ERSE
ENERGY SERVICES
REGULATORY AUTHORITY

GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN ISSUING BODY MANUAL OF PROCEDURES

- MPEEGO -

ELECTRICITY AND GAS SECTORS

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PROCEDURE No. 1 - General provisions

Article 1

Object

The purpose of the EEGO Procedures Manual is to define the provisions which the Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body (EEGO) must observe when carrying out the duties defined in the following statutes:

a) Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December, as amended and republished by Decree-Law No. 60/2020 of 17 August establishing the mechanism for issuing guarantees of origin for electricity and for heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources and for low-carbon gases and gases of renewable origin;

b) Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, amended by Law No. 19/2010 of 23 August, and amended and republished by Decree-Law No. 68-A/2015 of 30 April, as corrected by Corrigendum No. 30-A/2015 of 26 June, and Decree-Law No. 64/2020 of 10 September, establishing the activity of cogeneration and transposing into national law Directive No. 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February;

c) Law No. 71/2018 of 31 December, approving the State Budget for 2019 and amending Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March and Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December.

d) Decree-Law No. 62/2020 of 28 August establishing the organisation and operation of the National Gas System and its legal regime and transposing Directive 2019/692 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2019, amending Directive 2009/73/EC on common rules for the internal market in natural gas.

e) Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January establishing the organisation and operation of the National Electricity System, transposing Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on common rules for the internal market in electricity and Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 promoting the use of energy from renewable sources (RED II).

Article 2

Scope

1 - The following entities are covered by this Procedures Manual:

a) AIB - Association of Issuing Bodies;

b) External Auditors;

c) ALR - Aggregator of Last Resort;

d) SLR - Supplier of Last Resort;

e) WSLR - Wholesale Supplier of Last Resort;

f) DGEG - Directorate-General of Energy and Geology;

g) ENSE - National Entity for the Energy Sector E.P.E.;

h) ERSE – Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços Energéticos (Energy Services Regulatory Authority);

i) Electricity Distribution Network Operators;

j) Gas Distribution Network Operators;

k) Electricity Transmission System Operator;

l) Gas Transmission System Operator;

m) Participants in the EEGO system.

2 - This Procedures Manual applies to the whole of mainland Portugal.

Article 3

Abbreviations and Definitions

1 – The following abbreviations and acronyms are used in this Procedures Manual:

a) AIB – Association of Issuing Bodies;

b) APA – Agência Portuguesa do Ambiente, I.P. [Portuguese Environment Agency];

c) HV – High Voltage;

d) ALR – Aggregator of Last Resort;

e) LV – Low Voltage;

f) CO – Certificate of Origin;

g) SLR – Supplier of Last Resort;

h) WSLR – Wholesale Supplier of Last Resort;

i) DGEG – Directorate-General of Energy and Geology;

j) EECS – European Energy Certificate System;

k) EEGO – Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body;

l) ENSE – National Entity for the Energy Sector E.P.E.;

m) ERSE – Entidade Reguladora dos Serviços Energéticos (Energy Services Regulatory Authority);

n) GHG – Greenhouse Gases;

o) GIAI – Global Individual Asset Identifier;

p) LNG – Liquefied Natural Gas;

q) GO – Guarantee of Origin;

r) GSRN – Global Service Relation Number;

s) IPMA – Portuguese Institute of the Sea and the Atmosphere;

t) VAT – Value Added Tax;

u) KYC – Know Your Customer;

v) LNEG – National Energy and Geology Laboratory, I.P.;

w) VHV – Very High Voltage;

x) MV – Medium Voltage;

y) GWP – Global Warming Potential;

z) LHV — Lower Heating Value;

aa) HHV – Higher Heating Value;

bb) PES – Absolute value of Primary Energy Savings from cogeneration in relation to the separate production of heat and electricity;

cc) PSEG – Public Service Electricity Grid;

dd) PGN – Public Gas Network;

ee) RNDG – National Gas Distribution Network;

ff) RNTGN – Rede Nacional de Transporte de Gás Natural (National Gas Transmission Network);

gg) RNTIAT – Rede Nacional de Transporte, Infra-Estruturas de Armazenamento e Terminais de GNL (Portuguese LNG Transport, Storage Infrastructure and Terminal Network);

hh) SCTN – National Scientific and Technological System;

ii) SEN – National Electricity System;

jj) SNG – National Gas System;

kk) UPAC – Production Unit for Self-Consumption;

ll) URT – Remote Electrical Power Telemetering Unit.

2 - For the purposes of this Procedures Manual, the following definitions shall be considered:

a) Agent Representative - EEGO System Participant acting on behalf of 1 (one) or more producers, which may, inter alia, register facilities, carry out requests for GO issuance and operations with GO;

b) Heating or cooling - Process of using energy for heating or cooling, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 84/2022 of 9 December;

c) Auditor - natural or legal person duly empowered to provide the audit service to Production facilities;

d) Audit - any action taken by EEGO or by auditors to verify and monitor cogeneration production facilities and equipment, renewable energy production equipment, energy production equipment and energy measurement equipment or methods, which permit and ensure the correct classification of the facilities and the guarantee or certification of the origin of the electricity, heating or cooling produced and renewable gases or low-carbon gases, in accordance with the legislation in force;

e) AIB HUB - AIB's IT system that ensures interoperability between the systems of the different issuing entities, allowing for cross-border GO operations;

f) Biomass - the biodegradable part of products, waste and residues of biological origin from agriculture, including substances of plant and animal origin, from forestry and related industries such as fisheries and aquaculture, and the biodegradable part of waste, including industrial and municipal waste of biological origin;

g) Heat delivered - thermal energy delivered to the process or to the individual consumer;

h) Useful heat - part of the thermal energy produced in a cogeneration process to meet economically justifiable demand for heat or cooling, excluding consumption in internal auxiliary energy production systems and return of condensates, if any;

i) Extra-Domain Cancellation - Cancellations made to an entity located outside the geographical area of the Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body;

j) Certificate of Origin - Guarantee of origin for electricity produced by efficient cogeneration according to the criteria laid down in Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March. The same rules and principles as those for GO set out in this Procedures Manual apply to CO;

k) Loss coefficient (P) - ratio of the reduction of electrical (and/or mechanical) energy produced to the increase in recovered thermal energy as a result of steam extraction in condensing or back pressure turbines for the same primary energy input;

l) Cogeneration - simultaneous production, within an integrated process, of thermal energy and electricity and, where appropriate, mechanical energy;

m) Efficient cogeneration - cogeneration production which is not part of high-efficiency cogeneration but which has primary energy savings;

n) High-efficiency cogeneration - cogeneration production with a primary energy saving of at least 10 % compared to the separate production of electricity and heat, as well as small-scale cogeneration and micro-cogeneration, resulting in primary energy savings, the savings being in all cases calculated according to the methodology of Annex III to Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March;

o) Small-scale cogeneration - cogeneration facility with installed generating capacity of less than 1 MW;

p) Cogenerator - the entity holding a prior control certificate for cogeneration production;

q) Supplier - an entity registered for the supply of electricity or gas whose business is the wholesale purchase and wholesale and retail sale of electricity or gas;

r) GO Supplier - entity that markets GO in its own name, on behalf of a third party or as an intermediary;

s) Membership Contract - a contract concluded between EEGO and an entity participating in the EEGO system;

t) EEGO-AIB contract - contract between EEGO and an entity participating in the EEGO system,

this being a necessary requirement for carrying out international operations with Guarantees of Origin through the AIB HUB which arises from EEGO's obligations to subscribe to AIB. It is also known as the 'Standard Terms and Conditions Between The AIB Hub Participant and the Market Participant';

u) Conversion between Energy Carriers (Conversion) - Process of transferring attributes between different Energy Carriers by cancelling Guarantees of Origin;

v) Production Declaration - information sent by the Participant to EEGO showing the production and consumption of energy recorded in a given reference period for a given Production Facility;

w) Renewable energy - energy from renewable non-fossil sources including wind, solar (thermal and photovoltaic), aerothermal, geothermal, hydrothermal and oceanic, hydro, biomass, landfill gas, wastewater treatment facility gases and biogases;

x) Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body (EEGO) - entity responsible for issuing and monitoring Guarantees of Origin, under the current legal terms;

y) Guarantee of Origin - an electronic document which proves to the final consumer, directly or through energy labelling, that a given share or amount of energy has been produced from renewable sources, by high-efficiency cogeneration, or, in the case of gas, from renewable or low-carbon sources;

z) Low-carbon gases - gaseous fuels produced from a process using energy from sources of non-renewable origin, whose carbon emissions are below 36.4 gCO_2-eq/MJ;

aa) Gases from renewable sources - gaseous fuels produced from processes using energy from renewable sources as defined in Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018;

bb) Biological gases - gases produced from biomass, landfills, sewage treatment facilities and biogas;

cc) Non-Biological Gases - gases produced from sources other than Biological (solar, hydro, wind or other);

dd) Facility - a generator or set of generators for electrical energy, heating or cooling, gases of renewable origin or low carbon content, and their auxiliary, energy storage, monitoring, accounting and control equipment;

ee) Renewable energy facility or unit - facility using renewable energy sources for energy production;

ff) Cogeneration facility or unit - a facility operating in cogeneration mode, with a way of harnessing the heat produced for an economically justifiable purpose. The delimitation of the facility is carried out in accordance with the rules set out in Chapter 5 of this Procedures Manual;

gg) Gas production facility or unit - facility producing renewable gases or low-carbon gases;

hh) Measuring instrument or equipment - a device for performing measurements, alone or in conjunction with one or more additional devices;

ii) Micro-cogeneration - small-scale cogeneration with an installed generating capacity of less than 50 kW;

jj) Integral Cogeneration Mode - where all electricity produced is considered as cogeneration pursuant to Annex II of Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March;

kk) Distribution network operator - a natural or legal person who is involved in distribution and is responsible in a specific area for the development, operation and maintenance of the distribution system and, where applicable, its connections with other systems, and for guaranteeing long-term system capacity;

ll) Transmission system operator - a natural or legal person who is involved in transporting energy, is responsible for the development, operation and maintenance of the transmission system and, where applicable, its connections with other systems, and for ensuring the long-term ability of the system to meet reasonable demands for the transmission of electricity;

mm) Participant - a natural or legal person entitled to participate in the EEGO System, as defined in Chapter 3 of this Procedures Manual;

nn) Facility operating period - number of facility operating hours obtained by calculating the difference between the hour meter readings;

oo) Reference period - period for calculating the energy performance of a given facility;

pp) Global Warming Potential - the global warming potential of a greenhouse gas compared to that of carbon dioxide (CO_2), calculated in terms of the relation between the warming potentials of one kilogram of greenhouse gas and one kilogram of CO_2 over a period of 100 years.

qq) Economically justified demand - demand that does not exceed the heating or cooling requirements that would otherwise have to be met under market conditions;

rr) Producer - entity responsible for operating one or more facilities producing electricity, thermal energy or gases;

ss) Equivalent quantity of CO_2 - the quantity of greenhouse gases corresponding to the sum of multiplying the quantity of greenhouse gases by the respective global warming potential (GWP);

tt) KYC Questionnaire - Information requested by EEGO as part of the procedures to combat fraud and tax evasion provided for in Article 19(6) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources;

uu) Power to heat ratio - the ratio of electricity from cogeneration to useful heat produced exclusively in cogeneration mode, using operational data from the unit concerned;

vv) National Gas Transmission Network (RNTG) - the public service infrastructure for high pressure transmission as well as the infrastructure for its operation, including first-class pressure reduction and metering stations and their connection to the consumer or other gas production facilities;

ww) Portuguese LNG Transport, Storage Infrastructure and Terminal Network (RNTIAT) - the public service infrastructure that integrates the RNTG [National Gas Transmission Network], the underground gas storage infrastructure and LNG terminals, as well as the respective infrastructure for connecting them to the transmission network;

xx) Public Gas Network (PGN) - the public service infrastructure that is part of RNTIAT and RNDG;

yy) EEGO Responsible - a member of the Participant entity that has the necessary powers to perform the duties of representing the Participant at EEGO;

zz) Storage System - facility or equipment used to store energy where the input Energy Carrier is the same as the output;

aaa) Measurement System - a complete set of measuring instruments and other equipment, such as sampling and data processing equipment, and indirect methods used in the determination of variables such as electricity and thermal energy production data, fuel consumption, heating value or the CO_2 emission factor;

bbb) EEGO system - computer system supporting the activity of the Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body;

ccc) Production Unit for Self-consumption - production unit primarily intended to meet own electricity supply needs.

ddd) Energy Carrier - a substance or phenomenon that contains chemical, thermal or electrical energy and can be converted for the purpose of providing mechanical work, heat or to operate chemical or physical processes;

eee) Climate zone - geographical area determined according to the European Commission Delegated Regulations in accordance with Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency. The ambient temperature of each climate zone shall be used to correct the harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity in accordance with Article 9 of PROCEDURE No. 5 of this Procedures Manual.

Article 4

General Principles Applicable To EEGO Activity

1 - EEGO competences include:

a) The implementation and management of a system for issuing guarantees of origin (GO) for electricity and heating and cooling produced from renewable energy sources, as well as from gases of renewable origin and low-carbon gases, and from electricity produced from efficient and high efficiency cogeneration, comprising:

   i) The registration of production facilities;

   ii) The issue, transfer, cancellation and annulling of GO.

b) The auditing and monitoring, directly or through external auditors, of production facilities and equipment, as well as of energy-measuring equipment, to enable and ensure the proper certification of the facilities and the guarantee or certification of the origin of the energy produced;

c) The auditing and monitoring, directly or through external auditors, of facilities and equipment

for the production of gases from renewable sources and low-carbon gases, as well as of the gas production process, to enable and ensure the correct classification of the gases produced and the guarantee or certification of the origin of those gases;

d) The recognition of GO issued in other countries for use in Portugal, as well as the validation of GO issued in Portugal for use in other countries;

e) Making available for public consultation the relevant non-confidential information relating to the issuance of GO, including via a website;

f) Making information available to ERSE for energy labelling purposes;

g) The implementation of other actions and procedures deemed necessary in the performance of its duties.

2 - In carrying out its duties, EEGO shall use objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria in its procedures.

3 - The following are EEGO rights:

a) The auditing and monitoring, directly or through external auditors, of production facilities and equipment, as well as of energy-measuring equipment, to enable and ensure the proper certification of facilities and the gas production process, and the guarantee or certification of the origin of the energy and gases produced;

b) The provision by the producers and the operators of the SEN and the SNG of the information necessary for carrying out their activities;

c) Remuneration for the services provided, according to the tariff established by ERSE, pursuant to the provisions of Article 178 of Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January.

4 - Pursuant to Article 11 of Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December, as amended, Article 23 of Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, as amended, and to Article 11 of Decree-Law No. 60/2020 of 17 August, EEGO is subject to supervision by ENSE, which publishes the annual summary of the actions carried out on its website.

5 - EEGO activity shall be subject to regulation by ERSE, without prejudice to the powers attributed to other administrative entities within the specific fields of their responsibilities.

6 - ERSE shall be responsible for monitoring and supervising the implementation of this Procedures Manual.

Article 5
Related Documents

1 - For the purpose of the application of this Procedures Manual, ERSE is responsible for approving minute documents associated with participation in the EEGO System and, where applicable, for the use of the AIB HUB.

2 - In order to comply with the previous paragraph, EEGO shall refer proposed minutes to ERSE for at least the following cases:

a) The EEGO Membership Contract Minute;

b) EEGO Responsible Registration Minute;

c) Temporary Change of the EEGO Responsible Minute;

d) Model for the Authorisation and Declaration of Producer Representation;

e) Unilateral Renunciation of Producer Representation;

f) Revocation of Producer Representation by Mutual Agreement;

g) Unilateral Revocation of Producer Representation;

h) Protocol Declaration of Unilateral Revocation of Producer Representation;

i) Agreement to use AIB HUB for international operations.

PROCEDURE No. 2 - Participants in the EEGO system

Article 1

Participants

1 - The following entities may participate in the EEGO System:

a) Representative Agents;

b) Energy producers;

c) Energy suppliers;

d) Suppliers of Last Resort;

e) GO Suppliers;

f) Consumers;

g) Entities with energy Storage Systems;

h) DGEG - Directorate-General of Energy and Geology;

i) Other entities.

2 - All EEGO System Participants are required to sign the EEGO Membership Contract in advance.

3 - The obligation set forth in the paragraph above does not apply to DGEG, in accordance with the legislation in force.

4 - By signing the Membership Contract, the Participants shall comply with this Procedures Manual and all applicable laws and regulations.

5 - Wherever possible, international transfers of GO should be carried out within the framework of the pan-European system of EECS energy certificates, through the AIB Hub System. In order to carry out GO import and export operations through the AIB-Hub, the Participants shall accept the rules and obligations established by AIB through the conclusion of the EEGO-AIB Contract.

6 - All Participants are uniquely identified in the EEGO System by a code.

7 - ENSE has access to information from the EEGO System, in accordance with the powers laid down in Article 3(2) of Decree-Law No. 339-D/2001 of 28 December, as amended by Decree-Law No. 69/2018 of 27 August.

Article 2

Registration Of Participants

1 - Registration in the EEGO System shall be made electronically via the EEGO System by submitting a registration request containing the following information:

a) Certificate from the Commercial Registry and information on the corresponding access code for the Permanent Certificate;

b) Identification of the EEGO Responsible;

c) Identification of users authorised to act on behalf of the Participant in the EEGO System;

d) Information required for settlement and invoicing purposes;

e) Proof of legal ability to act as an applicant and, subsequently, the subscriber(s) to the Contract.

2 - The information referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) shall be submitted by completing the form to be made available by EEGO.

3 - EEGO may request additional information from the applicant if it deems it necessary and this shall be sent within a maximum of 30 (thirty) days.

4 - The decision on the registration request shall be communicated in writing by EEGO to the applicant within five (5) working days of the complete receipt of the request.

5 - The decision may take the following forms:

a) Approval;

b) Rejection.

6 - After the expiry of the period provided for in paragraph 3, without the applicant having resolved all the non-conformities in the request, EEGO may decide to reject the registration request. The rejection of the application shall be notified in writing by EEGO to the applicant.

7 - Upon approval of the application, the Participant shall formally accept, through the EEGO System, the terms of the Membership Contract and the EEGO-AIB Contract, if applicable. After acceptance, EEGO shall send the applicant, within 10 (ten) working days, the EEGO Membership Contract and the EEGO-AIB Contract, if applicable, in duplicate and duly signed.

8 - The request is closed after EEGO receives the EEGO Membership Contract duly signed by the

applicant and after settlement of the charges relating to the act of registration, according to the tariff in force, in accordance with the provisions of Article 178 of Decree-Law No. 15/2022, of 14 January. EEGO shall notify the closure of the application in writing. If EEGO does not receive the duly signed Contract and the fees for the act of registration are not settled within 20 (twenty) days, EEGO may order the Participant to be suspended.

9 - Irrespective of the date of signing of the Membership Contract and the EEGO-AIB Contract, they shall be deemed to take effect from the date of acceptance referred to in paragraph 7, and thereafter the Participant shall be deemed to be active and entitled to carry out operations under EEGO.

10 - Participants wishing to conduct international operations with GO will also have to fill in the KYC Questionnaire requested by EEGO, as part of the procedures to combat fraud and tax evasion.

Article 3
Responsible And Users

1 - The Participant shall record and maintain a register of 1 (one) EEGO Responsible, who shall represent the Participant in all matters relating to EEGO activity.

2 - The replacement of the responsible shall take effect only after being duly communicated via the EEGO System, by submitting the form made available by EEGO. This shall be simplified in the case of temporary replacement not exceeding 45 days, duly completed.

3 - Users can assume the following access profiles:

a) Read-only access: Consulting information;

b) Read and Write access: Consultation of information; registration, transfer and termination of Facilitys; carrying out operations with GO and CO; submission of production declarations; User management.

c) Administration: Approval of minute's contracts; all permissions indicated in the previous points. The administration profile is assigned only to the EEGO Responsible.

Article 4

Suspension of Participants

1 - Failure to comply with the provisions of this Procedures Manual and the Membership Contract shall constitute a reason for suspension of the Participant, subject to the provisions covering Contract termination.

2 - The following non-compliance events shall be deemed to constitute a cause for suspending the Participant:

a) Failure to communicate to EEGO changes to the particulars identified in Article 2 of this procedure, or other information that has been requested by EEGO as part of the registration process;

b) Failure to notify EEGO of any change to the particulars in the Membership Contract relating to identification, residence or headquarters within 20 (twenty) days from the date of the change as provided for by law;

c) Failure to communicate within a maximum of 20 (twenty) days the information requested by EEGO in the course of its activity;

d) Failure to send the duly signed Membership Contract within 20 (twenty) days;

e) Non-payment within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days to EEGO of the costs arising from its operation Within the EEGO System in accordance with this Procedures Manual and the EEGO pricing in force.

3 - In the event of non-compliance, EEGO shall notify the Participant concerned that it will have 15 (fifteen) working days from the date of the notification to put an end to the non-compliance.

4 - If, after the expiry of the period referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Participant fails to prove that it is again in a position to comply with the provisions of the Contract and this Procedures Manual, EEGO shall decide on its suspension by informing the Participant in writing and by making this known to the entities exercising legal powers over EEGO.

5 - Suspension is understood as the process by which EEGO prevents a Participant from requesting the issue, transfer or cancellation of GO as well as the registration and transfer of Production facilities.

6 - The suspension shall be interrupted if and when the Participant proves to EEGO that it again

meets the conditions required or in the event of termination of the Contract.

7 - EEGO may also suspend a Participant in the following situations:

a) At the request of an entity exercising legal powers over EEGO;

b) On grounds of suspected fraud or unlawful conduct.

Article 5

Termination Of Contract

1 - The Membership Contract shall terminate by:

a) Agreement between the parties;

b) Expiry;

c) Termination by decision of EEGO where deemed appropriate in view of the continued existence of the non-compliance leading to the suspension of a Participant for a period exceeding 45 (forty-five) days;

d) Entry into force of laws and regulations assigning responsibility for issuing guarantees of origin to another entity.

2 - Termination of the Contract results in the exclusion from the EEGO System of all Production facilities registered in the account of the respective Participant.

3 - Without prejudice to the termination of the Contract, the obligations of the Participant shall only cease upon settlement of all charges inherent to its participation in the EEGO System.

4 - An entity which, having ceased to be a Participant, wishes to regain such status, shall begin a new registration procedure in accordance with Article 2 of this Procedure.

PROCEDURE No. 3 - Production facilities

Section I

Treatment of production facilities

Article 1

Registration Of Production Facilities

1 - Production facilities are registered electronically through the EEGO System after the registration of the Participant.

2 - Under the legislation in force, production facilities located in mainland Portugal may be registered on the EEGO System, as applicable, where they:

a) Have an operating licence or equivalent document issued by DGEG or have a prior authorisation from DGEG for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources;

b) Have a licence or prior authorisation issued by DGEG for the production of heating and cooling energy from renewable energy sources;

c) Have an operating licence issued by DGEG for the simultaneous production, within an integrated process, of thermal energy and electrical and/or mechanical energy and in which the production of thermal energy meets an economically justifiable demand for heat or cooling;

d) Have a document issued by DGEG or prior authorisation from DGEG for the production of gases from renewable sources or the production of low-carbon gases.

3 - The following are excluded from participation in the EEGO System:

a) Facilitys without an operating licence or equivalent document issued by DGEG or which have not previously registered or notified the DGEG in accordance with the legislation in force;

b) Mobile or itinerant facilities for the production of electrical energy, as well as units for the production of electrical backup or distress power associated with facilities, by means of Article 2(3) of Decree-Law No. 153/2014 of 20 October;

c) Facilitys for the production of gases from renewable sources or low-carbon gases whose production is intended exclusively for export, in particular by land or sea.

4 - The registration procedure for a Production Facility is carried out in the following sequential stages:

a) Processing of the registration request;

b) Conducting an Initial Audit, if requested by EEGO, within the scope of its competence;

c) Decision on the registration request.

Article 2

Processing Of The Registration Request

1 - For the registration of a Power Generation Facility, the Participant shall institute proceedings by submitting the following:

a) Production Facility registration request made electronically in the EEGO system by completing a standard form;

b) In the case of a Representative Agent, a document issued by the owner of the Production Facility granting him/her powers of attorney at EEGO, in accordance with a model to be made available by EEGO.

c) Where applicable:

   i) A production permit, operating licence or equivalent documents issued by DGEG or DGEG registration or prior authorisation information in accordance with Article 1 of this procedure;

   ii) Final design of the production unit submitted to DGEG as part of the licensing procedure for facilities producing renewable or low-carbon gases, in accordance with Article 70 and Annex VI of Decree-Law No. 62/2020 of 28 August;

   iii) Evidence of the technical conditions for connection to PSEG or PGN.

d) For facilities producing renewable or low-carbon gases, the layout of the facility and detailed technical information, where applicable, on:

   i) Raw gas production equipment*;*

   ii) Gas processing equipment for PGN injection (upgrading);

iii) Liquefaction equipment;

iv) Methanation equipment;

v) Electrolysers;

vi) Storage equipment;

vii) Compression and decompression systems;

viii) Measuring stations and equipment.

e) Audit report or verification of measuring equipment in accordance with the regulations in force;

f) Identification of the entity authorised to measure and collect the necessary values for the issuance of GO, according to the provisions of this procedure;

g) Information on the remuneration scheme for the Production Facility, including the legal framework and, where applicable, the support scheme from which the Facility benefits under the law;

h) For Production facilities connected to the PSEG in VHV, HV or MV, the single-line diagram of the Production Facility, including the identification of the location of:

a) Electrical energy-measuring equipment associated with the Production Facility, including that associated with the production of electricity and the consumption of ancillary services;

b) Electrical energy-measuring equipment for the electrical energy supplied to customers or customers directly connected to the Production Facility at the same reception point as the PSEG, and for the electrical energy supplied to or consumed by the PSEG;

c) Power transformers;

d) Power grid connection point.

i) Where applicable, the thermal single-line diagram of the facility where thermal flows from the facility and their respective energy meters will be identified;

j) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

2 - For Cogeneration Production facilities licensed under Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, in addition to the items specified in the previous subparagraphs, they shall deliver:

a) a document issued by DGEG showing the value of the primary energy savings (PES), the power to heat ratio and the facility loss coefficient, if applicable, based on the items covered in the permit for the facility;

b) the last audit repot.

3 - For facilities producing renewable or low-carbon gases, the nominal capacity values shall be given in kW considering standard temperature and pressure conditions according to ISO standard conditions, namely ISO 13443 'Natural gas - Standard reference conditions'; and ISO 20675 'Biogas - Biogas production, conditioning, upgrading and utilization - Terms, definitions and classification scheme'.

4 - If EEGO identifies the need for an Initial Audit, no later than fifteen (15) working days after receiving all the application documentation, EEGO schedules the Audit and informs the Participant of the date.

5 - EEGO may ask DGEG for the elements which may be necessary for the performance of its duties and which are included in the permit process.

6 - The Production Facility shall keep all registration information and documents, both in digital and in paper form, for a period of three (3) years.

Article 3

Decision On The Production Facility Registration Request

1 - The reply to the production facility registration request shall be communicated in writing by EEGO to the requesting Participant within 10 (ten) working days of the complete receipt of the request, which may take one of two forms:

a) Approval;

b) Refusal;

2 - For facilities where the need for an Initial Audit has been identified, the decision on the production facility registration request shall be communicated in writing by EEGO to the requesting Participant within 10 (ten) working days of the approval of the auditor's report.

3 - The production facility registration request is refused if it does not comply with the requirements set out in the law and in this Procedures Manual.

4 - The registration request may be rejected if the requested clarifications or missing documents are not submitted within 30 (thirty) days.

5 - Having accepted the registration of the Production Facility, EEGO will assign an 18-digit code which will uniquely identify the Facility. GS1/GSRN (GlobalService Relation Number) encoding is used for this purpose.

Article 4

Update Information On A Production Facility

1 - The Participant responsible for registering a Production Facility with EEGO is under an obligation to inform EEGO of any changes that result in:

a) Inaccuracy of the information in the EEGO System;

b) The absence of the conditions necessary for the Production Facility to remain registered with EEGO;

c) Transmission of the operating licence.

2 - The changes provided for in the previous point shall be communicated to EEGO in advance in the event of planned changes, and immediately after the changes have occurred for the others. The notification shall not exceed 10 (ten) working days after the event.

3 - In the light of a change in the information on a Production Facility, EEGO will analyse the impact of that information and, within 10 (ten) working days of becoming aware of that information, it will notify the interested parties of its assessment.

4 - EEGO may periodically request confirmation from the Participant that data relating to a Production Facility are up to date. If the Participant does not confirm that the data are up-to-date or does not update them within 10 (ten) working days, the Production Facility information is considered to be out-of-date.

Article 5

Suspension Of A Production Facility

1 - Suspension of a Production Facility - the process by which EEGO prevents the issuance of GO from a given Production Facility.

2 - A Production Facility may be suspended if it:

a) Does not comply with the requirements laid down in Decree-Law No. 84/2022 of 9 December, in particular those described in Article 35;

b) Does not comply with the provisions of this Procedures Manual, in particular if the information on the Production Facility contained in the EEGO System register is not up to date as defined in Article 4.

3 - If, following an audit or notification as set out in Article 4, it is established that the Production Facility does not meet the conditions for continued registration, EEGO may suspend the Production Facility by informing the Participant responsible for the facility in writing and by making this known to the entities exercising legal powers over EEGO.

4 - The suspension shall be lifted if and when the Participant proves to EEGO that the Production Facility meets the required conditions once more.

5 - EEGO may also suspend a Production Facility at the request of an entity which legally exercises powers over EEGO.

Article 6

Exclusion Of A Production Facility

1 - The exclusion of a Production Facility from the EEGO System will have to be done by the submission of a request, carried out through the EEGO System, by the responsible Participant.

2 - The exclusion of a Production Facility shall take effect on day 1 (one) of the month following the reference date in the application.

3 - All obligations of the Participant in respect of the Production Facility it has registered shall continue to be met after its exclusion. These obligations shall cease only when all the financial obligations inherent in their participation in the EEGO System have been fulfilled.

Article 7

Transfer Of A Production Facility

1 - The transfer of a Production Facility to another EEGO-registered Participant shall be done by submitting a request within the EEGO System. The request may be made by any of the Participants

involved.

2 - The application referred to in the previous point shall be accompanied by documentation demonstrating ownership or transfer of ownership of the Facility or, in the case of Representative Agent(s), a document issued by the owner of the Production Facility conferring on him/her powers of attorney at EEGO, in accordance with the model to be made available by EEGO and, where applicable, the statement of renunciation or revocation of the representation previously in force, in accordance with the models to be made available by EEGO.

3 - Upon receipt of the complete transfer request, EEGO shall transfer the ownership of the facility within 10 (ten) working days and notify interested parties.

4 - The transfer of a Production Facility shall take effect on day 1 (one) of the month following the reference date in the request.

5 - Independently of the owner, the accumulated energy values of the remaining energy and the outstanding energy consumed in pumping shall be maintained, as defined respectively in Article 3 of PROCEDURE No. 7 and Article 3 of PROCEDURE No. 4.

Section II
Production data

Article 8

General Principles

1 - Fuels and technologies used in energy production are classified according to the pan-European system of EECS energy certificates.

2 - Except as provided for in this Procedures Manual, the determination of the energy information in the GO is based, for a given reference period, on actual measured values.

3 - According to Article 35 of Decree-Law No. 84/2022 of 9 December, it is the obligation of all producers of electricity and energy for heating and cooling from renewable energy sources, low-carbon gases and gases from renewable sources to contribute to the reliability of the EEGO System, in particular by:

a) Providing EEGO with all information, access to their measuring and metering equipment and records and documents necessary for the fulfilment of the competences of EEGO;

b) Allowing free access to the production facilities for EEGO technicians and other qualified

entities providing services to EEGO in the course of its activity;

c) Enabling and cooperating in the auditing and monitoring of Production facilities and production equipment, as well as of the renewable fraction in energy content and fuel used, and energy metering equipment.

4 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, responsibility for the installation of metering equipment, including telemetering, and the requirements to be met by such equipment, shall be laid down in the applicable laws and regulations.

5 - After validation from EEGO and DGEG, the following may be exempted from the obligation referred to in the previous point: producers of electricity which do not inject energy into the PSEG and PGN, low voltage generators whose activity is regulated by the legal regimes of the activity of producing electricity through micro-production and mini-production units and, under the terms laid down in Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January, Production facilities for Self-Consumption (UPAC) with installed generating capacity less than or equal to 4 kW.

6 - For the purpose of issuing GO to Cogeneration Production facilities, metering systems are used to objectively quantify:

a) The electricity produced by the generator groups of the Production Facility;

b) The electricity consumed by the auxiliary services of the Production Facility;

c) The electricity supplied and consumed by the PSEG;

d) The electricity consumed by the customer or connected customers at the same reception point of the PSEG as the Production Facility;

e) The thermal energy produced from cogeneration in order to meet economically justifiable demand for heat or cooling;

f) The energy contained in fuel or fuels used in the cogeneration process and in equipment for the separate production of thermal energy or electricity;

g) The mechanical energy supplied.

7 - For Cogeneration Facilitys, indirect methods used for energy quantification shall be proposed by the Participant and approved by EEGO.

8 - In Cogeneration Production facilities, Primary Energy Savings (PES) are determined as follows:

a) For new facilities approved by DGEG based on the items considered in the procedure for

granting a permit to operate cogeneration;

b) For facilities in operation:

   i) Determined by auditing;

   ii) Determined quarterly on the basis of operational data collected over a 12 (twelve) month period and updated as defined in Article 11 of PROCEDURE No. 5.

9 - Provided that it is technically possible and economically feasible to obtain a periodic record of accumulated values, the Cogenerator shall be equipped with Continuous Measurement Systems for the variables necessary for the calculation of PES, namely electrical energy, useful heat produced and fuel or fuels used in the cogeneration process and in separate thermal or electricity production equipment.

10 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, where the installation of some or all of the measuring equipment is not technically or economically feasible indirect values may be obtained. The alternative methods adopted and their results shall be verified during the audits and compared with the values of the manufacturers of the equipment and their tests.

11 - In accordance with Article 17 -B of Ordinance No. 140/2012 of 14 May, in its current wording of 16 October, all Cogeneration Production facilities must have installed the meters and measuring equipment provided for in the technical guide published by DGEG on its website.

12 - In the case of facilities producing electricity from renewable sources, metering systems shall be used in order to quantify objectively:

a) The electricity produced by the Production Facility;

b) The electricity consumed by the auxiliary services of the Production Facility, when deemed relevant;

c) The electricity supplied to/consumed by the PSEG;

d) The electrical energy consumed in pumping by the Production Facility;

e) The electricity extracted and injected into storage units associated with the Production Facility, where relevant;

f) The energy contained in the fuels consumed by the Production Facility, where applicable.

13 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, when requested by EEGO, the Production facilities shall send to EEGO, by 31 March, the annual declarations concerning the functioning and

operation of the power producer for the previous year, communicated to DGEG and ERSE, in accordance with Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January.

14 - In the case of facilities producing thermal energy from renewable sources, metering systems shall be used to objectively quantify:

a) The thermal energy produced by the Production Facility;

b) The thermal energy consumed by the auxiliary services of the Production Facility, when deemed relevant;

c) The thermal energy extracted and injected into storage units associated with the Production Facility, if deemed relevant;

d) The energy contained in the fuels consumed by the Production Facility.

15 - In facilities for the production of gases from renewable sources or of low carbon content, metering systems shall be used to objectively quantify:

a) The energy, volume and heating value of the gases produced by the Production Facility;

b) Where applicable and when considered relevant, the energy, volume and heating value of the gases consumed by the auxiliary services of the Production Facility;

c) The energy, volume and heating value of the gases supplied to PGN or consumed by PGN, if applicable;

d) The energy, volume and heating value of the gases exported by other means of transport by land or sea;

e) The energy, volume and heating value of the extracted and injected gases in storage units associated with the Production Facility;

f) The energy, volume and heating value of the gases consumed by the customer or customers directly connected to the Production Facility, if any;

g) The electrical energy consumed or the energy contained in the fuels consumed by the Production Facility.

16 - Producers of low-carbon gases and gases from renewable sources shall set up systems for monitoring and controlling the characteristics and properties of gases which enable and ensure the certification of the origin of the energy produced, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

17 - Where appropriate, the metering systems used in the business relations with the Producer's suppliers and customers should be preferred.

18 - Production facilities shall ensure that the measuring equipment is calibrated and/or checked.

19 - All measurement systems shall comply with the applicable legislation and regulations, in particular for meters for measuring the energy exchanged with the networks:

a) Guide to Measuring, Reading and Making Available Data for Electrical Energy Measuring Systems;

b) Guide to Measuring, Reading and Making Available Data for Natural Gas Measurement Systems.

20 - Where they exist and transmission capacity exists, EEGO shall remotely access the values recorded by the measurement systems. To this end, EEGO should be given access to the Measurement Systems.

21 - The measuring equipment to be used shall be of an approved design and verified as set out in the legislation on metrological control.

22 - Under Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January, owners of production facilities using different technologies that share the same injection point (hybrids) are obliged to implement measurement and telemetering systems that enable the quantification, individually, of the electrical energy coming from each of the electricity-producing centres.

23 - In addition to the measurement points identified in the previous points, EEGO may request other measurement points it deems necessary for the correct quantification of energy within the scope of their activity.

Article 9

Fuel Metering

1 - Fuel measuring equipment (meters or flowmeters) shall be installed or methods that objectively quantify the following shall be applied:

a) The energy contained in the fuels consumed by the Production Facility;

b) Where applicable and when deemed relevant, the energy contained in the fuels consumed by the auxiliary systems of the Production Facility;

c) Where applicable, the energy contained in the fuels consumed by the equipment carrying out the separate production of heat or electricity.

2 - Such metering systems shall make it possible to:

a) Quantify the different types of fuels consumed by the Production Facility and, where applicable, by the equipment producing heat or electricity separately;

b) Differentiate fuel consumption by equipment with different commissioning dates;

c) Determine the LHV of the fuels used. Where applicable, production facilities shall provide their methodology for the calculation of LHV for the fuels used, which shall be approved by EEGO.

d) For Cogeneration Facilitys, differentiate the fuel consumption carried out by equipment with different cogeneration technologies.

3 - The Participant shall provide EEGO with the energy consumed by the Production Facility.

4 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, in the case of thermoelectric Production facilities, production declarations shall be submitted monthly, or after each reference period, stating the quantities (quantity, LHV and energy) consumed of each fuel.

5 - Thermoelectric production facilities using renewable energy sources may be exempted from the obligation referred to in the previous point, if they so request and after a positive opinion from EEGO, by submitting annual declarations to determine the allocation factors for each individual fuel.

6 - For the purposes of the previous paragraph, by 31 March, the annual declarations concerning the functioning and operation of the power producer communicated to DGEG and ERSE, pursuant to Article 31 of Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January, should be sent to EEGO. The Participant shall inform EEGO in the event of significant changes to the figures in the declarations.

7 - The energy content of the fuel used in the cogeneration process, if recovered in chemicals and recycled, shall be quantified and subtracted from fuel consumption.

8 - Water in fuels and inert matter in solid fuels shall be quantified and subtracted from net fuel consumption, taking into account the losses of latent heat corresponding to the evaporation of existing water formed in combustion.

Article 10

Heat Metering

1 - The procedures for quantifying thermal power supplied by a Production Facility may vary depending on the form of heat transmission:

a) Steam: water vapour is delivered to the process or to the consumer at specified pressure and temperature values corresponding to a given enthalpy. There may or may not be recovery of condensates, according to the use given to steam. The returning water vapour condensates contain energy that will help reduce fuel consumption in cogeneration. The heat supplied at any given moment is obtained by the product of the instantaneous flow with the enthalpy of the vapour at that moment. To determine the heat delivered over a given reference period, the calculated product must be integrated immediately. The energy of the condensates is calculated by measuring the flow rate and temperature at the facility boundary. If the return of condensates is not measured, it is possible to account for the useful heat of the vapour through its total enthalpy. Calculating the enthalpy of the vapour at a given flow rate may take into account the temperature and pressure of a point common to more than one flow.

b) Hot water and thermofluid: the heat delivered is calculated by the difference between the energy delivered and the return energy, measured at the facility boundary and considering the values for the specific heat. Heat is obtained by instantaneous measurement of the circulating flow rate, to be integrated for the whole reference period, and the difference in temperatures at the outlet and inlet of the Production Facility.

c) Hot gases: the flow rate shall be derived from equipment specifications and operating data. For the calculation of the energy delivered, the temperature measurement shall be representative of the average temperature of the hot gases. In the case of the use of heat in drying processes, suitable equipment has to be available for measuring the temperature at the discharge of the gases into the atmosphere after the process.

2 - The measuring equipment installed (meters, flowmeters or flowmeters with temperature sensors) shall be capable of quantifying the heat supplied to the process or to the individual consumer by means of heat transmission (e.g. steam, exhaust gases, hot water or other thermal fluids), pressure and temperature level.

3 - In calculating the useful heat produced by the Cogeneration Facility account shall be taken of the provisions of paragraph 7.2.

4 - The alternative methods adopted and their results shall be verified during the audits and compared with the values of the manufacturers of the equipment and their tests.

Article 11

Energy Metering In Storage Systems

1 - Extracted and injected energy in storage units must be metered when connected to the PSEG or PGN or as part of a Production Facility.

2 - Pending validation and approval by EEGO, storage units which meet all the following requirements may be exempted from the requirement referred to in the previous point:

a) They are not connected to the PSEG or PGN;

b) They are integrated in single-technology production facilities, which use a single fuel and where there is no Energy Carrier Conversion.

3 - An Energy Storage System is not considered a Production Facility and the energy delivered to the PSEG or PGN shall not be subject to the issuance of GO, except in the following situations:

a) The GO are cancelled to prove the attributes of the energy that has entered the Storage System. All incoming energy shall be certified, including any system losses;

b) Energy entering the Storage System has been proven to be produced on-site through a direct connection to a Production Facility and has not been subject to the issuance of GO.

4 - An Energy Storage System has the same Input and Output Energy Carrier and there is no Energy Carrier Conversion

PROCEDURE No. 4 - Production of energy from renewable sources

Section I

Production of electricity

Article 1

General Considerations

1 - Variable values are calculated for a reference period and given in MWh.

2 - For a given reference period, the total energy value results from aggregating the 15 minute telemetering values, where applicable, or with the maximum available breakdown, in accordance with the regulations and legislation in force.

3 - GO are issued for the electrical energy injected into the PSEG. Except for the provisions of Article 3 of this procedure, concerning the production of electricity in facilities with pumping, where a particular Production Facility is not producing, its consumption is not considered.

4 - At the request of the producer and where all the requirements for issuing GO are met, in accordance with Article 8 of PROCEDURE No. 3, GO may be issued for the production of electricity for self-consumption. GO for self-consumption follow the rules and procedures laid down in PROCEDURE No. 9, with the exception of the following additional restrictions:

a) They are not tradable on the market unless they relate to surpluses injected into the networks;

b) They may only be cancelled in favour of the entity owning the production facility or the customer or customers directly linked to the production facility.

Article 2

Calculation Of Electricity Produced From Renewable Sources By Fuel

1 - If the Production Facility uses fuel combinations within a given reference period, the electricity produced from each energy source shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E_{Elec,i} = E_{Elec} \times \frac{F_{Total,\,i}}{F_{Total}}$$

Where:

$E_{Elec,i}$ - Electricity produced by fuel i [MWh];

$F_{Total,I}$ - Consumption of fuel i used in the production of electricity [MWh];

E_{Elec} - Electricity produced by the Production Facility [MWh];

F_{Total} - Total fuel consumed [MWh].

2 - In Production facilities which, subject to prior approval by EEGO, report fuel quantities by means of annual declarations, as set out in Article 9(5) of PROCEDURE No. 3, the energy produced from each of the sources for a given reference period is calculated from the application of a weighting factor, in accordance with the following formula:

$E_{Elec,,i} = E_{Elec} \times Fpond_{i}$

Where,

E_{Elec} - Electricity produced by the Production Facility [MWh];

$E_{Elec,i}$ - Electricity produced by fuel i [MWh];

$Fpond_i$ - Weighting factor for fuel i used in electricity production;

3 - The allocation factor shall be updated annually on the basis of the declarations sent by the Participants in accordance with Article 8(13) of PROCEDURE No. 3.

4 - The new allocation factor shall apply from the month following the deadline for submitting declarations.

Article 3

Calculation Of Electricity Produced For Production Facilities With Pumping

1 - For the purpose of issuing GO, only energy from renewable sources should be considered.

2 - In Production facilities using pumping, energy from renewable sources is calculated by deducting energy stored by pumping from the total electrical energy produced.

3 - When the calculated value of renewable energy is less than zero in a given reference period, it shall be considered in the next reference period. This cumulative value may be cancelled by decision of EEGO and in the event of relevant technical changes in the Production Facility.

4 - The energy for reference period i shall be calculated according to the following formulae:

$\Delta_i = \min (0, E_{Elec,i} - E_{Bom,i} \times \eta\rho + \Delta_{i-1})$

$E_{Renov,i} = \max (0, E_{Elec,i} - E_{Bom,i} \times \eta\rho + \Delta_{i-1})$

Where,

Δ_i - Balance of electricity in reference period i which is deducted from the production of electricity in the following reference period [MWh];

$E_{Renew,i}$ - Electricity produced from renewable energy sources as measured in reference period i [MWh].

$\eta\rho$ - Efficiency factor (default value 1 is used)

$E_{Pump,i}$ - Electricity consumed by the Production Facility in the pumping process in reference period i [MWh]

$E_{Elec,i}$ - Electrical energy produced by fuel i [MWh].

After a duly substantiated proposal by the Participant and subsequent approval by EEGO, an efficiency factor other than 1 may be adopted at each Production Facility and shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology proposed by EEGO and approved by ERSE, after hearing the Participants.

5 - The efficiency factor adopted shall, as precisely as possible, enable the renewable energy from the facility to be calculated.

6 - When technical changes occur that have a material impact on the performance of the pumping process, the Participant shall inform EEGO and propose to update the efficiency factor in accordance with the methodology referred to in paragraph 5.

7 - The historical value accumulated in accordance with paragraph 3 may be updated when the efficiency factor is changed by EEGO decision.

Section II

Heating and cooling power production

Article 4

General Considerations

1 - Variable values are calculated for a reference period and given in MWh.

2 - In Thermal Power Production facilities, the energy value shall be calculated based on the difference between the energy value of the thermal fluid at the inlet and outlet of the Production Facility. When the thermal fluid circulates in a closed circuit, the relevant differences in pressure and temperature in the supply and return shall be considered.

Article 5

Calculation Of Energy Produced By Fuel

If the Production Facility uses fuel combinations within a given reference period, the heating and cooling power per fuel consumed shall be calculated according to the following formulae:

$$H_{HC,i}=H_{HC}\times\frac{F_i}{F_{Total}}$$

Where,

$H_{HC,i}$ Thermal power (heating or cooling) produced by fuel i [MWh];

H_{HC} Total thermal power produced by fuel i [MWh];

F_i Fuel i consumption for thermal power production [MWh];

F_{Total} Total fuel consumption [MWh].

PROCEDURE No. 5 - Production of electricity by cogeneration

Article 1

General Considerations

1 - The provisions set out in this chapter, including the calculation of the value of electricity from cogeneration subject to the issuance of GO, are based on the general principles set out in Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, in the detailed guidelines set out in Commission Decision 2008/952/EC of 19 November 2008 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/2402 of 12 October 2015.

2 - GO are issued for the electrical energy injected into the PSEG. When a particular Production Facility is not producing, its consumption is not considered. Where applicable, the GO shall also contain information on the percentage of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration calculated in accordance with Article 5 and in accordance with Annex II to Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012.

3 - To determine cogeneration electricity, a series of calculations and checks is made, summarised in the figure below.

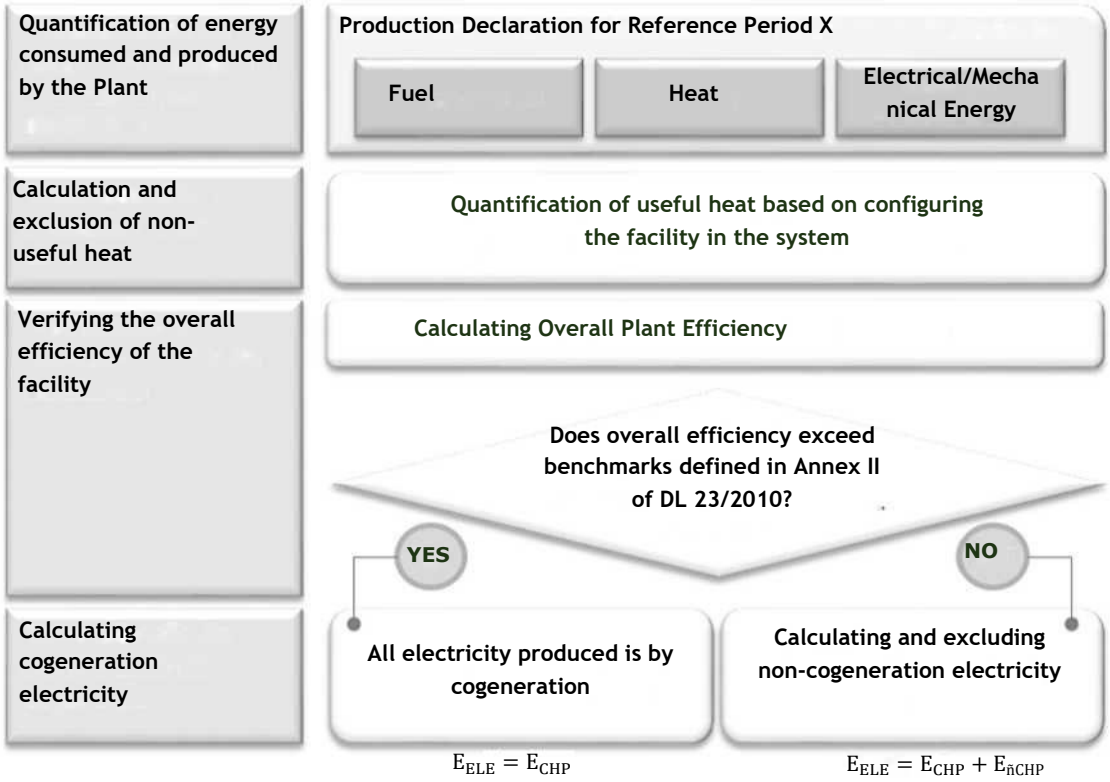

Figure 1 - Schema of calculations and checks necessary to determine cogeneration electricity.

4 - The following figure illustrates the main variables used in the calculations detailed in this Procedure. Variable values are calculated for a reference period and given in MWh.

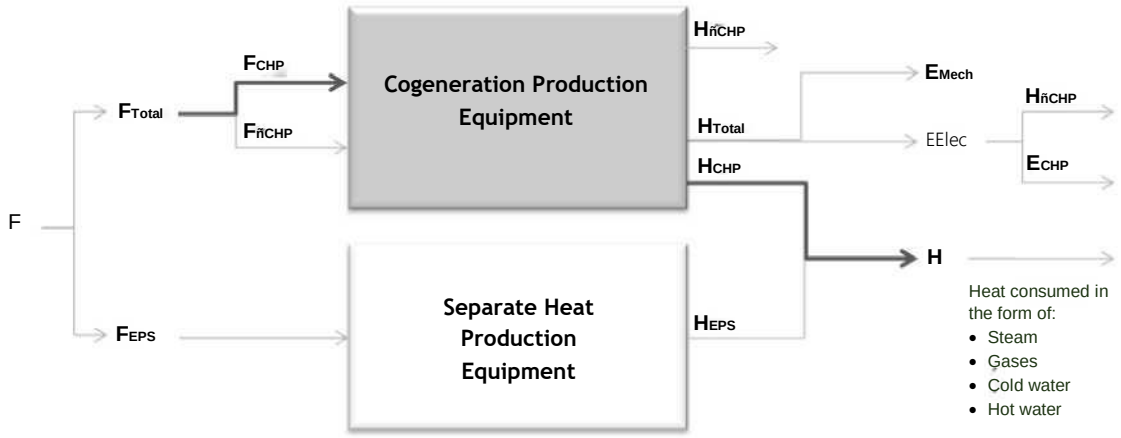

Figure 2 - Graph showing a Cogeneration Facility with cogeneration production equipment (cogeneration process or unit) and separate heat production equipment and identifying the main variables being measured.

Where,

E_{Elec} Electrical energy produced through the cogeneration process [MWh];

E_{Mech} Mechanical energy provided by the cogeneration process. For the purposes of thermodynamic calculation, the conversion factor from mechanical to electrical energy shall be 1 [MWh];

E_{CHP} Electricity from cogeneration [MWh];

$E_{ñ\ CHP}$ Electrical energy not produced from cogeneration, corresponding to the electrical energy produced by the cogeneration unit when there is no related production of heat in the cogeneration process or when part of the heat produced cannot be considered $E_{ñ\ CHP}=E_{Elec}-E_{CHP}$;

E_{Total} Electrical energy produced through the cogeneration process, E_{Elec}, plus mechanical energy provided by the cogeneration process, E_{Mech} [MWh];

F	Total fuel consumed by a Facility, including fuel consumed in the cogeneration process (F_{Total}) and in processes where separate production of heat and electricity takes place (F_{EPS})[MW_H];
F_{Total}	Total fuel consumed by the cogeneration process [MWh];
F_{CHP}	Fuel consumed in the cogeneration process for the production of useful heat, electrical energy and mechanical energy [MWh];
$F_{ñ\ CHP}$	Fuel consumed in the cogeneration process, not associated with the production of electricity from cogeneration [MWh];
F_{EPS}	Fuel consumed by separate heat or electricity production equipment [MWh];
H_{CHP}	Useful heat produced by the cogeneration process [MWh];
$H_{ñ\ CHP}$	Non-useful heat produced by the cogeneration process [MWh];
H_{eps}	Heat produced by separate heat production equipment [MWh];
H	Heat consumed by industrial process or individual customer [MWh].

The main functional relationships for fuel, heat and electricity are given by the following expressions, where the terms $E_{n\ CHP}$ and $F_{n\ CHP}$ only take a non-zero value if the overall efficiency of the facility is calculated as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article 4 is not higher than the criteria laid down in Article 5(1).

a) $F_{Total}=F_{CHP}+F_{ñ\ CHP}$;

b) $H=H_{CHP}+H_{EPS}$;

c) $E_{Elec}=E_{CHP}+E_{ñ\ CHP}$;

d) $E_{Total}=E_{Elec}+E_{Mec}$.

Article 2

Demarcation Of Cogeneration Facilities

1- In order to demarcate the Cogeneration Facility, specific limits of the cogeneration process are established and meters are installed at these limits. A cogeneration unit supplies energy products to a consumption area which is not part of cogeneration. The consumption area may refer to industrial processes, an individual consumer of thermal and/or electrical power, an urban

air conditioning network and/or the electricity grid.

2- Equipment for the exclusive production of electricity or heat (e.g. conventional, heat-only boilers used for adjusting the production of heat to consumption or reserve to cogeneration, or emergency groups or generators used solely for the production of electricity) which does not contribute to the cogeneration process is not an integral part of the Cogeneration Facility, excluding the consumption and energy production of such equipment.

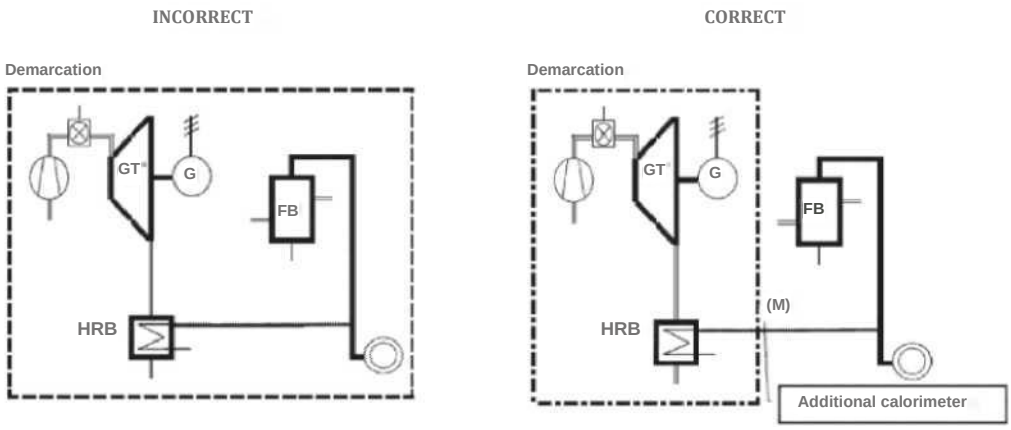

Figure 3 - Demarcation when there are auxiliary or reserve boilers (GT: Gas turbine, G: Generator, FB: Fuel boiler, HRB: Heat recovery boiler); is taken from Commission Decision 2008/952/EC of 19 November 2008 establishing detailed guidelines for the implementation and application of Annex II to Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004.

3- Secondary steam turbines must be part of the Cogeneration Facility and the electrical energy they produce is included in the energy production of the unit. The thermal power required to generate this additional electrical energy does not count in the calculation of the useful heat produced by the Cogeneration Facility.

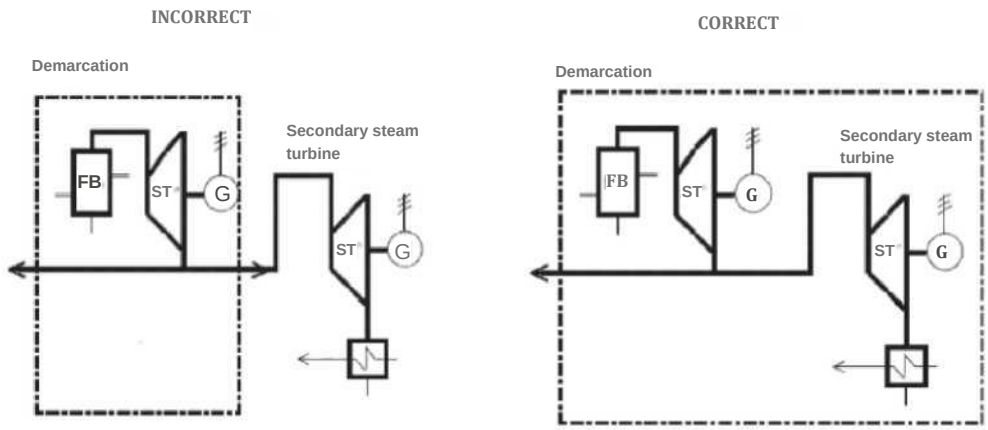

Figure 4 - Demarcation of the system when there are secondary steam turbines (ST: Steam Turbine) is taken from

Commission Decision 2008/952/EC of 19 November 2008 establishing detailed guidelines for the implementation and application of Annex II to Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004.

4- Generators with motive power (i.e. engines or turbines) connected in series (where the heat generated by the former is converted into steam that will feed the latter, a steam turbine) cannot be considered separately, even if the steam turbine is in a separate facility.

5- If the first motive power generator is not producing electricity or mechanical energy, the demarcation of the Cogeneration Facility is limited to the second. The power of the second generator is the heat produced by the first.

6- In situations where the necessary measuring equipment for the demarcation of Cogeneration Facilitys, as defined in the preceding paragraphs, is not physically possible or not available, EEGO, with the approval of DGEG, will define the boundaries of Cogeneration Facilitys.

Article 3

Calculation Of Useful Heat

1 - The methodology for calculating the useful heat is proposed by the Participant and measured in the audit of the facility and confirmed by EEGO in accordance with the provisions of this Procedures Manual.

2 - In calculating useful heat, only heat generated in an integrated process of simultaneous production of thermal power and electrical or mechanical energy is considered, excluding heat resulting from post-combustion systems or auxiliary boilers.

3 - Heat released to the environment without an economically justifiable benefit, such as heat lost by chimneys and hoods, heat rejected by equipment such as condensers or heat sinks and heat used for degassing and heating condensates and compensating water or boiler feed within the boundaries of the cogeneration unit (e.g. heat recovery boilers), is not considered useful.

4 - The enthalpy of condensates returned to the cogeneration facility (e.g. from urban air conditioning networks or industrial processes) is not considered useful heat and can be subtracted from the heat associated with steam production, and the Participant is responsible for proposing to EEGO the methodology it intends to adopt in each reference period.

5 - Heat exported for the production of electricity in another facility is not considered useful, as part of the internal heat transfer of the cogeneration unit. In this situation, electricity generated

from the exported heat is included in the total electricity generation.

6 - The Participant shall report to EEGO whenever there is a change in the cogeneration process that affects the methodology for calculating the useful heat of a facility it has registered, and propose an alternative calculation methodology.

7 - Where EEGO considers that the methodology set for calculating the useful heat does not correspond or no longer corresponds to the actual operating conditions, EEGO may change it by informing the Participant which registered the Facility of the grounds for the decision and the new methodology.

Article 4

Overall Efficiency Of The Cogeneration Facility

1 - The overall efficiency of a Cogeneration Facility, $\eta_{Overall}$, corresponds to the total generation of electrical energy (E_{Elec}), mechanical energy (E_{Mech}) and useful heat (H_{CHP}) (energy production), in a given reference period using operational data of the unit concerned, divided by the value of fuel consumed in the cogeneration process (F_{Total}), in the same period, calculated on the basis of the lower heating value (energy consumption).

$$\eta_{Overall} = \frac{E_{Elec}+E_{Mech}+H_{CHP}}{F_{Total}} = \frac{E_{Total}+H_{CHP}}{F_{Total}}$$

2 - The calculation of overall efficiency shall be based on the actual operational data taken from the actual/registered values of the Cogeneration Facility collected in the reference period. Generic or certified values provided by the manufacturer (depending on the specific technology) shall not be used for this calculation except for micro-generation units.

3 - According to Annex II of Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, the reference period for calculating the overall efficiency of a facility is twelve (12) months. Pursuant to subparagraph (e) of that Annex, a further period may be fixed by order of the Director-General for Energy and Geology.

Article 5

Calculation Of The Electrical Energy Produced By The Cogeneration Process

1 - For a given reference period, electricity from cogeneration shall be considered to be equal to

the total electrical energy generation measured at the generator outlet, if the overall efficiency is equal to or greater than:

a) 80% in Production facilities equipped with combined cycle gas turbines with heat recovery or steam extraction condensing turbines;

b) 75% in Production facilities equipped with:

   i) Back-pressure steam turbines;

   ii) Gas turbines with heat recovery;

   iii) Internal combustion engines;

   iv) Microturbines;

   v) Stirling engines;

   vi) Fuel Cells.

c) In other technologies, efficiency is assessed on a case-by-case basis.

2 - If the overall efficiency of the Production Facility is below the thresholds identified in the previous section, E_(ñ CHP) production may occur. This term is obtained by the difference between the total electrical energy produced in the cogeneration process and the cogeneration electrical energy calculated in accordance with the following point.

3 - In this case, the electrical energy produced by the cogeneration process (E_{CHP}) is calculated as follows: $E_{CHP}=CxH_{CHP}$

Where,

C - Electricity/heat ratio of the cogeneration facility:

$$C = \sum_{g} C_g \times \frac{F_{Total}}{F_{Total}}$$

C_g - Electricity/heat ratio calculated for the cogenerator group g. The electricity/heat ratios calculated in the last audit of the cogeneration facility, or in the last quarterly update of facility parameters or, in the case of new facilities, in the information contained in the elements submitted during the permit process, shall be used.

4 - If the actual electricity/heat ratio of a cogeneration unit is not known, the default values for cogeneration units of types (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) referred to in Annex I to Decree-Law No. 68-

A/2015, as amended by Corrigendum No 30-A/2015, may be used, inter alia, for statistical purposes, provided that the electricity produced from cogeneration thus calculated is equal to or lower than the total electricity generation of the unit.

5 - If the Production Facility uses fuel combinations within a given reference period, the cogeneration electricity per fuel consumed shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E_{CHP,i}=E_{CHP}\times\frac{F_{Total,\,i}}{F_{Total}}$$

Where,

$E_{CHP,i}$ - Electricity from cogeneration produced by the fuel i [MWh];

$F_{Total,i}$ - Consumption of fuel i in the production of heat and electricity in the cogeneration process [MWh].

6 - If for a cogeneration facility it is necessary to calculate the cogeneration electrical energy per generator group, the cogeneration electricity shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E_{CHP_{g,i}}=\left[E_{Elec_g}-E_{\tilde{n}CHP}\times\frac{E_{Elec}}{E_{Elec}}\right]\times\frac{F_{Total_{g,i}}}{F_{Total_g}}$$

Where,

$E_{CHP_{g,i}}$ - Cogeneration electrical energy produced by cogenerator group g consuming fuel i [MWh];

E_{Elec_g} - Electricity produced by the cogenerator group g [MWh];

$F_{Total_{g,i}}$ - Fuel i consumption in heat and electricity generation by cogenerator group g in the cogeneration process [MWh];

F_{Total_g} - Total fuel consumed by cogenerator group g in the cogeneration process [MWh].

Article 6

Efficiency Reference Value For Separate Production Of Heat

1 - The harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of heat are based on the lower heating value and ISO standard atmospheric conditions and are set by a decision of the European Commission.

2 - If the Production Facility uses more than one fuel for the production of heat and electricity, the following equation shall be used to calculate the efficiency reference value for the separate production of heat:

$$\text{Ref } H\eta = \frac{\sum_i \left[\text{Ref } H\eta_i \times F_{Total,}\right]}{F_{Total}}$$

Where,

Ref Hη - Efficiency reference value for separate production of heat (%);

Ref $H\eta_i$ - Efficiency reference value for separate production of heat for fuel i (%).

Article 7

Fuel Consumption Associated With The Production Of Useful Heat And Cogeneration Electricity

1 - The fuel consumption associated with the production of useful heat and cogeneration electricity is calculated using the following equation:

$F_{CHP} = F_{Total} - F_{\tilde{n}\ CHP}$

2 - Fuel consumption involved in the cogeneration process, not associated with the production of electrical and/or mechanical energy, is calculated as follows:

$$F_{\tilde{n}\ CHP} = \frac{E_{Total} - E_{CHP}}{\frac{E_{Total} + \beta \cdot H_{CHP}}{F_{Total}}}$$

Where,

$\beta = -\frac{\Delta E_{Elec}}{\Delta H}$ Loss coefficient, defined in audit.

3 - If there is steam extraction at different pressures, H_i, the loss coefficient shall be the weighted average of the loss coefficient calculated for each pressure level, P_i. i.e.

$$\beta = \frac{\sum_i \beta_i \times H_i}{\sum_i H_i}$$

Article 8

Efficiency Reference Value For Separate Production Of Electricity

1 - The harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity (Ref Eq_{ISO}) are based on the lower heating value and ISO standard atmospheric conditions and are set by delegated act of the European Commission.

2 - For the purpose of applying the harmonised reference values for the year of construction of the cogeneration unit, the 'year of construction of a cogeneration unit' shall be taken to mean the calendar year during which the unit produces electricity for the first time.

3 - If the cost of the investment for adapting a cogeneration unit exceeds 50% of the cost of the investment in a comparable new cogeneration unit, the year of construction of the adapted cogeneration unit shall be considered to be the calendar year during which the adapted cogeneration unit produces electricity for the first time.

Article 9

Correction Factors For Average Climatic Conditions

1 - Some of the harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity should be adjusted to the average climatic conditions in each Member State. For the purpose of adjusting the reference values, climate zones are set by Order of the Director-General for Energy and Geology.

2 - Until the publication of this Order, an average annual temperature of 15.49°C is considered for mainland Portugal corresponding to the Normal value 1981-2010 used by IPMA for climate studies.

3 - Fuels whose reference values are subject to adjustment due to climatic conditions are defined by delegated act of the European Commission.

4 – The corrected ambient temperature is based on the difference between the historical average annual temperature of a given climate zone and the ISO standard conditions (15°C). It is corrected as follows:

a) 0.1 percentage points of efficiency losses for each degree above 15°C; or

b) 0.1 percentage points of efficiency gains for each degree below 15°C.

5 - The efficiency reference value for separate production of electricity is corrected for different climatic conditions as follows:

$$\text{Ref } \eta_{Temp_i} = \text{Ref } \eta_{ISO_i} + 0{,}1(15 - T_{Z.C.})$$

Where,

$Ref\ En_{Temp_i}$ - Corrected reference value for fuel i (%);

$Ref\ En_{ISO_i}$ - Harmonised fuel reference value i for separate production of electricity under ISO standard conditions;

$T_{Z.C.}$ - Average annual climate zone temperature (°C).

Article 10

Correction Factor For Network Losses Avoided

1 - The correction factors for network losses avoided, for the purpose of determining the harmonised efficiency reference values for separate production of electricity, are laid down by a decision of the European Commission.

2 - The efficiency reference value for separate production of electricity, adjusted by the correction factors for average climatic conditions and network losses avoided per fuel consumed (i), is given by the following formula:

$$Ref\ En_{Losses} = Ref\ En_{Temp\ i} \times \left(\sum_k \left[\frac{E_{Net.Exp_k}}{E_{Elec}} \theta_{Net.Exp\ k} \right] + \sum_k \left[\frac{\frac{E_{Net.Exp\ k}}{E_{Net.Exp}} \times E_{cons.on\ site}}{E_{Elec}} \times \theta_{cons.on\ site\ k} \right] \right)$$

Where,

$E_{Net.Exp_k}$ - Electrical power delivered to PSEG, Public Service Electricity Grid, at the voltage level k [MWh];

$E_{Net.Exp}$- Electrical power delivered to PSEG, Public Service Electricity Grid [MWh];

$E_{cons.on\ site}$ - Electrical power used to satisfy self-consumption or consumers connected to the cogeneration facility. This should be calculated by the difference between the electricity delivered to the PSEG $E_{Net.Exp}$ and the energy produced by the cogeneration facility E_{Total}[MWh];

$\theta_{Exp.Net}$ - Correction factor for network losses avoided by electricity delivered to PSEG at voltage level k;

$\theta_{cons.on\ site\ k}$ - Correction factor for network losses avoided by electricity used to satisfy self-consumption or consumers connected to the cogeneration facility which are supplied at voltage

level k.

3 - If a cogeneration facility uses more than one fuel for the production of heat and electricity and/or if different commissioning dates exist for the different cogeneration equipment used in the Cogeneration Facility, the following equation shall be used to determine the efficiency reference
value for separate production of electricity:

$$\text{Ref En}_{\text{Losses}} = \frac{\sum \text{i,cm} \left(\text{Ref En}_{\text{Losses,cm}} \times \text{FTotal}_{\text{i,cm}}\right)}{F_{\text{Total}}}$$

Where,

$\text{FTotal}_{\text{i,cm}}$ - Consumption of fuel i in equipment producing heat and electricity with commissioning date cm (MWh);

$\text{Ref En}_{\text{Losses,cm}}$ - Efficiency reference value for separate production of electricity calculated in accordance with the methodology identified in paragraph 2.

Article 11

Calculation Of Primary Energy Savings

1- To calculate the Primary Energy Savings it is necessary to obtain the thermal efficiency and electrical efficiency of the cogeneration process for the reference period.

2- For a given reference period, the total thermal efficiency of the process, CHP H_{total}, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CHP } H_{total} = \frac{H_{CHP}}{T_{Total}}$$

3- For a given reference period, the thermal efficiency of the cogeneration process, CHP H_n, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CHP } H_{\eta} = \frac{H_{CHP}}{F_{CHP}}$$

4- For a given reference period, the electrical efficiency of the cogeneration process, CHP E_n, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CHP } E_{\eta} = \frac{H_{CHP}}{F_{CHP}}$$

5- Where a cogeneration facility supplies mechanical energy, E_{Mech} within a given reference period, the annual amount of electricity from cogeneration may be increased by an additional element representing the amount of electrical energy equivalent to that of mechanical energy, as follows:

$$\text{CHP } E_{\eta} = \frac{H_{CHP} + E_{Mech}}{F_{CHP}}$$

This does not create the right to request GO if the facility is highly efficient or the right to request CO if the facility is efficient. For the purposes of thermodynamic calculation, the conversion factor of mechanical energy into electrical energy shall be 1.

6- For a given reference period, the total electrical efficiency of the process, CHP E_{total}, is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CHP } E_{Total} = \frac{H_{Total} + E_{Mech}}{F_{Total}}$$

7- Once the thermal efficiency and the electrical efficiency of the cogeneration process have been calculated, the absolute value of the primary energy savings of the cogeneration activity in relation to the separate production of heat and electricity can be calculated by the following equation:

$$\text{PES (MWh)} = \frac{H_{CHP}}{\text{Ref } H_{\eta}} + \frac{H_{CHP}\ (+E_{Mech})}{\text{Ref } F_{\eta}} - F_{CHP}$$

Where,

PES (MWh) Absolute value of primary energy savings from cogeneration activity compared to separate production of heat and electricity [MWh];

Ref H_{η} Efficiency reference value for separate production of heat calculated in accordance with Article 6;

Ref F_{η} Efficiency reference value for separate production of electricity, calculated in accordance with Article 8, Article 9 and Article 10.

8- The Primary Energy Savings of the cogeneration activity for separate production of heat and electricity per MWh of electricity from cogeneration shall be obtained by the following equation:

$$PPEP\left(\frac{MJ}{MWh}\right) = \frac{PES\,(MWh)}{E_{CHP}}$$

Where,

$PPEP\left(\frac{MJ}{MWh}\right)$ Value of primary energy savings of cogeneration activity in relation to separate production of heat and electricity per MWh of electricity from cogeneration [MJ/MWh].

9- The total Primary Energy Savings of the process, in relation to separate production of heat and electricity, is obtained by the following equation:

$$PES_{total}(\%) = \left[1 - \frac{1}{\frac{PES_{total}}{Ref_{\eta}} + \frac{CHP\ E_{total}}{Ref\ E_{\eta}}}\right] \times 100$$

Where,

$PES_{total}(\%)$ Total Primary Energy Savings of the process, as a percentage, of the cogeneration for separate production of heat and electricity.

10- The Primary Energy Savings of the cogeneration activity for separate production of heat and electricity is obtained by the following equation:

$$PES\ (\%) = \left[1 - \frac{1}{\frac{CHP\ H_{\eta}}{Ref\ H_{\eta}} + \frac{CHP\ E_{\eta}}{Ref\ E_{\eta}}}\right] \times 100$$

Where,

PES(%) Primary Energy Savings as a percentage of the cogeneration activity relative to separate production of heat and electricity.

11- The certified PES in the GO should be calculated on an annual basis in accordance with Annex III to Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March.

12- For new facilities, in the experimental phase or in the first year of operation, the PES of the Production Facility is approved by DGEG on the basis of values approved in the licensing process. After the first year of operation of new facilities, EEGO will carry out an audit to certify the PES.

13- Where, in a given quarter for a given Production Facility, the PES calculated on the basis of the operational data of the last 12 (twelve) months shows a difference of more than 5 percentage

points from the certified PES, the Participant shall inform EEGO.

14- The obligation to provide information referred to in the previous point shall be deemed to have been fulfilled when the Participant has submitted EEGO Production Declarationss for the preceding 12 (twelve) months.

15- If at the end of a given quarter, on the basis of the information available in its system EEGO finds that the calculated PES diverges more than 5 (five) percentage points from the certified PES, EEGO shall update the value of the certified PES and inform DGEG and the SLR or ALR, as appropriate, of the change.

16- Production Declarations corrected under Article 1 of PROCEDURE No. 10 and Article 1 of PROCEDURE No 11 shall be taken into account in the PES calculation immediately following and, if applicable, in subsequent calculations.

17- Whenever an audit is carried out, irrespective of the date of the audit, the certified PES is updated with the value contained in the audit report and enters into force at the beginning of the month in which the audit is closed, and EEGO shall communicate to the Participant the parameters and dates of implementation of the changes concerned.

Article 12

Classification Of Electricity Produced Through Cogeneration

1- According to Decree-Law No. 68-A/2015 of 30 April, cogeneration production is considered highly efficient if it is carried out in:

a) Production facilities that have a primary energy saving of at least 10% in relation to separate production of electricity and heat; or

b) Production facilities with an installed electrical power of less than 1 MW (small-scale and micro cogeneration) resulting in primary energy savings compared to separate production of electricity and heat.

2- Cogeneration production which results in primary energy savings, but which does not qualify as high-efficiency cogeneration production, shall be considered efficient.

3- To classify the cogeneration energy produced in a given reference period, EEGO shall consider the certified PES calculated in accordance with Article 11, by audit or calculated and

updated by EEGO in accordance with paragraph 15 of Article 11.

PROCEDURE No. 6 - Production of gases from renewable sources and low-carbon gases

Article 1

General Considerations

1 - Pursuant to Article 71 of Decree-Law No. 62/2020 of 28 August, the production of gases from renewable sources or of low carbon content may be intended for:

a) Total or partial injection into PGN;

b) Personal or collective self-consumption;

c) Export, in particular by land or sea transport, without injection into PGN.

2 - For the cases referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph, the GO issued shall be considered as the output reference of the production system or, if any, of the storage system, in both cases for the PGN.

3 - The issuance of GO for the cases referred to in subparagraph 1(c) is subject to verification of the following conditions:

a) The entities operating such production facilities shall be established as EEGO System Participants and comply mutatis mutandis with the rules for registration;

b) The entities operating such production facilities shall ensure the verification and traceability requirements, including measurement and metering, of all Energy Carriers in the input and output benchmarks of the respective systems;

c) The production of renewable or low-carbon gases depends on another Energy Carrier produced in the same location without the issuance of GO or, if imported from the networks, GO is cancelled to prove the attributes of the energy that entered the production system;

d) Where a storage unit is associated with the production facility, the respective rules in this Procedures Manual shall apply cumulatively;

e) GO issued for the production of gases from renewable sources or of low carbon content shall be considered in the output reference of the production system or, if any, of the storage system, in both cases for the transport carriers used.

4 - The GO for the production of gases for self-consumption follow the rules and procedures laid

down in PROCEDURE No. 9, with the exception of the following additional restrictions:

a) They are not tradable on the market unless they relate to surpluses injected into the networks;

b) They may only be cancelled in favour of the entity owning the production facility or the customer or customers directly linked to the production facility.

5 - According to the rules set out in the EECS, for the purpose of issuing GO for gases, the following Energy Carriers are considered:

a) Gas - chemical compounds, consisting mainly of hydrogen and carbon elements (hydrocarbons), in a gaseous state at 15°C and mean atmospheric pressure at sea level (101.325 kPa). Gas is classified according to the requirements of the pan-European system of EECS energy certificates;

b) Hydrogen is a chemical compound consisting of hydrogen molecules (H_2) with a minimum concentration defined according to the applicable EECS rules.

6 - Variable values are calculated for a reference period and given in MWh. For the purpose of issuing GO, the energy calculation shall use:

a) Energy Carrier Gas: the HHV of the gas produced under standard reference conditions in accordance with ISO 13443:1996;

b) Hydrogen Energy Carrier: the HHV or LHV of the hydrogen produced under standard reference conditions as set out in the relevant European standards.

Article 2

Calculation Of The Quantity Of Gases Produced By Type Of Energy Consumed

If the Production Facility uses fuel combinations within a given reference period, the energy produced from each fuel shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E_{Gas,i} = E_{Gas} \times \frac{F_i}{F_{Total}}$$

Where,

$E_{Gas,i}$ - Energy from source i [MWh];

F_i- Energy/Quantity of fuel type i used in the production of gas [MWh];

E_{Gas} - Total energy produced by the Production Facility [MWh];

F_{Total} - Total energy/fuel consumed [MWh].

Article 3

Guarantees Of Origin For Specific Procurement Procedures

1 - The issuance of guarantees of origin for the production of renewable or low-carbon gases affects legally established purchasing and selling mechanisms, including the centralised purchase by WSLR of the SNG, in addition to the processing rules in this manual. They comply with other conditions laid down in the Specific Protocol concluded between WSLR and EEGO and approved by ERSE.

2 - The terms of the Protocol referred to in the previous paragraph shall include the decision of the entity responsible for constituting itself as a Participant in the EEGO System, the ownership of its account and of the GO issued

PROCEDURE No. 7 - Conversion between energy carriers

Article 1

General Principles

1 - This chapter lays down the procedures for transferring the attributes in the GO in conversion processes between different Energy Carriers.

2 - In compliance with the rules laid down in the EECS, for the purpose of issuing GO, the Energy Carrier shall be identified according to the following classification:

a) Electricity;

b) Fuel, whether solid, liquid or gaseous. In the case of gaseous fuels, Energy Carriers are defined in Article 1(4) of PROCEDURE No. 6;

c) Thermal power, whether heating or cooling, whether transported by thermal fluid, in liquid or gaseous state, or by thermal transfer by conduction or radiation.

3 - The classification of Energy Carriers given in the previous point may be updated following changes to the EECS rules.

4 - Production facilities can transfer the renewable attributes in the GO between the different sectors through an Energy Carrier Conversion (Conversion) process.

5 - For the purpose of issuing GO, the Conversion is performed by cancelling the GO, according to the principles and rules set forth in the following paragraphs.

Article 2

Conversion Rules

1 - Conversion adopts the following core principles:

a) Differentiation of primary (input) energy sources is based on the cancellation of GO that prove the origin of the energy;

b) The GO for the Final Energy Carrier are only issued after the cancellation of the respective GO;

c) During the Conversion process, GO are cancelled for the energy consumed, i.e. the initial (input) Energy Carrier, and new GO are issued for the energy emitted, i.e. the final (output) Energy Carrier;

d) The GO of a given Energy Carrier can only be converted to GO of another Energy Carrier according to the physical energy flows and conversion that actually occurred;

e) The main attributes and information contained in the cancelled GO shall be carried over to the GO issued in the Conversion process, according to the legal provisions or market needs, following a decision of EEGO.

2 - For Conversion purposes, only valid GO are accepted in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation and no other types of certificates are accepted.

3 - The production period in the GO issued in a Conversion process corresponds to the production period of the emitted energy (Final Energy Carrier).

4 - Conversion is only possible when the GO for the energy consumed contain all the necessary information for that purpose;

5 - The Conversion process is not necessary when the energy consumed in relation to the initial Energy Carrier is demonstrably produced at the Production Facility or transferred through a direct connection and has not been subject to the issuance of GO or other equivalent certificates.

6 - The GO issued in the Conversion process are subject to the same rules and principles as defined in PROCEDURE No 9.

Article 3

Calculation Of Emitted Energy During A Conversion Process

1 - In a Conversion process, measurement of the energy consumed is mandatory to determine the amount and type of GO to cancel and the energy emitted to determine the GO to be issued.

2 - Variable values are calculated for a reference period and given in MWh.

3 - If, within a given reference period, GO from multiple energy sources are cancelled for a given Production Facility in the Conversion process, the energy produced from each of the sources shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$E_{Conv,i} = E_{Conv} \times \frac{GO_i}{F_{Total}}$$

Where,

$E_{Conv,i}$ Amount of energy produced by source i [MWh];

GO Energy related to cancelled type i GO [MWh];

E_{Conv} Total amount of energy produced [MWh];

F_{Total} Total energy consumed [MWh].

4 - The energy sources in the GO for emitted energy are calculated according to the cancelled GO energy sources. Thus, for a given Energy Carrier, each energy source corresponds to a type of technology and fuel that is in the cancelled GO.

5 - GO shall be cancelled for the initial Energy Carrier at the same volume as the consumed energy measured at the Production Facility. The energy values are rounded off to the nearest MWh.

6 - The GO are issued for the final Energy Carrier in the volume equal to the energy emitted by the Production Facility. The energy values are rounded off to the nearest MWh.

7 - The remaining input and output electrical energy values are accumulated in the following periods until they total 1 MWh.

PROCEDURE No. 8 - CO_2 emissions

Article 1

General Principles

1 - In order to estimate the CO_2 emissions associated with the production of electrical energy and low-carbon gases, the emission factors published by AIB and used in the pan-European system of EECS energy certificates are used by default, reflecting, where applicable, the information from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

2 - Another methodology for the calculation of emission factors may be adopted as a result of changes to EECS rules or national regulations and legislation, or by decision of EEGO, after consultation with the competent national authorities.

Article 2

Cogeneration

1 - Recognising the interest and use of GO as a support for environmental commitment schemes of organisations, as well as commercial energy products with special characteristics, and in particular energy produced with low GHG emissions, EEGO provides estimates of the environmental performance of active facilities where energy covered by GO is produced, at the request of the respective Producers.

2 - GHG emissions are calculated by EEGO in line with Commission Regulation (EU) No. 601/2012 of 21 June and the associated implementing regulations in their consolidated and existing version dealing with the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.

3 - The estimate of CO_2 emissions associated with cogeneration electricity production is calculated as follows:

$$(E.CO2)_{CHP\ i} = \frac{\left(F_{CHP} - \frac{H_{CHP}}{Ref\ H_{\eta}}\right) . (FE.CO2)_i}{E_{CHP}} \times 3,6$$

Where,

$(E.CO2)_{CHP\ i}$ - CO_2 emissions per MWh produced from electrical energy in the fuel i cogeneration process [kg/MWh];

$(FE.CO_2)_i$ - Emission factor of CO_2 for fuel i [kg/GJ].

4 - To estimate the avoided emissions of CO_2 per MWh of electrical energy produced in a cogeneration process compared to separate production of heat and electricity using the same fuels, the following equation shall be applied:

$$(E.E.CO2)_i = \frac{PES}{E_{CHP}} \cdot (FE.CO2)_i \times 3.6$$

Where,

$(E.E.CO2)_i$ - Avoided emissions of CO_2 per MWh produced from electricity by fuel i compared to separate production of heat and electricity using the same fuel [kg/MWh].

PES - Absolute value of primary energy savings from cogeneration activity in relation to separate production of heat and electricity [MWh].

$(FE.CO2)_i$ - Emission factor CO_2 for fuel i [kg/GJ].

Article 3

Renewable and low-carbon gases

1 - The estimate of CO_2 emissions associated with the production of low-carbon gases from non-renewable energy sources is calculated as follows:

$$(E.CO2)_{GBTC\ i} = \frac{(F_i) \cdot (FE.CO2)_i}{E_{GBTC}} \times 3,6$$

Where,

$(E.CO2)_{GBTC\ i}$ - Emissions of CO_2 per MWh of low-carbon gases produced by fuel i [kg/MWh];

$(FE.CO2)_i$ - CO_2 emission factor of fuel i [kg/GJ];

F_i - Amount of fuel i used for the production of low-carbon gases [MWh];

E_{GBTC} - Total amount of low-carbon gases produced [MWh].

2 - According to Article 9-C of Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December, in its current version, GO for gases produced from renewable sources and low-carbon gases shall contain information on avoided emissions of CO_2 per kilogram of gases produced, compared to the production of fossil fuels without CO_2 emissions mitigation, according to the methodology to be established by DGEG, in consultation with the APA.

3 - Until the methodology referred to in the previous point is published or a methodology is defined, information on avoided CO_2 emissions shall not be recorded in the GO.

4 - Under Decree-Law No. 60/2020 of 17 August, gases produced from a process using non-renewable energy sources and whose carbon emissions are below 36.4 gCO_2-eq/MJ are considered to be low-carbon gases.

5 - The CO_2-eq emission factor for a low-carbon gas facility should be calculated in the permit procedure.

PROCEDURE No. 9 - Processing of Guarantees of Origin

Article 1

General Considerations

1 - The following types of certificates are to be issued:

a) GO for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources;

b) GO for the production of heating and cooling power from renewable energy sources;

c) GO for high-efficiency cogeneration electrical energy;

d) GO for efficient cogeneration electricity;

e) GO for the production of renewable gases;

f) GO for the production of low-carbon gases.

2 - A certain amount of energy produced in a Production Facility is the subject of a single issuance of GO.

3 - After issuance, a GO cannot be changed except for error correction.

4 - According to the legislation in force, a GO is valid for 12 (twelve) months from the end of the production reference period and must be cancelled within 18 (eighteen) months after the end of the production period.

5 - Each GO has a face value of 1 MWh.

6 - The energy values shall be rounded off as follows:

a) Energy values in Production Declarations, whether submitted by the Participant or obtained automatically from the telemetering systems, shall be rounded off to the nearest kWh in accordance with the rules set out in normative document NP 37:2009;

b) When issuing GO, the values of electrical energy are rounded off to the nearest MWh. The remaining quantities are accumulated in the following months until they total 1 MWh.

7 - Taking into account their adaptations and subject to possible updates, GO shall contain the following information:

a) The Energy Carrier;

b) Issuing Body Identification;

c) The country of the Issuing Body;

d) The face value of the GO;

e) GO identification code based on GS1/GIAI coding;

f) The period during which production took place;

g) The date of issue of the GO;

h) Production Facility identification based on GS1/GSRN coding and name;

i) Location of the Production Facility;

j) Installed capacity(ies) of the Production Facility;

k) The date of commissioning of the Production Facility;

l) Information on whether the Production Facility received support:

i) Investment;

ii) Energy production, i.e. whether the unit of energy produced has benefited from a national support scheme.

m) The nature of the Production Facility, with regard to the technology used, according to EECS standards;

n) Indication of whether the emission was made from energy emitted from a Storage Unit according to Article 11 of PROCEDURE No. 3 of this Procedures Manual;

o) The level of dissemination according to the classification established by the EECS standards;

p) Whether it is a GO related to a renewable, low-carbon or other gas;

q) Information on the type of gas produced and its composition according to the categories defined in the EECS rules;

r) Type of renewable source used in the production of gases from renewable sources or of low carbon content, and the percentage of renewable production;

s) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

8 - In addition to the information referred to in the previous point, in the case of cogeneration

Production facilities, the GO shall contain the following additional information:

a) The lower heating value of the fuel source from which the electricity was generated;

b) The quantity and use of heat produced in combination with electricity;

c) The percentage of electricity produced from high-efficiency cogeneration calculated in accordance with Article 5 of PROCEDURE No. 5 and in accordance with Annex II to Directive 2012/27/EU of the Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012;

d) Primary energy savings (PES) according to Article 11 of PROCEDURE No. 5:

   i) The PES expressed as a percentage;

   ii) The PES expressed as an absolute value in MWh;

   iii) The PES expressed in MJ/MWh;

   iv) The total PES of the process expressed as a percentage.

e) CO_2 emissions associated with electricity generation;

f) The CO_2 emissions avoided per MWh produced from electricity;

g) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

9 - In the case of renewable or low-carbon gas Production facilities, the GO may also contain the following additional information:

a) Information on the level of dissemination according to the categories defined in the EECS rules;

b) Information about the heating value used for calculating the energy contained in the gas and issuance of the GO, including the type (HHV or LHV) and its value;

c) The end use of the gas as set out in the EECS rules;

d) Further information to be established by order of the Director-General for Energy and Geology, after hearing the specialised entities of the SCTN, namely LNEG, I.P., in accordance with the provisions of Article 9-C of Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December, in its current wording;

e) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

10 - If the issue of the GO is the result of a Conversion process, the GO may also contain the following additional information:

a) Indication that the issue of GO was the result of a Conversion process and the respective Energy Carrier;

b) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

11 - In accordance with Articles 21 and 22 of Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, for a given reference period, the premiums and reference tariff provided for in that Decree-Law are to be paid only after the delivery to the SLR or ALR, as the case may be, of all the GO corresponding to the electricity produced.

12 - Following the previous point, EEGO shall communicate to the SLR or the ALR, as appropriate:

a) Identification of the Cogeneration Facility as efficient or highly efficient;

b) Primary Energy Savings recorded in the EEGO System;

c) The technology(ies) and installed generating capacity of the Production Facility;

d) Fuels used for the combined production of electricity and heat;

e) The fraction of renewable fuels consumed in the Cogeneration Facility calculated using the information submitted in the Production Declarations for the last calendar year;

f) Relationship between the primary energy consumed in the Cogeneration Facility, contained in the Production Declarations submitted by the Participant, and E_{Elec} for the last calendar year.

13 - According to Article 9(9) of Decree-Law No. 141/2010, of 31 December, in its current wording, in cases where energy produced from renewable energy sources benefits from a direct price support scheme or an investment incentive under the law, or in cases where such energy is produced under an power purchase agreement (PPA) or an early termination agreement of a PPA, payment of the remuneration or incentive to the producer by the entity legally bound to make such a payment depends on the confirmed delivery of the respective guarantees of origin to DGEG of all the GO issued by EEGO for the electricity produced in a given reference period.

14 - In accordance with Article 10 of the Decree-Law referred to in the previous point, DGEG may transact the guarantees of origin received under the previous paragraph in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

15 - Where energy affects specific schemes this corresponds to the part of the energy for which guarantees of origin are requested, for the same production facility so licensed, the SLR or the ALR, as the case may be, shall act as sole representative for EEGO, without prejudice to the allocation of the portion of guarantees of origin corresponding to energy, and shall not affect

mechanisms of guaranteed remuneration to the producer concerned.

Article 2

Issuance of Guarantees of Origin

1 - For the issuance of GO relating to electricity, heating and cooling energy or gases produced by an EEGO-registered Production Facility, the Participant operating or representing the EEGO Production Facility shall submit electronically via the EEGO System a request in the form of a Production Declaration containing all the data requested in a standard form and in accordance with this Procedures Manual.

2 - Where remote collection of the figures in the Production Declaration is feasible, the procedure for issuing GO should be automatically confirmed by the EEGO System. In the event of an automatic process failure or a delay in remote access to the meter values, the Producer may manually submit a Production Declaration through the EEGO System.

3 - For electricity produced from a single renewable energy source, Production Declarations shall be generated directly by the EEGO System from remotely collected values.

4 - The Production Declarations correspond to a reference period. While other periods may be defined, in particular for small-scale facilities, the reference period adopted is 1 (one) month.

5 - On receipt of a properly completed Production Declaration and within a maximum of 10 (ten) working days, EEGO shall perform the calculations described in the preceding chapters of this Procedures Manual and issue and record the GO in the Participant's Account. This deadline may be extended when, after validation by EEGO, clarification is requested on the information contained in the Production Declarations.

6 - Production Declarations for cogeneration production facilities shall be processed within a maximum of 20 (twenty) working days.

7 - The time limits laid down in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article may be different from those laid down therein, in the case of production facilities with a specific remunerative regime or receiving production support, by agreement between the SLR or the ALR, as appropriate, and EEGO, after consultation with ERSE.

8 - GOs are only issued for Production facilities registered on the EEGO System by Participants that are not suspended.

9 - GO are only issued for Production facilities registered in the EEGO System that are not suspended.

10 - Production Declarations are subject to verification by EEGO and may be subject to examination by duly qualified external auditors.

11 - Under the provisions of Article 1(12), GO for energy produced in Cogeneration Facilitys receiving production support shall be issued directly to the account of the SLR or the ALR, as appropriate. These may subsequently be cancelled by EEGO or transferred to the DGEG account in order to be auctioned, under the procedure referred to in Article 1(14), where applicable, without prejudice to the breakdown provided for in Article 1(15).

12 - Under the provisions of Article 1(13), the GO relating to energy produced in facilities for the production of electricity from renewable energy sources which benefit from support shall be issued directly to the DGEG's account for the purpose of being auctioned in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 1(14).

13 - Valid GO can only be issued according to the legislation in force, i.e. until 12 months after the end of the production period.

Article 3

Transfer Of Guarantees Of Origin

1 - The request for a transfer of GO is made through the EEGO System by the Participant holding the account where the GO reside.

2 - Valid GO may only be transferred in accordance with the legislation in force.

3 - On receipt of a valid request to transfer a certain amount of GO in a Registration Account, EEGO performs the following operations:

a) Cancellation of the GO indicated from the Registration Account identified in the transfer request;

b) If the transfer is for an existing Account in the EEGO System:

   i) The GO for which the transfer request is made are registered in the Target Account indicated in the transfer request;

   ii) The Participants concerned shall be notified of the completion of the transfer.

c) If the transfer is to an account resident in another issuing body:

   i) The GO, identified by their code, are removed from the Registration Account identified in the transfer request;

   ii) EEGO shall notify the issuing body where the acquiring account of the transfer request is held;

   iii) On receipt of confirmation from the issuing body where the acquiring account resides that the transfer was successful, the GO subject to the transfer request are registered in the EEGO System as exported;

   iv) The initiating Participant shall be notified of the completion of the transaction.

4 - When EEGO is informed by another issuing body of the existence of a request to transfer GO to a Registration Account opened in its system, EEGO performs the following operations:

a) Assesses the application and validates the GO to be transferred;

b) Records the GO indicated in the Target Account and identifies them in the EEGO System as imported;

c) Confirms to the entity that made the request that the transfer has been completed;

d) Notifies the Participant holding the Target Account of the transfer of GO to its Account.

5 - EEGO shall process transfer requests for GO within the following time limits:

a) A request to transfer GO to an existing Registration Account in the EEGO computer system is carried out within a maximum of 3 (three) business days;

b) A request for transfer of GO to an existing Registration Account in another issuing body is processed by EEGO within a maximum of 5 (five) business days.

c) A request for transfer of GO from another issuing body to a Registration Account opened with EEGO is completed within a maximum of 5 (five) business days.

6 - Only transfer requests from Participants that are not suspended are accepted.

7 - Applications for the transfer of GO which do not require prior validation by EEGO shall, where possible, be processed automatically by the EEGO System.

8 - According to the legislation in force, GO from other EU Member States are recognised by EEGO unless it is considered that there are reasonable suspicions as to their accuracy, reliability or

veracity. EEGO shall inform entities exercising legal powers over EEGO of any refusal to recognise GO and the reasons for such refusal.

9 - GO import and export operations shall be carried out, whenever possible, within the pan-European system of EECS energy certificates through the AIB HUB and in accordance with the rules established by AIB.

10 - Imports of GO not classified as EECS are pending the establishment of objective acceptance criteria and procedures, which should be proposed by EEGO and approved by DGEG and ERSE.

Article 4

Cancellation Of Guarantees Of Origin

1 - The request for cancellation of GO is made through the EEGO System by the Participant holding the Account where the GO reside.

2 - Under the current legislation, GO are valid for 12 (twelve) months and can be cancelled for up to 18 (eighteen) months after the end of the production period.

3 - Under the procedures established by ERSE Directive No. 16/2018, for energy labelling purposes only valid GO cancellations are accepted, i.e. until 12 (twelve) months after the end of the production period.

4 - For Conversion purposes, only valid GO cancellations are accepted, i.e. until 12 (twelve) months after the end of the production period.

Cancellations are only accepted for periods of consumption that meet the following requirements:

a) It is a continuous period;

b) It has a maximum duration of 12 months;

c) It does not include separate calendar years;

d) The start date of the consumption period is earlier than the date of submission of the application;

e) When there is a cancellation in favour of an energy supplier for the purposes of energy labelling, the period of consumption shall comply with the requirements set by ERSE, including the provisions of ERSE Directive No. 16/2018.

5 - The cancellation request shall contain the following information:

a) The GO tobe cancelled. The selection process for the GO to be cancelled may be done manually or automatically through the EEGO System;

b) Type of cancellation, namely:

   i) Disclosure;

   ii) Conversion;

   iii) Other.

c) Beneficiary, namely:

   i) Type of beneficiary: Energy Supplier or End Customer;

   ii) Identification of the entity benefiting from the cancellation of the GO, where:

      (1) The entity is making the request itself;

      (2) Another entity is registered in the EEGO System - the Target Account of the beneficiary entity must be indicated;

      (3) An end customer is not registered in the EEGO System - the end customer must be identified, indicating:

         a. Name;

         b. Tax information - Corporate Tax number (NIPC) / Individual Tax number (NIF);

         c. Address.

         d. The country of consumption;

         e. If applicable, the Consumption Domain, as defined by AIB

d) Alternatively, the following may also be given:

   i) The End Customer's Point of Delivery Code(s) (CPE) or Universal Installation Code(s) (CUI);

   ii) The commercial energy-related product;

   iii) Any other information considered relevant.

6 - The unregistered end customer information and its notification are the full responsibility of the Participant making the cancellation request.

7 - A cancellation request will be automatically closed 5 (five) business days after its processing. During this period, the Participant may request early closure of the request if it so wishes.

8 - After processing a cancellation request, EEGO will issue a cancellation report containing the following information:

a) Identity of the applicant;

b) Identity of the beneficiary;

c) Cancellation process identifier;

d) Consultation code for customers not registered through the EEGO System;

e) Cancellation date;

f) Period of energy consumption;

g) Information on cancelled GO, including:

   i) The identification number;

   ii) The issuing country;

   iii) The technology and fuels used;

   iv) Identity of the Production Facility;

   v) Whether they have benefited from support for production and/or investment;

   vi) The start of the cancellation operation of the GO from the source account where they are registered;

   vii) Issue date;

   viii) Production Period.

h) Any other information considered relevant.

9 - Processing a valid cancellation request involves the following operations:

a) Cancellation of GO from the source Account where they are registered;

b) Registration of GO in a cancellation Target Account. The cancellation Target Account may be held by another Participant;

c) Notification of the requesting Participant;

d) Issue and send a cancellation report to the requesting Participant.

10 - The GO cancellation request is processed by EEGO within a maximum of 5 (five) business days.

11 - Under the provisions of the EECS rules, cancellation requests may only be made for regions within the geographical scope of EEGO, i.e. Mainland Portugal. Cancellations for other regions, i.e. Extra Domain cancellations, may be accepted if one of the following conditions is met:

a) There is no legally appointed or operational issuing body for the region concerned;

b) The issuing body responsible for the region is not a member of AIB;

c) The issuing body of the target domain is not connected to the AIB HUB;

d) The export of GO through the AIB HUB is not possible due to technical difficulties related to communication, the HUB or the system of the issuing body responsible for the destination domain.

12 - The carrying out of Extra Domain cancellations for other regions, with the exception of Mainland Portugal, can only be carried out by request or after the agreement of the issuing body responsible for the destination domain.

13 - EEGO does not guarantee acceptance of the requests referred to in the previous paragraph, with the exception of those made for the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores.

14 - Acceptance of non-EECS-rated GO Extra Domain cancellations is subject to the establishment of objective acceptance criteria and procedures, which must be proposed by EEGO and approved by DGEG and ERSE.

PROCEDURE No. 10 - Error correction and handling

Article 1

Issuing Errors

1 - Annulling GO may occur when it is found that errors have occurred in their issuance.

2 - The Participant shall immediately inform EEGO if it identifies errors in the issuance of GO.

3 - If incorrect data are found to have been used in the issuance of GO, EEGO will proceed as follows:

a) If the GO have not been transferred after their issuance:

   i) It will report the error to the Participant in charge of the Production Facility concerned and advise on the necessary corrective actions;

   ii) Annul the corresponding GO;

   iii) Issue new GO based on the corrected information.

b) If the GO have been transferred to a local account of another Participant:

   i) It will report the error to the Participants directly concerned and inform them of the necessary corrective actions;

   ii) Annul the corresponding GO;

   iii) Issue new GO based on the corrected information by registering them in the respective Participant's Registration Account;

   iv) In situations where the actual volume of GO is less than the volume transferred, the difference shall be deducted from the emissions of the same Production Facility carried out in the following months until the correct value of GO issued is reached.

c) If GO were exported:

   i) If the information contained in the GO is incorrect, EEGO shall contact the receiving Issuing Body to investigate the possibility of corrective actions and, if possible, request they be corrected;

   ii) In situations where the actual volume of GO issued is less than the exported volume, the

difference shall be deducted from the emissions of the same Production Facility during the following months until the correct value of GO issued is reached.

d) If the GO have already been cancelled:

i) It will report the error to the Participant in charge of the Production Facility and, if different, to the Participant in charge of the account where the GO are registered and inform them of the necessary corrective actions;

ii) Annul the corresponding GO and notify the Participants concerned of the annulment;

iii) Issue new GO on the basis of the corrected information by recording them in the relevant account;

iv) Issue a new cancellation report according to the corrections made. In situations where the volume of GO is lower than the previously issued volume, the difference shall not be deducted from the emissions of the same Production Facility in the following months until the correct value of the GO issued is reached;

v) In situations where the actual volume of GO is lower than the cancelled volume, the difference shall be deducted from the emissions of the same Production Facility in the following months until the correct value of GO issued is reached.

4 - In the case of facilities producing from renewable energy sources, the processing of Production Declarations is automatically carried out by the EEGO System, where the GO volume in the respective Participant's account so permits or where the GO volume is higher than previously issued. Corrections resulting from changes in the meter values are automatically carried out by the EEGO System. In this case, the Participant is considered to be notified after the processing of the new Production Declaration.

5 - Where corrections occur with a change in the quantity of GO issued, the related invoicing is corrected by issuing credit notes or debit notes.

6 - The maximum deadline for making corrections to Production Declarations is 7 (seven) months after the end of the production period, including automatic processing resulting from new telemetering values.

7 - In exceptional duly substantiated cases and subject to the approval of EEGO, corrections may be made after the deadline indicated in the previous point, in particular in situations of changes in the remuneration scheme or failures in the EEGO System.

8 - Where errors or inconsistencies are identified which result in the need to transfer GO already auctioned under Article 1(14) of PROCEDURE NO. 9, EEGO shall proceed as follows:

a) If possible, the same amount of GO is transferred, for the same Production Facility, with the closest production period to the missing GO;

b) The same amount of GO is transferred, for a Production Facility with similar technology and fuels, with the production period closest to the missing GO.

Article 2

Errors In Transfers

1 - On the occurrence of an error in a GO transfer, the Participant shall immediately inform EEGO, which shall proceed in accordance with the following points:

a) If the transfer request is still pending, it shall be rejected;

b) Where the error in the transfer is proven to result from an abnormal operation of the EEGO System:

   i) In the case of an internal transfer, EEGO shall reverse the transfer;

   ii) In the case of an export, EEGO shall contact the AIB and the receiving issuing body to have the situation corrected, if possible;

   iii) In the case of an import, EEGO shall contact AIB and the originating issuing body and correct the situation.

c) When the error is caused by a Participant and the request has already been processed:

   i) In the case of an internal transfer, EEGO shall inform the receiving Participant and, with its consent, reverse the transfer;

   ii) If the GO have already been exported, EEGO shall contact the AIB and the receiving issuing body to assess the possibility of correcting the situation;

   iii) If the guarantees have already been cancelled, Article 3 of this procedure shall apply.

d) When the error is caused by an agent not registered in the EEGO System and has resulted in an import:

i) EEGO shall inform the receiving Participant and, on its authorisation, reverse the transfer;

ii) If necessary, EEGO will contact AIB and the originating issuing body to define the corrective procedures.

2 - In the situations referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph, the amount relating to the service provided shall not be collected in accordance with the tariff in force.

3 - In the situations referred to in subparagraph (c) of the previous paragraph, requests for correction shall only be accepted within 5 working days after submission of the transfer request in the EEGO System. If the transfer is reversed by EEGO, the amount for the service provided will be charged according to the tariff in force.

Article 3

Errors In Cancellations

In the event of an error in a request for a GO cancellation, the Participant shall immediately inform EEGO, which shall proceed in accordance with the following points:

a) If the request for cancellation is still pending, it shall be rejected;

b) If the errors are proven to result from an abnormal operation of the EEGO System or at the request of the Participant, subject to the approval of ERSE, EEGO shall correct the request for cancellation and re-issue of the respective report, if it has already been issued;

c) Where errors are the responsibility of the Participant, only requests for correction shall be accepted until the cancellation request has been completed in accordance with Article 4(8) of PROCEDURE No. 9.

PROCEDURE No. 11 - Audits of Production facilities

Article 1

General Principles And Organisation

1 - Audits are carried out directly by EEGO or through duly authorised auditors, whose regime for access to and performance of the audit service activity of cogeneration production facilities or production from renewable energy sources is established by Law No. 75/2015 of 28 July.

2 - EEGO chooses the auditor for carrying out a given audit on the basis of objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria.

3 - General principles and duties of the Auditors:

a) To ensure compliance with the ethical and professional duties provided for in Article 5 of Law No. 75/2015 of 28 July;

b) To act in accordance with the following principles:

   i) Ethical conduct - trust, integrity, confidentiality and discretion are essential in the exercise of audits;

   ii) Impartiality - audit findings, conclusions and reports must accurately reflect the audits carried out;

   iii) Objectivity and transparency - auditors shall ensure that audit findings and conclusions are based solely on audit evidence;

   iv) Independence - auditors must be completely independent of both the audited companies and the companies in a controlling or group relationship with the latter;

   v) Competence - auditors must act with the knowledge and care appropriate to the importance of the duty they perform and the trust placed in them.

c) To declare incompatibility for carrying out a particular audit where:

   i) They have been authors or collaborated on the design of the facility to be audited;

   ii) At the time of the audit, they have professional links either with the audited companies or with companies having a controlling or group relationship with the latter.

4 - Failure to comply with the obligations set out in the preceding point shall constitute grounds

for exclusion from the auditor selection procedure.

5 - An audit under this chapter is considered to be the series of checks and tests carried out to confirm that the Production Facility complies or continues to comply with the applicable regulatory provisions in order for the power generation to be certified by GO.

6 - As part of the audits carried out under this chapter, the owner of the Production Facility shall, where applicable:

a) Provide EEGO, or the entity nominated by it, with all the information and documentation necessary for the fulfilment of its duties;

b) Ensure the presence of the technician responsible for the operation and someone from the administration or management or a representative of the Production Facility;

c) Make available records of the measures and operational data;

d) Allow access to the Production Facility by EEGO technicians, or any entity indicated by the EEGO technician, for the purpose of verifying the information in the EEGO records and, for that purpose, making the measurements, verifications and tests it deems appropriate;

e) Permit the audit and monitoring of the Production Facility and energy metering, and of the fuel or fuels used, with the necessary collaboration.

7 - Failure to allow access to Production facilities shall result in suspension of the GO issuance and the respective facility in the manner defined in Article 5 of PROCEDURE No. 3.

8 - The auditor shall:

a) Analyse the measuring equipment used in the facility, including not only a visual assessment of the equipment, but also an analysis of the calibration and metrological verification records of that equipment and the manner in which the producer accepts those calibrations;

b) Verify the plans and procedures for calibration of the entities responsible for this calibration or verification as per the Portuguese Quality System, as well as the maintenance plans for the equipment and records of its completion;

c) Verify that the Production Facility complies with the standards laid down in the laws and regulations in force on the rules to be followed for external audits of the operation of the telemetering systems in the case of meters for measuring the energy exchanged with the networks.

d) In the case of values obtained indirectly, the auditor shall analyse how these values are calculated and give an opinion as to whether they fit the intended objectives;

e) Review records showing values declared by the Participant in Production Declarations;

f) Make measurements relevant to applying the provisions of this Procedures Manual, establishing and recording the comparison with the values obtained with the equipment in the Production Facility.

9 - EEGO shall provide the auditor with information submitted during the registration process and with operational information which is considered relevant for carrying out the audit.

10 - The energy audit report shall be sent to the Participant and EEGO no later than 20 (twenty) working days after the energy audit report is carried out.

11 - Where the Participant does not agree with the audit findings, it may request a new audit within a maximum of 5 (five) working days. EEGO will arrange for the hiring of a new audit team and schedule a new audit within a maximum of 20 (twenty) days.

12 - In the event that the audit report reports a non-conformity, the auditor and the Participant shall propose, within a maximum of 15 (fifteen) working days, corrective actions for the non-conformities identified. Corrections to Production Declarations and the issue of GO shall be made in accordance with Article 1 of PROCEDURE No. 10.

13 - The Participant shall inform EEGO of the resolution of non-conformities found during the audit and shall provide evidence thereof.

14 - Regardless of the completion date of the audit, the audit is considered to take effect as from day 1 (one) of the month in which it is completed, i.e. its results are taken into account in the invoicing which takes place at the beginning of the following month, and the audit is considered completed with the delivery of the final report to EEGO.

15 - Three types of audits are defined:

a) Initial - a set of checks and tests to confirm that facilities registered in the EEGO System comply with the applicable regulatory provisions so that the origin of the energy production can be certified by GO.

b) Periodic - a set of checks and tests performed periodically, in accordance with the legislation and regulations in force, to confirm that the Production Facility continues to comply with the applicable regulatory provisions for the production of energy to be certified by GO, or in the

case of facilities that benefit from production support and move to a new remuneration statute.

c) Extraordinary - a set of checks and tests required by one of the interested parties in order to assess whether the Production Facility complies or continues to comply with the applicable regulatory provisions for the energy production to be certified by GO.

16 - Audits carried out by EEGO or by auditors indicated by EEGO shall be paid for by the Participants to EEGO at the approved rate.

Article 2
Initial Audit

An Initial Audit is required for:

a) Cogeneration facilities not audited or whose reference period used in the last audit is more than 3 years;

b) Facilitys for the production of renewable gases or low-carbon gases;

c) Facilitys for the production of heating or cooling energy from renewable sources;

d) Facilitys for the production of electricity from renewable sources, where EEGO identifies such a need, in particular in the case of facilities using more than one fuel, facilities for the production of electricity from biomass, facilities integrating storage systems or other facilities.

Article 3
Periodic Audit

1 - Every year, EEGO shall conduct periodic audits in accordance with the following terms:

a) At least one-third of all cogeneration Production facilities listed in the EEGO System shall be audited annually to ensure that all facilities are subject to at least one audit every three years;

b) The cogeneration facilities which are moving to the new remuneration scheme provided for in Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March shall be audited;

c) All facilities producing renewable gases and low-carbon gases shall be audited every two years;

d) All facilities for the production of heating and cooling energy from renewable energy sources shall be audited every two years;

e) Non-cogeneration thermoelectric power facilities using renewable energy sources shall be audited every 3 years.

2 - At the end of each year EEGO shall schedule the periodic audits which are carried out in the following year.

3 - EEGO shall inform the Participants of the timing of the audits and make this information available on its website.

4 - The auditors and the Participants may accept or reject the dates proposed by EEGO by providing EEGO with the reasons and a proposal for an alternative date in the event of rejection.

5 - The audit report should show changes to the information in the EEGO System.

Article 4
Extraordinary Audits

1 - EEGO or the Participant may request extraordinary audits of the Production Facility.

2 - The rules and time limits applicable to carrying out periodic audits shall apply mutatis mutandis.

3 - In the case of extraordinary audits requested by EEGO which confirm continued compliance with the regulations, the cost of the audit shall be borne by EEGO.

4 - In the case of extraordinary audits requested by the Participant, the cost shall be borne by the Participant.

Article 5
Audit Of Cogeneration Facilities

1 - The general procedures for carrying out audits of Cogeneration Facilitys are those laid down in Article 30 of Ordinance 173/2016 of 21 June.

2 - EEGO shall arrange for an audit to be carried out in order to:

a) Certify that the Production Facility complies with the applicable regulatory requirements for the production of electricity to be certified by GO;

b) Where cogeneration meets the requirements of a cogeneration production unit, classify it as high-efficiency or efficient cogeneration or as renewable cogeneration;

c) Verify the information in the registration process of a Production Facility;

d) Obtain the characteristic parameters of the Production Facility through tests;

e) Certify Primary Energy Savings;

f) Confirm whether the demarcation of the facility and the systems for measuring the useful heat, the fuel consumed and the electrical energy produced are correct.

3 - Where possible, EEGO shall provide the following information to the auditor:

a) The electricity/heat ratio calculated in the last audit of the Production Facility or, in its absence, in the information submitted during the permit process;

b) The methodology used to calculate the electrical energy produced by the cogeneration facility;

c) The methodology used to calculate the useful heat produced by the cogeneration facility;

d) The methodology for quantifying the fuel consumed by the Production Facility;

e) Production Declarations for the period concerned;

f) Loss coefficient (*6*) where applicable;

g) PES value recorded in the EEGO system.

4 - The audit report shall state:

a) Identity of the Auditor;

b) Date of the audit;

c) Identity of the Facility;

d) Description of the cogeneration facility including:

   i) Identification and characteristics of the equipment carrying out the combined production of electricity or heat;

   ii) Identification and characteristics of the equipment carrying out the separate production of electricity and heat;

iii) Identification of fuels consumed by the Facility, heat forms supplied by the Cogeneration Facility and other forms of energy supplied by the Facility.

e) Location and description of equipment used in the facility and of existing equipment for measuring electrical energy, heat and fuel;

f) Description of the boundaries and links of the cogeneration activity with other existing activities, entities or equipment. This information shall be supported by the submission of a simplified operating diagram of the facility, indicating the location of the existing measuring instrumentation

g) Description and characteristics of the final equipment consuming energy produced by the Cogeneration Facility and indication of the predominant use of heat consumed by thermal power consuming facilities;

h) Assessment of the operating conditions of the cogeneration facility (for a minimum period of 4 (four) hours):

i) Description of the operating conditions of the Cogeneration Facility;

ii) Verification of the suitability of energy metering systems indicating:

(4) Methodology for calculating the electrical energy produced;

(5) Methodology for quantifying the heat delivered to the process;

(6) Methodology and related algorithms for calculating useful heat;

(7) Methodology and related algorithms for quantifying the fuel consumed by the Cogeneration process.

iii) Values for Energy Sales and Fuel Purchase Invoices;

iv) Other relevant records of the Facility calculated in accordance with PROCEDURE No. 3 and PROCEDURE No. 5 of this Procedures Manual, including:

(1) Parameters identified in Article 1(3) of PROCEDURE No. 5.

(2) Efficiency reference values for separate production of heat and electricity;

(3) Loss coefficient (P), where applicable;

(4) Overall efficiency of the Cogeneration Facility;

(5) Thermal and electrical efficiency of the cogeneration process;

(6) Electricity/heat ratio and electrical energy produced by cogeneration and per fuel.

(7) Calculation of Primary Energy Savings by absolute value and percentage;

(8) Classification of Cogeneration Production.

i) In the absence of measuring equipment for some of the variables flagged, alternative methods adopted for calculating them should be validated and new methodologies proposed, if necessary.

j) Calculation of the Equivalent Electric Yield (EEY) and its comparison with the licensing value.

k) Summary table indicating the following values for the reference period and the period of the visit:

i) Type of cogeneration according to the classification defined in Article 2-A of Decree-Law No. 23/2010 of 25 March, in its current wording;

ii) PE (MWh) primary energy consumed in the Cogeneration Facility;

iii) EE (MWh) electrical energy produced in the Cogeneration Facility;

iv) PE/EE;

v) Active installed generating capacity (MW);

vi) Apparent power (MVA);

vii) Fuel Type;

viii) PES (MWh) - Primary energy saving;

ix) PES (%);

x) PES (MJ/MWh);

xi) PESTotal (%);

xii) EEr (MWh) renewable fuels consumed in the Cogeneration Facility

xiii) CR/C = EEr/EP.

l) The auditor's opinion and conclusions;

m) Electrical single-line diagram of the Facility;

n) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

5 - Where a Cogeneration Facility has different permits, which involve different regime transition

dates, the audit report shall include an artificial border allowing the facility to be separated according to the respective permitting. In such situations the report shall include the description of the artificial border and shall provide a breakdown of subparagraphs (d) to (l) by permit.

Article 6

Audit Of Facilities Producing Electricity From Renewable Sources

1 - EEGO may arrange for an audit to be carried out in order to:

a) Ensure that the Production Facility complies with the applicable regulatory requirements so that the production of energy can be certified by GO;

b) Verify the information in the registration process of a Production Facility;

c) For Production facilities producing electricity from renewable energy sources, confirm whether the demarcation of the facility and of the systems for measuring the electrical energy produced and, where applicable, the fuel consumed and its renewable fraction are correct;

d) For Facilitys producing thermal power from renewable energy sources, confirm whether the demarcation of the facility, the systems for measuring the heat produced and the renewable fraction of the fuel consumed are correct.

2 - EEGO shall provide the auditor with information submitted during the registration process which is considered relevant for carrying out the audit.

3 - The audit report shall state:

a) Identity of the Auditor;

b) Date of the audit;

c) Identity of the Facility;

d) Description of the Facility, including:

   i) Identification and characteristics of the equipment producing electricity;

   ii) Identification of fuels consumed by the facility with description of main characteristics.

e) Location and description of equipment used in the facility and of existing equipment for measuring electrical energy, heat and fuel;

f) Methodology for quantifying the heat delivered by the Production Facility, if applicable;

g) Methodology for quantifying the renewable fraction of fuel consumed by the Production Facility, where applicable;

h) The verification and validation of alternative indirect measures and the proposal of new methodologies, where appropriate;

i) The opinion and conclusions of the auditor concerning the verified readings and operation of the facility;

j) Any other information which may be considered relevant.

Article 7

Audit Of Facilities For The Production Of Gases Of Renewable Origin And Gases With Low Carbon Content

1 - For audits of facilities for the production of gases from renewable sources and low-carbon gases, the principles and procedures set out in Article 6 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

2 - In the case of low-carbon gas facilities, the audit shall certify that the Production Facility complies with the applicable regulations for the production of low-carbon gases, namely that carbon emissions are below 36.4 gCO_2-eq/MJ

PROCEDURE No. 12 - Disclosure, reporting and supervision

Section I

Information

Article 1

General Information

1 - EEGO shall publicly disclose non-confidential information relating to its activity.

2 - Subject to any changes in relation to information deemed relevant, EEGO shall publish the following information on its website:

a) List of Participants in the EEGO System;

b) Information on Production facilities, in particular:

   i) Identity of the Facility;

   ii) Energy Carrier(s);

   iii) Location;

   iv) Type of fuel or fuels used in production;

   v) installed Generating Capacities;

   vi) Other information included in the GO that is considered relevant.

c) Statistical information on GO, in particular quantities by:

   i) Type of operation:

      (1) Issued;

      (2) Transferred;

      (3) Exported;

      (4) Imported;

      (5) Cancelled; and

      (6) Expired.

ii) Energy Carrier;

iii) Type of fuel or fuels used;

iv) Type of associated technology;

v) GO issued and cancelled for Conversion purposes;

vi) Any other information considered relevant.

1- Without prejudice to the following paragraph, the information referred to in the previous paragraph shall be made available on a quarterly basis and no later than 10 working days after the reporting period.

2- The list of Participants in the EEGO System provided for in paragraph 2 shall be kept up to date.

Article 2
Reporting For Supervisory Purposes

1- EEGO shall provide ERSE with the following information on a monthly basis and no later than 10 working days after the reporting period:

a) Information on Production facilities, in particular:

i) Identity of the Facility;

ii) Energy Carrier(s);

iii) Location;

iv) Type of fuel or fuels used in production;

v) installed Generating Capacities;

vi) Other information included in the GO that is considered relevant.

b) Statistical information on GO, in particular quantities by:

i) Type of operation:

(1) Issued;

(2) Transferred;

(3) Exported;

(4) Imported;

(5) Cancelled; and

(6) Expired.

ii) Energy Carrier;

iii) Type of fuel or fuels used;

iv) Type of associated technology;

v) GO issued and cancelled for Conversion purposes;

2- The means, formats and breakdowns of the information referred to in the previous paragraph shall be approved by ERSE.

Article 3

Reporting For Economic Regulation Purposes

1 - EEGO provides ERSE with the information necessary to comply with the principles of economic regulation laid down in Decree-Law No. 15/2022 of 14 January.

2 - The scope of the information provided for in the previous paragraph includes the budget and the EEGO report and accounts, which, under the legislation in force, are approved by ERSE.

3 - The report and accounts referred to in the previous paragraph shall be drawn up in accordance with the accounting and legal rules applicable to the entity carrying out the activity of EEGO, as laid down in Articles 3 and 4 of Decree-Law No. 158/2009 of 13 July, in its current wording, and shall be certified by an independent entity.

4 - The budget referred to in paragraph 2 shall include the quantification in terms of revenue and expenses, planned expenditure and income for a given period, as well as the action plan which accurately and precisely characterises the expected development of the activities to be carried out, their framework, the rationale for the processes and their financial implications.

5 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, ERSE may also require additional information to enable an assessment of the economic rationality of the proposed values, the appropriateness of the resources proposed and the respective expenditure with regard to the development of the prospective activity.

6 - Without prejudice to what is already established by law, ERSE may determine in a separate regulatory standard of this Procedures Manual the frequency, detailed content, means, formats and breakdown of information provided for in this article.

Section II

EEGO Audit

Article 4

Principles, Scope And Objectives

1 - Processes falling within the scope of this Procedures Manual, as well as verifying compliance with the legal and regulatory provisions applicable to GO, shall be subject to a periodic audit conducted by an external and independent entity.

2 - Without prejudice to the previous paragraph, ERSE may at any time, within the scope and in the exercise of its duties, require a specific audit to be carried out.

3 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs, the audited entity is EEGO.

4 - The general principles for the preparation and carrying out of the audit shall be in accordance with the provisions of ERSE on its own rules and procedures, in particular on the procedure and follow-up of the audit and its results.

5 - When selecting the auditing entity, EEGO shall avoid any possible conflicts of interest between auditor and audited, in particular by refraining from accepting in a pre-contractual procedure any entity that, directly or indirectly, has participated in the design or implementation of the systems and procedures under assessment in the audit.

6 - Similarly, the external auditor or statutory auditor of the audited entity may not participate in

the tender procedure, and this restriction shall also apply to any partners or subcontractors.

7 - The submission of a commitment to independence in carrying the audit should also be a condition for participation in the tender procedure and this obligation should apply equally to any partners or subcontractors of the auditing firm concerned.

8 - The audit specifications and the selection criteria for the auditing entity shall be approved by ERSE on a proposal from EEGO.

9 - It is the auditing entity's obligation to include in the audit work and the respective verification reports that EEGO expressly observes the obligations of independence and equal treatment between participants.

10 - The audit shall provide for a consultation of the participants in order to identify issues and difficulties encountered by the participants in the implementation of this Procedures Manual.

Article 5

Auditing Frequency And Deadlines

1 - The periodic audit provided for in Article 4 shall be carried out at intervals ensuring that the period of two years between audits is not exceeded.

2 - The audit provided for in Article 4 may form part of an audit plan approved by ERSE, which shall include a reference to the timetable for the commencement and duration of the audit.

3 - For the purposes of implementing the audit process, the audited entity shall submit its specifications to ERSE within 60 days from the date of the ERSE notification.

Article 6

Audit Follow-Up, Minimum Content And Reports

1 - ERSE monitors the audit at all stages.

2 - The audit shall be accompanied by a dedicated team comprising:

a) Up to three ERSE-designated staff, one of whom shall be responsible for conducting the work and coordinating the monitoring team.

b) Up to three auditors.

c) Up to two staff from the audited entity.

3 - While the audit is carried out, the selected auditing entity and the ERSE shall have access to all documents, support systems and services that are relevant to fulfilling the scope of the audit.

4 - For the purposes of carrying out the audits provided for in this Section, any documents and information relevant to the subject matter of the audit of these procedures may be requested from the various entities covered by the procedures.

5 - For each audit provided for in this Section, at least one final report and the interim or preliminary reports included in the specifications approved for their preparation must be produced.

6 - The preliminary reports and the final audit report shall explicitly state the following:

a) Identification of the audited procedures, their systems and supporting documents.

b) Identification of the company services involved in the audit.

c) Description of the methodology used for verification, including justification of the size of the event samples analysed.

d) The methodologies and their samples used should ensure statistical representativeness for everything under study.

e) An analysis and evaluation of the methodologies and criteria used to calculate and make available to ERSE the information regularly required from EEGO.

f) Identification of situations where, due to lack of evidence, compliance with the provisions of the regulation cannot be confirmed.

g) Conclusions and recommendations, which shall contain a description of any non-compliance with the established methodologies for the management of GO or the identification of improvement opportunity situations and, where applicable, an analysis of the respective impacts on their operation, as well as a rationale to support the conclusions and

recommendations produced.

h) The opinion of the auditor in accordance with the applicable international auditing standards.

7 - The audit entity shall also prepare a summary audit report for public disclosure and subject to prior approval of ERSE, which shall be prepared in non-technical language and shall contain as a minimum:

a) A description of the objectives and scope of the audit.

b) A summary description of the work carried out.

c) A summary of conclusions and recommendations.

8 - On the basis of the final audit report, the audited entity may prepare and submit to ERSE a separate, duly reasoned document setting out any disagreement with the findings and recommendations of the auditor.

9 - The audit reports shall be sent to ERSE and made public as set out in the

PROCEDURE No. 13 - Invoicing and Settlement

Article 1

General Considerations

1 - The amounts to be charged by EEGO for its services shall be fixed by ERSE in accordance with the provisions of Article 178(3) of Decree-Law No. 15/2022, of 14 January.

2 - The invoicing of the services provided by EEGO shall take place after the service has been provided.

3 - The deadline for payment of invoices is 30 (thirty) days after the invoice is issued.

4 - Payments shall be made by crediting the EEGO bank account opened with a national banking institution.

5 - Delay in the payment of invoices, together with the default interest thereon, shall constitute grounds for the suspension of the Contract.

Article 2

Invoicing Through The SLR Or ALR

1 - For Cogeneration Facilitys, as defined in Article 175-A of Ordinance No. 140/2012 of 14 May, as amended by Ordinance No. 325-A/2012 of 16 October, from the value of the monthly remuneration of Cogeneration Facilitys, the SLR or the ALR, as appropriate, shall deduct the price of the service of issuing GO/CO provided by EEGO to producers.

2 - In order to facilitate invoicing processes and to minimise the related costs for all parties involved, the provisions of the previous point shall also apply to renewable energy Production facilities benefiting from production support, including through a guaranteed tariff. If they so wish, the invoiced entity may request in writing that their invoicing be performed directly by EEGO, giving the reasons thereto.

3 - The procedures required to implement the provisions of the preceding paragraphs are laid down in a protocol concluded between EEGO and the SLR or the ALR, as appropriate, approved by DGEG.

PROCEDURE No. 14 - Transitional and Final Provisions

Article 1

Transitional Provisions

The following transitional provisions shall apply:

a) Audits of facilities for the production of energy for heating and cooling from renewable energy sources and facilities for the production of gases of renewable origin and of low carbon content shall be carried out only after the establishment of a pool of auditors qualified to audit these facilities;

b) Until the methodology referred to in Article 95-C of Decree-Law No. 141/2010 of 31 December, in its current wording, on avoided CO_2 emissions, or a methodology defined under the EECS rules, is published, this information does not appear in the GO for gases produced from renewable sources and low-carbon gases;

c) GO import operations from regions outside AIB are only carried out after the establishment of the objective acceptance criteria, which should be published on the EEGO website.

Article 2

Prevalence And Updates

1 - The rules and procedures contained in the Domain Protocol for Portugal, published by AIB do not take precedence over this Procedures Manual.

2 - The rules contained in this Guarantees of Origin Issuing Body Procedures Manual may be amended by ERSE

3 - The publication of new legal or regulatory standards shall take precedence over this Manual.

4 - Changes in methodologies and coefficients used in the methodologies as a result of their updating by means of Delegated Regulations of the European Commission, the extension of the types of energy sources or technologies recognised by EEGO, or of the rules for coding information, shall take precedence over the provisions of this Manual and shall be implemented directly by EEGO.

5 - The agreement between EEGO and the Participants, through the Contracts concluded for this purpose, cannot be invoked to prevent the Participants and EEGO from obliging themselves to respect future updates to this Procedures Manual, provided they are legally approved.

Article 3
Dispute Resolution

1 - Any disputes which may arise between EEGO and the Participants in the EEGO System concerning the application, interpretation or integration of the operating rules of the EEGO System and this Procedures Manual shall be settled by a court of arbitration as follows:

a) The court shall consist of three members, one appointed by each Party and the third chosen by agreement of the arbitrators appointed by the Parties, who shall be its chair.

b) Any Party which decides to submit a dispute to the court of arbitration shall state the grounds for this request and shall immediately appoint their arbitrator in its request for the establishment of the court. This shall be sent to the other Party by registered letter with acknowledgement of receipt. The other Party shall then, within the prescribed period, appoint their arbitrator and arrange for its defence.

c) Both arbitrators appointed under the preceding terms appoint the third arbitrator of the court within the time limit also set, and the competent State Court is responsible for the appointment if it does not occur within this time limit.

d) The court shall be deemed to have been constituted on the date on which the third arbitrator, who presides over it, accepts their appointment and communicates this to both Parties.

e) The arbitration shall take place in Lisbon.

f) The court of arbitration shall, unless there is a specific commitment between the Parties, adjudicate in accordance with the applicable contractual and legal provisions and its decisions cannot be appealed.

g) The decisions of the court of arbitration shall be delivered within 3 (three) months of the date the court is established in accordance with this clause. This may be extended by a further 3 (three) months by decision of the court, and shall include a decision on the costs of the proceedings and the way in which these are to be apportioned among the Parties

2 - Any matters not covered by this chapter shall be governed by the provisions of Law No. 63/2011 of 14 December.

Article 4

Entry Into Force

The operating rules of the EEGO System contained in this Procedures Manual shall enter into force on the day following their publication in the Official Journal of the Republic.

ERSE – ENTIDADE REGULADORA DOS SERVIÇOS ENERGÉTICOS (ENERGY SERVICES REGULATORY AUTHORITY)

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