



AIB and EECS

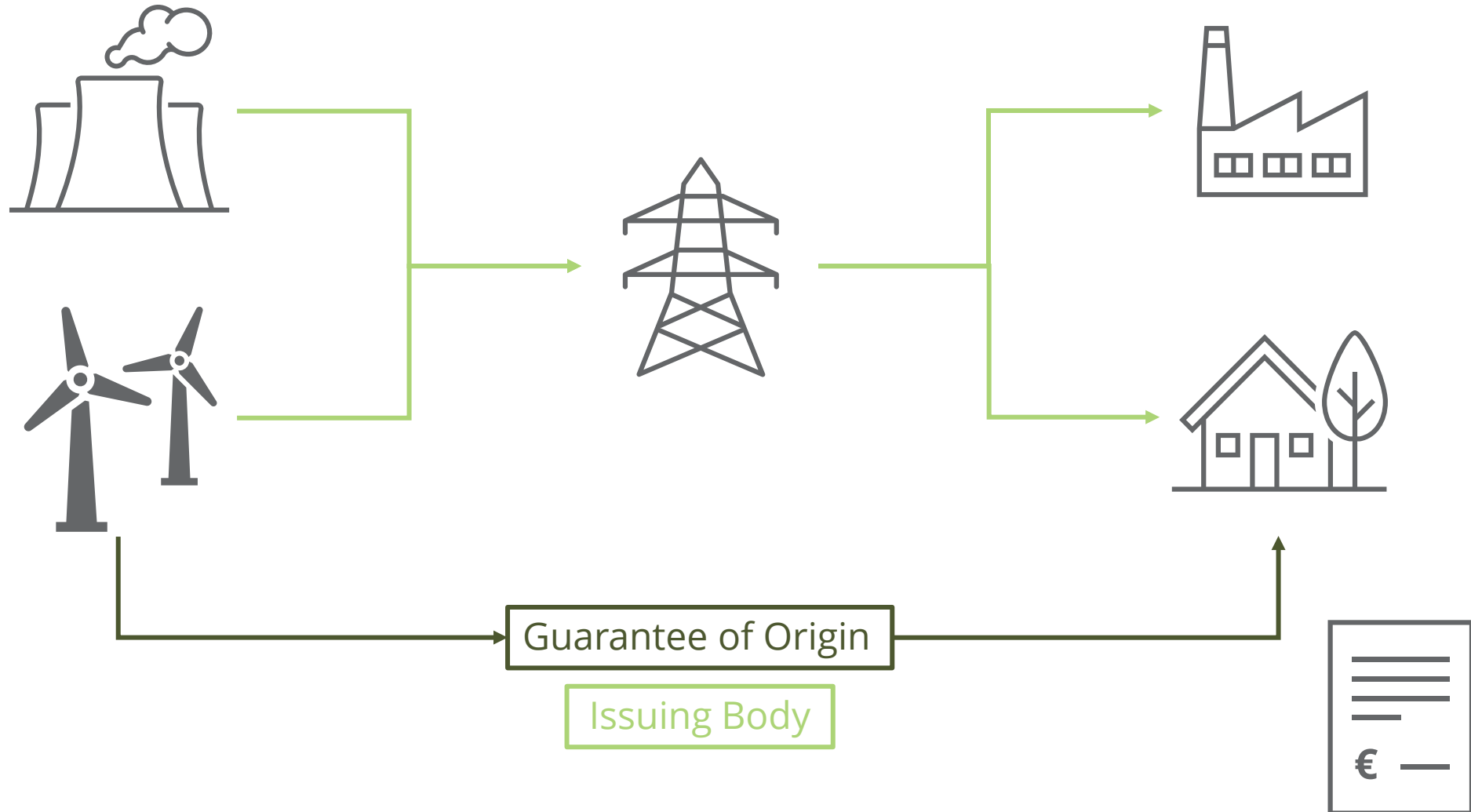
June 2022

01

The Guarantee of Origin as an EECS Product

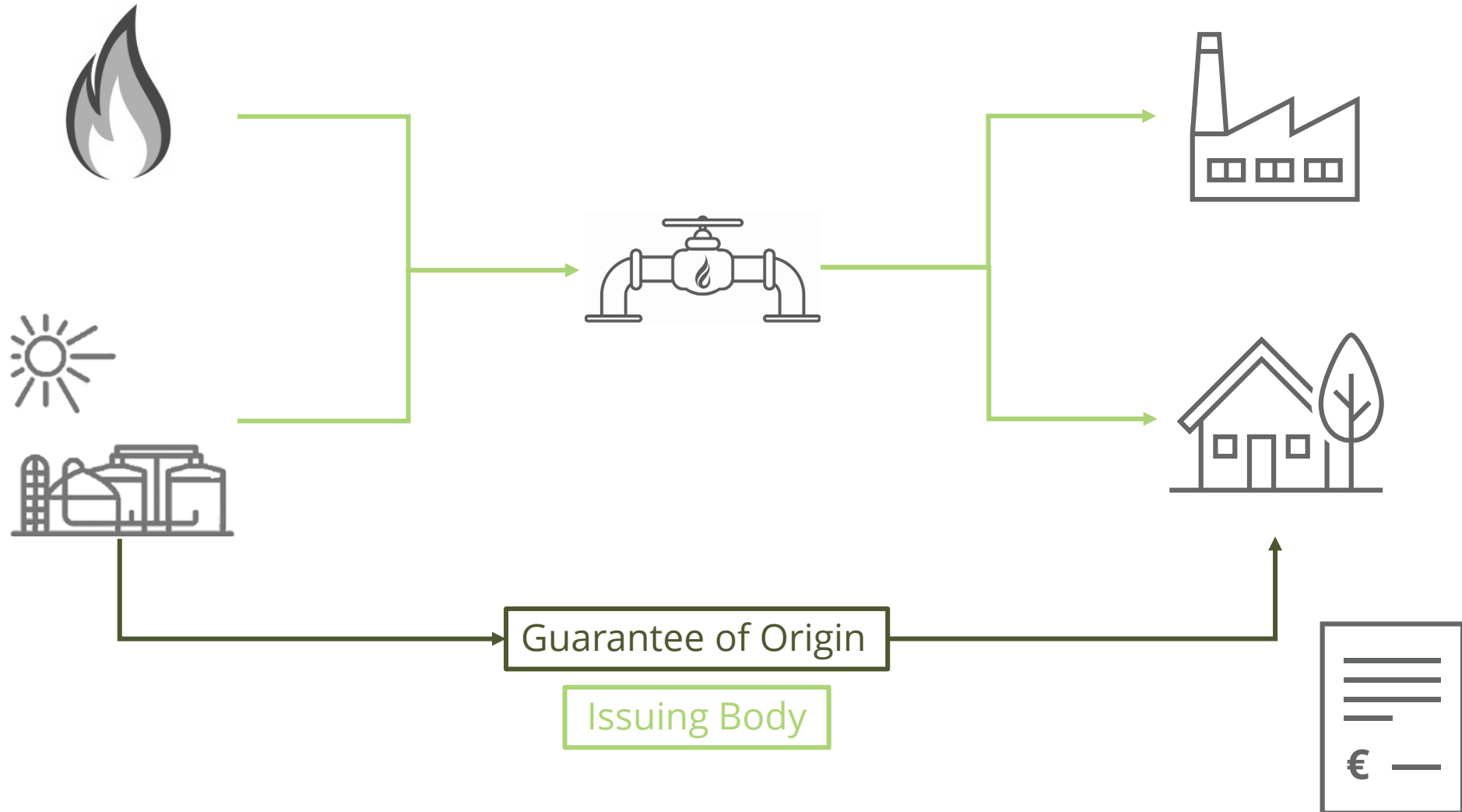
The principle for electricity

Guarantees of Origin



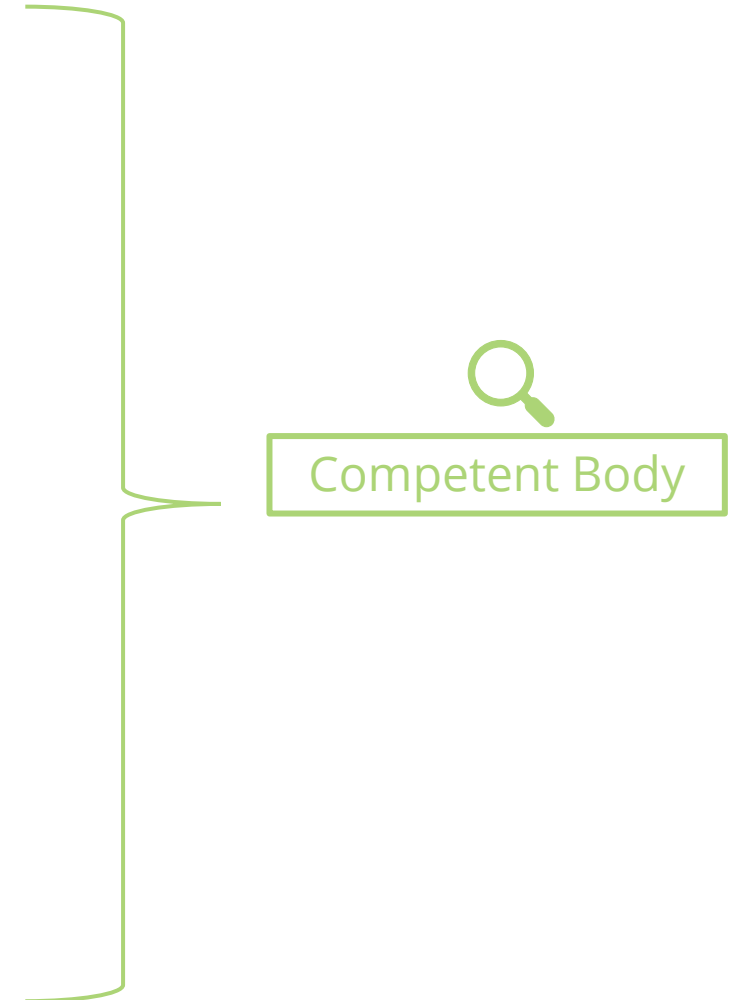
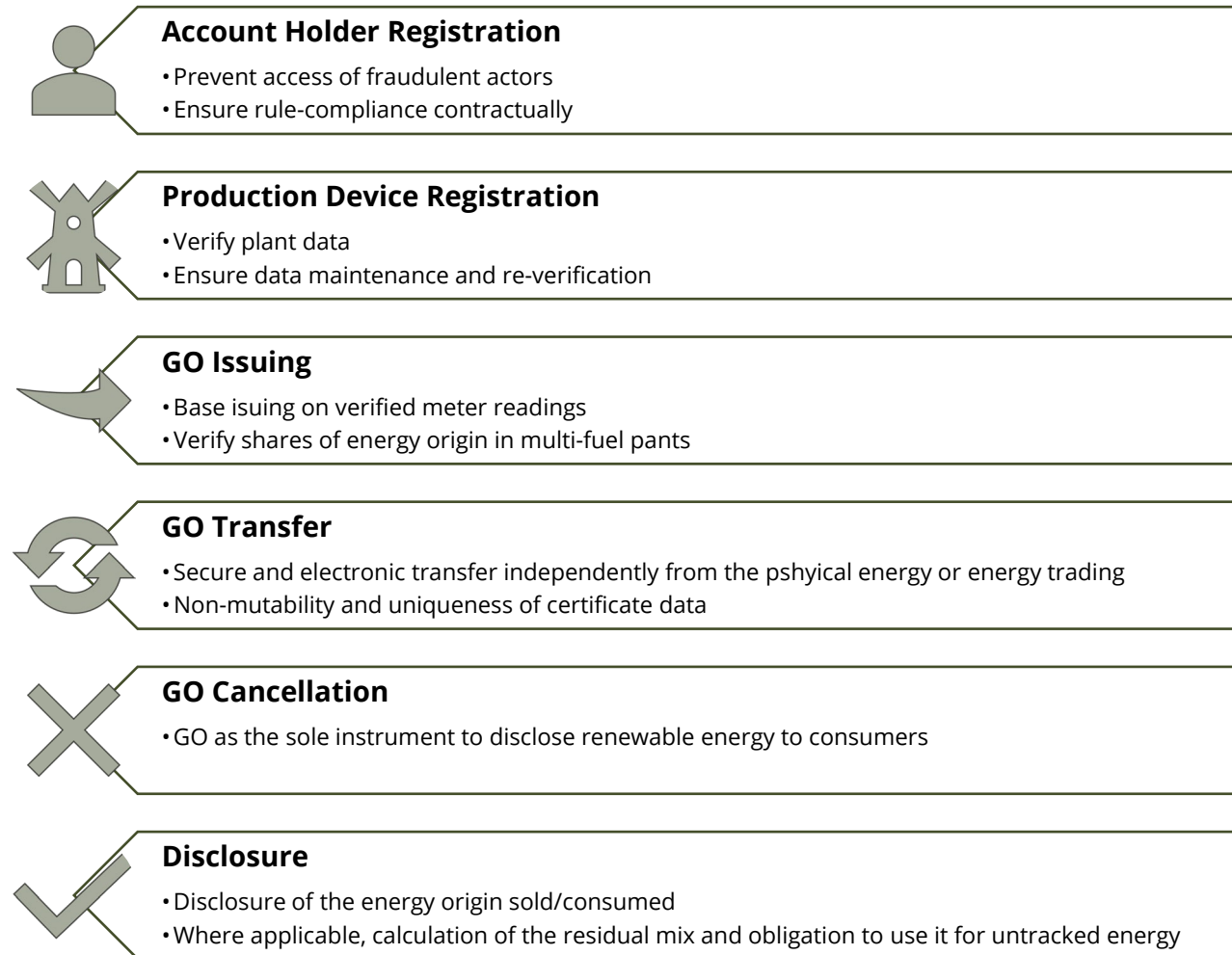
The principle for gas

Guarantees of Origin



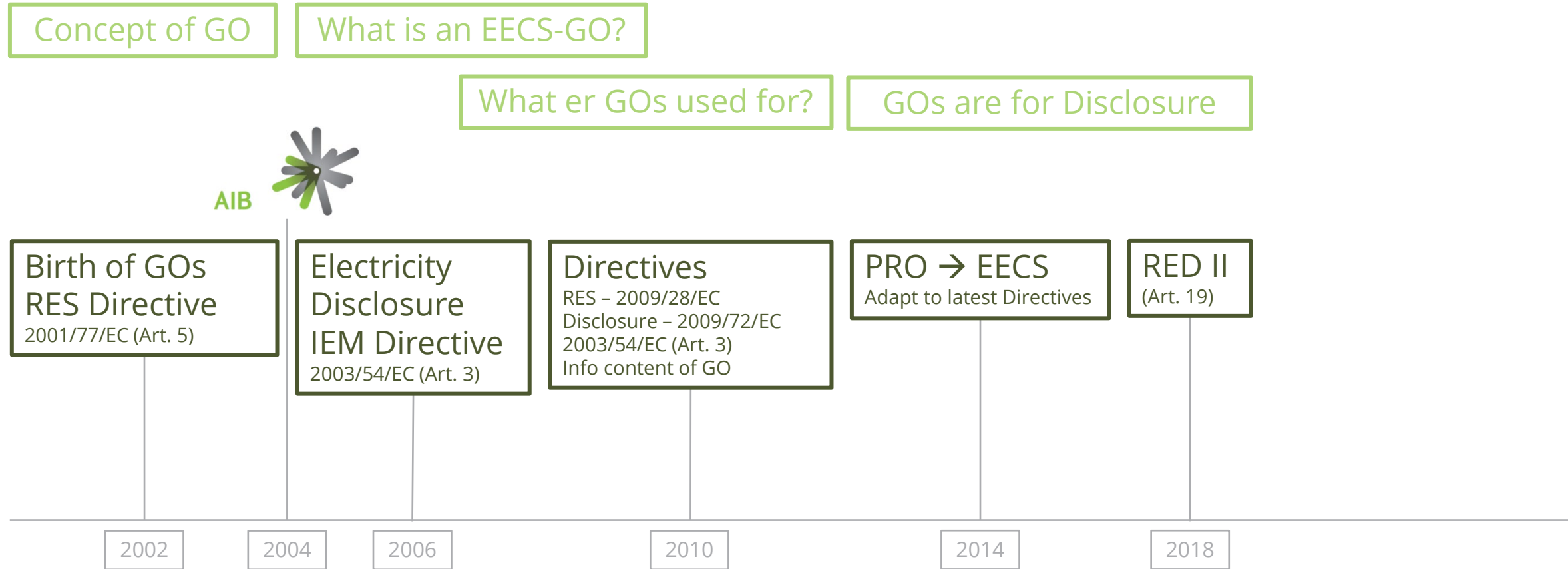
Components to be managed in a reliable GO system

Guarantees of Origin



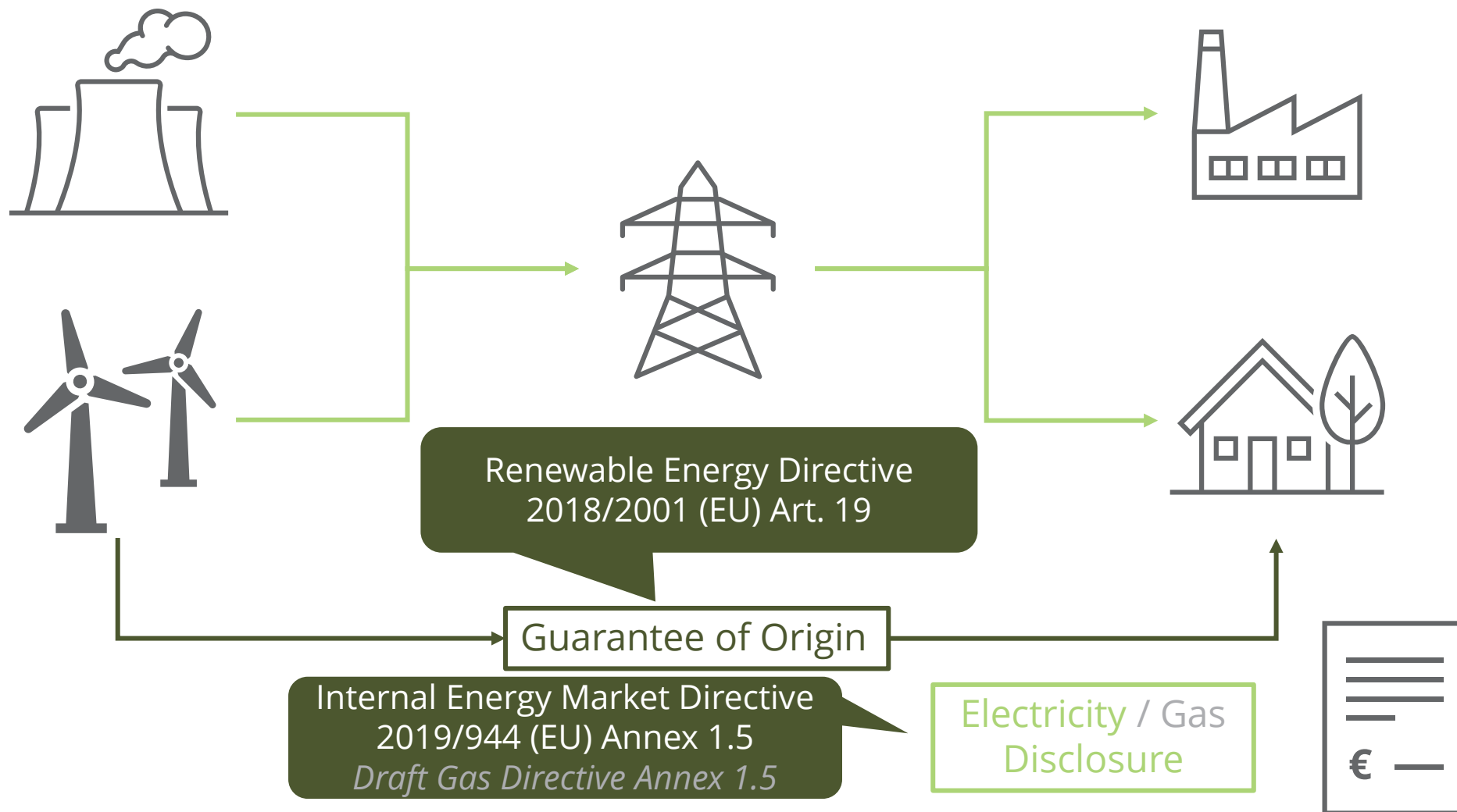
Timeline of legislation development

Guarantees of Origin



European Legislation

Guarantees of Origin

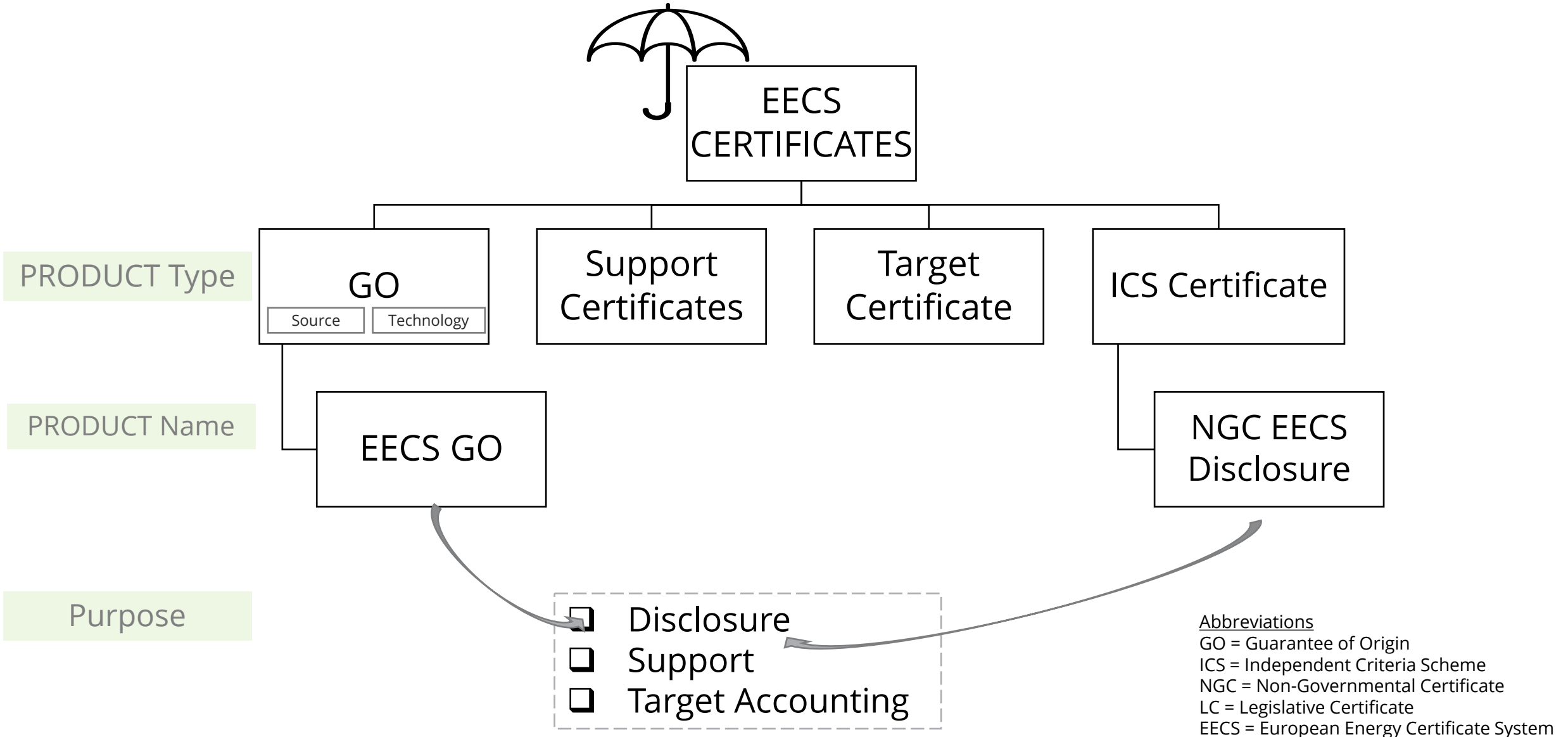


Guarantees of Origin

GOs

- Purpose: inform consumers about energy supplied to them
- Can be sold together with physical energy (Mass Balancing/Bundled sale) or separate from it (Book and Claim)
- Proof of Uniqueness
 - Unique by legal design: unique issuing body per domain
- Transfer: only living GOs
 - Risk of transferring info from cancelled GOs: double counting through error and fraud in reporting
- Cancellation:
 - Only in relation with the consumption
 - Disclosure Supervisory Body verifies cancelled GOs by suppliers
 - Cancelling GO before point of consumption distorts the GO system
 - Not in line with REDII art. 19.1
 - Disclosure supervision?
 - Double counting /double claiming risk?
 - How to facilitate disclosure of GOs cancelled before consumption?
 - Other means for disclosure than GOs?????? Based on the destroyed proof of uniqueness??

EECS Certificate Product Types and Certification Purposes

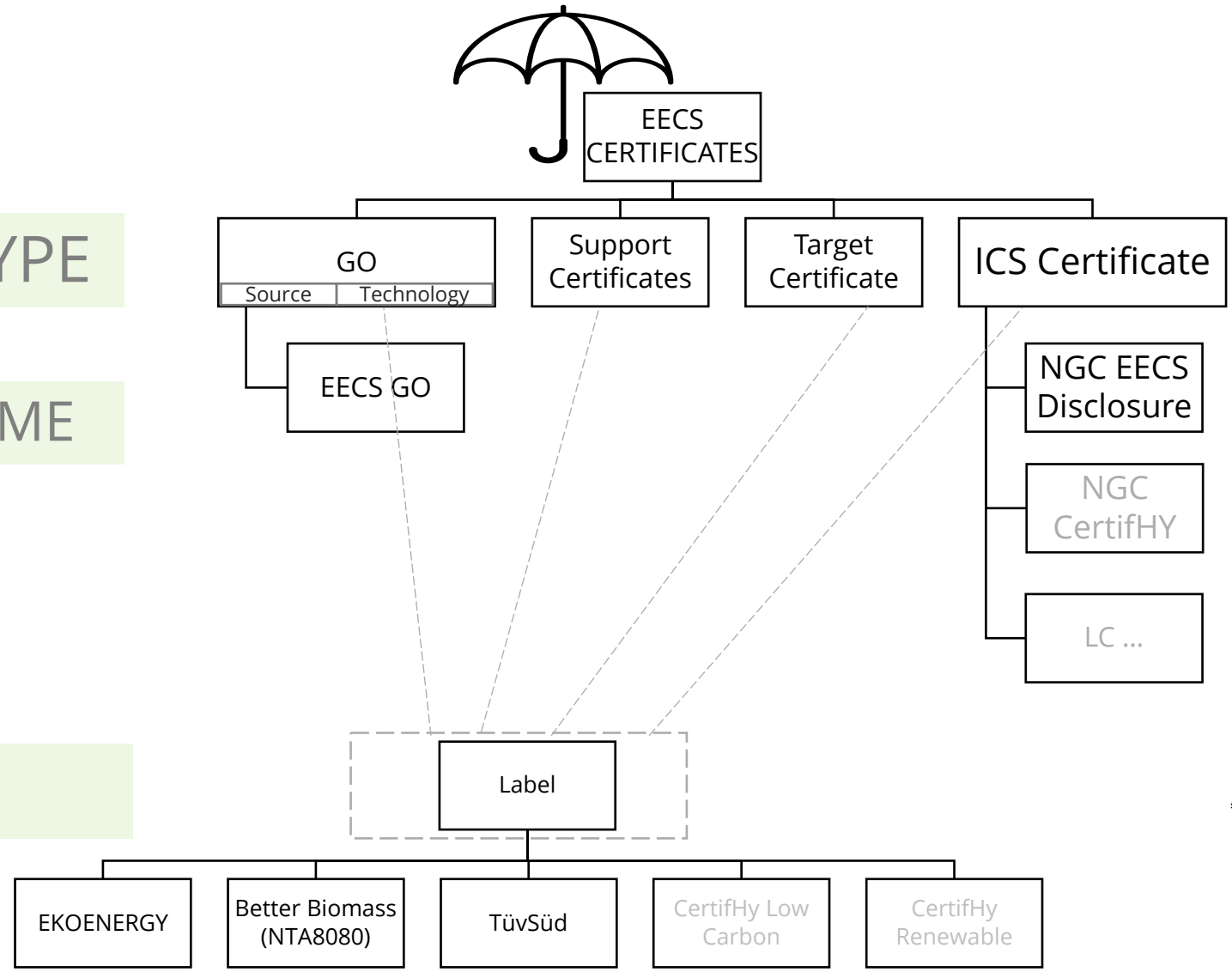


EECS Certificates facilitate referring to Labels

PRODUCT TYPE

PRODUCT NAME

LABELS



Abbreviations
 GO = Guarantee of Origin
 ICS = Independent Criteria Scheme
 NGC = Non-Governmental Certificate
 LC = Legislative Certificate
 EECS = European Energy Certificate System

What does a Certificate look like under EECS™?

Generic EECS Certificates

- Energy Carrier
 - Electricity / Energy Gas / Hydrogen
- Product
 - GO / Support Certificate / Target Certificate / Independent Criteria Scheme
 - Product name
- Unique certificate number
- Production period (start and end dates)
- Energy source
- Type of installation
- Production device info
- Identity and country of originating member
- Issue date
- Identity and country of relevant competent body
- Purpose
 - Disclosure, Support and/or Target
- Support received by type
- Dissemination level
- Face Value
- Conversion Tag & Storage Tag
- Label(s) *
- Carbon Footprint *
- Timestamp *
- Production Device Module *
- Radioactive waste *

Additional on Electricity Certificate

High-Efficiency Cogeneration

- High Efficiency Cogeneration Criterion Met?
 - Y/N
 - If Yes, then also following fields are mandatory
- Lower Calorific Value
- Use of Heat
- Primary Energy Savings
 - % PES
 - Absolute PES
- CO2 Emissions
 - %
 - Absolute

Fossil energy sources

- CO2 Emissions

Nuclear energy sources

- Radioactive Waste

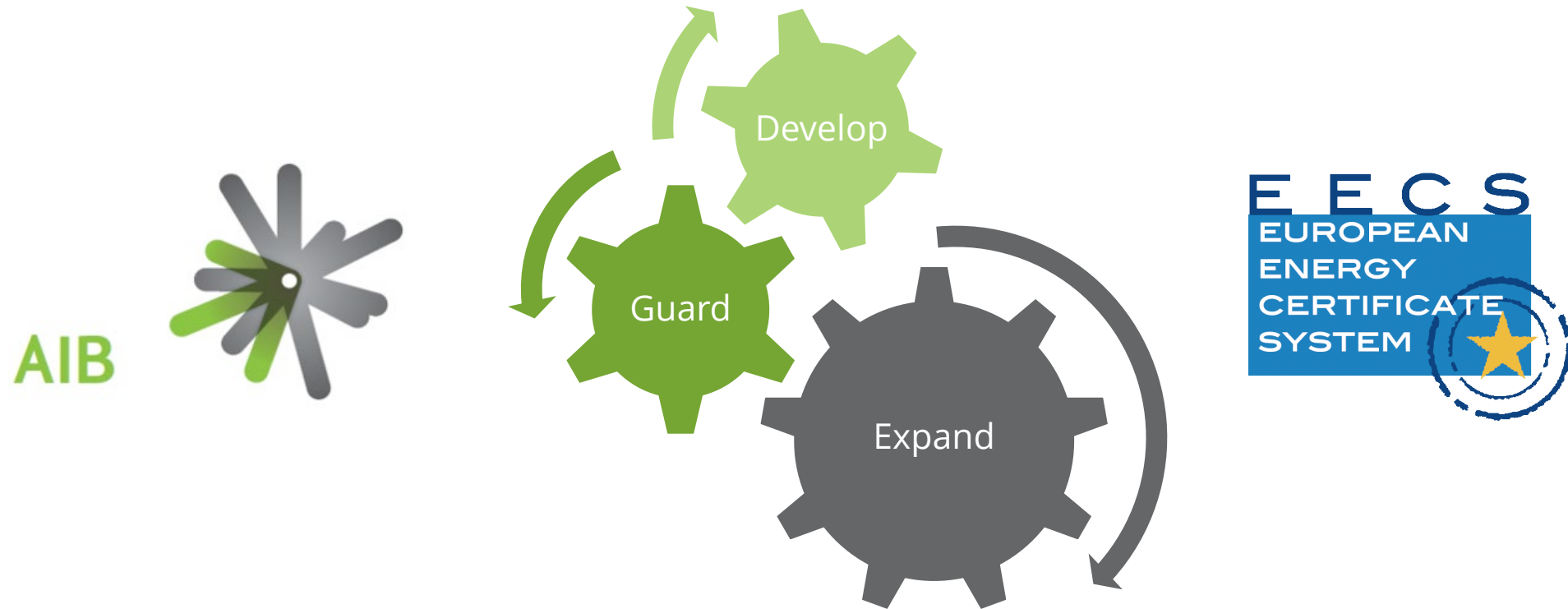
Additional on Gas certificate (= Energy Gas / Hydrogen)

- Type of Gas
 - See Fact Sheet
- Whether Higher or Lower Calorific Value
- GHG Emissions Saved & Produced *
 - + Methodology reference
- Sustainability Criteria met?*
- GHG saving criteria met?*
- Calorific value *
- End-Use of gas category*
- Source-Shares *
- Production Device Module(s) *
 - Description, capacity, date operational
- Pre-Conversion support info *
- PurityOfGas *
- CompositionCriteriaReference *
- Advanced Biofuel Criteria Met? *

Legend:

- Mandatory information field
- *Optional information field

Guarantees of Origin



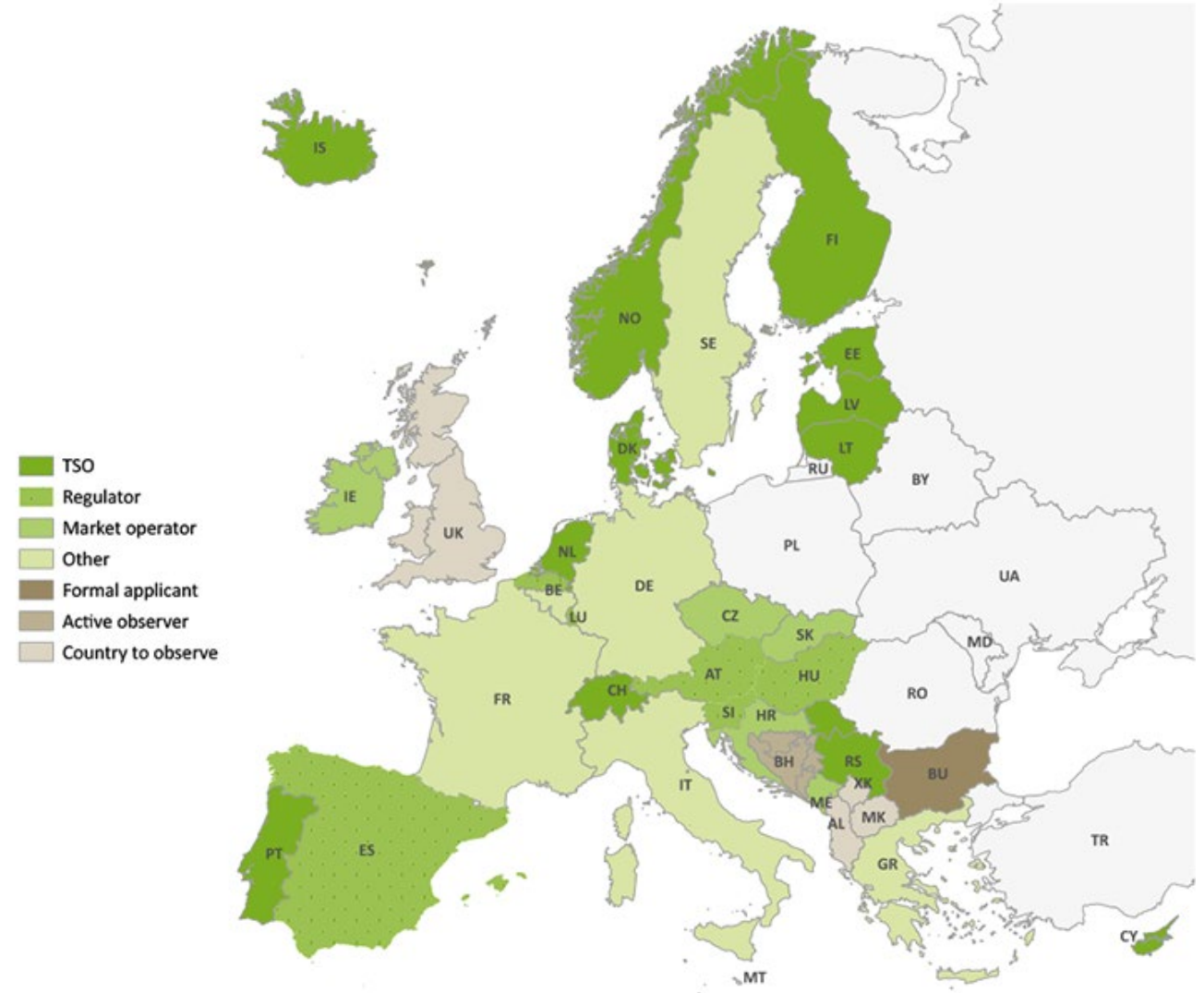
02

AIB Facts & Statistics

The AIB

AIB Facts

- AIB was founded in 2002
- International Non-Profit Association
- Headquarters in Brussels
- Developer and custodian of the EECS™ standard

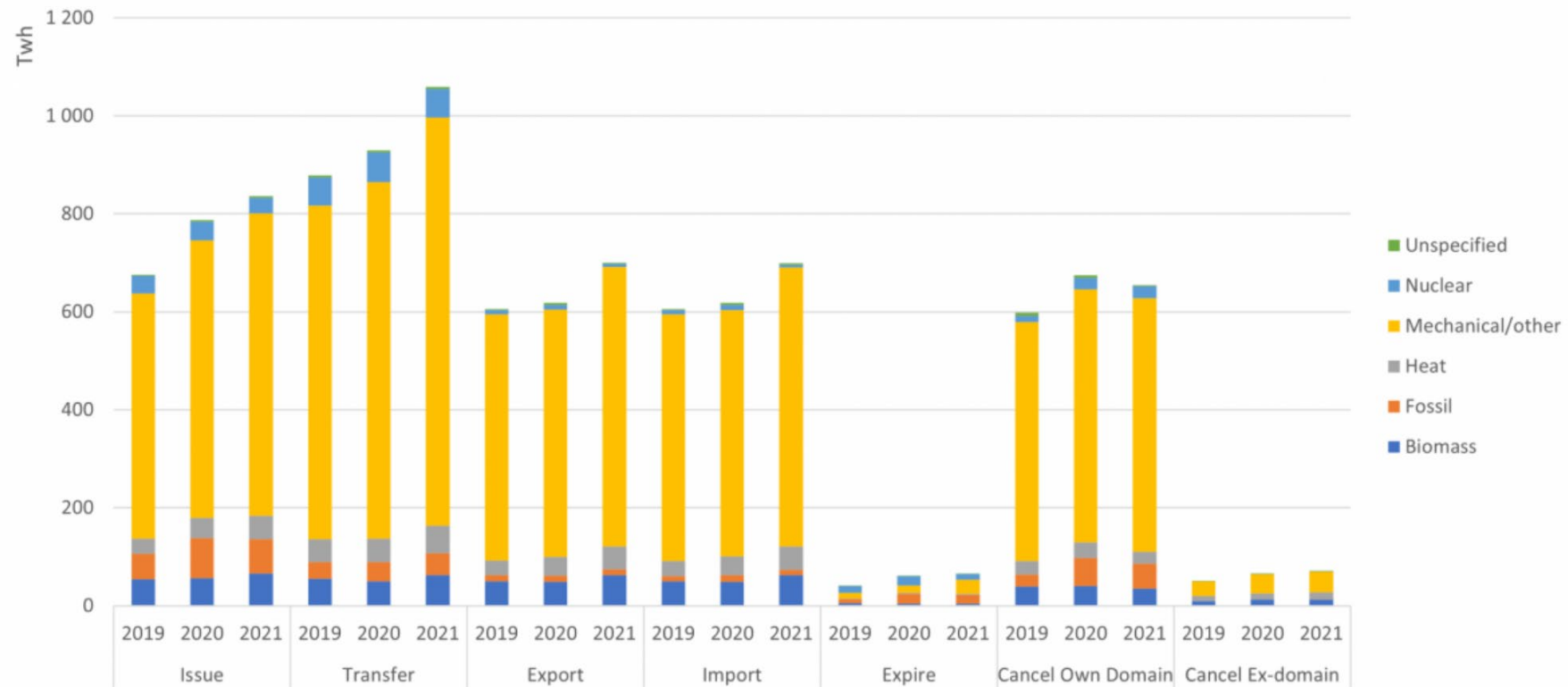


Size of the market for electricity GOs

AIB Facts & Statistics

Annual EECS transactions by transaction date (TWh)

GO transactions on annual basis, per energy source, structured by GO transaction period

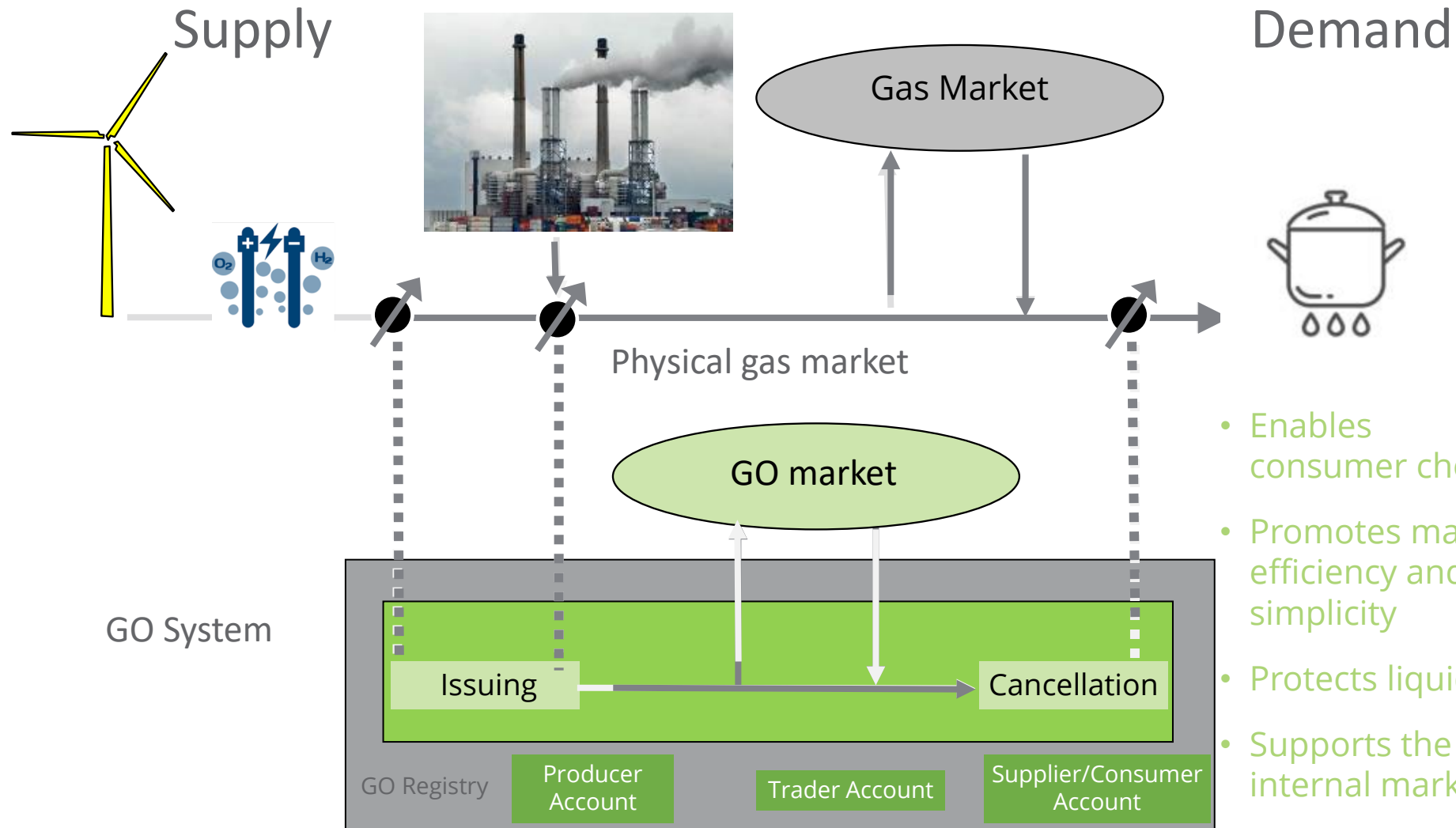




03

Framework

Book and Claim Certificate System

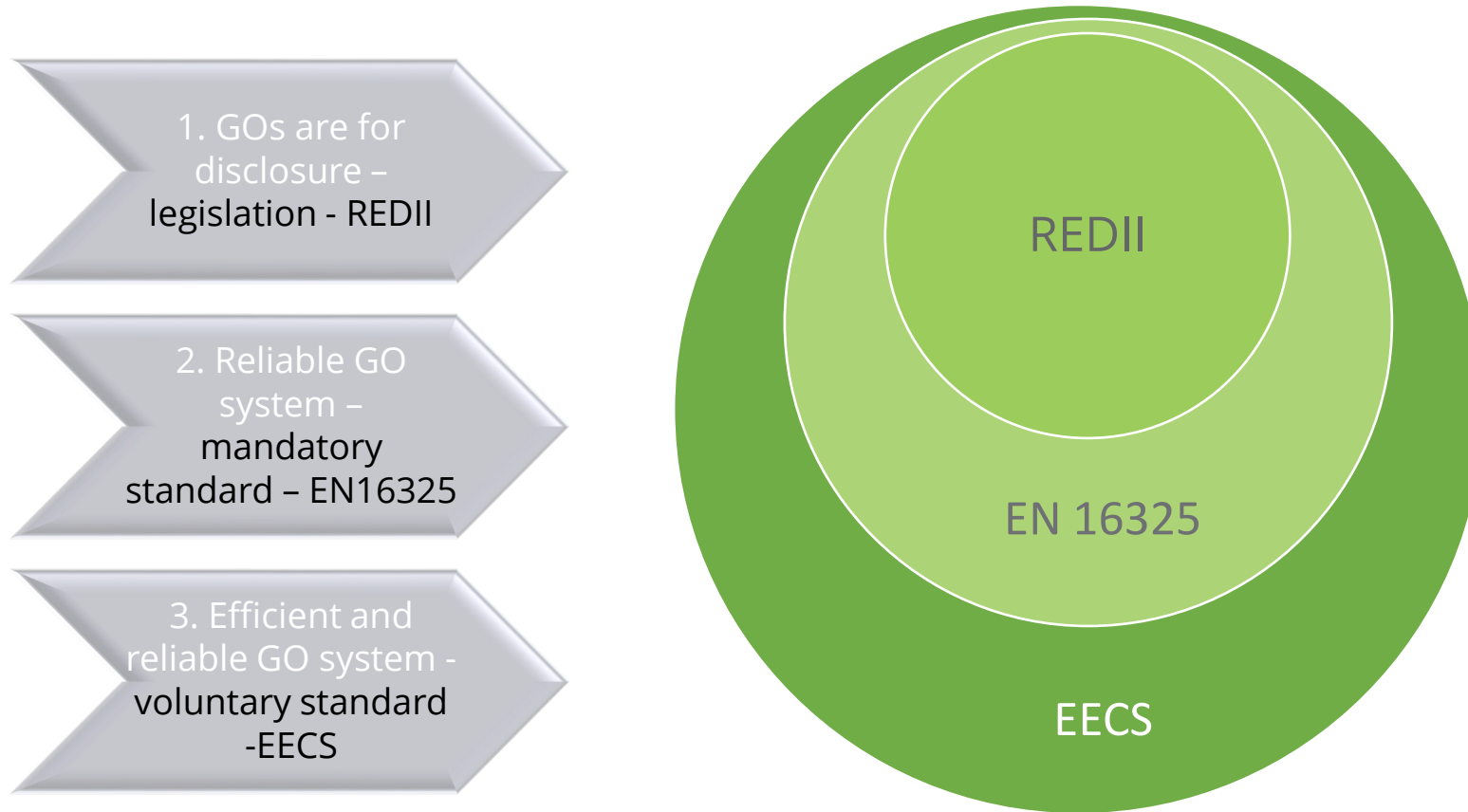


- Enables consumer choice
- Promotes market efficiency and simplicity
- Protects liquidity
- Supports the internal market

Why isn't the law enough?

- Differences between national markets
- Infrastructure / technology differences
- Lack of precision
- Interpretation
- Efficiency when handling volumes

Framework for cross border harmonisation of guarantees of origin



Note: EECS covers also other products than guarantees of origin

REDII: Formal European standard EN16325 (CEN)

Framework

Renewable Energy Directive 2018/2001/EU - Art 19.6

- *“Member States and designated competent bodies shall ensure that the requirements they impose comply with the standard CEN- EN16325”*
- Transposition by 30/6/2021

EN16325: standard on guarantees of origin related to energy

- Drafted in 2013, updated in 2015
- Revision opened 7/2/2020 in CEN Joint Technical Committee 14 Working Group 5
- Aim:
 - ✓ Facilitate multi-energy carrier,
 - ✓ Update towards REDII,
 - ✓ Integrate improvements from practice

Why do we have standards?

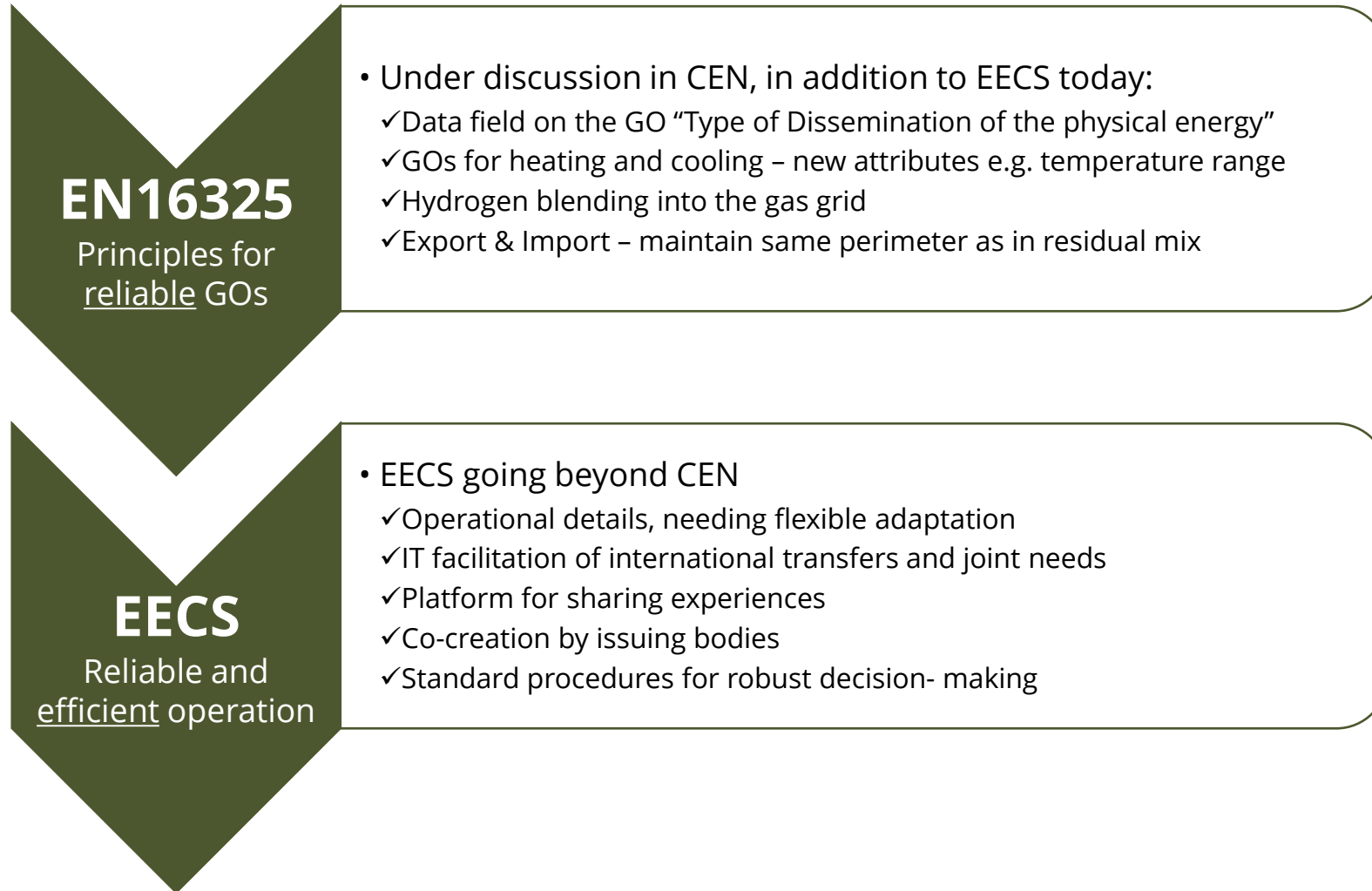
Framework



Try plugging that in!

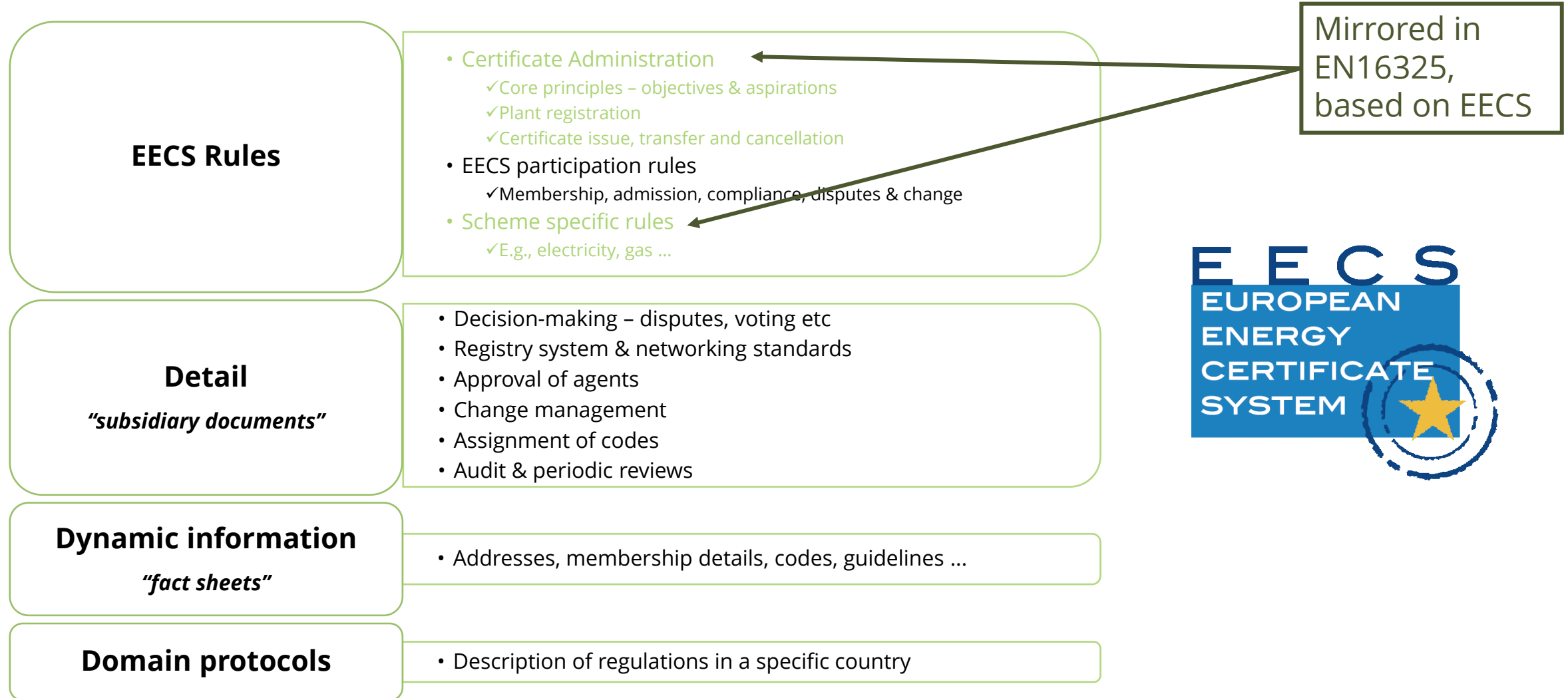
Relationship EN16325 (CEN) and EECS™

Framework



The European Energy Certificate System (EECS)

Framework



The AIB HUB

Framework

→ International transfers of electronic documents

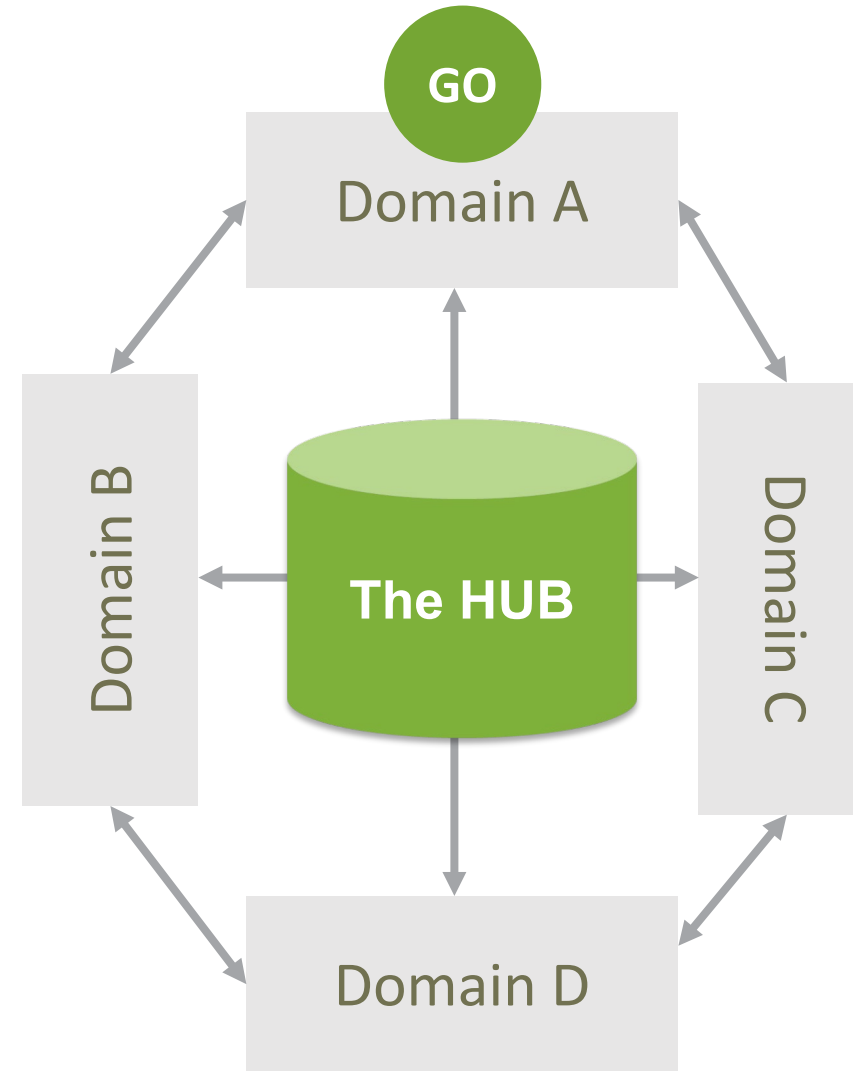
- 2020:
 - 618 million GOs cross border transfer
 - 27 Domains

→ How

- Standardised
- Automated
- Jointly operated

→ Why

- Efficiency
- Trust
- Fraud prevention



The AIB HUB

Framework

→ International transfers of electronic documents

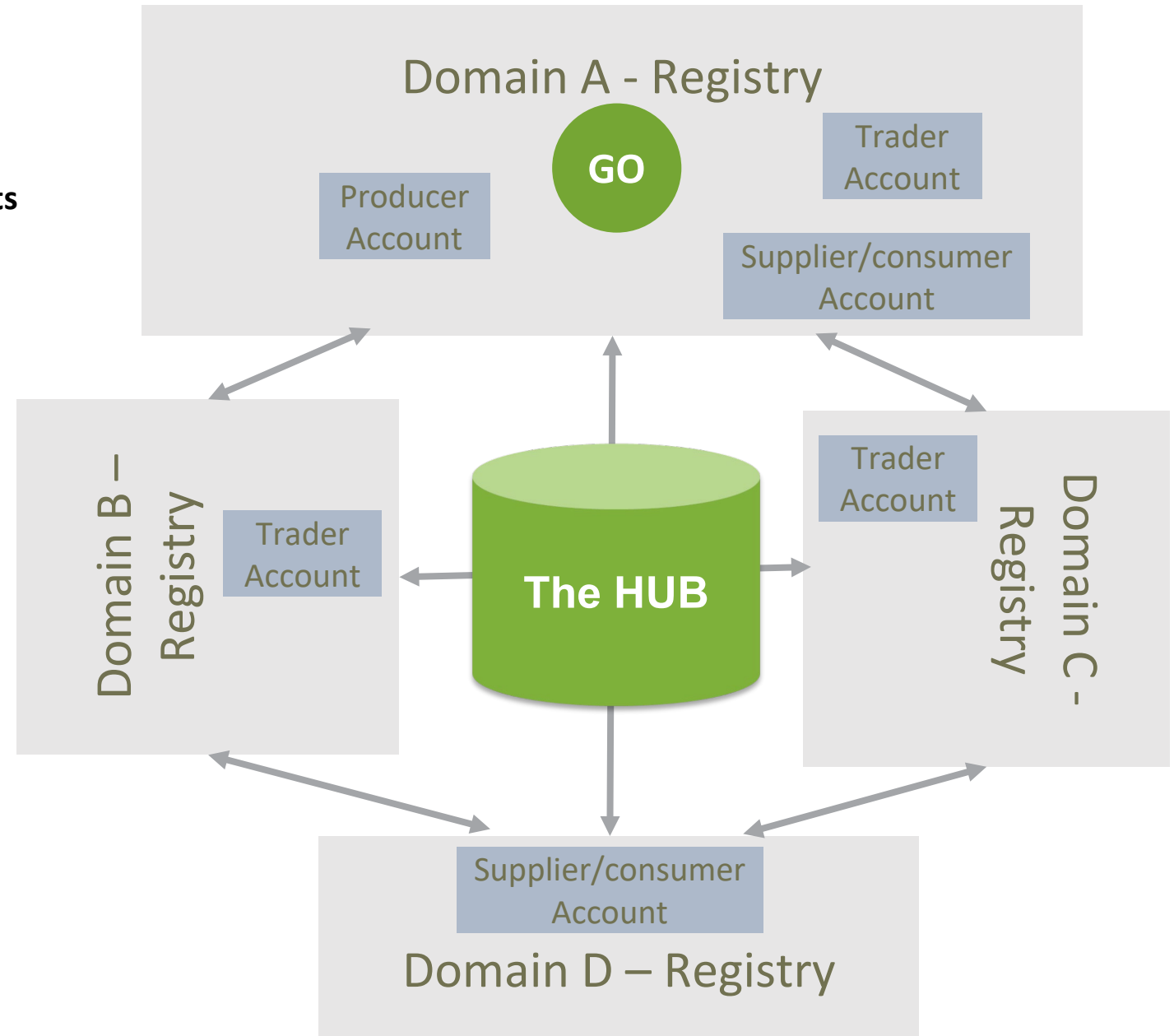
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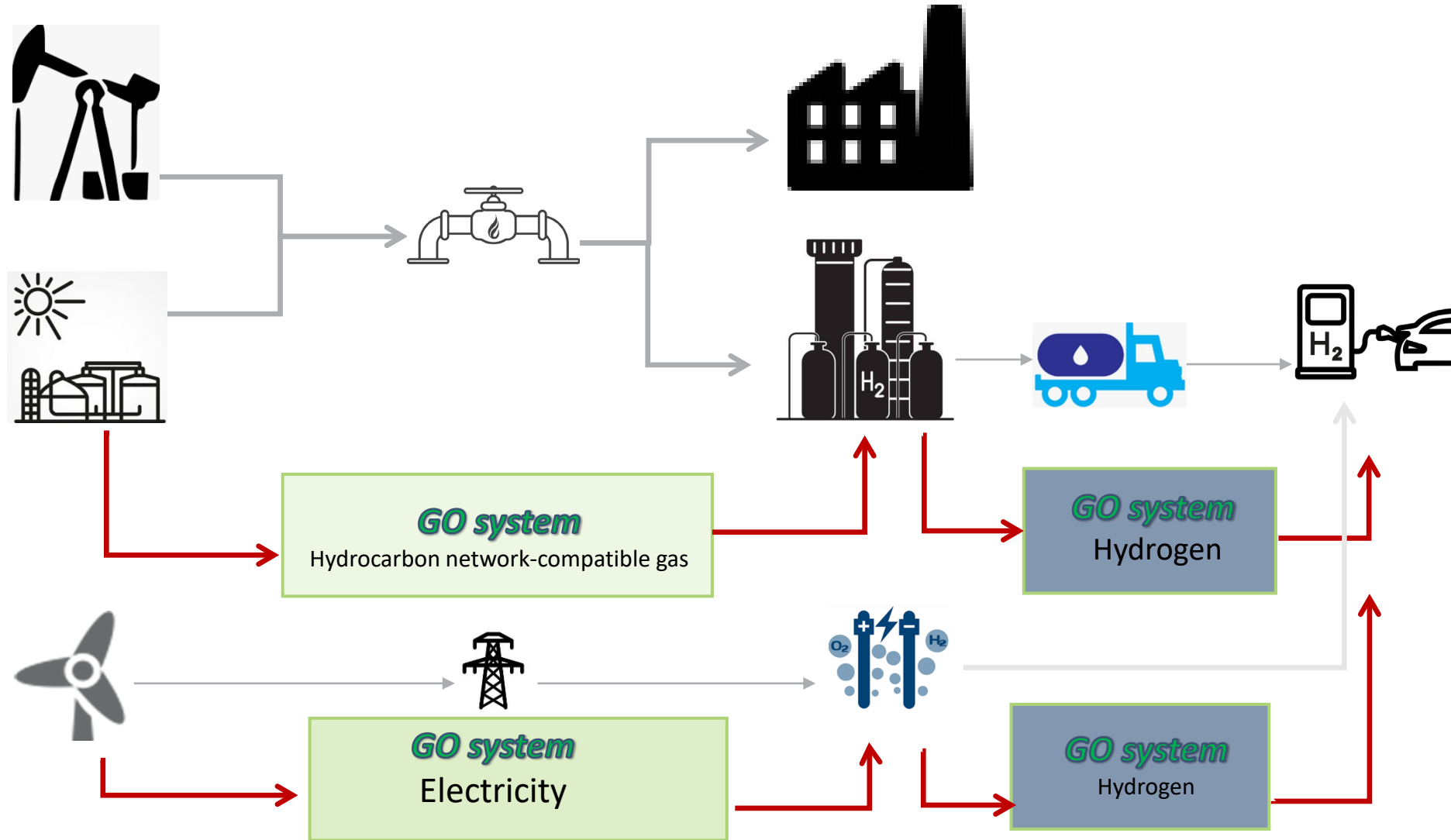


AIB Hub Roadmap – Going Modular



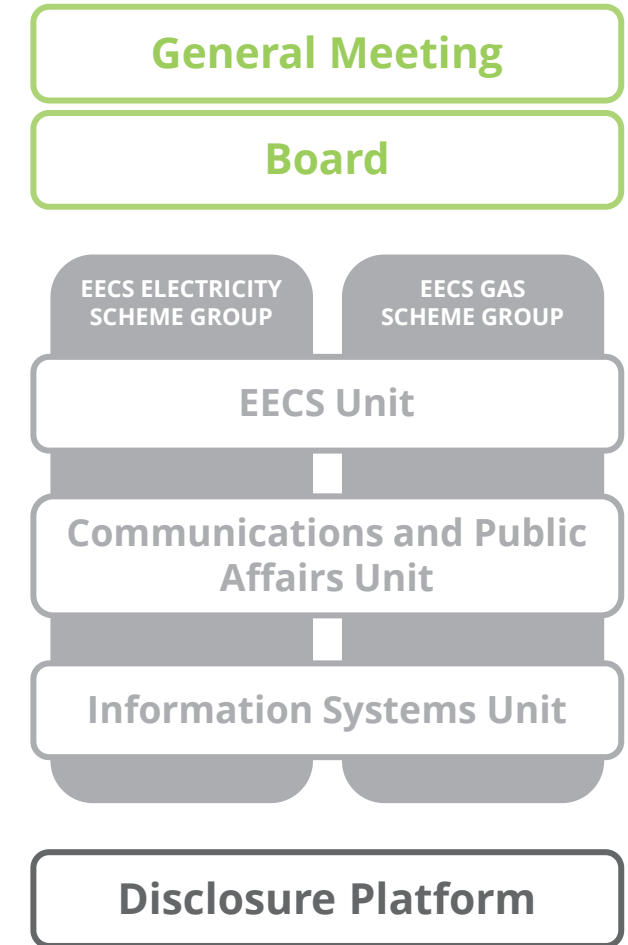
Why a generic GO system for all energy carriers?

GO Conversion Issuance



AIB organised to facilitate multi-energy

1. AIB Hub facilitates cross-registry transfer of gas certificates **in Q4 2022**.
2. EECS Energy Carrier Conversion Rules
 - **Since September 2019**
 - Gas issuing bodies will be enabled to import electricity GOs, Electricity issuing bodies (31) will be enabled to import gas GOs. Issuing EECS Gas GOs requires membership to EECS Gas Scheme Group.
3. Separate decision making for Electricity and Gas specifics
 - **Since February 2020**
 - i. Electricity Scheme Group
 - Electricity Scheme = section N of the EECS Rules
 - Voting members
 - ii. Gas Scheme Group
 - Existing members
 - Observer - Scheme co-developer status
 - Forum for discussion and resolution of challenges
 - EECS Gas Scheme: Chapter O of the EECS Rules (since nov 2019)



04

Relation with Independent Criteria Schemes

Independent Criteria Schemes as EECS Products

Categories of ICSs

→ Operator

- AIB
- External Scheme operator

→ Legal status

- Non-Governmental Certificate
- Legislative Certificate

Independent Criteria Scheme: agreement between ICS operator and AIB

EECS Rules Section D 'EECS Products'

D2.4 ICS Certificates

D2.4.1 For a type of ICS Certificate to be accepted as an EECS Product:

- a) the type of ICS Certificate must relate either to:
 - i. the energy source for the associated Output;
 - ii. the technology used in producing the associated Output;
- b) the Scheme Operator of the relevant ICS Scheme must have entered into an agreement with the AIB regarding the operation of that ICS Scheme.

Independent Criteria Schemes may only be added to or removed from the Fact Sheet "Independent Criteria Schemes" by the General Secretary and with the support of the relevant Scheme Group.

Criteria for the agreement between AIB and ICS operator

1. Clear Scope
2. Shared Geographical Scope
3. EECS Compliance
4. Not competing with GO schemes and other legislative schemes
5. Clear authorisation and compliance criteria for issuing bodies under the ICS Scheme
6. Framework description for Scheme Update and Maintenance
7. Legal entity operating the Scheme
8. Clear Exit Conditions

Note: Issuing Bodies using the AIB Hub for cross-registry transfer shall comply with the EECS Rules.

Guaranteeing the origin of European Energy



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