authorised to issue guarantees of origin for electricity from High Efficiency Cogeneration, Gas from Renewable Energy Sources (RES-G GOs) and heating and cooling from Renewable Energy Sources. For now these guarantees of origin are not yet compatible with the EECS system, hence are only national guarantees of origin which cannot be traded over the AIB hub (national GOs).

B.1.5. Concerning EECS Product Guarantees of Origin from High-Efficiency Cogeneration (HEC GOs), this Domain Protocol elaborates on the treatment of HEC GOs from other Domains that comply with the EECS Rules and the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive. It does not deal with the Flemish HEC GOs, as they are not considered EECS Certificates and are not traded over the AIB Hub.

The registry of the Flemish Production Registrar (PR) is technically not yet ready to fulfil the requirements of Subsidiary Document AIB-EECS-SD03: EECS Registration Databases - Release 7 (also known as HubCom), insofar it concerns the mandatory fields to be filled in on HEC GOs such as information on CO<sub>2</sub> 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.



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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 Production Registrar for RES-E (except PV) and HEC is the Flemish Energy Agency VEA. The Production Registrar for RES-E from solar energy are the Distribution System Operators (DSO).
- B.3.4. The Production auditor audits all information in the Application for issuing of certificates to a certain Production Device. The production Audits in Flanders are performed by the Accredited Inspection bodies by the Belgian Agency for Accreditation BELAC.
- B.3.5. 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, thermal energy 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.3.6. For the national GOs: The Competent Authority for issuing for guarantees of origin for RES-G and heating and cooling from renewable sources is VREG. The Production Registrar for the net amount of RES-G produced and injected into the public grid is Fluxys, the independent operator of the high-pressure natural gas transmission network in



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Belgium. The Production Registrar for the heating and cooling from renewable energy sources injected into thermal networks is the Flemish Energy Agency (VEA).

The Production Registrar determines the prerequisites for Production Device Inspections, in dialogue with the Issuing Body. For RES-E and HEC the inspection requirements are described in the Decision from the Flemish Energy Agency on the prerequisites for green electricity inspection bodies:

<https://www.energiesparen.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/VEABesluitKeuring.pdf>

For Electricity from RES-E from non-solar devices, the Production Device Inspection is conducted by an Inspection Body with an accreditation by BELAC under the ISO/IEC 17020 standard: "Conformity assessment -- Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection". The inspection body should be of Independence Type A, namely the Third Party principle, according to chapter 5.2 and annex A of the international Standard ISO/IEC 17020:2012. Inspection bodies accredited according to ISO/IEC 17020: 2004 who are in transition to ISO/IEC 17020:2012, also qualify.

B.3.7. Contact details for the principal roles and Issuing Body agents are given in Annex 1.

B.3.8. The EECS Registration Database operated by VREG can be accessed via the website <https://certificaatbeheer.vlaanderen.be/VREG.HandelsDatabank.Webx>, through [electronic protected access by E-ID or similar certification](#). The access to the EECS Registration Database for production devices is operated by the Production Registrar.

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

B.3.9. 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.

B.3.10. 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 Law of May 8th, 2009 and the Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010 set out the terms of the GO system in Flanders, implementing article 19 of EU Directive 2018/2001.

This legislation can be found in Dutch on <https://www.vreg.be/nl/wetgeving-energie>. The last update relevant to the GOs entered into force on 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 2019. Translation to English of the GO related texts in the updated legislation of 2019 which entered in force on 17<sup>th</sup> of August, 2019, is on [https://www.vreg.be/sites/default/files/wetgeving\\_inzake\\_gos.pdf](https://www.vreg.be/sites/default/files/wetgeving_inzake_gos.pdf). A general information on the Flemish GO system in English is on <https://www.vreg.be/en/disclosure-guarantees-origin>.

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.

Energy Law Support certificates are issued based on the same measurement data set as GOs, but are separately issued, on separate calculation rules, and cannot be used as a guarantee of origin.

The Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010, provides specifications of the Guarantees of Origin, such as, amongst others, 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;

Energy may only be sold in Flanders as 'energy from renewable resources (RES-E)' or 'green energy' under the condition that a GO is cancelled to prove the supply; and

GOs are allowed for import only when the corresponding amount of electricity has not been sold anywhere else as RES-E and if the GO is not issued for energy that is consumed at the site of the Production Device.

C.1.2. Energy Decree VREG has been properly appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for Guarantees of Origin for RES-E and HEC under Article 7.1/1.1 of the Energy Law of May 8th, 2009. In addition, VREG is appointed as Production Coordinator under Article 6.2/3.8 of the Energy Decree of the Flemish government of 8/5/2009 (update entered into force on 17/8/2019). This implies the coordination of the production registrars for various energy carriers.

### C.2 National Electricity Source Disclosure

C.2.1. Legislation and regulation:

- The Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010, Article 6.3 regulates disclosure of the fuel mix on electricity invoices and in VREG report (For example: [Fuel Mix Report 2019](#) on electricity supplied in Flanders in 2019).

Article 6.3.1 reassures that the origin of supplied electricity can only be demonstrated with Guarantees of Origin, and that what is not covered by cancellation of guarantees of origin, is determined by the residual mix.

Article 6.3.3 of the Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010 appoints VREG as the competent authority for disclosure by mentioning (unofficial translation) that 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



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March 31<sup>st</sup> to the VREG about the origin of the electricity supplied during the previous calendar year. Energy Law

- Origin Comparator: The results of the fuel mix reporting of the electricity suppliers, after check by VREG, is at the disposal for consumers in an easily accessible web tool they can use while considering a choice of an electricity supplier:  
<https://www.vreg.be/nl/herkomst-stroom>
- GroenCheck (<https://www.vreg.be/nl/controleren-hoe-groen-uw-stroom-groencheck>) regulated by the same Energy Decree (Art.6.2/3.26): 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;
- Fossil;
- Nuclear;
- Waste heating and cooling
- Other

The renewable sources include wind, solar, geothermal, gulf, tidal, hydro, biomass, landfill gas, sewage gas and other biogas. This distinction is not mandatory in the disclosure statement, but is made by VREG in the individual online Greencheck and in the online Origin Comparator.

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

The GO is the only tracking instrument allowed.

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 usually 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, who incorporates this quantity in the European Attribute Mix. AIB publishes the European Residual mixes and the European Attribute Mix, to be used for disclosure in net GO-exporting countries. In years where there is more physical electricity import than GO import (this was the case in an exceptional year where many nuclear reactors were out), no surplus is exported to the residual mix.

The residual mix is used for the part of electricity not covered by GO cancellation.

### C.2.3. Residual Mix:

The Energy Decree of 8/5/2019 (update entered into force on 17/8/2019) states that VREG determines the residual mix.

More information in English:

<https://www.aib-net.org/facts/european-residual-mix>

Energy Decree



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## 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-Efficiency Cogeneration. The quota is a percentage of their supply, regulated by the Energy Law of May 8<sup>th</sup>, 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, for RES-E and HEC.
- 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:  
<https://www.vreg.be/nl/steuncertificaten-en-garanties-van-oorsprong>  
<https://www.vreg.be/nl/steuncertificaten-groene-stroom-wkk-en-garanties-van-oorsprong>  
<https://www.vreg.be/en/disclosure-guarantees-origin>

## 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.

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.  
their

## 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 the Production Registrar. After that approval, they need to agree



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with the Standard Terms and Conditions (STCs) of both the Production Registrar and VREG, before they can log into the Production Registry and in the Certificate Registry using their e-ID. The process is the same as explained in Annex 2.

- b. Owners of solar electricity Production Devices, or their mandated actor, receive access to their account in the Production Registration Database of the Grid Operator, through a password sent to them by the Production Registrar being the Grid Operator. When accessing the Grid Operator's Registry for the first time, agreement with the Grid Operator's Standard Terms and Conditions is mandatory. From this account in the Grid Operator's registry, owners of solar electricity Production Devices can access the data of their production device and measurement data, but they cannot view, trade or cancel any EECS Certificates. For the latter, they need to access the EECS Certificate Registry, as pointed out in §2 below. When accessing the EECS Certificate Registry for the first time, agreement with the VREG's STCs (incorporating the text of the AIB model) is mandatory as well. Therefore, no EECS Certificates can be viewed, cancelled nor traded without compliance with the STCs. All registries are mutually connected.
- c. When a certificate application is approved by the Production Registrar, the latter creates this 'virtual production device' on an Account for the applicant in the Production Registration Database.

If the Producer is also the Certificate Beneficiary, this Account involves the automatic opening of an Account of this applicant in the VREG Certificate Registry, where certificates can be transferred and cancelled, through the same log-in.

If the Producer has appointed another party as Certificate Beneficiary, the certificates will be created on the account of the Certificate Beneficiary in the VREG Certificate Registry.

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

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

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

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.



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### 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

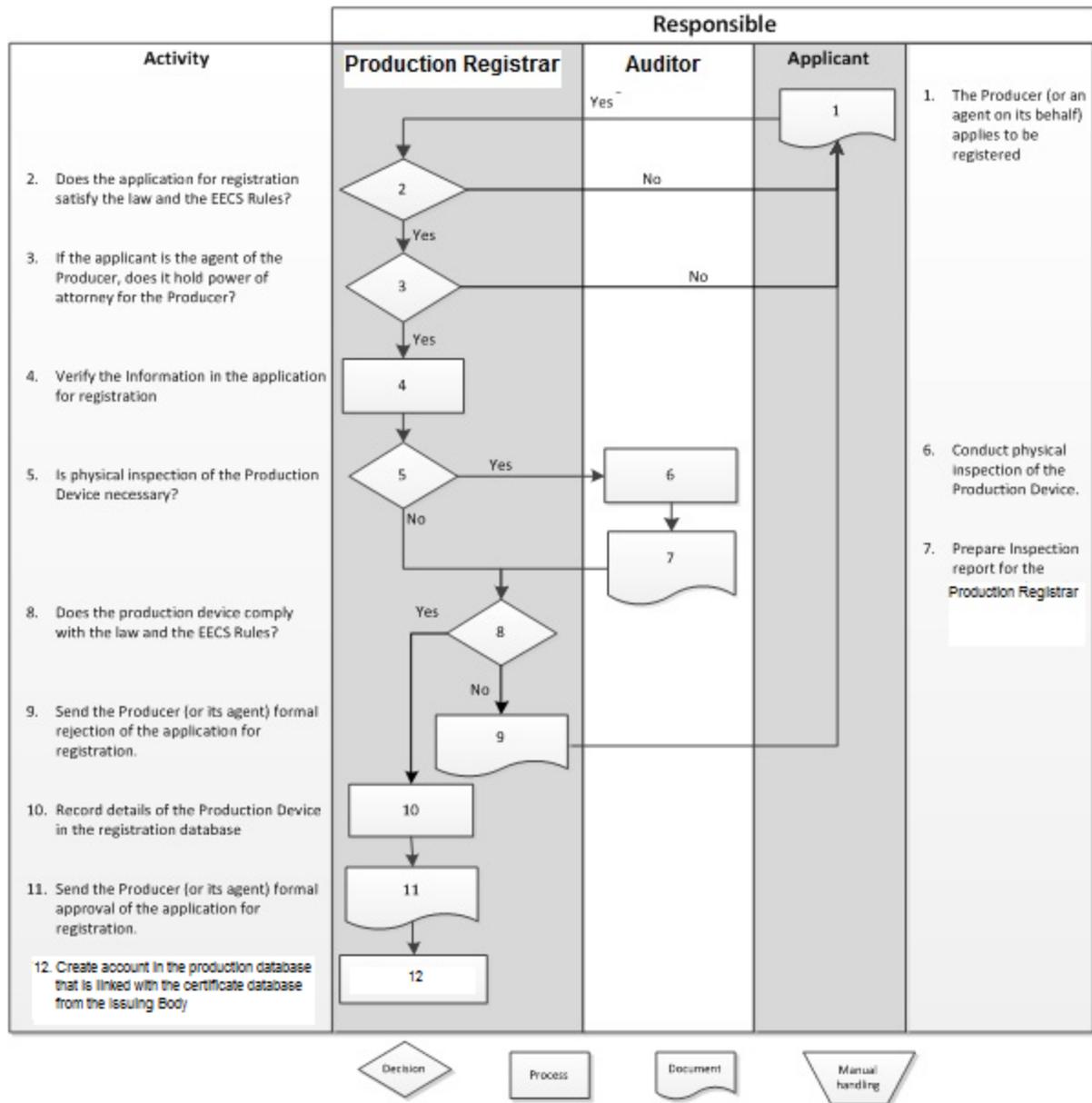
The Account Holder is responsible for the correctness of the data of their company that is provided to VREG/the Production Registrar. When an error in the Account Holder's data is detected, VREG will correct the data. In case the Account Holder is a producer, this goes through the Production Registrar.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

## D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

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

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. Fees are invoiced every six months based on actual transactions. If an account has been closed before the billing period, the fees will still be invoiced at the next billing cycle.

## 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 the Production Registrar.

When applying for certificates under the EECS scheme set out in this Domain Protocol, the application aims at pursuing Guarantees of Origin for electricity from renewable 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 3 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.



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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 Law of May 8<sup>th</sup> 2009. These are further elaborated upon in Article 6.2/3 of the Energy Decree of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 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 receiving GOs under the EECS Electricity Scheme will be rejected if:

- (1) In relation to that application, the applicant has failed to comply with any requirements of this Domain Protocol or the Standard Terms and Conditions;
- (2) The Qualification Criteria set out in the Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 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 Central Monitoring Office (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 their Production Device at least one week before the deregistration. The Production Registrar then updates their decision regarding the issuing of certificates to this Production Device and the Production Device information in the Production Registry.

#### **D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration 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:

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



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- (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.
- 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 their 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.

### D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

- D.6.1. Production devices with a nominal electrical capacity from renewable resources or High-Efficiency 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-Efficiency Cogeneration. It also confirms that the measurement of the electricity produced meets national and international standards and regulations, and for all other measurements necessary for calculating the net amount of electricity 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 <https://www.energiesparen.be/wetgeving-wkc-en-mededelingen>:

<https://www.energiesparen.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/VEABesluitKeuring.pdf>.

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.

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

More information regarding Inspection requirements:

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

<https://www.energiesparen.be/sites/default/files/atoms/files/VEABesluitKeuring.pdf>

D.6.2. The exception to this PD inspection mechanism is made for production devices generating electricity from solar energy, which 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.

RES-E production devices with an electrical capacity smaller than 10 kW do not receive Guarantees of Origin.

D.6.3. For Production Devices with a nominal capacity above 1MW no GOs are issued unless after submission of a new inspection report every two years. This new inspection report every



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two years is not required for production devices where all measurements necessary for determining the amount of GOs to be issued, are executed by the grid operator, who is independent of the owner of the production device and of the owner of the produced energy.

- D.6.4. 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.6.5. 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 other measures necessary for the production from renewable energy sources as mentioned in the application file, corresponds with reality.
- D.6.6. The Production Registrar has a yearly process of checking the PDs without activity for more than 3 months, contacting them and asking for the status of the PD.
- D.6.7. 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.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.

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

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

- D.7.2. Where the Production Registrar determines that an EECS Participant is in breach of the Product Rules or where the Production Registrar determines that a Production Device does not meet the PD Qualification Criteria for an EECS Product in relation to which it is registered, the production registrar informs VREG, that shall:
  - (1) Take such action as is necessary to secure that it is compliant with Section E3.3.9(b) of the EECS Rules, such action can include, in case of material non-compliance by the Registrant, the withdrawal of registration of the relevant Production Device for the purposes of that EECS Product; and
  - (2) Notify AIB of such breach where VREG is of the reasonable opinion that it could affect the transfer of EECS Certificates out of its EECS Registration Database into the EECS Registration Database of another AIB Member.

## 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 energy from renewable resources (RES-E). For electricity from High-Efficiency Cogeneration, regional Flemish GOs are issued, which cannot be called EECS as they technically do not contain all of 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



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

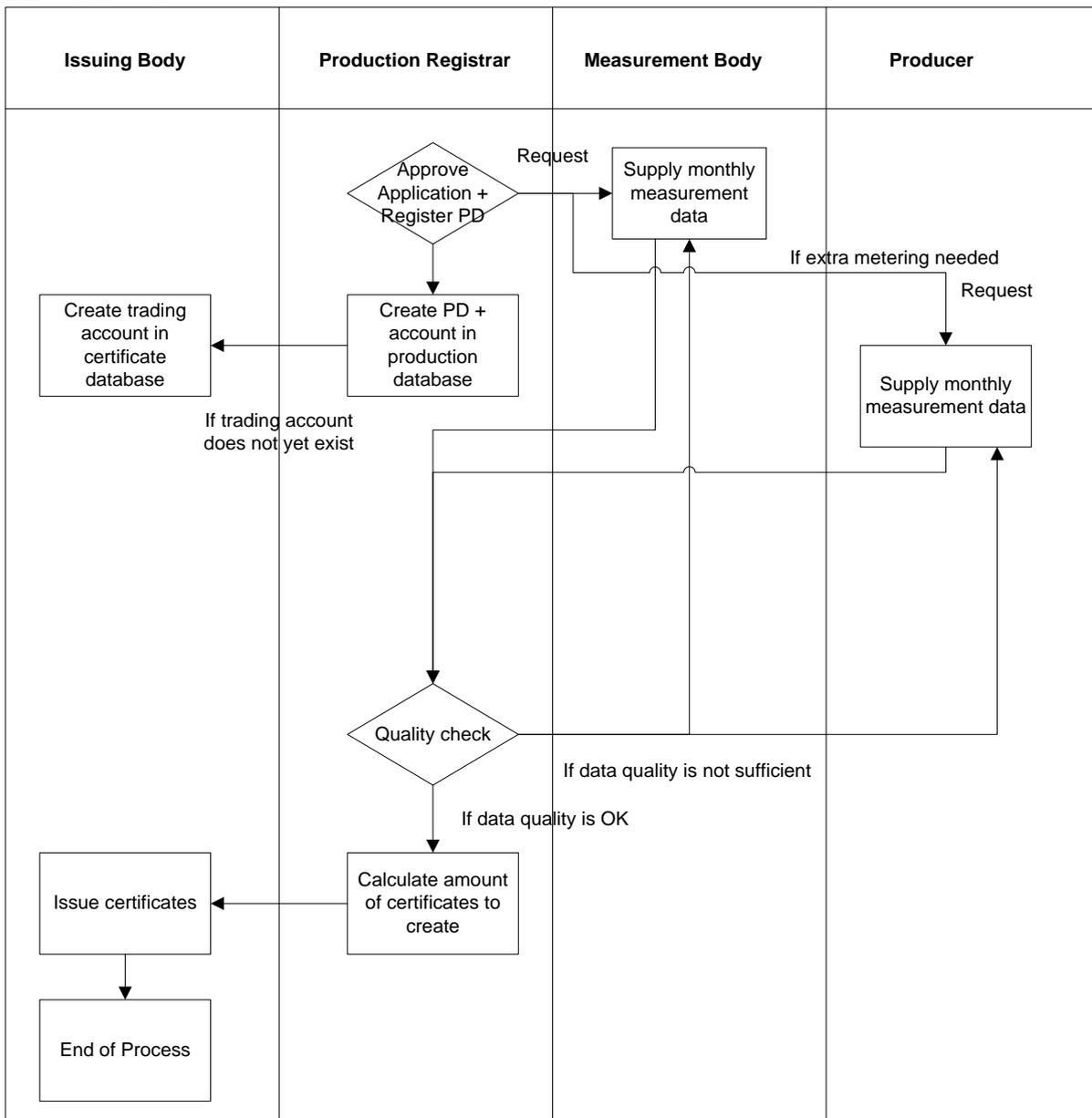
E.1.2. EECS Guarantees of Origin and support certificates are issued by VREG using the same procedure. If a production device qualifies for both support certificates and EECS GOs, both types of certificates are issued based on the same measurement data set. The application for both types of certificates 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 a grid with free choice of supplier (distribution system, transmission system or closed distribution system with third party access). (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 for the amount of guarantees of origin versus the amount of support certificate to be issued, 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 corresponds to the amount of net electricity from renewable resources injected into a public grid. However:

- Auxiliary energy use and the proportion of fossil input to the electricity production does not qualify for GO issuing for electricity from renewable energy sources;
- On site energy use gets a Flemish GO that is cancelled immediately after issue and cannot be traded nor used for disclosure elsewhere than for claiming the origin of the energy consumption, of the same energy carrier as mentioned on the GO, at the site of the production device. This 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 their Production Device, they must submit the registration form to the corresponding 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 and a non-electrical energy flow scheme (heat and fuel flows), indicating all



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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, they do not supply 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 (e.g., for biomass), the Registrant, is/are responsible for the timely delivery of accurate metering data for the Registrant's Production Device.
- E.3.6. 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.
  - E.3.6.1. If the Production Device produces more than 10 MWh of electricity from renewable energy sources per year, the metering data are provided on a monthly basis.
  - E.3.6.2. If the Production Device produces 10 MWh of electricity from renewable energy sources per year or less, and when these data are measured on site by means of a separate meter, the data are provided annually or whenever 1 MWh is produced. If no separate meter has been placed for recording these data on-site, no net quantity of electricity from renewable energy sources is considered to be injected.
- E.3.7. The Production Registrar can determine additional rules concerning the way measurements must be executed and must be communicated to the Production Registrar.
- E.3.8. Details of Production Data timing, addressing and approval by the Production Registrar are set in the legislation by Art. 6.2/3.2-7 of the Energy Decree of the Flemish Government of November 19th, 2010 for the promotion of electricity production from renewable energy sources.
- E.3.9. 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.3.10. RES-E or HEC-E consumed onsite, is not eligible for EECS certificates. This amount of electricity however can receive Flemish GOs 'for on-site consumption' which are immediately cancelled with a label 'on-site consumption'. Such GOs cannot be transferred nor cancelled again.

## **E.4 Energy Storage (Including Pumped Storage)**

Energy I discharged from 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.

In all other cases, fuel input into the production device is measured by the Registrant.

Meters for fuel input are gauged in accordance with 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.



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## 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 report their measurement data every month to the Production Registrar using a report template created by the Production Registrar. For other than solar electricity production devices, the report template is an Excel-template 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 use 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 6.2/3.4§3 of the Energy Decree of November 19<sup>th</sup>, 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 with 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 their account. If they do not perform an action to accept the transfer, the certificates remain 'frozen' on the Account of the selling Account Holder. If the buyer did not accept, the seller has the possibility to cancel the transfer, after which the GOs become available in their account again.

Once the buyer accepts the transfer, the certificates are transferred to their Account and removed from the Account of the selling 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.

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



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date. In case of a successful import, the imported certificates are added to the Buyer's Account, and the VREG registry sends a message to the AIB HUB, addressed to the Sending Registry, with confirmation of the successful import. The importing Account Holder in the VREG registry receives an e-mail notification informing whether or not the import was successful, including an error message if applicable.

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

### **E.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@vlaanderen.be](mailto:expertbase@vlaanderen.be);
- Certificate traders and other non-producers: [GO@vreg.be](mailto: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 automatically carried out by VREG immediately after the initiation.
- E.9.4. The confirmation of success or failure of a cancellation can be consulted by the Account Holder using their log-in into their portfolio in the Certificate Registry.
- E.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. In Flanders it is legally foreseen that the supply 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.

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.9.7. A cancelled certificate no longer resides in the account of that or any other Account Holder who is able to perform trade but they stay connected to the account of the owner with a status of 'cancelled' or 'exported' whereby they are no longer visible.

### **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.

Reference for this rule: Article 7.1/1.4 of the Flemish Energy Law 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 were issued more than 12 months ago, based on their production period, will have the status of a certificate which has expired and shall be recorded as such in the Registration Database, and may not and cannot be imported into Flanders; and Certificates which have expired cannot be exported or used for any purpose. It is not



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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.

## 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, <https://www.vreg.be/nl/steuncertificaten-groene-stroom-wkk-en-garanties-van-oorsprong> (<https://www.vreg.be/en/figures-and-statistics>), 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/herkomst-stroom](http://www.vreg.be/herkomst-stroom). This report provides additional information on number of cancelled and expired GOs. (F.e. Fuel mix Report 2018: <https://www.vreg.be/nl/document/rapp-2019-10>).

### 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 to (non-solar) production devices. There is no end date determined to the data storage, but there is a minimum of 10 years data retention.



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## F.3 Orderly Market Reporting

F.3.1. In case VREG determines that an EECS Market Participant is in breach of the Product Rules, it shall:

- (a) take such action as is necessary to secure that EECS GO Certificates are only Issued in respect of Production Devices within the VREG Domain that satisfy the Production Device Qualification Criteria with regard to EECS-GO. Such action shall include, in a case of material non-compliance by the Registrant, the discontinuing of issuing of EECS-GO until such time that the Production fulfils again the Production Device Qualification Criteria; and
- (b) notify the AIB of such breach where VREG is of the reasonable opinion that such breach could affect the transfer of EECS GOs out of its EECS GO Registration Database into the EECS Registration Database of another Member

## G Association of Issuing Bodies

### G.1 Membership

G.1.1. In case VREG ceases to be an Authorised Issuing Body in relation to EECS GO, it shall revise its EECS GO Registration Database so that each Production Device in the VREG Domain ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS GO.

G.1.2. In case VREG ceases to be a Scheme Member of the EECS-GO Scheme it shall revise its EECS GO Registration Database so that every Production Device registered therein ceases to be registered for the purposes of EECS GO.

G.1.3. In the case VREG would be replaced by other Issuing Body for the Flemish domain AIB would be informed immediately. In this situation, VREG would take the necessary actions to guarantee the right transition to the new Issuing Body.

### G.2 Complaints to the AIB

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

The complaint will be acknowledged within one working day.

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



## H Change Control

### H.1 Complaints to VREG or the Production Registrar

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

If the complaint is directed against VREG: the complaint can be sent to [klachten@vreg.be](mailto:klachten@vreg.be). Within 30 working days an answer is given from VREG regarding whether the complaint can be processed by VREG or mentioning the other institute to whom the complaint should be addressed.  
their

If there is no solution, the complainant should contact the Flemish Ombudsman:  
Vlaamse Ombudsdienst  
Leuvenseweg 86  
1000 Brussel  
[info@vlaamseombudsdienst.be](mailto:info@vlaamseombudsdienst.be)  
gratis telefoon 1700  
fax 02 552 48 00.

their

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

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

Fluvius: <https://www.fluvius.be/nl/thema/storingen-en-werken/klachten>

If not satisfied, the complainant can turn towards the Flemish Ombudsman, with the abovementioned contact data.

### H.2 Disputes

H.2.1. Disputes will be 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. Disputes with VREG on GOs can be handled through the e-mail address [go@vreg.be](mailto:go@vreg.be); disputes with production registrar VEA can be handled through the e-mail address [expertbase@vlaanderen.be](mailto:expertbase@vlaanderen.be).

### H.3 Change Requests

H.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.

H.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](http://www.vreg.be)

Represented by: Pieterjan Renier

Contact person: Karolien Verhaegen  
Tel 0032 2 553 13 77  
Fax 0032 2 553 13 50  
[go@vreg.be](mailto:go@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](http://www.vreg.be)

Contact person: Karolien Verhaegen  
Tel 0032 2 553 70 65  
Fax 0032 2 553 13 50  
[go@vreg.be](mailto:go@vreg.be)

### Production Registrars

#### ***For all RES-E and HEC production devices except solar photovoltaic:***

VEA (Vlaams EnergieAgenschap)  
Koning Albert II-laan 20, bus 17  
1000 Brussel  
Belgium  
<https://www.energiesparen.be/groene-energie-en-wkk>  
Team certificandossiers (Team certificate files)  
Tel+32 (0)2 553 10 18  
E-mail: [jimmy.loadts@vea.be](mailto:jimmy.loadts@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: <https://www.vreg.be/nl/overzicht-netbeheerders-0>

[Gaselwest](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)



## EECS Domain Protocol

[9090 Melle](#)  
[Belgium](#)  
[www.gaselwest.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](#)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online.htm](#)

[IMEA](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)  
[9090 Melle](#)  
[www.imea.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](#)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online.htm](#)

[IMEWO](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)  
[9090 Melle](#)  
[www.imewo.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](#)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online](#)

[Inter-Energa](#)  
[Trichterheideweg 8](#)  
[3500 Hasselt](#)  
[www.infrax.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 30 20](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)78 35 30 40](#)  
[E-mail: http://www.infrax.be/contact](#)

[Intergem](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)  
[9090 Melle](#)  
[www.intergem.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](#)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online](#)

[Iveg](#)  
[Antwerpsesteenweg 260](#)  
[2660 Hoboken](#)  
[www.infrax.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 30 20](#)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)78 35](#)  
[E-mail: www.infrax.be/contact](#)

[Iveka](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)  
[9090 Melle](#)  
[www.iveka.be](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](#)



## EECS Domain Protocol

[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](tel:+32292634874)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online](http://www.eandis.be/eandis/contact_online)

[Iverlek](#)  
[Brusselsesteenweg 199](#)  
[9090 Melle](#)  
[www.iverlek.be](http://www.iverlek.be)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](tel:+32278353534)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)9 263 48 74](tel:+32292634874)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online](http://www.eandis.be/eandis/contact_online)

[PSE \(Provinciale Brabantse Energiemaatschappij\)](#)  
[Diestsesteenweg 126](#)  
[3210 Linden-Lubbeek](#)  
[www.infrax.be](http://www.infrax.be)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 30 20](tel:+32278353020)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)78 35 30 40](tel:+32278353040)  
[E-mail: www.infrax.be/contact](http://www.infrax.be/contact)

[Sibelgas](#)  
[Gemeentehuis.Sterrenkundelaan 13](#)  
[1210 Sint-Joost-ten-Node](#)  
[www.sibelgas.be](http://www.sibelgas.be)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 35 34](tel:+32278353534)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)2 274 37 44](tel:+3222743744)  
[E-mail: www.eandis.be/eandis/contact\\_online](http://www.eandis.be/eandis/contact_online)

[Infrax-West](#)  
[Noordlaan 9](#)  
[8820 Torhout](#)  
[www.infrax.be](http://www.infrax.be)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)78 35 30 20](tel:+32278353020)  
[Fax +32 \(0\)78 35 30 40](tel:+32278353040)  
[E-mail: www.infrax.be/contact](http://www.infrax.be/contact)

***For natural gas:***

[Fluxys is responsible for the registration.](#)

[Fluxys](#)  
[Avenue des Arts 31](#)  
[1040 Brussels](#)  
[Belgium](#)  
[www.fluxys.com](http://www.fluxys.com)  
[Contact person: Dirk Focroul](#)  
[Tel +32 \(0\)479 99 74 54](tel:+322479997454)  
[Dirk.focroul@fluxys.com](mailto:Dirk.focroul@fluxys.com)



# EECS Domain Protocol

## 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: <https://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: <https://economie.fgov.be/sites/default/files/Files/Energy/Installations-electriques-liste-d-organismes-agrees-pour-le-controle-Elektrische-installaties-%20lijst-van-erkende-organismen-voor-het-uitvoeren-van-controles.pdf>

## 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 their electronic identity card (e-ID).

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

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

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

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

### Links:

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



# EECS Domain Protocol

## 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:

<https://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 list of energy sources and technologies is contained in the EECS Rules Fact Sheet 'Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies' on [www.aib-net.org/eeecs](http://www.aib-net.org/eeecs).





# 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.

For examples of Production Declarations, see the AIB website document section for Flanders.

## Annex 5: EECS Electricity Cancellation Statement

### Ex Domain Cancellation Statement EXDW-2019XXXX

#### Declaration of cancellation of guarantees of origin for use in a Domain outside of Flanders

This document is intended to declare the beneficiary and details of the cancellation of guarantees of origin (GOs) following the below designation.

VREG confirms that the amount of electricity in accordance with the below-mentioned guarantees of origin in Flanders has not been sold as electricity from Renewable Energy Sources (in the meaning as set out by art. 15 of European Directive 2009/28/EU) other than by use of this document.

The mentioned guarantees of origin are no longer tradable. The attributes in this document can only be claimed by the party mentioned in it, with regard to the specifications mentioned below.

This cancellation statement and the environmental attributes associated with the submitted guarantees of origin may not be transferred to a party other than the one listed as beneficiary on this statement.

1. Sending Account holder information	
Account holders name:	
Account number:	
Address:	



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Date of producing the cancellation statement:	
---	--

<b>2. Beneficiary information</b>	
Type of beneficiary:	
Name of beneficiary:	
Location of beneficiary:	
Purpose of Cancellation:	
Country/location of consumption:	
Usage Category:	
Consumption period to which the GOs are designated (from-until):	

<b>3. Subject</b>	
Quantity of GOs:	
Number of Guarantees of origin	
Energy Type	
Type of certificate	
First EAN	
Last EAN	
Country of Issuance	



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Date of Issuance	
Production device	
Capacity	
Commissioning Date of production Device	
Start date of Production Period	
End date of Production Period	
Date of cancellation	
Technology	
Technology AIB	
Technology AIB (description)	
Detail Technology (description)	
Country of Production	
Postal-code production device	
City of production device	

**4. Declaration and signature**



## EECS Domain Protocol

VREG confirms that for the applicable quantity of electricity Guarantees of Origin were issued only once and from this day on can only be represented by this document.

Brussels, July 7, 2022,

For VREG,

Signature:

Pieterjan Renier

Algemeen directeur