Assessment of the implementation of the BPR: Cyprus		Author: Dr. Michalis Syrimis	
		Describe the actual implementation in the MS	**COMMENTS**
Date (yyyy/mm/dd)			
GENERAL			
	Disclosure system implemented	Disclosure Regulation was approved by the Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority (CERA) with decision 1279/2015, dated 12/5/2015	
	- Legislation	**'Calculation methodology of the electricity energy mixture of Cyprus and the energy mixture of suppliers and Technical Manual for the calculation of the electricity energy mixture of Cyprus and Suppliers and the Disclosure of energy mixture of electricity suppliers.'**	
	- When did the regulation(s) regarding disclosure come into force?	*12/5/2015*	
	- Do you have an electronic system for GOs in place?	An electronic registry for issuing RES and CHP GOs has been operational since 2011 (https://gocy.dsm.org.cy/Default.aspx)	
	- Additional technical guidelines used in the MS (not mandatory)	Manuals of the Electronic Registry (https://gocy.dsm.org.cy/Default.aspx)	
	- Competent Body (who is and since when?)	The Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority (CERA) since 2003	
	RE-GO system implemented	YES	
	- Legislation	• Law N.112(I)/2013 implementing Directive 2009/28/EC into national legislation. • Law N.33(I)/2003 and subsequent amendments. This law was enacted for harmonisation with Directive 2001/77/EC. • Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority (CERA) Decision published on 12 Sept 2008, No 6271. • Cyprus Energy Regulatory Authority	
	- Competent Body (who is and since when?)	The Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority (CERA) since 2003 and the Transmission System Operator (TSO-Cy) is the authorised issuing body since 2003	
	- Is the appointed Competent Body the only competent body in your domain for GOs?	YES	
	CHP-GO system implemented	YES	
	- Legislation		
	- The Cogeneration Directive 2004/8/EC also provides for the use of guarantees of origin by energy suppliers as proof that electricity has been produced by high-efficiency cogeneration plants but, to avoid the possibility of double-counting, those issued to cogeneration plants consuming renewable energy may not be used to disclose as renewable the source of such energy. (Preamble (55))	An electronic registry for issuing RES and CHP GOs has been operational since 2011	

	- Competent Body (who is and since when?)	The Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority (CERA) since 2003 and the Transmission System Operator (TSO-Cy) is the authorised issuing body since 2003	
ID	**Implementation of the elements of the Directive Related to GOs**		
Definition			
	GO is an electronic document which has the sole function of providing proof to the final consumer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from RES as required by Directive 2003/54/EC.	YES	
Implementation of Article 15 of the Directive			
	1. The country has a GO system implemented that ensures that the origin of electricity produced from RES can be guaranteed as such within the meaning of the RES Directive, in accordance with objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria	YES	
	2. A GO is issued in response to a request from a producer of electricity from RES	YES	
	A GO shall be of the standard size of 1 MWh	YES	
14 & 15	*There should be no issuing of more than one GO for the same unit of electricity.*	YES	
17, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36	*MS shall ensure that the same unit of energy from RES is taken into account only once*	YES	Changes in Registry have been implemented. Separate non-transferable certificate is issued as proof for support.
	The GO shall have no function in terms of a MS's compliance with Article 3. Transfers of GO, separately or together with the physical transfer of energy, shall have no effect on the decision of Member States to use statistical transfers, joint projects or joint support schemes for target compliance or on the calculation of the gross final consumption of energy from RES in accordance with Article 5.3.	YES	
3	*3. Any use of a GO shall take place within 12 months of production of the corresponding energy unit.*	YES	
	A GO shall be cancelled once it has been used.	YES	

	4. MS or designated competent bodies shall supervise the issuance, transfer and cancellation of GOs.	YES	
	The designated competent bodies shall have non-overlapping geographical responsibilities, and be independent of production, trade and supply activities.	YES	
	5. Member States or the designated competent bodies shall put in place appropriate mechanisms to ensure that GO shall be issued, transferred and cancelled electronically	YES	
	and are accurate, reliable and fraud-resistant.	YES	
	6. A GO shall specify at least:		
	(a) the energy source from which the energy was produced	YES	
	and the start and end dates of production;	YES	
	(b) whether it relates to:		
	(i) electricity; or	YES	
	(ii) heating or cooling;	YES	
	(c) the identity, location, type and capacity of the installation where the energy was produced;	YES	
	(d) whether and to what extent the installation has benefited from investment support, whether and to what extent the unit of energy has benefited in any other way from a national support scheme, and the type of support scheme;	YES	
	(e) the date on which the installation became operational; and	YES	
	(f) the date and country of issue and a unique identification number.	YES	
	7. Where an electricity supplier is required to prove the share or quantity of energy from RES in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC, it may do so by using its GO.	YES	
	8. The amount of energy from renewable sources corresponding to GO transferred by an electricity supplier to a third party shall be deducted from the share of energy from renewable sources in its energy mix for the purposes of Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC.	YES	

	9. MS shall recognise GO issued by other MS in accordance to this Directive exclusively as proof of the elements referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 6(a) to (f). A MS may refuse to recognise a GO only when it has well-founded doubts about its accuracy, reliability or veracity. The MS shall notify the Commission of such a refusal and its justification.	YES	
Optional requisites included in the Directive - This can be useful information to be inserted in the Country Profile.			
	Besides issuing GOs for electricity produced from RES, MS may arrange for GO to be issued in response to a request from producers of heating and cooling from RES	YES	
	Such an arrangement may be made subject to a minimum capacity limit	YES	
	Member States may provide that no support be granted to a producer when that producer receives a GO for the same production of energy from RES.	Issuing of GOs to RES producers is indenendent of any support received, e.g. investement support or feed in tarrif premium. Revenues from GOs will thus be an additional benefit to producers. Producers have to get approval from RES Fund for trading Gos	
	11. A MS may introduce, in conformity with Community law, objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria for the use of GO in complying with the obligations laid down in Article 3(6) of Directive 2003/54/EC.		
	Where energy suppliers market energy from RES to consumers with a reference to environmental or other benefits of energy from renewable sources, MS may require those energy suppliers to make available, in summary form, information on the amount or share of energy from RES that comes from installations or increased capacity that became operational after 25 June 2009.		
ID	**RE-DISS BPR**		
12th Month Rule			
1a	Metered production periods for issuing GOs should not be longer than a calendar month.	RES-GO System measurement is monthly or bimonthly according to billing period. HE-CHP GO system measurement is annually as such plants are small in size (less than 5 MW consisting of biogas plants using ICE engines for CHP generation). It should be noted that HE-CHP GO have not been issued yet. A single plant has applied for registration and its application is being processed.	
1b	Metered production periods for issuing GOs should not run across the start and end of disclosure periods. Longer intervals up to one year are acceptable for very small plants, for example (new 1b on BPR)	YES	
2	If possible, issuing of GOs should be done DIRECTLY after the end of each production period	YES	

3a	Lifetime of GO should be limited to 12 months after the end of the production period.	YES. True for RES and HE-CHP	
3b	GOs that have reached this lifetime should be collected into the Residual Mix	YES	
4	An extension to this lifetime can be granted if a GO could not be issued for more than [six] months after the end of the production period for reasons which were not fully under the control of the plant operator. In this case, the lifetime of the GO might be extended to [six] months after issuing the GO.	YES	
5a	Cancellations of GO relating to production periods in a given year X which take place until a given deadline in year X+1 should count for disclosure in year X. Later cancellations should count for disclosure in year X+1. (In case that disclosure periods differ from the calendar year (see item [31]), the deadline should be defined accordingly.)	YES	
5b	Deadline is set on 31 March X+1	YES	
6	The same allocation rule should apply for expired GO (see item [3]): The date of expiry thus determines the disclosure period for which information from expired GO will be used.	YES	
Usage of EECS			
7	The implementation of GO in all countries in Europe should be based on the European Energy Certificate System (EECS) operated by the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB). In case that national GO systems are established outside the EECS, then EECS should at least be used for transfers between registries.	The New EECS Registry is undergoing the connectivity test with the AIB Hub. The registry is expected to connect with the AIB hub by June 2018.	National GOs stopped being issued in June 2016. EECS GOs are being issued since July 2016
7a	Is the GO system in the country established exclusively according to EECS?	YES	
7b	Does the domain utilises the AIB Hub for international transfers?	NO.	
8	In case that not all European countries are members of EECS, appropriate connections between the EECS system and non-EECS members as well as in between different non-EECS members will need to be established. These include inter alia procedures for assessing the reliability and accuracy of the GO issued in a certain country and interfaces for the electronic transfer of GO.	YES. Any such transfer have to approved by the Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority (CERA), being the Competend Authority.	
9a	Market participants of the respective domain should be provided the possibility to export their GOs and thus participate in the European internal market for electricity.	YES.	

9b	So-called ex-domain cancellations of GO, where a GO is cancelled in one registry and a proof of cancellation is then transferred to another country in order to be used there for disclosure purposes, should only be used if there is no possibility for a secure electronic transfer and if there is an agreement on such ex-domain cancellations between the competent bodies involved. Statistical information on all ex-domain cancellations should be made available in order to support Residual Mix calculations.	YES	
Issuing of GOs for different energy sources and generation technologies			
10.1	GOs should generally be issued only for the net generation of a power plant, i.e. gross generation minus the consumption of all auxiliaries related to the process of power production. For hydro power plants involving pumped storage this means that GOs should be issued only for the net generation which can be attributed to natural inflow into the reservoir.	YES	
10.2	Verification mechanisms should be implemented for ongoing control of registered data (e.g.reaudits, random checks, etc.).	YES	
10.3	Correct accounting of RES share of combustion plants should be assured by adequate measures such as those recommended by the EECS Rules (cf part N5.3.2).	YES	
10.4	The competent body can correct errors in GOs it has issued before they are exported, and is the only one with this competence.	YES	
11a	The GO system should be extended beyond RES & cogeneration to all types of electricity generation.	NO	
11b	GOs should be issued for all electricity production, unless an RTS applies for that production, e.g. for the disclosure of supported electricity	NO	
11c	Competent bodies should consider to make the use of GOs mandatory for all electricity supplied to final consumers.	NO	
12.1	All types of GO should be handled in one comprehensive registry system per country. (For an exception from this recommendation see the coexistence of national GO systems and EECS)	YES	
12.2	Technical changes to plants need to be registered as soon as is reasonably practicable.	YES	
13.1	GOs shall have no function in terms of target compliance and should not be used as support instrument. All GO should be linked to disclosure.	YES	

13.2	A GO should be considered as having been used only once it has been electronically cancelled.	YES	
13.3	After cancellation, no further cancellation, transfer or export of the given GO should be possible	YES	
13.4	After expiry, no further cancellation, transfer or export of the given GO should be possible	YES	
13.5	An exported GO should be marked as removed from the exporting registry	YES	
13.6	Processes in the registry should exclude duplication of GOs.	YES	
13.7	Registries should be audited on a regular basis.	YES	
14 a	There should be no issuing of more than one GO for the same unit of electricity. (this is from the Directive see paragraph 2 of the Directive)	YES	
14 b	If multiple certificates are to be issued, e.g. a GO for disclosure and a support certificate for management of a support system, then these should be legally separated	NA	
15 a	This also applies to CHP plants which are using RES as the energy source: Only one GO should be issued per unit of electricity	YES	
15 b	This GO should "ideally"combine the functionalities of a RES-GO and a high efficiency cogeneration GO.	NO	
	GO as the unique "tracking certificate"		
16	In the medium to longer term, GO should be the only "tracking certificate" used. Any other tracking systems of a similar purpose and function as GO should be closely coordinated with GO and eventually converted to GO.	YES	
17	Besides GO, only Reliable Tracking Systems (which may include contract based tracking) and the Residual Mix should be available for usage for disclosure. No other tracking mechanisms should be accepted.	YES	
18	Green power quality labels should use GO as the unique tracking mechanism.	YES	
19	European countries should clarify whether and under which conditions the use of GOs by end consumers is allowed. Such GO use should not be based on ex-domain cancellations performed in other countries. If consumers are allowed to use GOs themselves, a correction should be implemented in the disclosure scheme which compensates for any "double disclosure" of energy consumed.	NO	
	Recognition of GO imported from other countries		
20	Any rejection should only relate to the actual use of cancelled GO for disclosure purposes in the respective country and should not restrict the transfers of GO between the registries of different countries.	YES	

20a)	a) European countries should choose one of the two following options and apply it consistently for all foreign GO : - Rejection of GOs only relates to the cancellation of GOs and subsequent use for disclosure purposes in the respective country and should not restrict the transfers of GOs between the registry of the considered country and the registries of their countries. This means that the decision about the recognition of a GO should not hinder its import into the considered country. - Rejection of GOs implies blocking their import to the national registry.	YES	
20.b.	The choice of one or the other option should be transparent for all market parties and clearly communicated.	YES	
21	Within the rules set by the respective Directives, Member States should consider to reject the recognition of GO from other countries for disclosure in case that these countries have not implement adequate measures which avoid double counting, e.g. a proper determination of a Residual Mix for disclosure	Almost in Line	
	These criteria should address imports at least from all EU member states, other members of the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland. The parties to the Energy Community Treaty should be considered as well, as soon as GO imports from these countries become relevant.	YES	
	The criteria should specify the electronic interfaces, specifying data format and contents of GOs to be imported, which the respective country accepts for imports of GOs (such as the EECS Hub and any other interfaces accepted).	YES	
	Conditions for the recognition of GOs from other countries should be that they were issued based on Art. 15 of Directive 2009/28/EC or compatible national legislation, and that they meet the explicit requirements set in Art. 15, for example, regarding the information content of the GOs.	YES	
	The recognition of GOs from other countries should be rejected if these countries have not implemented an electricity disclosure system.	YES	

	The recognition of GOs from other countries should be rejected if the country which has issued the GOs or the country which is exporting the GOs have not implemented appropriate measures which effectively avoid double counting of the attributes represented by the GOs. Such appropriate measures should ensure the exclusivity of the GOs for representing the attributes of the underlying electricity generation, implement clear rules for disclosure, establish a proper Residual Mix or equivalent measures, and ensure their actual use. Furthermore, the appropriate measures should ensure that attributes of exported GOs are subtracted from the Residual Mix of the exporting country and cannot be used for disclosure at any time in the issuing or the exporting country by explicit mechanisms, unless the GOs are re-imported and cancelled there.	YES	
Disclosure Schemes and other Reliable Tracking Systems			
22	Full disclosure schemes should be implemented, including the disclosure of CO_2 emissions and radioactive waste.	YES	Disclosure Regulation provides for RES to be disclosed with Gos, conventional fuels with RM. Environmental impact on web site
23	Other Reliable Tracking Systems (RTS) should be defined where appropriate based on criteria of added value, reliability and transparency	YES	No RTS accepted
24	RTS can comprise, where applicable: - Homogeneous disclosure mixes for regulated market segments where no choice of supplier or different products exists, - Support systems whose interaction with disclosure requires a certain allocation of the attributes of supported generation (e.g. a pro-rata allocation to all consumers in a country where RES electricity is supported by a feed-in tariff), - Contract based tracking	YES	
Calculations of Residual Mixes			
25	All countries should provide a Residual Mix (RM) as a default set of data for disclosure of energy volumes for which no attributes are available based on cancelled GO or based on other Reliable Tracking Systems. The use of uncorrected generation statistics (e.g. on national or UCTE, Nordel etc. levels) should be avoided.	YES	
26a	The calculation of the Residual Mix should follow the methodology developed in the RE-DISS project.	YES	

26b	As part of this methodology, competent bodies from all countries in Europe should cooperate in order to adjust their Residual Mixes in reflection of cross-border transfers of physical energy, GO and RTS.	YES	
27	For purposes of this cross-border adjustment, competent bodies should use data provided by RE-DISS. They should also support the collection of input data for the related calculations by the RE-DISS project team.	YES	
28	As a default, the Residual Mix should be calculated on a national level. However, in case that electricity markets of several countries are closely integrated (e.g. in the Nordic region), a regional approach to the Residual Mix may be taken. This should only be done after an agreement has been concluded amongst all countries in this region which ensures a coordinated usage of the regional Residual Mix.	YES	
Contract based tracking			
29	If contract based tracking is allowed in a country, it should be regulated clearly.	YES	CBT not accepted
30	Such regulations should ensure that - The rules of the tracking system are transparent and comprehensive and are clearly understood by all participants in the system. - Double counting of attributes and loss of disclosure information is minimised within the contract based tracking scheme and also in the interaction of the contract based tracking scheme to GO and other RTS (if applicable). As a precondition for this, the contract based tracking scheme should be able to provide comprehensive statistics about the volumes and types of electricity attributes which are tracked through it. - The relevant information for disclosure purposes should be available in time to meet the timing requirements	YES	
31	In cases that suppliers of electricity intend to use contract based tracking in order to fulfill claims made towards consumers regarding the origin of a certain electricity product (e.g. a green energy product), GO should be used instead of contract based tracking (see also item [36])	YES	
32	If a country implements a system where generation attributes are allocated to suppliers and consumers of electricity “ex post” based on the contracts concluded in the electricity market, then such a system should fulfill the requirements mentioned above in order to qualify as a Reliable Tracking System (see item [21])	YES	

Timing of Disclosure			
33	Electricity disclosure should be based on calendar years.	YES	
34	The deadline for cancelling GO for purposes of disclosure in a given year X should be 31 March of year X+1 (see BPR 5b).	YES	
35	The timing of the calculation of the Residual Mix should be coordinated across Europe: - By 30 April X+1 all countries should determine their preliminary domestic Residual Mix and whether they have a surplus or deficit of attributes. - By 15 May X+1, the European Attribute Mix should be determined. - By 31 May X+1, the final national Residual Mixes should be published. - As of 1 July X+1 the disclosure figures relating to year X can be published by suppliers.	YES	
Further Recommendations on Disclosure			
36	All countries should clarify the relation between their support schemes for RES & cogeneration on the one side and GO and disclosure schemes on the other side. Where necessary, the support schemes should be defined as RTS	YES	
37	If support schemes in a country are using transferable certificates, then these certificates should be separated from GO	YES	
38	All electricity products offered by suppliers with claims regarding the origin of the energy (e.g. green or low-carbon power) should be based exclusively on cancelled GO. No other tracking systems should be allowed, with the exception of mechanisms defined by law, e.g. a pro-rata allocation of generation attributes to all consumers which is related to a support scheme (see item [22])	YES	
39 a	As required by Art. 3 (9) of the IEM Directive 2009/72/EC annual disclosure of the supplier mix on or with the bill should be mandatory. This should also include information on environmental impacts.	YES	
39.b	Suppliers offering two or more products which are differentiated regarding the origin of the energy should be required to give product-related disclosure information to all their customers, including those which are buying the "default" remaining product of the supplier.	YES	Implemented in the approved Regulation

40	There should be clear rules for the claims which suppliers of e.g. green power can make towards their consumers. There should be rules on how the "additionality" of such products can be measured (the effect which the product has on actually reducing the environmental impact of power generation), and suppliers should be required to provide to consumers the rating of each product based on these rules.	YES	Implemented in the approved Regulation
41	Claims made by suppliers and consumers of green or other low-carbon energy relating to carbon emissions or carbon reductions should also be regulated clearly. These regulations should avoid double counting of low-carbon energy in such claims. A decision needs to be taken whether such claims should adequately reflect whether the energy purchased was "additional" or not.	YES	Implemented in the approved Regulation
42	In case that suppliers are serving final consumers in several countries rules must be developed and implemented consistently in the countries involved on whether the company disclosure mix of these suppliers should relate to all consumers or only to those in a single country.	NA	
43	The following recommendations should be followed with respect to the relation of disclosure to cooperation mechanisms (Art 6 - 11 of Directive 1009/28/EC):		
	a) If EU MS or MS or any other country agree on Joint Projects, such agreements should also clarify the allocation of atributes (via GO, RTS or Residual Mix) issued from the respective power plants	YES	
	b) If EU MS agree on Joint Support Schemes, such agreements should also clarify the allocation of atributes (via GO, RTS or Residual Mix) issued from the power plants supported under these schemes	YES	
44	Suppliers should apply the following steps in order to determine their disclosure figures. Check the steps in the BPR	YES	

Information for the calculation of the Disclosure Errors

Extra questions regarding the Calculation of disclosure errors (please try to answer for both before and with RE-DISS, but more importantly to WITH RE-DISS)	Describe the actual implementation in the MS	Comments
IF recommendation 22 something else than YES, Please elaborate on what needs to be disclosed of the environmental parameters.		

IF Recommendation 25 something else than YES, Please elaborate: Are uncorrected generation statistics used? If so, of the country or UCTE? Explain as well how they are used.		
IF Recommendation 26 or 27 something else than YES, please elaborate. Is the country calculating the residual mix only internally? (Are missing attributes disclosed as unknown or is the mix expanded?)		
IF Recommendation 28 something else than YES, please elaborate: Is the residual mix calculated for an area which is something else than the country?		
Please provide extra information on the calculation methodology on the parts not already covered by the 4 questions above. Especially relating to:		
Calculation formulae	The implemented Disclosure Regulation adopts the RE-DISS Methodology of Residual Mix Calculation **Issuance-Based Method**. GO is the only tracking certificate	
Time frame of GO transactions considered in the residual mix.	AS ABOVE	
Are transactions considered only for GOs relating to production periods within the year for which the residual mix is calculated? (e.g. when calculating 2012 RM only GOs relating to production year 2012 are considered)	AS ABOVE	

Information on the Recognition of GO

Extra questions on recognition of GO	Describe the actual implementation in the MS	Commengs
Does the Domain treat imported GO differently from national GO when it comes to disclosure? If so, please specify	*NO*	
Does the Domain have criteria in place for accepting foreign GO for disclosure?	*NO*	Foreign RES-GOs are examined by the Cyprus Energy Regulating Authority. Foreign HECHP-Gos are examined by the Ministry of Commerse, Industry and Tourism. GOs should be issued by Authorized Issuing Bodies.
- If yes, please specify the criteria which are in place		SEE ABOVE
Since when do you have these criteria in place?		With the implementation of RES directive into national legislation (Law 112/2013)
Are the criteria transparently published in your country?		Not published, reference is made in the law.

Information on Environmental Parameters

What are the data basis for disclosing CO_2 emissions and radioactive waste when using GOs or other Reliable Tracking Systems for disclosing specific supplier mixes?		Data basis will be determined by TSO-CY and approved by the Regulator

Information on Disclosure aspects

Extra questions regarding the provision of disclosure information on a disclosure statement towards end consumers	Describe the actual implementation in the MS	Comments
Are there any regulations on graphical display of disclosure information by suppliers (requirements on how to display, fix format of disclosure statement,	Suggested Table Format	
Is there a requirement to provide comparison values besides supplier- and product mix? If so, which one (e.g. national production mix)	Yes. Comparison with National production mix	
Is disclosure information somehow controlled by an official or independend institution? By whom? If so, is it audited or approved or calculated by that	TSO-Cy performs the calculation for each Supplier.	
Is disclosure information of different suppliers centrally available (e.g. at the Competent Body, on a central website)?	Yes, at the TSO-Cy and the Regularor (CERA)	
Is there an official regulation on communication of aspects related to additionality or ecological quality aspects together with disclosure? Please	No	
Is there a specific regulaiton on disclosure of (high-efficient) CHP in your domain?	No	