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AdvanceETV

**“Coordination action on Environmental Technology Verification ETV -
Building a framework for international cooperation”**

Coordination action

Area 6.3.3.3

Environmental technologies verification and testing

**Conclusions and findings of the WP5 organised conference
to support mutual recognition-
to support cooperation with International ETV Forum**

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1 Introduction



Figure 1: Front page of the proceedings of the conference

The ETV conference and workshop “Realising eco-innovations – the European Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) pilot programme and its international perspectives” was organised by AdvanceETV and was held on 22-24th May 2012 at CEN-CENELEC Meeting Centre in Brussels/Belgium.

A meeting of the International Working Group on ETV (IWG-ETV) on 25th May 2012 was linked to the ETV conference and workshop. All members of the IWG-ETV (Philippines, Canada, Korea, EU) participated in the ETV conference and gave presentations. Even some of the observers of the IWG-ETV (USA, Japan) participated in the ETV conference and workshop and contributed to the discussions.

The first day of the event focussed on the introduction of the EU ETV Pilot Programme with the following presentations:

EU ETV Pilot Programme I

- **ETV in the Eco-Innovation Action Plan**
(Nicholas Banfield, EC DG Environment)
- **The EU ETV Pilot Programme: What are the next steps**
(Pierre Henry, EC DG Environment)
- **ETV in the landscape of EU innovation policy – Synergies with other programmes**
(Uwe Fortkamp, IVL/Sweden)
- **EU ETV Pilot Programme management**
(Pierre Henry, EC DG Environment)
- **Accreditation of Verification Bodies – a roadmap**
(Janet Gascoigne, UKAS/UK)

The second day of the conference continued with the EU ETV Pilot Programme and was followed by introductions to international perspectives on ETV:

EU ETV Pilot Programme II

- **ETV programme in Poland**
(Izabela Ratman-Klosinska, IETU/Poland)
- **ETV programme in the Czech Republic**
(Evzen Ondracek, Ministry of Environment/Czech Republic)
- **ETV programme in the UK**
(Leon Smith, DEFRA/UK)
- **ETV programme in France**
(Pierre Kerdoncuff, ADEME/France)
- **ETV programme in Denmark**
(Kristian Snorre Andersen, Danish EPA/Denmark)
- **Water, air, energy and agricultural technology verification experiences from Denmark**
(Mette Tjener Andersson, DANETV/Denmark)
- **Making ETV a business**
(Jonathan Lonsdale, GHK Consulting Ltd/UK)

International Perspectives on ETV

- **Introduction to international ETV activities**
(Paul Jiapizian, Environment Canada/Canada)
- **US EPA ETV, the founder of the ETV concept**
(John McKernan, US EPA/USA)
- **Status and news from ETV in Canada**
(Jeffrey Guthrie, Environment Canada/Canada)
- **Demands for ETV in a developing country**
(Reynaldo L. Esguerra, ETV Philippines/The Philippines)
- **International ETV aspects in a growing economy**
(Jong-hwan Kim, KEITI/Republic of Korea)
- **Practical, international ETV cooperation: networking, co- and joint verification**
(Christian Gron, DHI/Denmark)
- **The route towards an internationally accepted ETV procedure**
(Rick Gould, Environment Agency UK/UK)

The workshop on “ETV operation in the EU” on 24th May 2012 was divided in 2 parallel sessions:

Session A: “Being verified under the European ETV Pilot Programme” - for technology developers, suppliers and owners (proposers)

- **Is your technology a verification candidate – the timing, requirements, realistic applications and quick scan**
(Thorikild Qvist Frandsen, DANETV/Denmark)
- **Claiming technology performance – preparing realistic and ambitious performance parameters incl. examples**
(Jean-Pierre Schosger, JRC Petten/The Netherlands and Mette Tjener Andersson, DANETV/Denmark)
- **Tasks of the technology developer and owner during testing and verification – training, technology delivery and process monitoring**
(Thorikild Qvist Frandsen, DANETV/Denmark)
- **Using verifications in marketing – the ETV message, restrictions and precautions of the developers and owners**
(Jens Dall Bentzen, Dall Energy/Denmark)

Session B: “Performing verifications- knowledge sharing and networking” - for existing verification and test bodies, potential EU verification and test bodies

- **Challenges during verification**
(Mette Tjener Andersson, DANETV/Denmark)
- **Quality Assurance and Quality Control in testing and verification**
(John McKernan, US EPA/USA)
- **Use of test bodies and third party data**
(John Neate, Strategies for change/Canada)
- **Obligations of a test body and an analytical laboratory in the EU ETV pilot programme**
(Christian Gron, DHI/Denmark)
- **Discussion on future networking**

2 Contents of the conference presentations

2.1 ETV in the Eco-Innovation Action Plan¹

(Nicholas Banfield, European Commission)

Nicholas Banfield introduced to Innovation Union that aims to turn ideas into jobs, green growth and social progress

In 2011, the Commission published a Resource Efficiency Roadmap – a first strategic step towards a sustainable European economy, with a target date of 2050 that aims towards a transition towards a green economy: improving economic performances while reducing pressure on natural resources.

Eco-Innovation Action Plan (EcoAP) aims to boost innovation of benefit to the environment and bridge the gap between innovation and markets.

One of the actions of the EcoAP is ETV which is an independent, reliable, scientifically-based source of information on the performance of new environmental technologies. It offers several benefits for technology producers (establishing trust with technology purchasers and users; facilitated access to markets, access to new markets - EU and abroad), for technology purchasers / users (easier comparison of technologies, facilitates informed decisions; facilitated access to innovative technologies, cost-efficient solutions) and for policy-makers (source of knowledge on technology performance, to inform regulation, Cost-efficient solutions to address environmental challenges)

2.2 ETV pilot programme: the next steps²

(Pierre Henry European Commission)

General introduction to the ETV pilot programme, the technology scope of ETV pilot programme and typical market situations (e.g. when developers are SMEs with a limited reputation) where it is most valuable to use ETV.

He introduced to the key actors of the ETV process (Technology manufacturer, Verification Body (VB) and Testing Body /Analytical Laboratory) and the different phases of the ETV process. After the publication of the Staff Working Paper and the General Verification Protocol in December 2011 the VBs are now set up and the thematical technical groups are in preparation. It is expected that the EU ETV pilot programme will become operational towards the end of 2012. Special focus is on the financial support to technology companies (especially SMEs) by EU and national programmes, the spread of information on ETV and the international harmonization. So far 7 EU member states actively participate in the EU ETV pilot programme, but proposers, VBs, Testing Bodies and Analytical Laboratories that wish to participate in ETV may come from any country.

¹ The presentation „ETV in the Eco-Innovation Action Plan (Nicholas Banfield)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

² The presentation „ETV pilot programme: the next steps (Pierre Henry)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

2.3 ETV in the landscape of EU innovation policy – Synergies with other programmes³

(Uwe Fortkamp, IVL/Sweden)

This presentation introduced to the possible links and complementarities to Ecolabel, Green public procurement, Best available technologies (BAT) and EU funding programmes and the supportive role of ETV related different EU policies such as the Eco-Innovation Action Plan.

2.4 ETV pilot programme management⁴

(Pierre Henry European Commission)

Pierre Henry introduced to the tasks of the actors of the ETV process and the parties that are involved in the management of the EU ETV pilot programme, such as the accreditation bodies, the verification bodies (VB), the technical groups, the steering groups and the advisory forum. Costing and funding issues were raised and in this context the call for proposals under the CIP-EIP that is open to accredited VBs with a budget of € 2 millions (from budgets 2011 and 2012) and € 1 million programmed in 2013 for another call. It is foreseen to publish the CIP-EIP call in June 2012, with a deadline early September 2012 and to have the grant agreements signed in in November 2012.

2.5 Introduction on Accreditation for the ETV pilot programme⁵

(Janet Gascoigne, UKAS/UK)

In general accreditation provides confidence in conformity assessment, testing and calibration by means of independent and impartial 3rd party assessment. For the ETV pilot programme the standards EN-ISO/IEC 17020 (for VBs), EN-ISO/IEC 17021 and EN-ISO/IEC 17025 (for analytical and /or testing laboratories) will be of main importance. Peculiarities regarding ETV are that ETV deals with innovative products and thus most likely no up to date product standards will be available. ETV does not mention products but technology areas which means that negotiations will be needed between Verification Body and Accreditation Body about the scope of accreditation. An introduction was given to the steps that have to be taken for VBs that would like to be accredited to work for the EU ETV pilot programme.

2.6 ETV programme in Poland⁶

(Izabela Ratman-Klosinska, IETU/Poland)

In the late 90's the EU accession perspective enforced actions to improve the status of the environment and for the implementation foreign environmental technologies became a preferred investment option for Polish investors. Today the Polish market of green technologies is at an initial stage of development. In 2009 the Ministry of Environment launched the GreenEvo Programme which is aimed at assisting Polish businesses to deliver their ecoinnovations to foreign markets. The environmental technologies sector in Poland represents a considerable potential in terms of growth and has not been affected by the current economic crisis. In this national context the EU ETV scheme may play an important role in boosting the environmental technologies market in Poland by facilitating the

³ The presentation „ETV in the landscape of EU innovation policy – Synergies with other programmes (Uwe Fortkamp)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

⁴ The presentation „ETV pilot programme management (Pierre Henry)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

⁵ The presentation „Introduction on Accreditation for the ETV pilot programme (Janet Gascoigne)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

⁶ The presentation „ETV programme in Poland (Izabela Ratman-Klosinska)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

development and uptake of Polish green innovations. Poland was involved in several ETV development efforts internationally (FP6 and FP7 projects) and nationally. The Ministry of the Environment as the body supervising ETAP implementation in Poland confirmed Poland's interest to join the EU ETV Pilot Programme in 2010. The choice of technology areas that are relevant for Poland is driven by environmental policy, challenges and market demand. There are also several ETV implementation activities in Poland ongoing, as well as activities towards harmonisation and mutual recognition.

2.7 ETV programme in the Czech Republic⁷

(Evzen Ondracek, Ministry of Environment /Czech Republic)

In the Czech Republic eco-innovations are associated with major environmental issues, and addressed within the national environmental policy, legislation and strategies, but there is no dedicated eco-innovation strategy in the country. Research and Development (R&D) budget is constantly growing and at the same time specific strategy and support for bringing results of R&D to market is greatly needed. Due to several uncertainties and barriers (e.g. ministries under pressure with budget cuts, high initial investment costs for verification bodies, uncertain demand from the market) some steps still need to be taken for the successful implementation of ETV in the Czech Republic.

2.8 ETV programme in the UK⁸

(Leon Smith, DEFRA/UK)

The current UK government perspective is to create the policy & economic framework and environment to ensure good Environmental Technologies can get as close to the market as they can on their own and demonstrate their applicability in the market with minimal direct governmental intervention (and funding) and add ETV when necessary (where it will result in positive outcomes for consumer, manufacturer and the environment). A report on the UK's environmental sector's perspectives on ETV (based on a series of workshops) and a feasibility study was established. At the moment there is a call out for potential Verification Bodies in the UK (to date the level of interest from potential Verification Bodies has been less than expected) and new research is ongoing in order to characterise the advantages & disadvantages of ETV and where it is needed most.

The next steps for ETV in the UK are to design a more comprehensive project plan for the UK pilot with a view to ensure that the UK is well aligned to other EU ETV pilots (e.g. look to learn lessons from across the EU and look for funding streams) In addition the UK wants to listening carefully to what the market is telling us about the need for ETV (suppliers, consumers and verification bodies) and understand where government intervention is needed with a view to not create unnecessary barriers.

2.9 ETV programme in France⁹

(Pierre Kerdoncuff, ADEME/France)

ADEME was entrusted to implement the experimental system in France and to clarify the framework and operational conditions of the future system.

In France, the ETV system is composed of two branches: The first branch is the European system deployed in France on the three fields selected by the European Commission (Water, Waste and Energy) and the second one is a French complementary ETV system on the four

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⁸ The presentation „ETV programme in the UK (Leon Smith)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

⁹ The presentation „ETV programme in France (Pierre Kerdoncuff)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

other fields not selected at this stage (Eco-Processes, Soil, Air and Agriculture). In 2010/2011 a study on the implementation of an ETV system in France was launched (results available on the national ETV website www.verification-etv.fr under the chapter “médiathèque”). Methodological approaches were developed with potential Verification Bodies for the 5 technology areas.

For 2012 the launch of ETV pilot operations is planned following a call for verification projects. ADEME will select around 15 technologies to be verified in 2012/2013 and an ETV workshop will be organised on 28th June 2012 in Paris.

France (with the support of other member states) plans to develop a roadmap for the extension of the scope of the EU ETV pilot programme in the 2nd part of 2012. Special attention will also be drawn to an ETV communication strategy to overcome the current lack of awareness of ETV amongst stakeholders. Another important point will be to look for existing and (financial) support mechanisms to contribute to the attractiveness of the ETV system.

2.10 ETV programme in Denmark¹⁰

(Kristian Snorre Andersen, Danish EPA/Denmark)

First Kristian Snorre Andersen introduced to VERA (Verification of Environmental Technologies for Agricultural Production – www.veracert.eu). It is a cooperation between the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark that was established in 2008 covering different production stages in the livestock production. In Denmark the regulation allows for the use of different technologies – the only precondition is that they fulfil the requirements of the law (to be proved by VERA) – this motivates producers to develop new techniques and farmers benefit from the bigger variety of techniques to choose from for their processes.

The Danish ETV programme will start with the Danish Standard Foundation (DS) as only verification body verifying technologies within the 3 technology areas admitted to the ETV Pilot Programme, but is also ready to perform verifications within 4 other technology areas that are identified. Denmark already identified 5 Danish GTS companies (approved technological service) to work as test bodies.

2.11 Water, air, energy and agricultural technology verification experiences from Denmark¹¹

(Mette Tjener Andersson, DHI/Denmark)

Mette Tjener Andersson presented the history of ETV in Europe and introduced to the structure of DANETV (in operation since 2008), which can be seen as a front runner for the EU ETV pilot programme. Verifications of agricultural, energy and air measuring technologies were presented. The following conclusions were drawn:

- Clients prefer European verification to Danish (thus it is important that the EU ETV Pilot Programme becomes operational)
- Verifications can be very expensive and so clients may not have a verification performed even though they recognize the business perspective and merits of ETV for their product. ETV is of particular value for innovative technologies from less established producers where funding may be more difficult
→Funding programmes are needed
- Branding of ETV – needs to be recognized and approved by authorities

¹⁰ The presentation „ETV programme in Denmark (Kristian Snorre Andersen)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

¹¹ The presentation „Water, air, energy and agricultural technology verification experiences from Denmark (Mette Tjener Andersson)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

- We have to identify the niche markets where ETV is needed. A method for this is needed.

2.12 Making ETV a business¹²

(Jonathan Lonsdale, ICF GHK/UK)

The aim of the presentation was to show the benefits of ETV for technology developers, public sector bodies and private sector actors. The presentation introduced the results of the study by the EPEC consortium (published in June 2011) which assessed the likely demand for ETV from vendors and users of environmental technologies, based on the supply- and demand-side characteristics of each technology area potentially covered by ETV and on an EU-wide survey of stakeholders.

2.13 Introduction to international ETV activities¹³

(Paul Jiapizian, Environment Canada/Canada)

As representative of the International Working Group (IWG-ETV) on ETV Paul Jiapizian introduced to the main objectives of the IWG-ETV and its members and observers. The achievements through the 14 items of the IWG-ETV Work Plan are used to support the development of an ISO-ETV standard with an accreditation framework. For the development of this ISO-ETV standard several steps have been taken, but some work still needs to be done.

2.14 US EPA ETV, the founder of the ETV concept¹⁴

(John McKernan, US EPA/USA)

John McKernan introduced to the background and the structure of US EPA ETV which was established in 1995 as public/private partnership with 6 ETV centers verifying technologies in the field of advanced monitoring systems, air pollution control, drinking water, greenhouse gases, materials remediation management and water quality protection. Due to a decrease of public funding from 50% to 2% nowadays the verification centers have to end their work between 2012 and 2014.

At the moment the possible future of environmental technologies at US EPA is under discussion, but the new ISO-ETV standard may impact which path is taken.

2.15 Status and news from ETV in Canada¹⁵

(Jeffrey Guthrie, Environment Canada/Canada)

Jeffrey Guthrie presented the structure and the characteristics of the Canadian ETV system. He gave an overview on the ETV activities in Canada during the last 3 years (129 inquiries) and the 20 technologies that are presently holding the Canadian ETV license. In Canada the ETV system is run by Environment Canada, who owns the Canadian Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) Program and related trade marks and a delivery agent who

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¹⁵ The presentation „ Status and news from ETV in Canada (Jeffrey Guthrie)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

e.g. coordinates the technical management of the ETV process, including verification and testing activities with technology developers.

Over the next three years, Environment Canada, in partnership with the delivery agent, will enhance the Canadian ETV programme.

2.16 Demands for ETV in a developing country¹⁶

(Reynaldo L. Esguerra, ETV Philippines /The Philippines)

In a developing country there is on the one hand the need to boost economy and increase the income of a growing population. But on the other hand there is the problem with the strain on the environment (Natural resources extraction, disposal of wastes).

In the Philippines there are problems to be solved regarding

- Water (e.g. 58 % of groundwater are contaminated with total coliform)
- Hazardous waste generation
- Air pollution (especially in big cities and metropolises such as Manila)

In order to overcome the problems caused by industry (37 % of the employment is generated by the manufacturing sector in small or even micro-sized enterprises) people need advice on production processes and help with the selection of appropriate equipment and machineries. Several acts on environmental protection were passed since 1990 and environmental protection is also part of the current Medium Term Philippine Development Plan for 2011 – 2016. Here ETV might be of importance for the verification of the performance of new upcoming technologies.

2.17 International ETV aspects in a growing economy¹⁷

(Jong-hwan Kim, KEITI/Republic of Korea)

Korea faces similar problems as the Philippines, i.e. a rapid economic development (since 1960) lead to growing environmental problems (since 1970). In the 1990s the public demand for the quality of life lead to the introduction of a series of environmental regulations.

In 1997 the Korean ETV programme was introduced. ETV Korea aims to promote environmental technology development, eco-products, environmental industry and environmental management of industries

Incentives for the verified technologies in Korea are the following:

- Bonus point in preliminary qualification of bidding for public environmental facilities and in other public procurement.
- Grant up to 70% of ETV test for SMEs.

With several actions ETV Korea is getting prepared for international harmonization. The next ETV Forum will be hosted in Seoul in September 2012.

¹⁶ The presentation „ Demands for ETV in a developing country (Reynaldo L. Esguerra)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

¹⁷ The presentation „ International ETV aspects in a growing economy (Jong-hwan Kim)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

2.18 Practical, international ETV cooperation: networking, co- and joint verification¹⁸

(Christian Grøn, DHI/Denmark)

Christian Grøn pointed out that the global challenges require new technologies in operation. A recognized performance label is needed to overcome the diverse barriers. The different performance labels of the different ETV systems worldwide should be unified by the ISO-ETV standard that is currently being developed.

There are several practical ways of cooperating - towards one performance label:

- Having one European performance label with the EU ETV pilot programme
- Building confidence and mutual understanding (International Working Group (IWG ETV) for programme owners; bilateral cooperations)
- Sharing knowledge (Virtual forum for verification and test bodies)
- Verification cooperation (through co- and joint verifications)
- Making methods of ETV work converge with the preparation of an international ETV standard
- Disseminating ETV (e.g. through the ASEAN ETV initiative driven by ETV Philippines)

2.19 The route towards an internationally accepted ETV procedure¹⁹

(Rick Gould, Environment Agency/UK)

Rick Gould introduced to the current status of the ETV system in Europe and pointed out the contributions of AdvanceETV (draft of GVP, work in IWG-ETV) on the path to international harmonization and mutual recognition. Special attention was given to the work of AdvanceETV in the IWG-ETV Quality Assurance Sub-group and the development of the documents "ETV Framework and Policy" (containing a description of the 4 levels in the organization of ETV) and "ETV Procedure" (describing the steps of the ETV procedure). These 2 documents contain minimum requirements that should be applied in the EU and elsewhere (nationally).

The latest development was the integration of these 2 documents in the proposal for a new ISO-ETV Standard, which was submitted to ISO/TC 207 by the Standards Council of Canada.

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¹⁹ The presentation „ The route towards an internationally accepted ETV procedure (Rick Gould)” is available on the AdvanceETV website at: http://www.eu-etv-strategy.eu/activities/etv-conference_12.htm

3 Discussion and comments

During the lively discussions in the course of the conference and workshop several questions and comments came up on the following topics:

Verification Bodies (VBs):

EU call for proposals:

- The EU call for proposals is addressed to VBs which have been specifically accredited for ETV by a national Accreditation Body or are in the process of accreditation. The funding to be allocated will help them to cover partially the 'fixed costs' of the ETV system.
- The time frame is very strict for the application, some countries fear that it is impossible to get accredited by November 2012.
- The max. duration of the grant for VBs: 3 years. The VBs need to provide annual reports on their work and a financial report is required for each payment (have pre-payment).

Accreditation:

- There are inconsistencies between ETV and the general philosophy of accreditation. The problem is that the EU ETV pilot programme is not running before the accreditation has to be done.
- The national accreditation bodies are encouraged to discuss possible questions and problems in the group of EA (= coordination group);

General comments:

- VBs should only compete on the time and price, but they should not be different on the technical output (accreditation should assure that – but this also means that all VBs are treated equally by the accreditation bodies)
- Differentiation between VBs will only be their expertise

Promotion of ETV/how to make it attractive:

- It is important to emphasize the “Value for money”. Often only the perceived costs of the verification are seen – but people do not notice that many companies have to invest in testing anyhow.

Experiences from existing ETV systems:

- In VERA it has taken some time to make organisations (also from other countries) aware of the system. An information campaign was needed and now people are aware of VERA and come (Germany, the Netherlands,...). “Success stories”, e.g. companies who had a positive impact on the selling of their product on the market, are used to attract stakeholders
- Most times DANETV actively contacts and informs companies about ETV (e.g. in meetings) and only seldom DANETV is contacted by the companies for verification. This experience is also shared by ETV Canada: a good marketing strategy is needed, as vendors will not come by themselves.
- ETV Canada has worked on a strategy to increase acceptance of ETV statements on local level since 2 years. The key strategy is the ISO-ETV standard that will hopefully open the doors of acceptance. Another part are workshops that inform on ETV.
- In the Philippines environmental technologies need to fulfil the regulatory requirements. They do not necessarily have to go through ETV Philippines, but sometimes the industry asks for that.

- Korea has an impressive number of verifications. The driver is that ETV is an incentive system in Korea, i.e. technology providers who verify their technologies have many benefits.
- When looking at the experience of existing ETV systems the public sector seems to be the main driver for ETV, for the “breakthrough” of ETV we cannot just rely on market acceptance.

Funding:

- Most of the verifications will have to be funded from national funding programmes, as only few could be funded by European ones (such as LIFE+).

Virtual ETV operator network:

- The idea of building a global network (as an informal initiative) among verification and test bodies from ETV systems operating or emerging was welcomed.

ETV and legislation:

- A technology verified in US or Canada can be recognised by private companies, which is fine. This market recognition (=performance is credible, not decided top-down, but is gained) is different from mutual recognition of regulative requirements/legislation.
- If legislation is based on a certain performance than ETV has a strong role to prove the performance. In European legislation we should try to move away from listing technologies, but towards legislation based on performance!

“Guide for proposers to the EU ETV pilot programme”:

- The ETV conference together with the workshops clearly indicated a need from potential proposers to draft a guide that will help them better understand the ETV procedure and assist in them at the individual stages of the procedure. Especially the need to translate the provisions of the General Verification Protocol (GVP) into practical examples was requested.
- A draft for such a guide will developed within AdvanceETV.