

Environmental Technology Verification

Preparing for an EU ETV Scheme

Why an EU Environmental Technologies Verification system?

- Improve the confidence of investors and customers in eco-technologies
- Help technology developers market innovations
- Stimulate innovation and competition, create benchmarks



Example for the reduction of Air pollution:

The developer of a *new type of wet scrubber*, improving on the collection of Particulate Matters, could

have the technology tested on the main characteristics of the technology including PM collection, in order to collect test data of good quality, and

go to ETV to get an official validation that the technology indeed meets the performance claimed.

The verified claim should help the company market the technology, convince first customers and investors, a/o facilitate the obtention of permits from authorities.

Consultation of stakeholders:

- ETAP Forum (November 2007)
- 2 public consultations via internet (general and business)
- Workshops in research projects (Testnet, Promote, AIRTV)
- Workshops in member States (DK, PL, SK)

Commission studies related to costing and funding:

- Report on costing of the system (Commission JRC/IPTS)
- Study on funding possibilities for SMEs (AEA)

Clear need for third-party verification

For 69% of respondents; only 11% of business respondents 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 should be the verification of performance claims (31%)

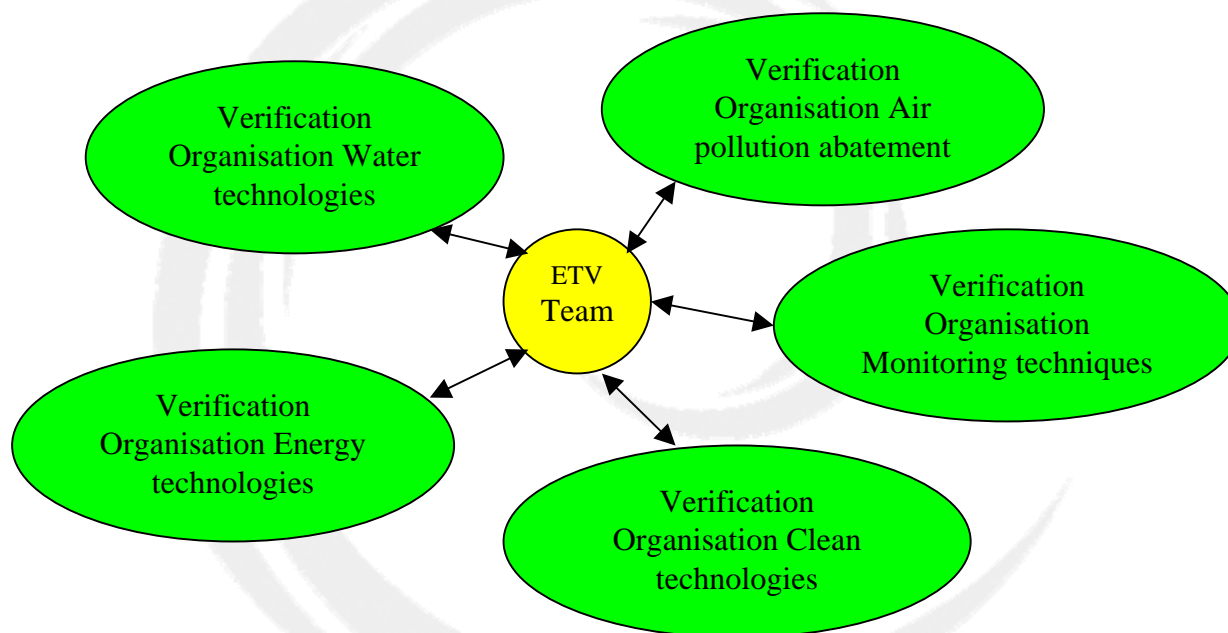
Or verification based on agreed standards or legal requirements (28%)

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

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

- Credibility – scientific soundness is a must, reliability of organisations, robustness of rules
- Flexibility – adapt to innovation, no ‘One-size-fits-all’, integrate market needs
- Support to users – comparability, fairness and completeness of verification statements
- Service of high value for real innovations

- De-centralised rather than centralised:
 - build on existing capacities
- Based on sectors or technologies rather than distributed geographically:
 - consistency in technology groups, control on quality, comparability
- Separation of verification organisations and testing laboratories:
 - lower costs by competition and proximity in testing, no conflict of interest in claims review and test plans



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

- Overall cost for verification : € 66 000 to € 84 000 per technology
- Testing in addition: highly variable, (€45 000 on average in the US programme)
- Need for public support:
 - Possibilities in EU budget : LIFE+, CIP
 - Many existing funding schemes in Member States that could support testing

- Adding value: scientific soundness, flexibility for innovation, claims review for comparability
- No compromise on credibility, but funding needs to be mobilised for SMEs participation
- Legal base to fix the rules, roles and possibly funding, implementation using existing institutions