

How much does it cost?

Costs can vary considerably depending on the technology and the quality of existing data. Verification of simple monitoring devices or energy-saving equipments may cost less than €5 000, while the cost of validating all relevant parameters for complex waste or wastewater treatment processes may be more than €100 000. The pre-programme is supported by the EU budget and by participating countries, with the aim of limiting the average final contribution of participating Small and Medium-size Enterprises to a maximum of €20 000.

Technology developers are also encouraged to integrate verification under ETV early into their technology projects, combining verification with demonstration or pilots. Certain EU and national innovation funding schemes may be available for additional support.



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Which EU countries are involved in this initiative?

As of September 2010, participating countries are: Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Poland and the United Kingdom. Participants from other countries are also welcome and should contact Verification Bodies accredited in the participating countries.

ETV programmes are also implemented in the United States, Japan, Korea, Canada and the Philippines. Links to their websites are provided on the EU ETV webpage.

For more information on the ETV pre-programme, visit:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/etv/index.htm>

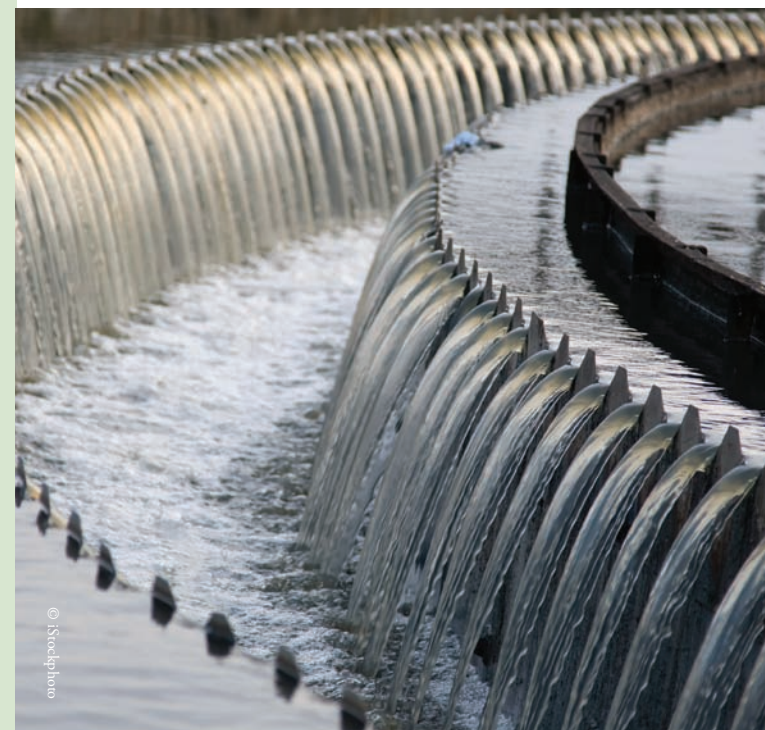
or contact: ENV-ETV@ec.europa.eu



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Environmental Technology Verification pre-programme



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What is ETV?

- An independent validation of the claims made about the performance and environmental benefits of innovative technologies
- An exploratory voluntary programme to accelerate the marketing of new technologies
- A source of objective and reliable information on environmental technologies for investors, purchasers, industry and public authorities

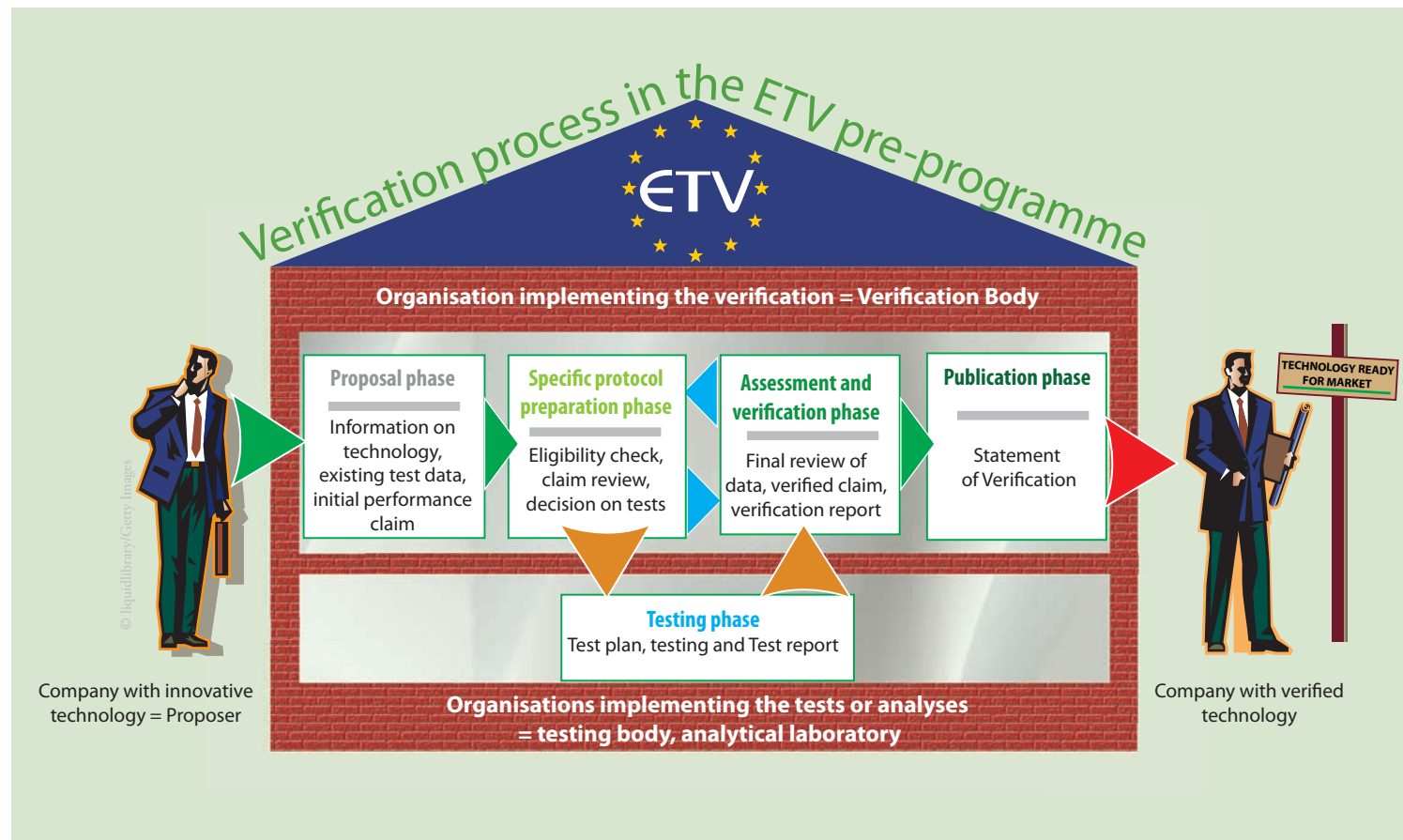
What is special about ETV?

- With ETV, the starting point is the technology performance claimed by the manufacturer and its innovative features, rather than any pre-defined criteria or standards like in certification schemes.
- The end result of ETV is not a label on a product but a detailed Statement of Verification for use in business-to-business relations.
- ETV results could be used to prove compliance with any relevant legislation, to underpin a bid in public tendering, to convince investors or customers of the reliability of performance claims and to avoid having to repeat demonstrations for different users.

Which technologies can be verified?

The ETV pre-programme will initially focus on market-ready technologies in the following areas:

- Water treatment and monitoring
- Energy technologies
- Materials, waste and resources



How does it work?

- Accredited Verification Bodies receive requests to verify a technology, define performance parameters, assess test data and can issue 'Statements of Verification' in specific technology areas.

- When additional tests are needed, testing bodies (and/or analytical laboratories) are nominated by the technology developer to perform the tests.
- A common ETV General Verification Protocol, with an accent on quality assurance, ensures that ETV Statements will be widely recognised.