**Definitions**

**Joint verification**

A technology, product, or process undergoes a single verification process carried out collaboratively by two or more verification organisations using mutually recognized verification procedures, processes, and quality management systems. The outcome is a verification that satisfies the requirements of the respective programmes. One joint statement of verification is issued.

**Co-verification**

In co-verification, two or more verification organisations cooperate to determine at the outset of the verification process the acceptability of the parameters to be verified and the plan for verification. After the verification, the co-verification programmes evaluate the acceptability of the verification process and the results against what was agreed upon, and decide whether or not to issue a verification statement. A statement of verification is issued from each ETV-programme.

**General information on AdvanceETV**

AdvanceETV was funded by the 7th European Framework Programme for Research and Innovation to support the preparation of an Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) system for Europe and worldwide mutual recognition.

**General information on DANETV**

Danish Centre for Verification of Climate and Environmental Technologies, DANETV, does verification of technologies and products for the reduction and monitoring of climate impact and climate effects. DANETV especially focuses on technology areas of importance to environmental and climatic development:

- Environmental technologies for agriculture
- Environmental technologies for water treatment and monitoring
- Energy efficiency and production
- Environmental technologies for air cleaning and monitoring

DANETV relies on a partnership between five companies: AgroTech, DHI, DELTA, FORCE Technology and Danish Technological Institute.

**Worldwide ETV programmes**

ETV Canada
US (EPA ETV and regional programmes)
EU ETV (pilot programme)
The Technology Verification of Japan
Korean ETV
ETV Philippines
ETV China (pilot programme)
DANETV (Denmark)

For more information on joint & co-verification roadmaps visit: [WWW.EU-ETV-STRATEGY.EU](http://WWW.EU-ETV-STRATEGY.EU)
In simple terms, Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) is testing, verifying and documenting how an environmental technology can perform. ETV considers three main aspects: the performance parameters derived from the manufacturer's claims, the requirements of environmental regulations, and the needs of the customers. Regardless of the origin of the performance parameters, the technology performance is always evaluated from a fitness-for-purpose perspective.

The aim of ETV is to validate that the technology suits its purpose and performs as claimed.

Why ETV?
The current growth in environmental technologies creates a need for independent assessments of their performance, as users and investors need to be assured of it. ETV is processed by independent verification and test organisations, thus ensuring well-founded performance data on the tested technologies.

Worldwide ETV?
Several ETV programmes are already operating all around the world, each of them being independently operated, with its own testing and verifying processes. This lack of uniformity implies worldwide acceptance issues: a national or regional ETV does not automatically translate into a global ETV.

A more global acceptance of ETV data
Obviously, ensuring the widest possible acceptance of verifications will increase their impact on global markets. Initiating cooperation between two or more ETV programmes on the verification processes is the best way to achieve a more global acceptance and mutual recognition. For this, the drivers are: reducing the verification costs globally, increasing the number of credible verifications available to buyers, enhancing the global use of more environmental technologies, and creating a programme per programme based access to global markets.

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