



EECS Electricity Domain Protocol

for Wallonia, Belgium

Prepared by CWaPE

Based on EECS Rules Release 7 v9

Release 1.3 / 2017



EECS Domain Protocol

Document Control

Version	Date	Originator	Reviewers
1.2.2	14/10/2014	PYCO	
1.3.0	05/01/2017	GLIB	PYCO
1.3.1	14/07/2017	PYCO	GLIB, ADES, XWAL, MWA
1.3.2	20/07/2017	PYCO	SKEI
1.3.3	20/09/2017	SKEI	PYCO
1.3.4	16/11/2017	PYCO	SKEI & AIB Auditors
1.3.5	20/11/2017	PYCO	SKEI & AIB Auditors
1.3.6	24/11/2017	GLIB & PYCO	AIB Auditors
1.3.7	31/1/2018	PYCO	WGIA Chairwoman + AIB Auditors
1.3.8	13/2/2018	PYCO	AIB Auditors
1.3.9	15/2/2018	PYCO	AIB Auditors following audit telco

Version	Approver	Date	Responsibility
1	JLB	29/11/2007	Director
1.2	OSQ	14/10/2014	Director
1.3	CODIR	18/7/2017	Board

Change History

Version	Description
1	Initial DP
1.2	Update following audit
1.3	Update according to DP template 7 v6, EECS Rules 7 v9 and auditors review.



Contents

A	Introduction.....	5
B	General.....	5
B.1	Scope.....	5
B.2	Status and Interpretation	5
B.3	Roles and Responsibilities.....	6
C	Overview of National Legal and Regulatory Framework.....	8
C.1	The EECS Framework for Guarantees of Origin	8
C.2	National Electricity Source Disclosure	8
C.3	National Public Support Schemes	10
C.4	EECS Product Rules	13
C.5	Local Deviations from the EECS Rules	13
C.6	Local Specificities	14
D	Registration	15
D.1	Registration of an Account Holder	15
D.2	Resignation of an Account Holder	16
D.3	Registration of a Production Device	16
D.4	De-Registration of a Production Device.....	19
D.5	Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data	19
D.6	Audit of Registered Production Devices	20
D.7	Registration Error/Exception Handling.....	20
D.8	Handling of Production Devices located on the border between domains	20
E	Certificate Systems Administration.....	21
E.1	Issuing Certificates	21
E.2	Processes	22
E.3	Measurement.....	23
E.4	Energy Storage (Including Pumped Storage).....	24
E.5	Combustion Fuels (e.g. Biomass).....	24
E.6	Format	25
E.7	Transferring EECS Certificates.....	26
E.8	Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors.....	27
E.9	End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation	28
E.10	End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry.....	29
E.11	End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal	30
F	Issuer's Agents	30
G	Activity Reporting	31
G.1	Public Reports	31



EECS Domain Protocol

G.2	Record Retention.....	31
G.3	Orderly Market Reporting	31
H	Association of Issuing Bodies.....	32
H.1	Membership	32
H.2	Complaints to the AIB	32
I	Change Control	33
I.1	Complaints to CWaPE	33
I.2	Disputes.....	33
I.3	Change Requests	33
J	Key Features of the Registry	34
Annex 1:	Contacts List.....	35
Annex 2:	Account Application/Amendment Form and Device Registration Form	37
Annex 3:	Account Application/Amendment Form for non Producers	37
Annex 4:	Production/Consumption Declaration.....	38
Annex 5:	EECS Electricity Cancellation Statement.....	40
Annex 6:	List of existing Cancellation Agreements	41



EECS Domain Protocol

A Introduction

1. The framework specified in the European Energy Certificate System Principles and Rules of Operations (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.
2. A Domain Protocol promotes quality and clarity, as it:
 - (i). makes local rules transparent;
 - (ii). provides clear information to all stakeholders (consumers, market parties, other members, government, the EU Commission etc.);
 - (iii). facilitates assessment of compliance and permissible variance from the EECS Rules;
 - (iv). facilitates audit; and
 - (v). translates local rules into a single format and language, supporting each of the above.
3. Important contact information is provided in Annex 1.

B General

B.1 Scope

EECS Rules: C3.1.1 E6.2.1a E6.3.1 E6.3.2 N2.1.1
AGW 30.11.2006, art. 28 § 2

4. This Domain Protocol sets out the procedures, rights and obligations, which apply to the Domain of Wallonia and relate to the EECS Electricity Scheme as defined in the EECS Rules.
5. Production Device qualification for this Domain will be determined by connection to the electricity system of Wallonia such that, in electrical terms, the Production Device is effectively located in Wallonia.
6. CWaPE is authorised to Issue EECS Certificates relating to the following EECS Product(s):
 - a. Guarantee of Origin (GO) for renewable energy sources.

B.2 Status and Interpretation

EECS Rules: E6.2.1d E6.3.1 E6.3.4

7. The EECS Rules are subsidiary and supplementary to national legislation.
8. The EECS Rules and its subsidiary documents are implemented in Wallonia 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.
9. 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.
10. This Domain Protocol is made contractually binding between an EECS Participant and CWaPE by agreement in the form of the Standard Terms and Conditions.
11. 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

EECS Rules: C3.1.1 E6.2.1c

12. The Authorised Issuing Body for GO in Wallonia is CWaPE. Its role is to administer the Registration Database and its interface with the EECS Transfer System. CWaPE also holds a similar role for “certificats verts” (Support Certificates) and for biomethane GOs.
13. The Competent Authority for GO in Wallonia is CWaPE. Its role is defined by legislation to be responsible for the operation of for GO in Wallonia. This role includes approving the disclosure information, also called fuel-mix, of suppliers and, whenever they act as suppliers, distribution system operators. CWaPE also holds a similar role for “certificats verts” (Support Certificates) and for biomethane GOs.
14. The Authorised Measurement Bodies are Elia (Transport System Operator) and Distribution System Operators (DSO), as listed on <http://www.cwape.be/> (Marchés de l'énergie > Marché de l'électricité > GRD).
 - a. System Operators are the bodies established under national and regional regulation to be responsible for the collection and validation of measured volumes of electricity and gas used in national and regional financial settlement processes. Their role focuses on measuring inputs and outputs in and out of the public grid. Distribution and local transport tariffs are approved and published on www.cwape.be.
 - b. CWaPE and Inspection Bodies also act as Authorised Measurement Bodies for the support system and for some specific GO measurements like on-site consumption or non-electric measurements.
15. Various ancillary roles are distributed as follows:
 - a. Approved Measurement Bodies for GO and CVs are Inspection bodies (“organismes agréés”). They are accredited by BELAC and approved by the Minister of Energy. They provide a quote on request.
 - b. Production Auditors consist of the same Inspection bodies (“organismes agréés”) and CWaPE.
 - c. Measurement Bodies are the producers for their own Production Device under the conditions set out in this document. Besides, other operators may also be registered by CWaPE as Measurement Bodies in charge of collecting and/or transmitting measurement data for electricity. They do not hold any role in validating this data, contrarily to DSO/TSO, Inspection bodies and CWaPE.
 - d. CWaPE has the final word on any measurement related to matters of both Public Support and GO.
16. CWaPE is also the Production Registrar as it holds the final word in assessing applications. However, the initial assessment of applications to register Production Devices for the purpose of relevant EECS Product is done
 - a. by distribution system operators (DSO) for solar Production Devices smaller than 10 KW through their single point of contact (one per DSO) ;
 - b. by inspection bodies for all others.
17. Contact details for the principal roles and Issuing Body agents are given in Annex 1.
18. The Registration Database operated by CWaPE can be accessed via the website <https://www.e-cwape.be> . It holds records for both CVs and GOs.
19. No Independent Criteria Scheme (ICS) operator has legally been appointed.



EECS Domain Protocol

20. The following are valid EECS Product: Independent Criteria Scheme combinations which can be Issued under this Domain Protocol:

EECS Product	Independent Criteria Scheme
GO	None



EECS Domain Protocol

C Overview of National Legal and Regulatory Framework

C.1 The EECS Framework for Guarantees of Origin

EECS Rules: D3.1.2 E6.2.1b E6.2.1d N8.4.1

1. For this Domain, the relevant local enabling legislation is as follows:
 - a. « Décret du Conseil Régional Wallon du 12 avril 2001 relatif à l'organisation du marché régional de l'électricité » hereafter referred to as « DRW elec. » :
 - (i). <http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=9075>
 - (ii). This law, including its modifying laws, creates CWaPE, grants it legal personality, liberalises the electricity market, establishes Guarantees of Origin and "certificats verts" (Support Certificates) and transposes –as far as the Walloon Region is concerned- Directive 2009/28/EC;
 - b. « Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon du 30 novembre 2006 relatif à la promotion de l'électricité verte » hereafter referred to as «AGW PEV» :
 - (i). <http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=8946>
 - (ii). This bylaw, including its modifying bylaws, dictates how issuing and handling of GO and CVs should be performed;
 - c. « Annexe à l'Arrêté Ministériel du 12 mars 2007 : Procédures et code de comptage de l'électricité produite à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables et/ou de cogénération en région wallonne », hereafter referred to as « the Metering Code » :
 - (i). <http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=8940>
 - (ii). This tertiary legislation prescribes how measurements should be performed;
2. CWaPE has been properly appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for GO under DRW elec. :
 - a. Art. 36ter.
 - (iii). « (...) La CWaPE attribue les labels de garantie d'origine aux producteurs d'électricité à partir de sources d'énergie renouvelables ou de cogénération à haut rendement. (...)»
 - (iv). <https://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=9075>
 - b. An effect of both this provision and EECS Rules is that CWaPE issues EECS RES GO whenever EECS RES qualifying criteria are met and regional (« national ») GO if not.
3. CWaPE has not been appointed as an Authorised Issuing Body for any Non-Government Certificate scheme.

C.2 National Electricity Source Disclosure

EECS Rules: E3.3.14

C.2.1. Legislation and regulation

4. For this Domain, the relevant local enabling legislation is as follows:
 - a. « Décret du Conseil Régional Wallon du 12 avril 2001 relatif à l'organisation du marché régional de l'électricité », as above

- b. Arrêté du Gouvernement wallon du 30 mars 2006 relatif aux obligations de service public dans le marché de l'électricité
 - (i). <http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=8986>
 - (ii). This bylaw imposes public services obligations to DSO and suppliers, including fuel mix declarations ;
- c. Arrêté Ministériel du 13 décembre 2006 établissant la méthode de détermination des sources d'énergie primaire utilisées pour produire de l'électricité
 - (iii). <http://wallex.wallonie.be/index.php?doc=9393>
 - (iv). This tertiary legislation imposes using GO for the renewable and the high efficiency cogeneration parts of the fuel mix;
- d. Form for submitting a fuel mix declaration
 - (v). <http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.6.02> ;
 - (vi). This form also includes relevant calculation formulae.

C.2.2. Summary of the Disclosure Methodology and Processes:

- 5. Only suppliers are required to Disclose, i.e. present a fuel-mix to their customers. Any supplied electricity requires a fuel mix.
- 6. Only suppliers may cancel GO.
- 7. Disclosure for RES and HEC is exclusively based on GO. Other sources are simply declared. Disclosure is a cumulative process: the monthly green reporting ("rapportage vert"), the Cancellation of GOs, the annual statement and the Disclosure:
 - a. Green reporting: Every month, suppliers are required to provide a list of the connection points they deliver green energy to and, for each such connection point, the percentage of green energy contractually promised. Consumption data is added to this list by the network operator. This information allows calculation of the monthly supply of green electricity per supplier i.e. the number of GOs to be cancelled each month by each supplier.
 - b. Cancellation: every month for the supply of previous month, and at the latest on 31 March for the outstanding volume of the preceding year, suppliers have to cancel a number of GO corresponding to their supply;
 - c. Annual statement: Every year at the latest on 31 March, suppliers submit a statement for the previous year regarding the source and origin of their electricity. Cancellation requests may relate to the previous year or the current year; after this date, cancellation requests relate to the current year.
 - d. Yearly Disclosure: CWaPE controls the volume of cancelled GOs is equivalent to the volume of renewable and high efficiency cogeneration supply as declared in the annual statement. CWaPE issues an acceptance letter to each supplier mentioning its approved fuel mix. Suppliers may then use these figures in their communication.
- 8. Any GO may be used for Disclosure provided it has been issued either by CWaPE or by a Competent Authority with whom a mutual recognition agreement exists, dispelling any doubts about the accuracy, reliability or veracity of Disclosure by way of GOs.
- 9. EECS Domain Protocols are legally considered as equipollent to mutual recognition agreements.

10. Non EECS GOs are legally acceptable when issued by CWaPE or by any other Competent Authority provided that such a mutual recognition agreement has been established.
11. In practice, EECS GOs and regional GOs are technically identical in all respects except for an EECS flag, and both are handled in the same fashion. No conversion between EECS GO and regional GO or vice-versa is possible. In case of erroneous flagging by CWaPE at issuing, the error rectification procedures apply.
12. The last day of the production period determines the production month for Disclosure.
13. Independent Criteria Schemes are currently not used for Disclosure.

C.2.3. Residual Mix

14. The residual mix of suppliers, i.e. the part of the supply for which no GO has been cancelled, is established based on the supplier's annual statement.
15. In case a supplier states in its annual statement that part of its supply is unknown or that part of its supply comes from a power exchange, CWaPE uses, for these parts, an adapted RE-DISS residual mix for Belgium from which renewable and HEC share have been deducted; the percentages of sources in the residual mix are recalculated accordingly. The fraction for which GOs have been cancelled remains unchanged.

C.3 National Public Support Schemes

EECS Rules: None directly

C.3.1. Introduction to support in Wallonia

16. A Certificate based support system has been set up in Wallonia in 2002 in order to stimulate investments in green electricity production and achieve European targets. Reasons for this are:
 - a. Improving security of supply
 - b. Protecting the environment (a.o. GHG) and promoting sustainable development
 - c. Enhancing competition on the electricity market
 - d. Fostering local and regional development
17. This quota system aims to achieve the lowest support cost for the generated energy output.
18. The original support system was tweaked and modified several times over the years. It now works essentially as a feed-in premium system with some quota system features.

C.3.2. Definitions

19. "Issuing Account": technical account in the Registry which is linked to a unique Production Device and which serves for accounting properly Certificates of a given type from that Production Device.
20. "Green electricity": renewable or quality cogeneration electricity which grants right to receive Public Support in relation to the energy Output, as defined by DRW elec., art. 2, 11°;
21. "Certificat vert" or "grüne Bescheinigung" (abbreviated 'CV'): Support Certificate for electricity in Wallonia, based on environmental performance of the generation, as defined by DRW elec., art.2, 14°;
22. "Label de garantie d'origine" (abbreviated 'GO'): Guarantee of Origin, as defined by DRW elec., art 2, 13° according to Directives 2012/27/EC and 2009/28/EC.

23. "Nett electricity": gross electricity production minus functional energy, as determined by a Measurement Body. Functional energy is defined as any energy spent with the purpose of generating electricity (a.o. electric auxiliaries (including pumps) even when the installation is not generating, fuel auxiliaries, losses in the generator transformers on the site and line losses).

C.3.3. Principles

24. Suppliers of electricity need to cancel a given quota of CVs every quarter. They are fined 100 € per missing CV.(AGW PEV, art. 25 and 30).
25. CVs are issued to the producer for every generation period according to the nett electricity generated in that period, the environmental performance of the generation (i.e. avoided CO₂ emissions) and the economics of their Production Device (AGW PEV, art.15) :

Where

- Eenp is the nett electricity in MWh.
- kCO₂ is the environmental banding factor. It is defined as the measured avoided CO₂ emission ratio. It is designed as equal to 1 for solar, wind and hydro and as proportional to performance for others technologies where it varies between 0.1 and 2 for bio-cogeneration under 5 MW and between 0.1 and 1 for most other Production Devices.
- kECO is the economic banding factor. It is determined before commissioning in order to achieve a target internal rate of return (IRR) : 7% for fuel free, 8% for biogas under 1.5 MW, 9% for others. It is updated for still-to-be-commissioned Production Devices every six months for solar and every two years for other pathways.
- The product of kECO by kCO₂ is capped at 2,5.

26. Typical values for income are given in the table below.

Technology ¹	Nominal banding factor (CV/MWh)	Minimum support through CV (EUR/MWh) ^{2 3}	Electricity (EUR/MWh)	GO (EUR/MWh)
Fossil cogeneration	0,1 to 0,4	6,5 to 25	Market rate	Market rate
Biomass	0,1 to 2,5	6,5 to 162,5		
Bio-cogeneration	0,15 to 2,5	9,75 to 162,5		
Hydro	0,8 to 2,5	52 to 162,5		
Wind	1	65		
Photovoltaic (10 – 250 KWc)	1,2 to 6	78 to 390		

¹ Production devices above 20 MW receive CVs in proportion of their developed power (e.g. A 40 MW Production Device receives half (=20/40) as many CVs a straight calculation would have entitled it to).

² Actual CV income depends on price paid for CV. Average market price has been decreasing to about 67 €/CV end 2016, and is expected to decrease further. By comparison, recorded GO prices were around 0.30 €/GO.

³ A guaranteed price per MWh can be achieved by way of a guaranteed minimum price for CV. This minimum price exists for all renewable technologies by way of a 65€ surety by the Walloon Government. For older Production Devices, this surety requires a covenant with Wallonia.

Photovoltaic (> 250 KWc)	1 to 4,1	65 to 266,5		
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Table 1 - Revenue of a Production Device in Wallonia in 2016.

27. The first step to get CVs is to reserve CVs corresponding to one's expected generation. The Ministry of Energy controls whether the requested volume exceeds the budgeted volume of CVs for all projects of the same technology and the same period of the commissioning (so called "envelopes"). If within the envelope, the right to support is opened. If outside the envelope, the authorisation to receive support is postponed until later in the year when what remains in all envelopes is put together. If that is not enough, the envelopes of several years are put together. This system of envelopes controls the number and size of projects being commissioned at the same time, but it does not limit the volume of CVs a generator will get. Note that only new Production Devices are entitled to CVs.
28. CVs expire five years after issuance.
29. CVs and GOs are separate from each other and from the electricity. All are freely tradable. Producers, traders and suppliers therefore hold both a GO account and a CV account at CWaPE. Neither is convertible into the other.
30. CVs may be exported or imported from another country or region with quota obligation provided mutual recognition is established. This mutual recognition is currently only in force with the Brussels Region, but is not being used. If it were, a cancellation statement of CVs would be sent to authorities in Brussels.
31. Many more details can be found in the Green Certificates Specific Annual Report which attempts to summarise the relevant legislation. It can be found on [CWAPE > Publications > Rapports annuels](#).

C.3.4. Interactions between CVs and GOs

32. Distinction between GOs and CVs is clear :
 - a. GOs were created to inform final customers of the method used to generate the electricity they consume. Cancelling GOs is the only way a supplier may include renewable or HEC in its fuel mix, and therefore market power accordingly. A GO may not be used for quota obligations. GOs delivered to autoproducers with on-site consumption are either immediately cancelled or not issued.
 - b. CVs are designed to stimulate investment in green generation capacity. Cancelling CVs is the only way a supplier may avoid the penalty for lack of such an investment. A CV may not be used to claim greenness. CVs, whether delivered to autoproducers or not and regardless of on-site consumption, are tradable.
 - c. According to the qualification criteria, a given MWh may give rise to
 - i. a GO only (e.g. a sustainable biomass Production Device receives GOs for its whole production, but MWh above 20 MW get no support),
 - ii. a CV only (e.g. a gas-fired cogeneration);
 - iii. or both a CV and a GO (which is either RES only, HEC only or both).
33. CVs and GOs share a unique registration of the Production Device, its subsequent inspections, and metering data.

C.3.5. Handling of national Certificates

34. RES GOs issued before signature of Standard Terms and Conditions and all HEC GOs are considered as regional GOs. They are issued and handled according to the same procedures as EECS GOs.
35. Regional GOs might in theory be issued more than 12 months after the date of Issue of related GOs or more than 13 months after the first day of the measured Output; however, such an instance would only occur in circumstances where Issuing would take place late either because a Consumption and Production Declaration would have arrived late and the consequent issuing would have been unusually delayed without CWaPE suspending the Production Device, or due to a late rectification.
36. Informal Cancellation Agreements exist with VREG and BRUGEL regarding non EECS GOs.
37. CVs and GO are numbered differently in order to distinguish them at a glance. According to GS1 (EAN), the first 13 digits of the 30 digits long Certificate number are reserved for the issuer, with the first 9 digits identifying the issuer itself. The remaining 4 digits are thus used to distinguish CVs and GOs as follows:
 - CV-RES: 5425023129014xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 - CV-CHP: 5425023129021xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
 - GO: 5425023128007xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

C.4 EECS Product Rules

EECS Rules: E6.2.1f E6.2.1g

38. The EECS Product Rules as applied in Wallonia are set out within sections D and E of this document, except for local deviations listed below. Note that Independent Criteria Schemes are currently neither used nor shown to users of the Registration Database (see B.3 and C.2.2).

C.5 Local Deviations from the EECS Rules

C.5.1. Registration of Production Devices

39. CWaPE has one month to accept or refuse Production Device applications (AGW PEV, art. 12). In case CWaPE has not responded to applicant within that timeframe, Production Devices are tacitly approved (see D.3.2).
40. Except where otherwise stated, Capacity is the nett electrical capacity defined as the nominal capacity of the generator(s) from which the nominal capacity of auxiliaries are deducted.
41. The registration of Production Devices under 10 KW never expires (see D.5 and D.6).

C.5.2. Certificate Systems Administration

42. Issuing is based on data which has not yet been verified by an Approved Measurement Body at time of issuing; however, this verification takes place during the yearly audit except for Production Devices under 20 KW (see E.3.3).
43. The Energy Input Factor is used to allocate the generated energy to fossil and renewable sources as required by EECS Rules. In case several fuels within the same fuel category (namely fossil or renewable) are used, only the one with the highest Energy Input Factor is recorded on the GO (see E.5).



EECS Domain Protocol

44. GOs expire the last day of the month 12 months after the end of the production period. By derogation, GOs that have been issued more than six months after the end of the production period, for reasons beyond the control of the Registrant, expire 6 months after the last day of the month during which they were issued. (see E.10) (AGW PEV, art. 17bis).

C.5.3. EECS Product Rules

45. The EECS Product Rules as applied in Wallonia are set out within sections D and E of this document, except for the following:
- a. GOs are issued every quarter (see E.2, as provided by EECS Rules C3.4.1 (b)).
 - b. GOs are allocated to each month *pro rata temporis* by way of splitting the original multi-month GO period into single month GO bundles with otherwise identical characteristics (see E.2, as provided by EECS Rules C3.4.1 (c)).
 - c. GOs are Issued first by a deposit in the Issuing Account of the Production Device before a transfer into a Transferables Account of the Producer (see E.2, as provided by EECS Rules C.3.4.3).

C.5.4. Other deviations

46. By law, Account Holders are required to retain all records for at least 7 years (EECS Rules D8.1.2).

C.6 Local Specificities

C.6.1. Certificate Systems Administration

47. GOs are issued for energy injected into the public grid as contractually metered, deducting line losses if stipulated in the contract, and for the locally sold energy provided these GOs are immediately cancelled to the benefit of the local consumer (see E.3.6).
48. Issued GOs relating to Cogeneration Production Devices do not specify lower calorific value, Primary Energy Savings and information relating to CO₂ emissions (see E.6).

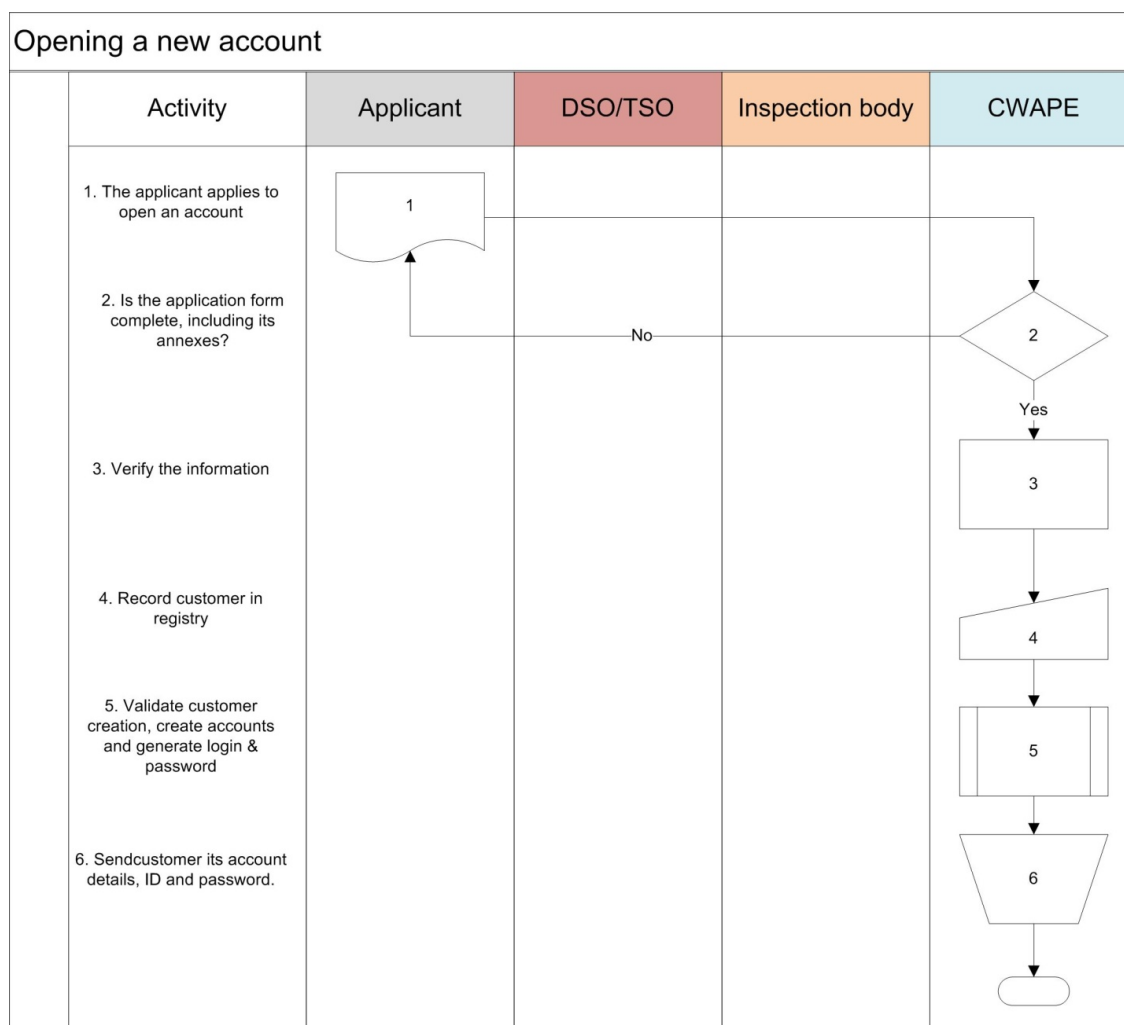
D Registration

D.1 Registration of an Account Holder

EECS Rules: G2.2.1

AGW PEV 30.11.2006: art. 6 7 8 9

D.1.1. Processes



D.1.2. Applications

- Participants to the support system are implicitly registered to receive GOs ; however, issuance of EECS GO is subject to the signature of the Standard Terms and Conditions (STC). Registration procedures for GOs and for CVs are the same.
- Suppliers and distribution network operators are registered during the course of their licensing. Since using GO is a mandatory requirement, a GO account is always created for them.
- Producers are registered upon request during the course of registration of their Production Device. Producers have to demonstrate power of attorney of the signatories and show proper identification of natural persons and corporations. Intermediaries, which are neither suppliers nor generators, come in several varieties:



EECS Domain Protocol

4. Production aggregators act under explicit mandate of producers (by far most production aggregators are installers of solar panels and/or meters for solar Production Devices). Therefore their application is handled exactly as for producers.
5. Traders and brokers have to demonstrate power of attorney of the signatories, show proper identification of natural persons and corporations and sign a form entitled "Request to open accounts" (<http://www.CWaPE.be/> Producteurs > Marché des CV > Formulaire) . This form is used as a Know Your Customer form, by capturing information necessary to assess the probity of account holders.
6. By law, CWaPE is bound to notify the producer within a month. No other legal deadline exists.
7. Standard terms and conditions (STC) of CWaPE are approved the first time an applicant logs in to www.e-CWaPE.be. This approval is required for every user. Only approved STC entitle the registrant to receive EECS.
8. CWaPE does not charge any fee for any of its GO activity.

D.2 Resignation of an Account Holder

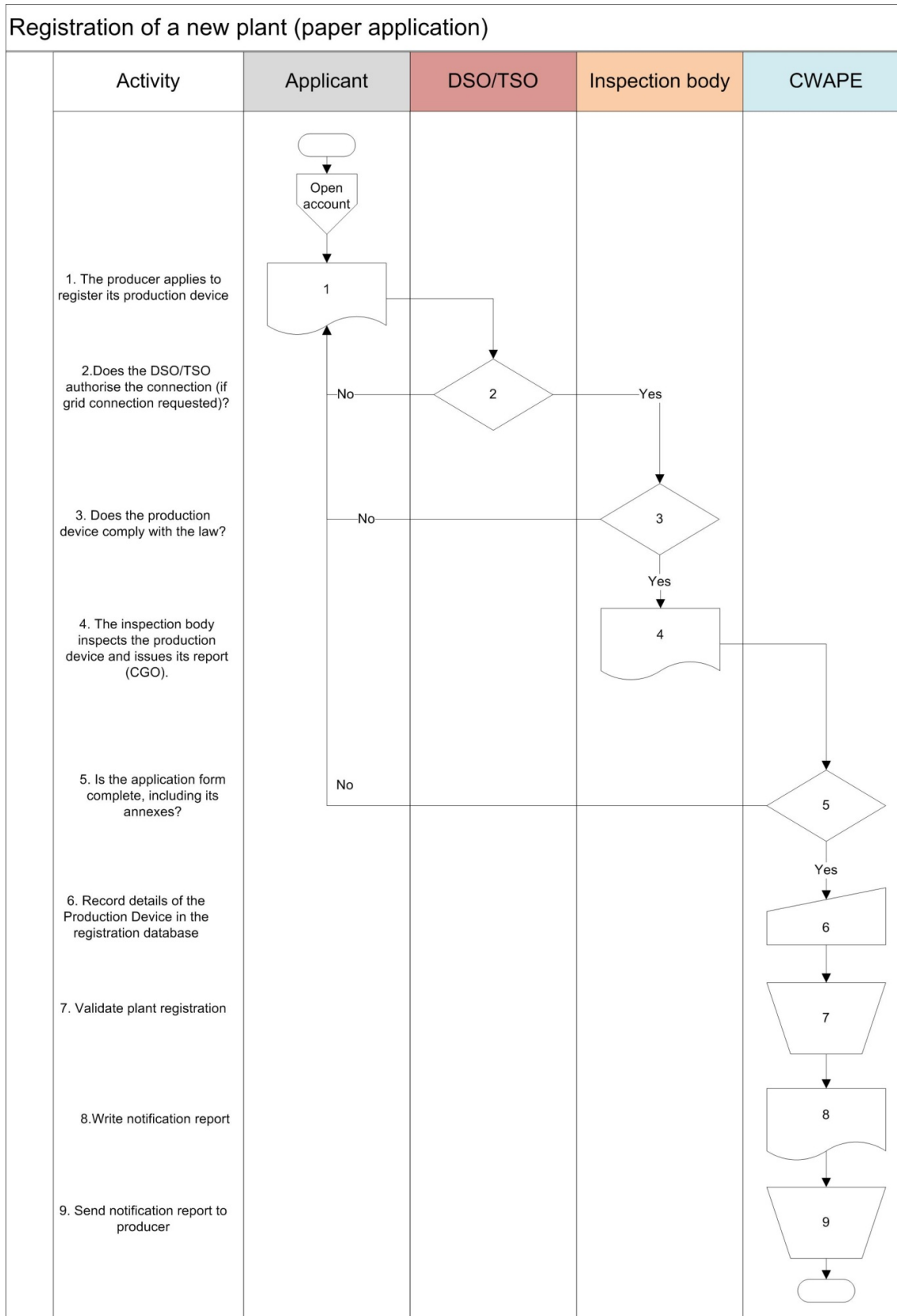
EECS Rules: None directly

9. Resignations are handled on an ad hoc basis. An Account Holder may resign by notifying CWaPE using the relevant form. CWaPE will respond within three months of being notified.
10. Suppliers shall fulfil their obligations or formally transfer them before any resignation may take place.
11. The fate of Certificates still on the accounts at resignation or still to be obtained are determined:
 - a. In case of sale, by contract ;
 - b. In case of death, according to inheritance laws ;
 - c. In case of divorce or merger, by contract (mutual agreement) or deed ;
 - d. In case of bankruptcies, according to bankruptcy laws (i.e. takeover by bankruptcy manager);
 - e. In case of a court decision, according to the judge's ruling.
12. An account may only be closed when empty. Certificates remaining at time of request of closure should be sold prior closure or left until expiry before closure can take place. An account statement can be prepared to finalise closure.

D.3 Registration of a Production Device

EECS Rules: C2.1.1 C2.1.2 C2.2.4 D4.1.2 E3.3.11 N5.2.1

D.3.1. Processes:



D.3.2. Application

13. Procedures for GOs and for CVs are identical.
14. Producers, whether connected to the network or not, are always required to undergo a security inspection of their electric installation (RGIE) by an accredited inspection body. This mandatory audit report is attached to the application.
15. Production Devices located in Wallonia are registered upon request. Applicants sign a declaration on honour they are the owner or provide proof they hold power of attorney for receiving CVs and GOs.
 - a. Producers with a Production Device larger than 10 KW turn in their application to CWaPE in a form titled "prior issuance declaration" ("Déclaration préalable d'octroi" or DPO), in essence a request to open an account, accompanied by a conformity report ("certificat de garantie d'origine" or CGO) issued by an accredited inspection body and the confirmation from the ministry that support will be granted. CWaPE controls the documents, registers the producer and the Production Device, and notifies the applicant.
 - b. Producers with a solar Production Device smaller than 10 KW connected to the network turn in their application form to their network distribution operator in a single application for their connection request and their support request.
 - c. Producers with a solar Production Device smaller than 10 KW not connected to the network turn in their application form to CWaPE. CWaPE controls the documents, registers the producer and the Production Device, issues the conformity report (CGO) and notifies the applicant.
 - d. Producers with a non-solar Production Device smaller than 10 KW turn in their application form to CWaPE. CWaPE controls the documents, registers the producer and the Production Device, issues the conformity report (CGO) and notifies the applicant.
16. By law, CWaPE is bound to notify the producer within a month of its acceptance or refusal of the application. Beyond this deadline, the Production Device is tacitly approved. Nevertheless, no issuing can take place before the application has been processed.
17. Provided the producer has signed the Standard Terms and Conditions, all renewable Production Devices are eligible for EECS GO, except for Production Devices smaller than 10 KW which benefit from net-metering and those not connected to the public grid.
18. The information required to register a Production Device includes any information needed to identify the producer, to describe the Production Device, including all information required for mentioning on the GO, and technical information necessary to effectively perform controls and/or grant support.
19. All information is verified and provided by an Inspection body, except for Production Devices smaller than 10 KW which benefit from a simplified procedure by way of a simple declaration provided that the DSO has given the go-ahead for connection. CWaPE also performs a verification before the first Issuance.
20. Access to the Production Device and its records is legally required.
21. Each Production Device is granted a unique identification number as registration is completed. As several Production Devices can be located behind a connection point, this number is different from the unique identification number(s) issued by the system operator for points of connection.

22. Basic Production Device information is published yearly in the specific annual report.

D.4 De-Registration of a Production Device

EECS Rules: None directly

23. The fate of the Production Device is determined
- a. In case of sale, by contract ;
 - b. In case of death, according to inheritance laws ;
 - c. In case of divorce or merger, by contract (mutual agreement) or deed ;
 - d. In case of bankruptcies, according to bankruptcy laws (i.e. takeover by bankruptcy manager);
 - e. In case of a court decision, according to the judge's ruling.
24. In case of decommissioning a Production Device larger than 10 KW, producers are required to perform a closure audit by an inspection body. When decommissioning a Production Device smaller than 10 KW, a declaration on honour suffices.
25. Production Devices which stop generating are suspended. An Inspection Body or an Authorised Measurement Body makes the final meter readings before issuing the final Certificates, although CWaPE might waive this requirement, for example in case of destruction of the installation.
26. Issued Certificates remain valid until expiry. Fractions of Certificates up to 1 MWh are lost.
27. A final Statement of Account is generated.

D.5 Maintenance of Production Device Registration Data

EECS Rules: C2.2.1 C2.2.2 C2.2.3 C2.2.5 D5.1.2
AGW PEV 30.11.2006: art. 8 18

28. Producers and other market parties are required by law to keep CWaPE updated within 15 days of any change.
29. For producers with a Production Device larger than 10 KW, accredited inspection bodies have to update their conformity report (CGO) in order for the update in the Database to be performed, unless the change relates to the ownership or legal status/articles of association of producer (changing by whichever way). In the latter case, the update is always performed by CWaPE.
30. Producers with a solar Production Device smaller than 10 KW connected to the network turn in their change notification to their network distribution operator. The DSO registers electronically the changes under supervision by CWaPE. CWaPE updates the conformity report (CGO) and notifies the applicant.
31. Producers with a Production Device smaller than 10 KW not connected to the network turn in their change notification to CWaPE. CWaPE controls the documents, updates the conformity report (CGO) and notifies the applicant.
32. The registration of a Production Device never expires provided it fulfils the periodic auditing schedule as detailed below (D6). If so, it is automatically re-registered. If not, issuing is suspended until an audit has been performed.
33. Changes in Production Device Capacity are acknowledged based on an audit report by an Inspection body.



EECS Domain Protocol

34. Whenever a change implies a Production Device loses its qualification following due process, no further Certificates are issued.
35. Should CWaPE cease to be a Scheme Member of an EECS Scheme, it shall revise its registry so that all Production Devices registered as EECS cease to be registered as such for this Scheme.

D.6 Audit of Registered Production Devices

EECS Rules: E3.3.7 E3.3.8 D5.1.2
AGW PEV 30.11.2006: art. 7

36. The period between inspections of a Production Device will not exceed 5 years.
37. On-site Periodic Audits of Registered Production Devices take place every year for those above 20 KW, every 5 years for those under 20 KW and never for those under 10 KW. The accredited inspection body issues a conformity report assessing fulfilment of the renewable energy legislation after each inspection.
38. Refusal to permit access may be considered a breach of the Standard Terms and Conditions.
39. If an inspection identifies material differences from the details recorded on the EECS Registration Database, those details are rectified in the Database. However, CWaPE may suspend, or even revoke, the right of the Production Device to receive Certificates. Such a suspension may take place only after due process as specified by law (among others, this includes hearing the producer).
40. CWaPE may perform an on-site inspection either in person or through an accredited inspection body at any time (provided other regulations, like those related to security and privacy, are also abided by).

D.7 Registration Error/Exception Handling

EECS Rules: C2.2.2 E4.2.7

41. 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.
42. Material errors in the registered data of a Production Device will be handled in accordance with section D.5. Unimportant errors are corrected immediately.

D.8 Handling of Production Devices located on the border between domains

43. Only Production Devices in Wallonia are entitled to receive GO. Location is determined by the doorstep of the building where generation takes place.
44. Production devices in Wallonia connected to a network in another domain (i.e. exporting to another domain) and Production devices in Wallonia connected to a network owned by parties from another domain (i.e. the Production Device is connected to a foreign network) are entitled to receive GOs in Wallonia. Since all applications require prior approval by the DSO/TSO, the foreign DSO/TSO should handle the case according to Walloon legislation. For practical purposes, border contracts exist between DSO's in order to swap borderline cases which are then handled in the foreign domain according to the foreign legislation. When no border contract exists, an agreement might still be reached with the same intent. Otherwise, Walloon law has to be applied by out-of-domain DSO/TSO.
45. Production devices in other domains connected to a Walloon network (i.e. importing to Wallonia by way of connecting to a network located in Wallonia) and Production devices in other domains connected to a network owned by parties from Wallonia (i.e. importing to

Wallonia by way of connecting to a network located outside of Wallonia but owned by Walloon parties) are NOT entitled to receive GOs in Wallonia. Should a border contract exist, they might receive GOs according to Walloon law.

E Certificate Systems Administration

AGW 30.11.2006: art. 10 11 12 13 14 17bis 18 19

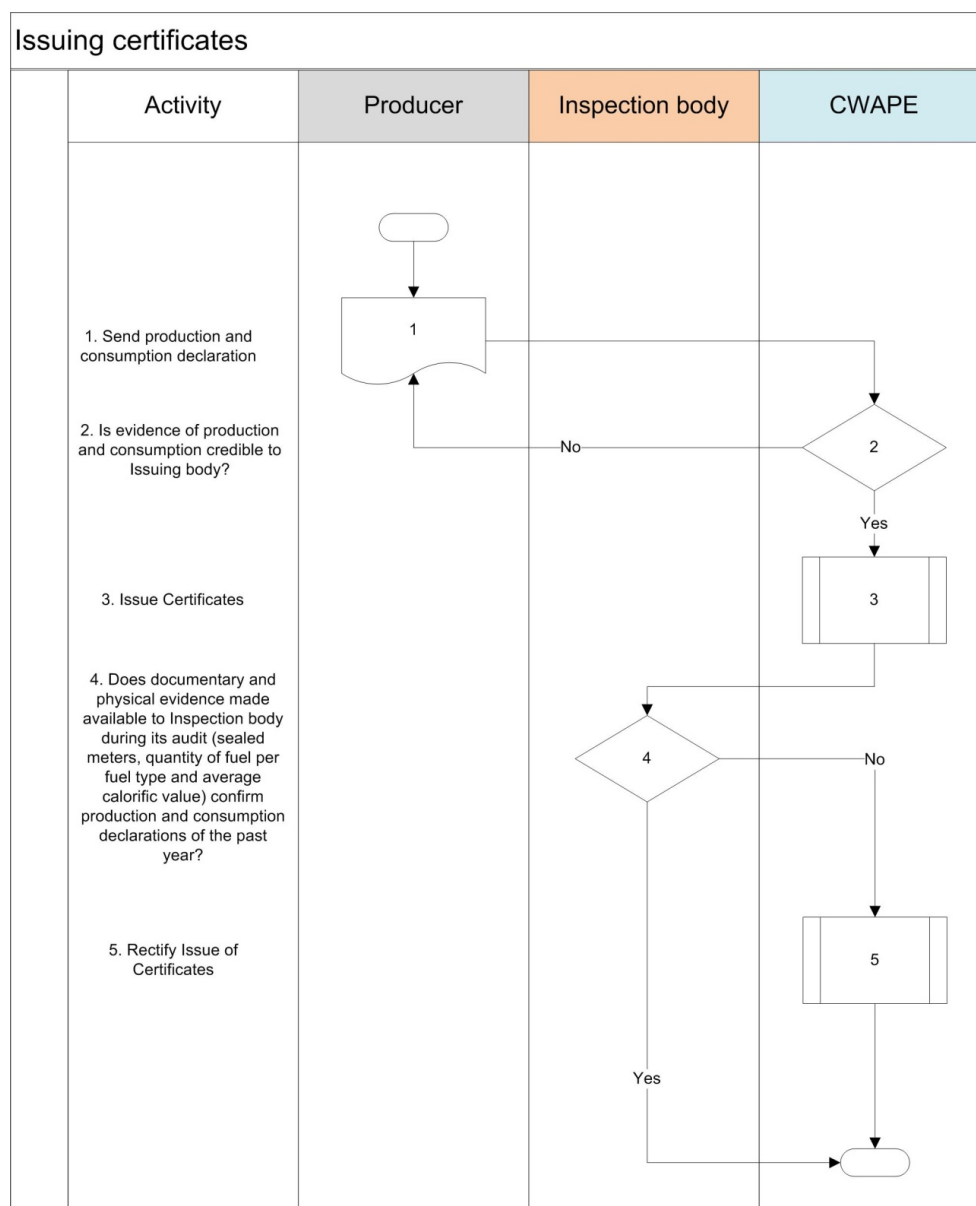
E.1 Issuing Certificates

EECS Rules: A2.1.1 A2.1.2 C3.1.1 C3.2.1 C3.3.1 C3.4.2 C3.4.4 N3.1.1

1. The first day of first production period is determined according to the initial inspection report by the inspection body provided that this report leads to a successful registration of the production Device in the Database.
2. In order to qualify for GO, electricity for a given period shall
 - a. Be recognised as renewable (EECS RES GO and regional RES GO) or as high efficiency cogeneration (regional HEC GO), and
 - b. Be properly metered, and
 - c. Be calculated as the energy injected into the grid minus the energy taken out of the grid, or as the nett energy delivered to a third party for on-site consumption.
3. Regulations on measurement and accounting of Certificates are compiled in the Metering Code which this document summarises. Among others, these regulations impose accuracy and integrity requirements. Moreover, data are verified at each audit by inspection bodies and before issuance by CWaPE.
4. Issuing is expected to take place before the end of the next production period following the reception of metering data. Nevertheless, especially in case of challenging verification cases, incomplete data, suspicion of fraud or errors, some issuing takes longer. In case issuing would take place later than 12 months after the end of the production period, these GOs would be considered as regional GOs.
5. The only Certificates issued for any production are either GOs whose purpose is disclosure, CVs whose purpose is support, or both.
6. A GO represents 1 MWh.
7. CVs may never be converted to GOs and vice-versa. Regional GOs may not be converted to EECS GOs.

E.2 Processes

EECS Rules: C3.4.1 C3.4.3 C3.5.1 C3.5.2 C3.5.3 D7.1.2 N5.4.3



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

8. By default any meter readings communicated to CWaPE for support are considered as a request to issue.
9. Certificates are issued quarterly after receipt of a quarterly Production and Consumption Declaration. When a Production and Consumption Declaration is received late, issuing for the relevant period takes place at such time. When a Production and Consumption Declaration covers more than a quarter and specific conditions need to be verified for each period (e.g. high efficiency in case of cogeneration), issuing takes place based on conditions verified beyond any reasonable doubt. Moreover, following due process (see F), CWaPE may suspend definitively such Production Devices (i.e. revoke their right to Certificates in full or in part).

10. GOs are allocated to each month *pro rata temporis* by way of splitting the original multi-month GO period into single month GO bundles with otherwise identical characteristics.
11. Certificates are deposited on the Issuing Account of the Production Device ("compte d'octroi") which retains decimals (i.e. KWh) until next allotment. If the resulting balance is greater than one, any whole units of Certificates are automatically transferred to the trading account (also called, where relevant, Transferables Account) of the producer, which constitutes the Issuing. Although its original parts remain traceable, that Certificate holds the characteristics of the latest Issue.
12. No Certificates are issued for energy consumed by auxiliaries.
13. Issuing takes place less than 48 hours after reception of indexes in the extranet, unless a control is deemed necessary. Such a control usually takes several weeks to resolve. Issues for indexes received outside the extranet usually take several months.
14. A producer is informed of the status of the issuing process by way of a status in the extranet (www.e-cwape.be). After issuance, a detailed calculation spreadsheet is either sent to the generator or made available on the extranet, the account balance is adapted for viewing in the extranet and an account statement is prepared.
15. A GO is marked as being EECS on condition the Production Device Registrant has signed the Standard Terms and Conditions before it is Issued; otherwise, that GO is considered as a regional GO (i.e. non EECS) and may not be exported.

E.3 Measurement

EECS Rules: D6.1.2 N5.4.1 N5.4.2
AGW art. 13 art. 17bis

E.3.1. Reference to National Standards

16. Most frequently used national standards are detailed in the Metering code (see C.1). Among others, they include requirements for accurately and reliably metering electricity, gas, liquids and solids.

E.3.2. Measurement Frequency

17. Producers are required to turn in a Production and Consumption Declaration quarterly.

E.3.3. Measurement Bodies

18. Producers are their own Measurement Body as the law provides they have to submit themselves their production indexes.
19. Reliability is safeguarded by the requirement for sealed meters and
 - a. For Production Devices above 10 KW, by the periodic audit performed by Production Auditors.
 - b. For Production Devices smaller than 10 KW, by the comparison between expected production as determined by CWaPE and declared production. In case of discrepancy, an explanation request is addressed to the generator. Depending on his reply, his declaration is then accepted or not; if not, the production is assumed equal to the expected production.

E.3.4. Format and Administration of Production & Consumption Declarations

20. Production and Consumption Declarations include a production and a consumption section.

21. Production and Consumption Declarations are handled differently according to whether the procedure is electronic or paper. For electronic declarations, the generator submits his indexes on www.e-CWaPE.be; this data is fed overnight into a calculation spreadsheet in order to calculate production and the number of Certificates. For manual declarations, the producer sends his indexes by mail or e-mail and CWaPE enters these into its calculations spreadsheet.

E.3.5. Estimation & Profiling

22. Only audited and inspected measurement algorithms and measurement instruments are accepted. In most cases, this implies sealed meters. In a few cases, especially for measurement of heat and biomass combustible, estimates may be required. Those estimates are always validated during the inspection. Profiling might also be used (typically according to a proportion of number of days of production). Last but not least, estimates validated by the inspection body are also used in cases where metering data has to be reconstructed (faulty meters...).

E.3.6. Measuring Qualifying Energy

23. The electricity qualifying for GO is calculated as the energy injected into the grid minus the energy taken out of the grid, both as contractually metered. This volume of qualifying electricity is supplemented by the energy sold locally provided these GOs are immediately cancelled to the benefit of the local consumer.
24. Contracts with the System operator stipulate all metering elements (meter adjustments, losses calculation,...). Providing a copy of the contract is part of the application process. Moreover, these contracts are supervised by CWaPE as regulator.
25. When a Production Device has not generated any Output during a given period, its consumption is considered as zero for that period and the end-of-period consumption index is taken as a starting point for the next period.

E.4 Energy Storage (Including Pumped Storage)

EECS Rules: N5.3.1

26. For a pumped storage Production Device, the electricity qualifying for GO is calculated in the same way as for other production Devices, i.e. the energy injected into the grid minus the energy taken out of the grid, both as contractually metered.
27. When a pumped storage Production Device has not generated any Output during a given period, only in case of maintenance may its consumption be considered as zero for that period and the end-of-period consumption index be taken as a starting point for the next period.
28. In case a natural inflow occurs in the upper reservoir, the ratio of this natural inflow to the total inflow may be measured by hydraulic measurements in order to issue GOs proportionally to this natural inflow.

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

EECS Rules: N5.3.2

29. Combustion fuels are measured with requirements similar to other measurements.
 - a. Gases and liquids are measured by flow rate measurements.
 - b. Solids are measured by weight and, where applicable, humidity samples.

30. Frequency of determination of calorific values is determined according to variability of the fuel.
31. In case of biomass digestion, inputs to a digester are measured by weight (or volume with density) and practical methane potentials are known.
32. In case fossil and renewable fuels are both used, an Energy Input Factor is used to calculate the share of each and to determine the number of GOs of a given category.
33. In case several fuels within the same fuel category (namely fossil or renewable) are used, only the one with the highest Energy Input Factor is recorded on the GO.

E.6 Format

EECS Rules: C3.5.4 C3.5.5 N5.5.1 N5.5.2 N5.5.3 N5.5.4 C3.4.1 C.3.4.3

34. A GO contains the following information:
 - a. the EECS Scheme(s) for electricity under which it has been Issued;
 - b. the unique number assigned to it;
 - c. the date on which the Production Device became operational;
 - d. the first day of production;
 - e. the last day production;
 - f. the energy source;
 - g. the type of the Production Device;
 - h. the unique number of this Production Device; and optionally, the name of the Production Device;
 - i. the Country of Issue;
 - j. the location of the Production Device, being its:
 - k. latitude and longitude; and/or ..
 - l. country, city and postal code;
 - m. the Capacity of the Production Device;
 - n. its Face Value;
 - o. the identity of the CWaPE;
 - p. the Date of Issue;
 - q. the Purpose for which it has been Issued, by indicating the Certificate is a GO; and
 - r. an indication, as appropriate, as to whether:
 - i. no Public Support has been, is being or will be given in respect of the Originating Production Device;
 - ii. Public Support has been given in relation to an investment in the Originating Production Device or its owner;
 - iii. Public Support is being or will be given with respect to the energy from that Originating Production Device;
 - iv. both previous points are true.
 - v. the Public Support status is unknown;

- s. the CO₂ emitted by the Originating Production Device in the production of 1 MWh of electrical energy, where applicable*;
 - t. use of heat, where applicable;
 - u. lower calorific value of fuel, where applicable**;
 - v. Primary Energy Savings, where applicable*;
 - w. radioactive waste per MWh of electricity, where applicable.
35. Items marked with a star (*) are not recorded for issued GO, although available in the databank. Items marked with two stars (**) are not recorded for issued GO and not available in the databank.

E.7 Transferring EECS Certificates

EECS Rules: C5.1.1 C5.1.3 C5.1.6

E.7.1. Process

- 36. The selling Account Holder initiates the transfer.
- 37. Transfer Requests take place either through the extranet (www.e-CWaPE.be) where every producer has access to its own account or by sending a Transfer Request form signed by the duly authorised person (this form can be found on www.cwape.be [Producteurs > Marché des LGO > Formulaire](#)).
 - a. In the extranet, a seller has two options for picking its Certificates for sale: either he chooses the simplified process where the oldest Certificates are automatically picked, or he chooses the manual process where he can pick Certificates by filtering them.
 - b. In a paper request, the oldest Certificates are automatically chosen unless otherwise specified.
- 38. The transfer of Certificates and the confirmation of that transfer is automated.
- 39. Transfers within the registry are immediate and require no approval. Imports and exports are explained below.
- 40. Transfers are confirmed by way of an account statement and by way of a change of status and balance visible on www.e-cwape.be.

E.7.2. Imports and Exports

- 41. Any EECS Certificate may be imported. All information it holds is retained, although not all information items are shown.
- 42. During a transfer into the EECS Registration Database (import) through the hub, GOs pass briefly through a technical account until confirmation and are then immediately deposited into the destination account.
- 43. Any unexpired EECS Certificates may be exported. Any information an imported Certificate had as it entered the EECS Registration Database will be sent out upon re-export.
- 44. While a transfer out of the EECS Registration Database (export) through the hub awaits its confirmation from the destination EECS Registration Database, GOs are deposited into a technical account.

E.7.3. Status of Transfer

- 45. Since transfers are automated, their status indicates their fate:



EECS Domain Protocol

- a) “En attente” means the transfer is pending; Certificates may not be used in any other transfer. The seller has to confirm (“Valider”) or abort (“Supprimer”) the transfer.
- b) “Enregistré” means the transfer is awaiting approval by CWaPE (reserved for cancellations, withdrawals and CVs sold at guaranteed price). Once approved it will get the status “Validé”.
- c) “Validé” means
 - i) for in-registry transfers: completed with no approval required;
 - ii) for cancellations: completed thanks to approval by CWaPE;
 - iii) for withdrawals: completed thanks to approval by CWaPE;
 - iv) for out-of-registry transfers: initiated;
- d) “Exporté” means the out-of-registry transfer has been sent to the Hub and a reply is awaited;
- e) “Approuvé” means the out-of-registry transfer has been completed (it has been confirmed to CWaPE);
- f) “Rejeté” means the out-of-registry transfer has failed; Certificates have to be placed back on the trading account (where relevant, called Transferables Account).

46. Contact details for corrections are available in appendix.

E.7.4. Forms:

47. Transfer Requests, Cancellation requests and Account Statements exist in paper form. The same functions can be performed through CWaPE’s extranet on www.e-cwape.be.

E.8 Administration of Malfunctions, Corrections and Errors

EECS Rules: C5.1.7 C8.4.1 C8.4.2 C8.4.3 C8.5.1 D9.1.2

- 48. Once issued, the details of an EECS Certificate cannot be altered or deleted except to correct an error.
- 49. In case a rectification brings changes to the issued Certificates, those changes are made to the Certificates if those Certificates are still on the Account of the generator. If the Certificates have been sold, no changes are normally made unless both the generator and the new owner agree.
- 50. In case a rectification increases the number of Certificates to be issued, the additional number of Certificates is added to the Issuing Account where standard processes for Issuing apply.
- 51. In case an error rectification decreases the number of Certificates to be issued, the Issuing Account is set to a negative balance. In this way, the producer first has to reimburse its debt before being able to sell any Certificate.
- 52. Any debt is reimbursed in kind, i.e. in Certificates, within 6 months and before sale of Production Device. For that purpose, the Account Holder may either generate more Certificates if he is a producer, or purchase Certificates.
- 53. In such cases, the holder of Certificates is informed of any changes, with an exception in case recently issued Certificates are still on the account of the original producer.
- 54. Except in case of fraud, no rectifications may take place more than one year after issuing.

E.8.1. In-registry Transfer Errors

55. A transfer error in the registry of CWaPE does not seem likely. If needed, manual corrections could be done.
56. In case CWaPE erroneously transferred Certificates to another Account than intended, CWaPE would inform both parties and redress its error in kind.
57. In case an Account Holder erroneously transferred Certificates to another Transferee than intended, CWaPE may act as mediator between the parties.
58. In order to process errors more easily, a “return to sender” button is available to all. With a single click, a buyer can return the erroneously delivered Certificates to their seller.

E.8.2. Out-of-registry transfer malfunctions

59. Failed outgoing transfers are retained in a technical export account until they succeed or are aborted.
60. In the event of a failure of minor validation during transfer, the registry operator will make reasonable effort to correct and make the transfer happen.
61. In the event of a complete failure of a transfer, the Certificates are reinstated in the seller's account. Investigations to facilitate another attempt may be made.
62. In the event of impossible transfer for technical reasons, an ex-domain cancellation can be considered if appropriate.
63. The registry operator will co-operate with others to manage any errors.
64. Where an obvious error has occurred and is agreed by involved parties, the registry operator will correct it, even if it was not the issuer, provided nobody should gain financially as the result of a correction.
65. CWaPE may recover its reasonable costs of corrective action (unless it was responsible for the error).

E.8.3. Contacts in Case of Errors

66. In case of errors related to national transfers for solar Production Devices, contact should be taken through <http://www.cwape.be/aidesolwatt#>.
67. In case of errors related to national transfers for other Production Devices, contact should be taken through one's usual contact person.
68. In case of errors related to out-of-registry transfers, contact should be taken with the people listed in Registry Support in Annex 1.

E.9 End of Life of EECS Certificates – Cancellation

EECS Rules: C5.2.3 C6.1.1 C7.1.1 C7.2.1 C7.2.2 C7.2.3
C7.3.1

E.9.1. Principles

69. Cancellation is removing a Certificate from circulation. Once Cancelled, a Certificate cannot be moved to any other account, and so is no longer tradable.
70. Suppliers cancel GOs when they wish to demonstrate that a corresponding volume of supplied electricity was generated with attributes corresponding to those on the GOs.
71. Cancellation is achieved by transferring Certificates into a Cancellation Account.



EECS Domain Protocol

- 72. Cancelled Certificates are retained in the Cancellation Account.
- 73. Any attribute of a Certificate terminate at the same moment as the carrying Certificate.
- 74. According to legislation, any valid EECS GO, including renewable, nuclear and fossil ones, can be cancelled.

E.9.2. Process

- 75. The account holder submits a request for cancellation through the extranet or by mail (this form can be found on www.cwape.be **Producteurs > Marché des LGO > Formulaire**).
- 76. The information required is identical as for transfers, except for the additional information of the period of delivery for which the Cancellation takes place. Cancellations are usually commented by the Account Holder.
- 77. Standard times for processing a transfer are applicable.
- 78. CWaPE accepts or refuses the Cancellation. If the Cancellation is accepted, its status changes to "Validé". If it is refused, the Certificates remain in the account.
- 79. Account Holders can follow the status in the extranet and, in case of a refusal, might get an explanatory phone call from CWaPE.
- 80. Cancellation date is the date the request was submitted.

E.9.3. Cancellation Statement

- 81. No Cancellation Statements are issued.

E.9.4. Ex-Domain Cancellations

- 82. Ex-domain Cancellations for EECS Certificates are not performed, except if an ex-domain Cancellation Agreement has been signed with another Competent Authority of the European Economic Area.
- 83. Ex-domain cancellations for non EECS Certificates may be performed if transferring is impossible for technical reasons and with the agreement of the destination issuing body.
- 84. Any such cancellations are notified to the destination issuing body and the AIB Secretariat.
- 85. A list of existing ex-domain cancellation agreements is in Annex 6.

E.10 | End of Life of EECS Certificates – Expiry

EECS Rules: C5.2.3 C6.1.1c E6.2.1h

E.10.1. Principles

- 86. Certificates expire at the end of their validity period.
- 87. Any attribute of a Certificate terminate at the same moment as the carrying Certificate.

E.10.2. Process

- 88. Expired Certificates are automatically transferred into an expiry account on the first day of expiry.
- 89. Expiry is automatically controlled every day. Therefore, all Certificates, including imported Certificates, which would be past expiry in Wallonia would be handled in the same fashion, i.e. they would automatically be transferred into an expiry account by the next day.



EECS Domain Protocol

90. Expiry as legally provided and applied, takes place the last day of the month 12 months after the end of the production period. By derogation, GOs that have been issued more than six months after the end of the production period, for reasons not under the control of the Registrant, expire 6 months after the last day of the month during which they were issued.
91. Expired Certificates are retained in the expiry account.

E.11 | End of Life of EECS Certificates – Withdrawal

EECS Rules: C5.2.3 C6.1.1 C8.2.1

E.11.1. Principles

92. Certificates may be withdrawn in case of errors.
93. Any attribute of a Certificate terminate at the same moment as the carrying Certificate.

E.11.2. Process

94. Withdrawal can take place in either of the following ways
 - a. Withdrawn Certificates are transferred into an Issuing Account with a negative balance. Such withdrawn Certificates are retained to reduce the outstanding negative balance; or
 - b. Withdrawn Certificates are transferred into a withdrawal account. Such withdrawn Certificates are retained in the withdrawal account.

F Issuer's Agents

1. Roles have been identified in B3 and contact details are given in Annex 1.

G Activity Reporting

G.1 Public Reports

EECS Rules: E3.3.4

1. Quarterly statistics of volumes and prices are available on www.cwape.be in the section Producteurs > Marché des LGO > Statistiques GO and in the section Producteurs > Marché des LGO > Statistiques prix.
2. Those statistics are commented in the yearly specific annual report (e.g. “Rapport annuel spécifique 2016 sur l'évolution du marché des certificats verts”). Copies are available in on www.cwape.be in the section CWaPE > Publications > Rapports annuels.

G.2 Record Retention

EECS Rules: A11.1.1 C5.1.2

3. CWaPE is bound by ordinary law to hold all records for 5 years following the closure of the case. Since support is granted for a duration of 10 to 15 years, records are (to be) kept at least between 15 and 20 years.

G.3 Orderly Market Reporting

EECS Rules: E4.2.5 E4.2.6 E4.2.7

4. As a regulator, CWaPE is bound to control market participants, including in their dealing and handling of GO and disclosure obligations. It might deal with a case itself if it is competent or hand it over to the relevant jurisdiction otherwise (DRW elec., art 43 and following).
5. As a rule, CWaPE and its agents are bound by law to keep matters confidential, although aggregate and anonymous data may be published (DRW elec., art 47bis).
6. In case of non-compliances relevant for EECS, AIB would be informed as soon and in so far as possible.
7. Appropriate measure would be taken in case of non-compliance with the Standard Terms and Conditions by a market participant in a field relevant for AIB, including deliberately working around anti-fraud measures or exercising anti-competitive behaviour. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, suspension of issuing or trading, notification to judiciary authorities, notification to AIB and its members.



H Association of Issuing Bodies

H.1 Membership

EECS Rules: C2.2.6 C2.2.7

1. Membership of AIB greatly facilitates mutual recognition of GO for CWaPE as the law recognises multilateral agreements like EECS (AGW 30.11.2006, art. 28, §5). Indeed, with its independent and peer reviews, and its periodic audits, the AIB provides a robust framework for reliable and fraud-resistant GO systems. Among others, it can also act by suspending issuing EECS GO and/or suspending transfers through the Hub.
2. In case membership of AIB would end, issuing under EECS would stop, registered devices would be de-registered out of EECS and EECS GOs would remain tradable until Expiry.

H.2 Complaints to the AIB

EECS Rules: None directly (J1.1.2)

3. Account Holders may introduce a complaint with CWaPE, the AIB, the energy mediator or the courts.
4. Account Holders may complain to AIB in case CWaPE has not been able to explain or resolve an issue relating to exchanges through the hub.

I Change Control

I.1 Complaints to CWaPE

EECS Rules: None directly

1. Most complaints use the website <http://www.cwape.be/aidesolwatt#>. This guarantees a standardised answer and follow-up. Priority is always given to professionals (suppliers, DSO and aggregators). Other complaints are handled on an ad hoc basis.
2. An acknowledgement receipt is normally provided.
3. Complaints are handled case by case.
4. An answer can be expected within a month.

I.2 Disputes

EECS Rules: None directly

5. Disputes are resolved in accordance to the above mentioned laws (see C). They are initially handled as a complaint and then transferred to the appropriate handler (i.e. a lawyer, a director...). However, before stepping to court, a mediator is able to bring the parties together in order to find an amiable solution.

I.3 Change Requests

EECS Rules: E4.2.3 E6.2.1e L5.1.1

6. Suggestions collected through any means (e-mails, complaints, bright ideas, etc) are listed in an issue tracking web based software where they form a long list. A short list is drafted by a committee of 2 or 3 people. After a detailed explanation, this short list is put to the vote item by item to all involved CWaPE employees. Thereafter, this approved short list is handed over to computer specialists for price and time assessment. A final go/no-go meeting decides on the fate of change requests. Participants may be informed of the change at any stage.
7. Whenever deemed necessary, changes in legislation are reviewed for their impact on this domain protocol. If needed, this domain protocol is then adapted in accordance with EECS Rules.
8. Any revised documentation is first approved by the board of CWaPE and then submitted to the AIB approval process.
9. Any revised documentation is made available to participants through the extranet. It can be announced in CWaPE's newsletter.



J Key Features of the Registry

1. CWaPE uses an off-the-shelf database (Microsoft Dynamics CRM 2011) as an intranet. External users use a custom made web access to the same database through their browser (extranet named e-CWaPE).
2. Both systems are hosted by CRONOS – Uptime ICT. The applications are maintained by NSI as lead contractor, with Arpaweb (CRM and hub expert) as subcontractor. These contracts are subject to public procurement laws and will be renewed accordingly.
3. The system has been built in order to limit data losses and off-line times. The contract requires a recovery point objective of 15 minutes with a recovery time objective of 24 hours besides a service and network availability of 99.99%.



Annex 1: Contacts List

Authorised Issuing Body/Registry Operator

CWaPE (Commission wallonne pour l'Énergie / Energy Regulator of Wallonia),
Direction de la Promotion des Énergies Renouvelables
Route de Louvain-La-Neuve, 4 boîte 12
B-5001 Namur (Belgrade)
Tél: +32 (0)81 33 08 10 Fax: +32 (0)81 33 08 11
<http://www.cwape.be>

Competent Authority (if different from the Authorised Issuing Body)

Same as Authorised Issuing Body

Registry support

For generators, use CWaPE contact details above

For IT issues with out-of-registry trade, please contact:

Annie Desaulniers, Annie.Desaulniers@cwape.be, +32 (0)81 33 08 41

NGC Scheme Operator

Not applicable

Production Registrars

See list of distribution network operators below for solar Production Devices with power ≤ 10 KW

See list of Production Auditors for others

Production Auditors (aka Accredited Inspection Bodies)

Nom	Adresse	Contact
AIB-VINCOTTE asbl	Parc scientifique Créalys rue Phocas Lejeune 11 5032 LES ISNES - GEMBLoux	wallonie@vincotte.be www.vincotte.be/
BTV BUREAU TECHNIQUE VERBRUGGHEN asbl	boulevard Clovis 15 1000 BRUXELLES	btv.brussel@btvcontrol.be www.btvcontrol.be/
SGS STATUTORY SERVICES BELGIUM asbl	boulevard International 55/D 1070 BRUXELLES	sgs.brussels.sgsbn@sgs.com www.be.sgs.com/

Check for updates on www.cwape.be

Measurement Bodies

See list of Distribution System Operators below and Production Auditors and list of installers on www.cwape.be

Distribution System Operators

See list of Distribution System Operators (DSO / GRD) on www.cwape.be :

Nom	Contact
AIEG	clients@aieg.be
AIESH	clients@aiesh.be
GASELWEST	info@gaselwest.be
ORES Brabant wallon (ex-Sedilec) Est (ex-Interest) Hainaut Electricité (ex-IEH) Luxembourg (ex-Interlux) Mouscron (ex-Simogel) Namur (ex-IDEG)	contact@ores.net
ORES Verviers (ex-Intermosane)	contact@ores.net
PBE	pbe@pbe.be
RESA	info@resa.be
RÉSEAU D'ÉNERGIES DE WAVRE	info@grdwavre.be

List as on 1st January 2018. Check for updates on www.cwape.be

Annex 2: Account Application/Amendment Form and Device Registration Form

- For solar production devices commissioned before 1st January 2015 and for all other Production Devices commissioned before 1st July 2014.

<http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.1.05>

- For production devices subject to the reservation procedure:

<http://energie.wallonie.be/fr/procedure.html?IDC=9206>

For the sake of completeness, the following forms have also been listed here although the production devices in question do not qualify for EECS-GOs.

- For solar smaller than 10 KW :
<http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.1.05&title=Formulaires>
- For wind and hydro \leq 10 KW :
<http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.3.03> : green forms
- For micro-cogeneration \leq 10 KW :
<http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.3.03> : blue forms
- For solar not connected to grid \leq 10 KW :
<http://www.cwape.be/?dir=3.3.03> : orange forms

Annex 3: Account Application/Amendment Form for non Producers

- www.cwape.be Producteurs > Marché des LGO > Formulaires



Annex 4: Production/Consumption Declaration

For electronic P&C declaration:

Relevé des compteurs

En cas de PANNE, EXTENSION, REMPLACEMENT DE COMPTEUR, VENTE, LOCATION, DÉCÈS, ou autre changement, NE PAS ENCODER D'INDEX et LIRE LA PAGE D'AIDE (cliquer sur ? en haut à droite)

Compteur(s)

Compteur(s) Elec - PV CV - CE 1 - 9048482

CE1 Production Relevé au : 26/01/2012 0023195 Relevé courant : [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] Différence [] kWh [v]

Sauvegarder Retour

Full details can be found in the user manual at <http://www.cwape.be/docs/?doc=28> (French) or <http://www.cwape.be/docs/?doc=527> (German)

For others, an individual form is created.

For paper P&C declaration:

A typical declaration for a wind park:

Note de calcul pour l'octroi de certificats verts et de labels de garantie d'origine

2003/123456789 : Éoliennes de XXXX

OCTROI DE CERTIFICATS VERTS ET DE GARANTIES D'ORIGINE

Dossier: 2003/123456789
Certificat de garantie d'origine: 9-mai-03
Producteur Vert: XYZ
Site de production: Éoliennes de XXXX
Organisme de Contrôle: AIB Vinçotte
Technologie: Éolien
Période: 7 484 kWh

MESURES

		22/01/2009							
		Index:	Cote de lecture:	Mesure:	Unités:			Cote de lecture:	Mesure:
Electricité									
Principal (A)	A+	26,43	1000	26 430	kWh			1000	kWh
Principal (V)	A-	7 651,20	1000	7 651 200	kWh			1000	kWh
Contrôle (A)	A+	26,46	1000	26 460	kWh			1000	kWh
Contrôle (V)	A-	7 650,76	1000	7 650 760	kWh			1000	kWh
Éolienne 1 (V)	E produite	16 013 545	1	16 013 545	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 1 (A)	E consommée	1 899	1	1 899	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 2 (V)	E produite	16 644 730	1	16 644 730	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 2 (A)	E consommée	1 905	1	1 905	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 3 (V)	E produite	16 768 456	1	16 768 456	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 3 (A)	E consommée	1 872	1	1 872	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 4 (V)	E produite	16 141 042	1	16 141 042	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 4 (A)	E consommée	1 909	1	1 909	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 5 (V)	E produite	15 375 223	1	15 375 223	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 5 (A)	E consommée	4 155	1	4 155	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 6 (V)	E produite	15 893 670	1	15 893 670	kWh			1	kWh
Éolienne 6 (A)	E consommée	2 133	1	2 133	kWh			1	kWh
Horaires									
Éolienne 1		40 189	1	40 189	h			1	h
Éolienne 2		41 622	1	41 622	h			1	h
Éolienne 3		41 709	1	41 709	h			1	h
Éolienne 4		40 387	1	40 387	h			1	h
Éolienne 5		40 414	1	40 414	h			1	h
Éolienne 6		40 341	1	40 341	h			1	h

Merci d'utiliser cette feuille pour l'envoi de vos relevés d'index à l'adresse octroi.cv@cwape.be.

A typical declaration for a wood-fired Production Device:

Wood

Énergie entrante

Intrant	Quantity (tonne)	cCO2 (valeurs conventionnelles) (kgCO2/MWhp)	
BEL01	123		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
BEL03	456		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
BEL05	123		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
XYZ01	456		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
XYZ02	789		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
XYZ03	123		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
ZYX05	456		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
VWX06	789		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
VWX07	123		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
WYZ01	456		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
WYZ02	789		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
WYZ03	123		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
WYZ04	456		According to Carbon-Balance received on 13/11/12, approved by (name of accredited inspection body)
Total	5 262	-	

A typical declaration for a biogas Production Device:

Énergie entrante

Biogaz

Intrants biomasse	Origine	Quantités relevées	Productivité (estimation)	Énergie entrante (biogaz)	Coefficients de CO2 (calculé sur base des DECRI)
1. Slurry	Farm A	533,00 t (est.)	199 kWh/m3	* 106 067 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
2. Manure	Farm A	736,00 t (est.)	586 kWh/t	* 431 296 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
3. Maize	Farm A	60,00 t	984 kWh/t	* 59 040 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
4. Grass cuttings	Municipality M	7,40 t	626 kWh/t	* 4 634 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
4 bis. Grass cuttings	Company B in city Y	22,00 t	626 kWh/t	* 13 777 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
5. Bakery waste	Municipality M	- t	4 294 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
6. Apple residues	Company C in city Y	4,80 t	671 kWh/t	* 3 221 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
7. Buttermilk waste	Company D in city Z	- t	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
8. Waste vegetable oil	Company E in city X	- t	805 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
9. Cleaning oils and coproducts	Company D in city T	45,04 t	4 572 kWh/t	* 205 923 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
10. Waffles	Company D in city U	102,46 t	4 572 kWh/t	* 468 447 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
11. Waste water sludge	Company D in city V	- m3	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
12. Yeasts residues	Company D in city W	- t	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
13. Potatoes	Company F in city X	- t	298 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
14. Waste water sludge	Company F in city X	- m3	669 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
15. Degreaser sludge	Company F in city X	- m3	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
16. Waste water sludge	Company F in city X	192,24 t	669 kWh/t	* 128 609 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
17. Banana residues	Company F in city X	- t	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
18. Rapeseed residues	Company E in city X	- t	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
19. Fruits residues	Company E in city X	- t	kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
20. Hop residues	Company E in city X	93,80 t	314 kWh/t	* 29 453 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
21. Milk powder waste	Company E in city X	- t	3 595 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
22. Paper waste	Company E in city X	- t	837 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
23. Mix	Company E in city X	- t	1 968 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
24. Glucose syrup	Company E in city X	- m3	1 554 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
25. Paste of xxx	Company E in city X	- m3	3 625 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
26. Energy mix	Company E in city X	884,60 m3	1 554 kWh/t	1 374 668 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
27. Wheat extracts	Company E in city X	- m3	820 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
28. Vegetable mix	Company E in city X	1,38 m3	620 kWh/t	6 436 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
29. waste water sludge	Company E in city X	269,10 t	610 kWh/t	164 151 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
30. Sugars and sweeteners	Company E in city X	56,82 t	3 270 kWh/t	185 801 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
31. Mix 123	Company E in city X	681,62 m3	746 kWh/t	508 489 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
32. Syrup (bulk)	Company E in city X	- m3	1 243 kWh/t	* 0 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
33. Vegetable mix	Company E in city X	787,93 m3	650 kWh/t	512 155 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
34. Aromas	Company E in city X	582,00 m3	325 kWh/t	189 150 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz
TOTAL (contrôle)		5 069 t	866 kWh/t	4 391 316 kWh biogaz	kgCO2/MWh biogaz



Annex 5: EECS Electricity Cancellation Statement

Not applicable



EECS Domain Protocol

Annex 6: List of existing Cancellation Agreements

As of 1 January 2018, the following Cancellation Agreements were recorded:

- For HEC GO (non EECS):
 - BRUGEL (informal)
 - VREG (informal)
 - ILR