

Accelerating Eco-innovation through Environmental Technology Verification

European background and initiatives,
global initiatives

- New greener technologies are needed
 - to make the EU economy more sustainable
 - to face global challenges: climate change, resources scarcity, loss of biodiversity
- Obstacles on the road to market:
 - perceived risks, need for costly demonstrations,
 - conservative attitude of investors or purchasers,
 - complex permitting procedures
- Need for independent and credible information on the performance of environmental technologies = ETV

- **Technology developers and vendors**
 - Credible validation of performance claims
 - Access to new markets, facilitation of market entry
 - No need (or less need) for costly demonstrations
 - Improvement of technology
- **Technology purchasers and users**
 - Sound information to base purchasing policy and decisions
 - Comparison of technologies, benchmarking
- **Regulators and policy-makers**
 - Better knowledge base for policies and regulations
 - Stimulation of innovation, cost-effective technologies

Credibility

Reliable test results, robust procedures

Complete information

Recognition

No need to re-do the tests

Opens up new markets

Flexibility

Different innovations and users' needs

Affordability

Value for money, accessible for SMEs



- Monitoring systems
- Water and soil treatment technologies
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Air pollution abatement including GHGs
- Clean technologies: cleaner processes, building materials, waste and resource recycling

Clear need for third-party verification

For 69% of respondents; only 11% of businesses rely on vendor's claims with no check

Two main objectives

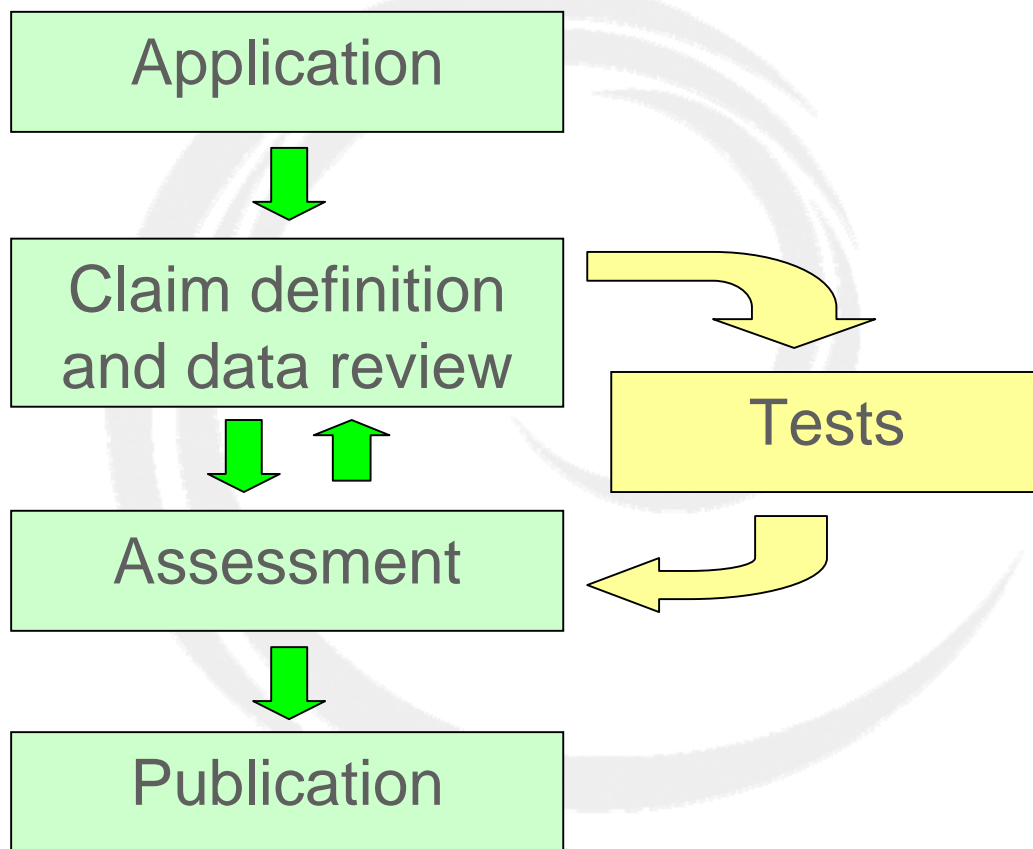
- Help technology purchasers base their decisions on reliable information (48%)
- Accelerate the market penetration of environmental technologies (41%)

Main rationale: verification of performance claims (31%)

or verification based on agreed standards or legal requirements (28%)

other services to be provided by ETV (55%) such as pre-verification, benchmarking

ETV to be organised preferably by EU institutions (51%)



Important to ensure credibility and (some) comparability of results, in support to customers' decisions

References per groups of technology, to be taken into account in claims review in a flexible way

- Legal requirements, agreed standards, state-of-the-art
- Users needs, based on recommendations of stakeholders groups
- Elements of life-cycle approach: key environmental aspects from a screening of environmental impacts

Summary of technology, verified claim with all details needed to understand, additional infos

For use in business-to-business relations

Recognised in all EU States (no need to re-do through national procedures)

May facilitate public procurement procedures, permitting procedures in certain conditions

Research and pilot projects:

- Eurodemo (2005-2007): soil and groundwater
- TESTNET (2005-2008): water, clean production, monitoring
- Promote (2005-2008): soil and groundwater
- AIRTV (2007-2009): air emissions
- Trittech (2006-2009): soil, water, energy
- AdvanceETV (2009-2012): mutual recognition, harmonisation

Commission studies:

- Comparison of existing systems, feasibility of ETV in EU (JRC/IPTS 2007)
- Report on the costing of an EU system (JRC/IPTS 2009)
- Study on funding possibilities for SMEs in Member States (AEA 2009)

Pilot projects on ETV:

- Nowatech (Nordic Water Technology Verification Network): 2006-2008, water technologies
- VERA (Verification of environmental technologies for agricultural production): 2008-2009 (DK, NL, DE)
- Dan ETV (Danish pilot project on ETV): 2008-2009

Similar programmes, related developments:

- Technology evaluations performed by associations of technology users of measurement devices: EXERA (FR), WIB (NL), Evaluation International (UK)
- CEN Workshop Agreement on ETV for soil and groundwater site characterisation, monitoring and remediation techniques (2008)

Northern America:

- US ETV programme (US EPA): 1995
- Canadian ETV programme (OCETA): 1997

Asia:

- Korean: 1998 (air pollution, waste, water, recycling)
- Japanese pilot programme: 2003
- Philippine: 2006 (waste, pollution, drinking water)
- Bangladesh (arsenic removal from drinking water)

Mutual recognition of ETV systems will benefit technology vendors and facilitate technology transfer:

« verified once, accepted everywhere »

International Working Group on ETV: since 2008, with Canadian, European, US and (since March 2009) Philippines representatives; Japan and Korea are considering participating

Objectives are:

- Establish mutual recognition of ETV programmes
- Develop joint verification procedures, jointly verify technologies
- Investigate the possible application of ISO standards to ETV
- Engage stakeholders, facilitate international cooperation
- Organise international meetings, workshops and forums

To promote ETV internationally, share lessons learned, engage stakeholders and new countries, facilitate technology transfer

2005: Washington, US

2006: Vancouver, Canada

2007: Paris, France

Next Forum on November 11-12, 2009 in Manilla, Philippines

ETV: Accelerating Technology Solutions to Climate Change

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Thank you!

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http://ec.europa.eu/environment/etap/index_en.html