

VERIFIGLOBAL NEWSLETTER

Creating value through informed decisions and sustainable results

Special feature: Promoting Sustainable **Development and Market Acceptance of Environmentally Sound Technologies**



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interrelated global goals established by the United Nations. The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues applicable to all countries, including poverty, hunger, social justice, gender equality, education, health, water, sanitation, urbanization, energy, climate change, and environment.

The SDGs build on the principles agreed upon in United Nations Resolution A/RES/66/288, "The Future We Want", arising from the 2012 Rio+20 Conference and linked to previous global initiatives (e.g., Agenda 21 and the Doha Declaration) aimed at achieving the full, effective translation of sustainable development commitments into tangible sustainable development outcomes.

The "The Future We Want" Resolution acknowledges the need to make resources accessible to meet country needs for national implementation of their international environmental commitments,

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and for the enhancement of instruments and programs focusing on environmentally sustainable development.

"The Future We Want" also affirms the importance of international trade as an engine for development and sustained economic growth, and the need for a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as all countries advance towards sustainable development. Sustainable development and international trade go hand-in-hand. Both depend on a transparent, equitable trading system, which uses standards to assess, evaluate and verify technology and product performance. The reference to trade also provides a window for considering the "financial flows" sub-indicators under SDG 17.

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Sustainable development means making the best use of resources to meet basic human needs without destroying the sustaining and regenerative capacity of natural systems. This requires understanding the intersecting elements within the larger frame of development and implies the adoption and use of environmentally sound development strategies and related technologies.

Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) are technologies that have the potential for significantly improved environmental performance relative to other technologies. ESTs protect the environment, are less polluting, use resources in a sustainable manner, recycle more of their wastes and products, and handle all residual wastes in a more environmentally acceptable way than the technologies for which they are substitutes. ESTs are not just individual technologies. They can also be defined as total systems that include know-how, procedures, goods and services, and equipment, as well as organizational and managerial procedures for promoting environmental sustainability.

Recognizing the scope and complexity of ESTs, the "The Future We Want" calls for cooperative action on technology research, development and innovation in order to:

Strengthen national and international scientific and technological capacities for sustainable development and the ability of countries to develop their own scientific research, innovative solutions and know how;
Enable the development, adaptation and transfer of ESTs, including promoting and financing the deployment and dissemination of ESTs and related expertise;
Assess innovative technologies and inform policies and decisions on sustainable development;
Strengthen effective modalities for EST investment and enhanced access to ESTs by developing countries.

United Nations agencies are responsible for identifying options for implementation of the SDGs, including mechanisms to promote the development, transfer and dissemination of clean and environmentally sound technologies. This involves assessing the technology needs of developing countries, identifying options to address those needs and building capacity to understand and implement sustainable solutions.

Moving forward, sustainable development policy-making, programming and project operations will require human resources development, training, knowledge transfer and technical assistance, as well as effective decision support tools, incorporating reliable, quality-assured data, in situ monitoring and geospatial information.



Note: The term Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs) arose from Agenda 21, adopted by 178 nations at the Earth Summit in Rio in 1992. The commitments to Agenda 21 and ESTs were reaffirmed at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg (i.e., Rio+10), and at the 2012 UN Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) in Rio (i.e., Rio+20).

SDG Targets and the Role of ISO 14034

The primary aim of SDG 17 is to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. SDG 17 adds value as a cross cutting integrative goal positioned to support implementation actions across the full scope of the UN "Future We Want" SDG initiative.

Within SDG 17, **Target 17.7 emphasizes promotion of the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) to developing countries**. The emphasis on implementation and ESTs translates to five essential actions for addressing Target 17.7:

- Building capacity to enable ESTs
- EST performance verification
- EST adoption
- EST diffusion
- Reporting EST outcomes.

Promoting the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of ESTs is also deeply ingrained across a significant number of other SDGs and targets relating to ESTs and capacity building. For example:

SDG 9 - Industry and innovation; SDG 12 - Sustainable consumption and production; SDG 7 - Sustainable energy; SDG 6 - Sustainable water; SDG 2 - Sustainable agriculture; SDG 13 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation; SDG 14 - Sustainable marine resources; SDG 15 - Sustainable terrestrial ecosystems; SDG 11 - Sustainable cities and human settlements; SDG 16 - Effective, accountable institutions.



Given the expectations that SDG 17 will lead to positive outcomes with measurable results, it makes sense to align EST indicators and measurable outcomes with related targets and indicators under other SDGs. Efforts to align indicators should be synergistic with overall reporting across the full spectrum of SDGs.

What should Target 17.7 indicators address?

While financial flows can be used as indicators of support to ESTs, other complementary indicators are needed reflecting capacity development and enabling conditions for successful promotion and deployment of ESTs, and the actual outcomes arising from EST implementation.

This could include the number of ESTs with validated or verified performance that are developed, adopted, disseminated and diffused, both in developing and developed countries. Performancebased indicators like these would be useful when reporting on current and projected environmental, social and economic outcomes associated with ESTs. Hence, VerifiGlobal is suggesting consideration of two sets of EST indicators under Target 17.7:

1. EST capacity and implementation

(a) Support to the enabling conditions and capacity for development, adoption, dissemination and diffusion of ESTs

(b) Number of verified ESTs implemented within specific sectors and countries.

2. EST funding and investment

(a) Amount of funding and investment for development and deployment of ESTs(b) EST funding and other resources provided to or received by developing countries.

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Importance of ISO 14034 for development and deployment of ESTs

The global economy requires independent, qualityassured data on the performance of innovative environmentally sound technologies (ESTs):

- Business leaders and public organizations must balance the requirements for change and adaptation against the risks of adopting innovative solutions
- Industry and utilities need effective, scalable technologies to improve their environmental performance, address emerging regulations and meet stakeholder expectations
- Entrepreneurial technology companies need streamlined options to demonstrate and validate their innovative technologies and service offerings.

The ISO 14034 environmental technology

verification (ETV) process delivers multiple benefits that enhance confidence in the selection of ESTs. These include:

- Providing credible, independent assessment of innovative environmental technologies
- Levelling the playing field for technology innovators
- Enabling informed decisions when identifying and selecting suitable technologies
- Achieving sustainable environmental targets that benefit citizens around the world
- Harmonizing the ETV process across international boundaries.

SO 14034: Environmental Technology Verification (ETV)

ISO 14034 ETV charts a path for technology performance assessments where sustainability and innovation are inextricably linked. Benefits are expected from the international recognition of verifications and the progressive emergence of an eco-innovation marketplace that promotes performance-based competition, transparency and the greening of public procurement.

ISO 14034 reflects an international consensus that standardization of the performance verification process is an effective way of establishing the global credibility of innovative environmentally sound solutions. This helps build credibility and confidence, providing the marketplace with assurance that environmental performance claims are valid, credible and supported by high-quality, independent test data.

The ISO 14034 ETV standard is new and the collective "interested parties" are in the process of creating greater awareness and promoting application of the standard to governments and industries in both developed and developing countries.

Benefits

Independent Verification of Performance Claims

Decision Support - Assists regulators, policy makers and technology users make informed decisions

Market Acceptance – Helps innovators bring effective environmental solutions to domestic and international markets



Stakeholder Engagement –

Provides mechanism for performance benchmarking so that test plans and verification protocols reflect, economic, social and environmental criteria

Building trust through conformity assessment:

How standards and conformity assessment play a role in development and deployment of ESTs

Society has expectations about the quality, safety, reliability, interoperability, efficiency, effectiveness and environmental sustainability of technologies, products and services. Conformity assessment provides the means to determine the compliance of technologies, products and services with expectations in accordance with relevant standards, regulations and other specifications.

Non-acceptance of test reports and certificates of conformity are obstacles to international trade, often requiring exporters to submit to costly multiple tests and/or certifications of their products. Conformity assessment builds trust by helping to ensure that products and services deliver on their claims. This facilitates trade, both nationally and internationally, allowing buyers to make decisions on the basis of test reports and certificates issued by qualified laboratories and certification bodies, creating confidence that customer expectations will be met. Successive reviews of the **World Trade Organization** (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade have noted the usefulness of the conformity assessment standards and guides developed by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) as benchmarks for the technical competence of assessment bodies and in harmonizing conformity assessment practices. This helps ensure that technical regulations and standards, and the procedures for assessing conformity, do not obstruct international trade.

"Building trust – The Conformity Assessment Toolbox" is a comprehensive, user-friendly handbook covering all aspects of conformity assessment and its role in international trade. It is useful for business managers, regulators and consumer representatives. It is one of a series of joint publications issued by **ISO** and **UNIDO** (the United Nations Industrial Development Organization), and is the result of the long-standing partnership between the two organizations to strengthen the standardization and quality infrastructures of developing countries and countries with economies in transition.*



*Note: ISO promotes the international harmonization of conformity assessment activities and the worldwide acceptance of the results of these assessments. UNIDO has over 40 years of experience in supporting the establishment and upgrading of standards and conformity assessment structures worldwide.

Establishing Effective EST Indicators and Metrics for SDG targets

Step 1 – Adopt the ISO 14034 process as a third-party mechanism to identify and verify the performance of environmentally sound technologies (ESTs).

Step 2 - Work with national governments, verification organizations and other entities to support and build capacity for ISO 14034 performance testing and verification of ESTs and related enabling activities.

Step 3 - Collaborate with standards development and conformity assessment bodies to ensure that the quality and conformity requirements of ISO 14034 are understood and aligned, including evidence that the quality requirements of ISO 17025 (testing) and 17020 (verification) are met. This step would require coordination and collaboration with UNIDO and ISO under their existing conformity assessment and accreditation joint initiative.

Step 4 - Engage national governments, key sectors and other organizations to establish three sets of metrics related to: (i) the capacity and capabilities enabling the adoption of ESTs; (ii) market adoption of verified ESTs; and (iii) the environmental performance outcomes derived from the adoption and use of ESTs.

Step 5 - Create a national and international reporting framework so that countries and other entities can report on outcomes relative to established baselines.



Accurate, Reliable, Credible



Note: The term environmentally sound technology can be applied to all technologies, from basic technologies to fully integrated technologies, and their transition to becoming more environmentally sound.

The definition of ESTs should capture the full life cycle flow of the material, energy and water in the production and consumption system. This is underpinned by holistic environmental management strategies based on the characteristics of natural systems, including: species diversity; resilience; adaptiveness; regenerative capacity; interconnectedness; spatial and temporal fluctuation; and other factors.

Thus, defining indicators for ESTs depends upon the impacts on human populations and ecosystems, and the availability of supporting infrastructure and human resources for the management, monitoring and maintenance of the technology.

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Possible metrics supporting SDG-EST indicators and targets

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent overall aims with desired results or outcomes. Each SDG includes targets toward which actions are directed to achieve outputs, leading to realization of the desired results or outcomes.

The indicators for each target incorporate facts or trends to indicate the status or level of addressing the targets and achieving the desired results or outcomes.

The indicators and outcomes should be measurable using metrics derived from a standard system of measurement that incorporates measures and units for expressing the size, amount, or degree of the outputs.

The proposed indicators for **EST capacity and implementation** under SDG 17 are:

- a) Support to the enabling conditions and capacity for development, adoption, dissemination and diffusion of ESTs;
- b) Number of verified ESTs implemented within specific sectors and countries.

The indicator for "(a) EST enabling conditions" is complex and would be better defined and communicated initially through a compilation of case studies where "enabling conditions and capacity" were established and described leading to positive outcomes. An example of this is the International Finance Corporation (IFC) "Lighting the Bottom of the Pyramid" project. It is proposed that several similar case studies be compiled to analyze and derive a list of clearly defined, measurable determinants for success that would serve as the basis for the proposed indicator.

The indicator related to "(b) verified ESTs" would be more straightforward considering that some jurisdictions already have lists of verified and certified environmental technologies and products. Numerous public and private entities also operate environmental product labeling schemes. For the most part, the processes used for environmental technology and product verification, certification and labeling are guided by ISO standards and the definitions of environment are generally consistent with UN interpretations.

Following from this, three sets of metrics are proposed to support the two indicators above:

- (i) Capacity and capabilities enabling adoption of ESTs related to indicator (a);
- (ii) Market adoption of verified ESTs related to indicator (b);
- (iii) Environmental outcomes derived from adoption and use of ESTs related to both (a) and (b).







PRESENTED BY: UN OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES (UNOPS) AND SOUTHERN RESEARCH (SR)

This session will cover:

- How innovative technology can help achieve significant progress toward the SDGs in infrastructure, energy, and environment (SDG 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13)
- · How improved environmental outcomes are possible
- How investors, project developers, governmental programs, and NGOS de-risk their investments and achieve greater impacts
- How technology verification and in field monitoring and assessment of new technologies gives greater confidence

Presenters will discuss new platforms for validating technology to enable greater deployment and impacts:

- UNOPS will discuss the digital monitoring platform to verify infrastructure technologies and their performance and impacts.
- SR will introduce the ISO 14034 International Standard that provides a consensus approach to independently verifying environmental technologies.

A moderated Q&A and open discussion will occur after presentations to allow stakeholders to discuss their information needs and technologies of interest.

STI FORUM 2018 | 3RD ANNUAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALSI 5-6 JUNE | SUSTAINABLEDEVELOPMENT.UN.ORG/TFM/STIFORUM2018

<u>UPDATE</u> US EPA Advanced Septic System Nitrogen Sensor Challenge Revised T/QAP and New Testing Schedule for 2018/19

The Test/Quality Assurance Plan (T/QAP) for Phase II of the US EPA Advanced Septic System Nitrogen Sensor Challenge is being updated, informed by the preliminary screening test of one nitrogen sensor at the Massachusetts Advanced Septic System Test Center (MASSTC), March 26, 2018 to April 4, 2018. While the data obtained from the preliminary screening test were sufficient to assess the technology, the project team and the technical panel determined that more data would be helpful in evaluating performance. The revised version of the T/QAP includes several substantive modifications, as follows:

1) Screening test lengthened to one month - Following the initial one-week screening test earlier this year, it became apparent to the project team that nitrogen sensor developers would benefit from a more realistic, longer duration screening test. The Nitrogen Sensor Challenge project will now include two one-month no risk screening tests. The revised one-month screening test retains an embedded 7-day preliminary screening test to determine if a technology performs well enough to pass through to the full six-month field test. Screening goals remain unchanged and will be based on 7-days of performance.

2) Additional tap water spike concentration added to the tests - Three spike levels (high, medium and low) will facilitate assessment of sensor performance over the full concentration range (2-60mg/L) in the challenge performance goals.

3) Matrix spikes added to the testing scheme – Matrix spikes will aide in assessing matrix effects on sensor performance and ensure that there are sufficient data where analytes are at concentrations in the challenge performance range (2-60 mg/L). During the initial March 2018 screening test, it was noted that ammonium concentrations in treated septic test fluid fell below the performance range. As a result, those data points could not be used to evaluate sensor accuracy. Low level matrix spikes will bring concentration levels into the performance range and provide more data for evaluation.

Note:

Test Site – Nitrogen sensors will be tested at the Massachusetts Alternative Septic System Test Center (MASSTC) in accordance with the T/QAP and the requirements of the ISO 14034 ETV standard.

Technical Verifier – Battelle, a member of the VerifiGlobal Alliance, is the technical verifier and will conduct verification according to the requirements of ISO 14034.

US EPA Advanced Septic System Nitrogen Sensor

Challenge Goal - To identify, test, and verify the performance of low-cost nitrogen sensor packages that can continuously monitor the performance of advanced nitrogen removal septic systems. The intent is to provide a practical measurement system that would optimize septic system performance and lead to increased acceptance and utilization of advanced and innovative nitrogen reducing septic systems.

Don't miss the opportunity to have your sensor tested!

Septic System Sensor Testing Schedule for 2018/19:

- July 16, 2018 Webinar
- August 31, 2018 Application deadline for October, 2018 one month test
- October 1- November 2, 2018 One month test at MASSTC
- December 7, 2018 Application deadline for January, 2019 one month test
- January 7-February 8, 2019 One month test at MASSTC
- March 4, 2019 Battelle notifies sensor teams of acceptance into the 6-month field test
- May 13 November 15, 2019 6 months of field performance testing at MASSTC for the selected sensors
- February 21, 2020 ISO ETV 14034 verification statements and reports will be completed.

Verification Report and Statement – A Verification Report and Verification Statement will be prepared for each sensor completing the field performance test. The Verification Report will contain a description of the technology and performance claim, and the results of data assessment and claim verification. The Verification Statement is the company's authenticated proof of having successfully completed the verification process. EPA's Office of Wastewater Management and Office of Research and Development is providing the funds for the Phase II Challenge. EPA's prize for the Challenge is a Verification Report and Statement for the top performing sensor(s).

Market Stimulation Opportunity 2020 - Following the release of the verification reports and statements in early 2020, an external technical panel and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) will review the results. TNC and others are seeking funding for an order of 200 units, not to exceed a total cost of \$300,000. The order would be presented in the summer of 2020 to the best performing sensor(s) completing the 6-month field performance test and meeting or exceeding the performance goals.

For more information contact: Amy Dindal, BATTELLE Email: sensorchallenge@battelle.org

CAWT Technology Access Centre Increases Commitment to Provide Performance Measurement Services

The Centre for Advancement of Water and

Wastewater Technologies (CAWT) has been offering applied research and development services for over a decade. In 2014, with funding from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC), Fleming College's CAWT became a Technology Access Centre (TAC) with a focus on innovation in the water and wastewater sector. The CAWT TAC supports companies of all sizes, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. CAWT researchers work with industry partners to pilot and demonstrate technologies, accelerating market acceptance of innovative technologies and products.

Over the past two years, CAWT has directed increasing attention to providing performance measurement, testing, verification, and certification services. These services are a natural fit for the CAWT, allowing it to leverage its state-of-the-art facilities, expertise, and strong industry connections into an area that is becoming increasingly important in Canada and the world.

As water and wastewater regulations across the world become more stringent, the CAWT has witnessed an increasing demand for performance measurement and verification services. Forward-thinking companies are looking to obtain verification of their technologies and products before entering global markets. Already a go-to location for applied research support, the CAWT is now establishing itself as a focal point for water and wastewater technology performance validation and verification.



CAWT Lab Technician preparing to take samples



CAWT Project Lead inspecting project apparatus in the CAWT greenhouse facility

CAWT's efforts have led to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation and successful demonstration of conformity with ISO/IEC 17020:2005 in the scope of ISO 14034:2016. The CAWT currently offers Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) services, NSF/ANSI 350 and 350-1 (Onsite Water Reuse), and will soon offer CSA B128.3 (Performance of Non-potable Water Reuse Systems) services. CAWT is also working with the Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) as a tester and verifier for the Ministry's Innovative Technology Verification (ITV) pilot program.

CAWT is experiencing a renewed sense of purpose driven by two key factors:

(i) Performance measurement is of increasing importance to companies targeting water and wastewater markets; and

(ii) Having a Canadian location for providing those services means that more Canadian and northernclimate technologies will be able to enter the market quicker, with greater confidence.



For more information contact: Jennifer Paul Centre for Advancement of Water and Wastewater Technologies (CAWT) Lindsay Ontario, Canada, jenn.paul@flemingcollege.ca

Forthcoming events and initiatives

World Water-Tech North

America is celebrating its 6th year as the leading industry summit focused on investment and innovation. On October 24-25, 2018, municipalities, water utilities, investors, engineering firms and technology companies will be gathering again in Toronto.



The aim of the World Water-Tech North America Summit is to accelerate investment and solutions towards critical challenges and opportunities facing the water industry. This year the Summit is focused on unlocking value and reducing risk with key panels and discussions on asset management, digitization, building resilience, energy/resource recovery and new investment opportunities.

For more information, contact: https://worldwatertechnorthamerica.com



World Water-Tech North America is the flagship event of Ontario Water Innovation Week For more information, contact: https://waterinnovationweek.com



StormCon 2018, August 12 – 16, 2018 Denver, Colorado USA



StormCon is the only North American event dedicated exclusively to stormwater and surface-water professionals across the continent. The event includes municipal stormwater and public works managers, industrial stormwater managers, engineering consultants, regulatory personnel, watershed management professionals, and others concerned with stormwater and surface-water quality.

The StormCon 2018 conference will feature six program tracks:

- Stormwater Infrastructure and Best Management Practices
- Green Infrastructure
- Stormwater Permit Compliance
- Funding, Staffing, and Managing the Stormwater Program
- Industrial Stormwater Management
- Research and Testing.

VerifiGlobal Alliance member Good Harbour Laboratories (GHL) will be attending this event.

For more information, please contact Greg Williams of GHL at GWilliams@goodharbourlabs.com







World Federation of Technical Assessment Organizations (WFTAO) General Assembly

ETA-Danmark will be attending the annual General Assembly in the World Federation of Technical Assessment Organizations (WFTAO) in September 2018. The General Assembly is hosted by CertMark International and will be held on the Sunshine Coast in Australia.

WFTAO is a worldwide network for co-ordinating and facilitating the technical assessment of innovation in the construction field. WFTAO comprises recognized national bodies active in the field of technical assessments for construction products and systems. WFTAO currently has members from 22 countries across the global market.

The members of WFTAO conduct technical assessments of the fitness for use and continuing quality of innovative construction products and systems that deviate from established standard specifications.

There is an increased global focus on the environmental impact of the construction sector, and many WFTAO members are faced with demands for information on the environmental aspects of innovative construction products from a life cycle perspective. Given that the discipline of assessing the fitness for use of construction products is similar to verifying the environmental aspects of these products, WFTAO members recognize the benefits and added value of performing environmental technology verifications.

For more information, please contact Thomas Bruun of ETA-Danmark at <tb@etadanmark.dk>





CertMark International Joins VerifiGlobal Alliance

Established in 2007, CertMark International (CMI) is active in the Asia Pacific region and has grown to become the largest certifier of innovative building products in Australia and New Zealand.

CMI has the expertise and capacity to certify and verify innovative, environmentally responsible products and technologies in the following areas: - Construction and built environment products and services

- Environmental technologies in the construction sector

- Water management systems, including innovative water treatment and water saving devices

- Energy technologies, including solar systems
- Materials, waste and resource reclamation systems.

CMI also has specialized expertise related to environmental management systems and current building code requirements in Australia, New Zealand and most of the Pacific Island Nations.

The primary focus of CMI's certification business is to ensure that any product or technology it certifies is fit for purpose with distinct environmental advantages for consumers.

CMI's principal office is located on the Sunshine Coast in Queensland, Australia. CMI also has offices in Sydney NSW, New Zealand and China.

CMI is accredited against ISO 17065 and is audited for compliance every six months by JAS-ANZ.

Head office 14/76 Wises Rd Buderim Queensland 4556 Australia

For information contact: John Thorpe, CEO Email: john@certmark.org Web: www.CertMark.org



VerifiGlobal Alliance General Assembly Meeting (June 28, 2018)

The aim of the VerifiGlobal Alliance is to enhance and promote the role of independent environmental performance verifications worldwide and to develop mutual confidence in the verifications made by its members. Members help facilitate the transfer of environmentally sound technologies to the global marketplace through the performance verification services they provide.

This is accomplished by:

- Exchanging information, advice, and experience on the scope and procedures used in verification procedures in various countries
- Establishing a common understanding of the verification procedures and requirements in members' countries to minimize duplication of effort
- Establishing guidelines for mutual exchange of protocols
- Achieving mutual recognition of test data, inspection schemes and verification procedures
- Producing harmonized verification procedures.

The VerifiGlobal Alliance General Assembly is composed of all members. The General Assembly meets at least once every year. General Assembly decisions are determined as follows:

- Changes in statutes require 2/3 of positive votes of all membership;
- Designation of the Advisory Council requires a simple majority of a quorum comprising 2/3 of members present or represented;
- All other decisions require a simple majority of those present at the meeting, including proxies.

The Advisory Council, acting on behalf of the General Assembly, manages the administrative activities of the VerifiGlobal Alliance and makes recommendations to the General Assembly for membership nominations. The Advisory Council is appointed from the membership of the VerifiGlobal Alliance by the members of the General Assembly for a period of two years.

For more information contact VerifiGlobal

VerifiGlobal Alliance Members

Battelle Columbus, USA

Centre for Advancement of Water and Wastewater Treatment, Canada

CertMark International, Australia

ETA-Danmark, Denmark

Good Harbour Laboratories, Canada

Institute for Ecology of Industrial Areas, Poland

Korea Testing Laboratory, South Korea

RESCOLL, France

Southern Research, USA

TRCA Sustainable Technologies Evaluation, Canada

VTT Expert Services Ltd., Finland



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