VerifiGlobal Newsletter
March 2021

VerifiGlobal

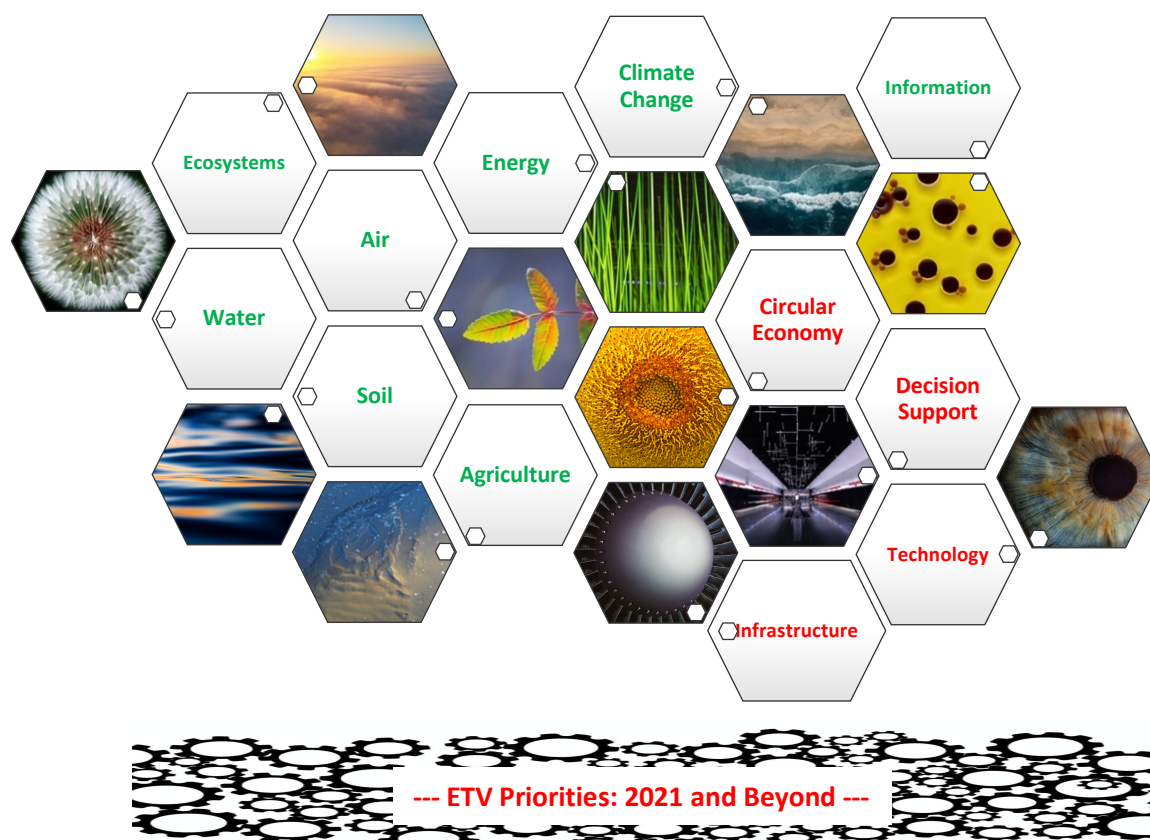## ETV PRIORITIES – 2021 and Beyond (*Part 2*)

ISO 14034 Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) facilitates effective demonstration, deployment and market acceptance of innovative technology-based solutions that support global environmental sustainability objectives. The ETV process enables informed decision-making through stakeholder engagement and independent third-party verification of environmental technology performance data.

VerifiGlobal's December 2020 Newsletter highlighted a number of priorities for ETV over the next year and beyond, including:

- Air, Water, Soil
- Energy, Agriculture, Climate Change
- Ecosystem Integrity
- Information Systems.

This March 2021 Newsletter builds upon this, highlighting the following priorities:

- Clean Technology and Green Infrastructure
- Waste Minimization, Resource Efficiency and the Circular Economy
- Transportation and Green Mobility
- Green Finance and Procurement.

--- ETV Priorities: 2021 and Beyond ---

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# Clean Technology and Green Infrastructure

Technology – The application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes; machinery and equipment developed from the application of scientific knowledge.

Infrastructure - The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of society and enterprise.

Essential ingredients for a viable clean technology innovation ecosystem:
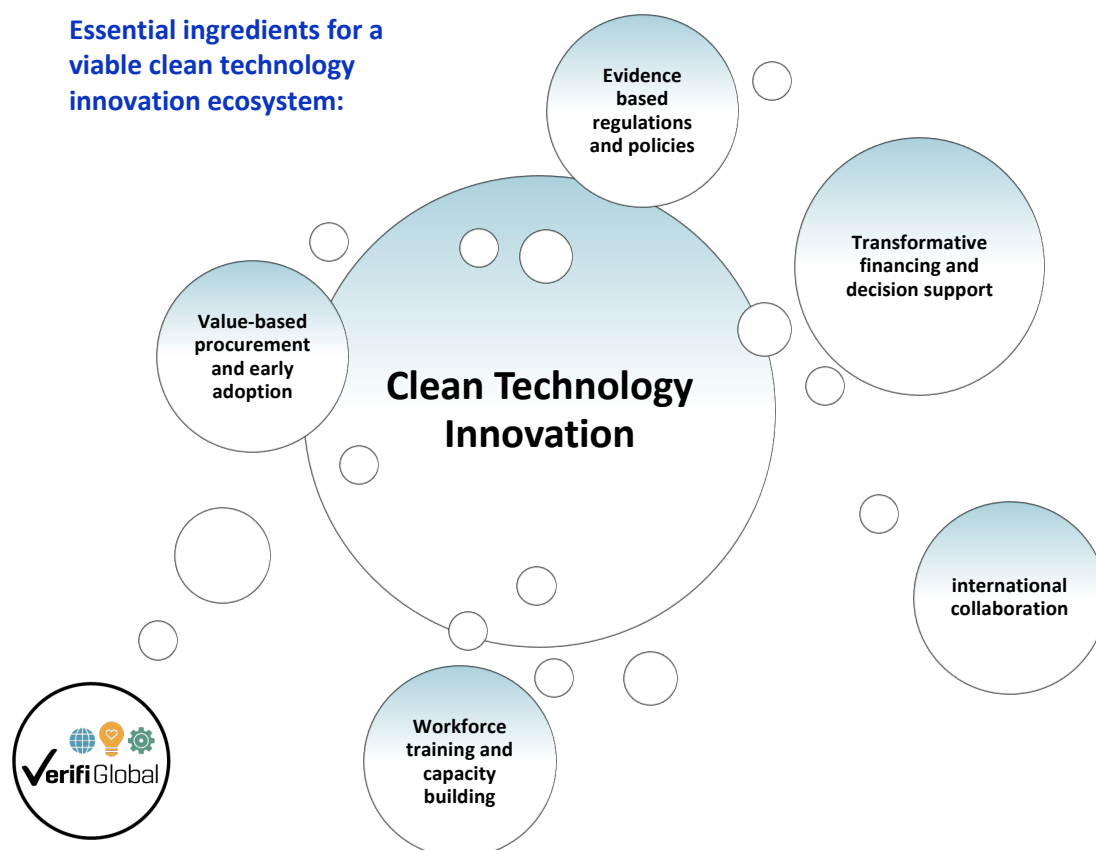
1. Value-based procurement and early adoption of clean technology solutions	Benchmarking and verification to provide evidence of technology performance thereby strengthening the procurement process, making it easier to build the case for adopting innovative solutions.
2. Evidence based regulations and policies to support technology innovation	Increased acceptance and use of technology performance verification in addressing environmental regulatory requirements and approvals.
3. Transformative financing and decisions to accelerate technology deployment	Incorporation of technology performance benchmarking and verification to support decisions on financing and market deployment of innovative, sustainable technology solutions.
4. Workforce training and capacity building	Establishing "living laboratory" networks to develop and demonstrate innovative technology solutions and build the essential workforce and capacity to successfully deploy these technologies.
5. Effective international collaboration	Continued outreach and integration of national efforts to accelerate market acceptance and deployment of innovative technologies, through participation in various UN forums and ISO technical committees.

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CMC Research Institutes is a not-for-profit organization that provides emissions reduction solutions and technologies that capture, utilize, store, and monitor greenhouse gases.

The Foresight Cleantech Accelerator Centre accelerates the growth and impact of cleantech ecosystems, based on collaboration, ecosystem mapping, and partnership building.

The Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) sector is growing rapidly as governments seek technology solutions to reach carbon neutrality by 2050 in order to comply with commitments under the Paris Agreement. In March of this year CMC Research Institutes and Foresight issued a report, *"Exporting CCUS Technology - An international business development strategy"*, as a guide for CCUS companies to access key global markets. The following potential CCUS opportunities and threats are outlined in the report:

Opportunities
• Government funding or policy support
• Development of "hubs" or clusters that share CCUS transport, storage and/or utilization infrastructure
• Existing and upcoming CCUS projects
• Prominent corporations with an interest in CCUS
• Key industrial point source emissions (to gauge emissions reduction demand and type of technology needed)
• Hydrogen sector growth plan (i.e., blue hydrogen will require CCUS)

Threats
• Lack of government funding or policy support
• Legal or regulatory risks (i.e., tendency for litigiousness, risks to intellectual property)
• Social acceptance of CCUS
• Advanced local technology development and/or preference for local technology
• Differences in local business customs (i.e., language barriers, need for in-country representation, cultural differences)
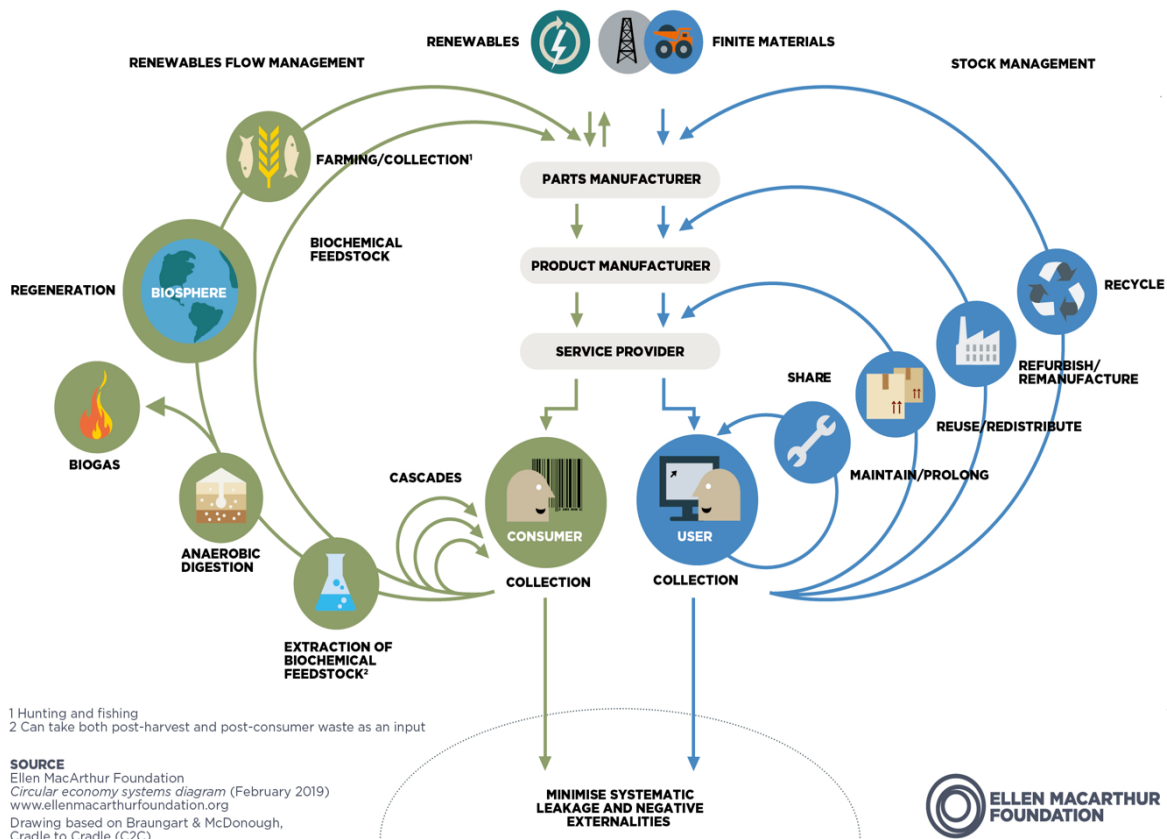
For more information, go to:
https://foresightcac.com/blog/view/driving-canadas-carbon-tech-advantage/

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Waste minimization, resource efficiency and the circular economy

Circular economy – An economic system aimed at the continual use of resources to eliminate waste; keeping resources in use for as long as possible, extracting their maximum value, then recovering and regenerating products and materials at the end of each service life (an alternative to a traditional linear economy of make, use, dispose)

Waste – Squander, fritter away, misspend, misuse, throw away, be wasteful, dissipate, exhaust, drain, deplete, burn up, use up, consume

Efficiency - coherent, competent, proficient, effective, productive, systematic, skilled, well-functioning

1 Hunting and fishing
2 Can take both post-harvest and post-consumer waste as an input

SOURCE
Ellen MacArthur Foundation
Circular economy systems diagram (February 2019)
www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org
Drawing based on Braungart & McDonough,
Cradle to Cradle (C2C)

The **circular economy** aims to gradually decouple economic activity from the consumption of finite resources by eliminating waste in the system and transitioning to renewable energy sources.

The **circular economy** builds economic, natural, and social capital by:
- Designing out waste and pollution
- Keeping products and materials in use
- Regenerating natural systems.

Looking beyond the "take-make-waste" extractive model, the circular economy aims to redefine growth, focusing on positive societal and ecological benefits.

For more information, go to: https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org

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Sitra is a Finnish investment organization that operates nationally and internationally, serving as a think tank, a promoter and a catalyst for co-operation.

Sitra's vision is for Finland to prosper by building a fair, sustainable future that ensures people's well-being within the limits of the earth's carrying capacity.

To this end, Sitra embraces the following goals:

In support of these goals, Sitra's work is currently focused on three corresponding themes:

- Ecological reconstruction of society adapted to and aligned with the earth's carrying capacity

Finding sustainable solutions that strengthen biodiversity, accelerate ecological reconstruction, protect environmental quality and facilitate societal adaptation in alignment with the earth's carrying capacity.

- Economic renewal and competitiveness based on the principles of sustainable development

Promoting a fair data economy by making available practical tools that enable positive socio-economic change and increase opportunities for companies and individuals to affect the responsible use of data.

- Engagement and advocacy to strengthen democracy, increase co-operation and positive societal change.

Strengthening democracy through engagement, participation and investment in network-based approaches and data algorithms that can be harnessed to support co-operation.

One of Sitra's key initiatives is the World Circular Economy Forum (WCEF), which brings together over 4,000 business leaders, policymakers and experts from around the world to present the world's best circular economy solutions.

WCEF examines how businesses can seize new opportunities and gain a competitive advantage through circular economy solutions, and how the circular economy contributes to achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals.

The first WCEF was held in Helsinki, Finland in June 2017. WCEF is focused what we need to do to create a true circular economy by 2050.

The next WCEF will be held for the first time in North America in Toronto, Canada on 13-15 September 2021. The forum was postponed from September 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the run-up to WCEF2021, a two-day event WCEF+Climate will be held on 15-16 April 2021 in the Netherlands and online.

For more information, go to: https://www.sitra.fi/en/projects/wcef/#about-wcef

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SiteWise™ - Making Green Site Restoration Even Greener

Challenge:

Many U.S. military sites need extensive remediation to reduce human health risks and restore the environment for wildlife or human use. But site restoration activities can themselves have a significant environmental footprint—for example, requiring the use of heavy machinery, chemicals or extensive water use.

To meet EPA's commitment to conducting its environmental program in a sustainable manner and fulfill the federally mandated sustainability targets, the U.S. military needed to find a better way to incorporate green and sustainable remediation (GSR) into the site remediation process.

Solution:

Battelle worked with the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Army and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to develop a stand-alone tool called SiteWise™ to evaluate and quantify the environmental, health, safety and economic impact of a variety of restoration alternatives. SiteWise™ expands on existing Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) concepts to conduct GSR assessments specifically tailored to site restoration and remediation.

SiteWise™ assesses the remedy footprint of a remedial alternative/technology in terms of a consistent set of metrics, including:

- greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions;
- energy use;
- air emissions of criteria pollutants, including nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and particulate matter (PM);
- water consumption;
- resource consumption; and
- worker safety and accident risk.

The assessment is carried out using a building-block approach where every remedial alternative is first broken down into modules that mimic the remedial phases in most remedial actions, including remedial investigations (RIs), remedial action constructions (RACs), remedial action operations (RA-Os), and long-term monitoring (LTM).

Once broken down into various modules, the footprint of each module is individually calculated. The different footprints are then combined to estimate the overall footprint of the remedial alternative. This building-block approach reduces redundancy in the sustainability evaluation and facilitates the identification of specific activities that have the greatest remedy footprint.


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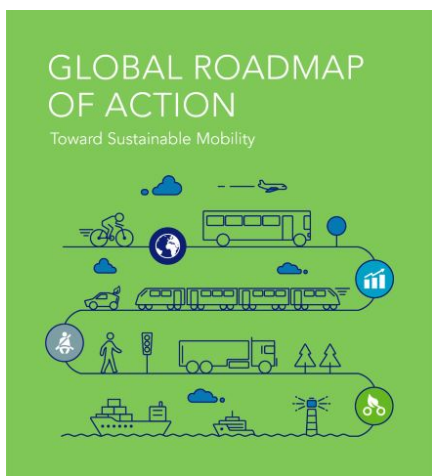
Outcome:

SiteWise™ has been successfully used to optimize GSR activities at hundreds of environmental restoration sites and is now mandatory for all U.S. Navy sites as part of the remedy selection process. An ESTCP project has been completed and validated the SiteWise™ tool against the industry accepted LCA software package SimaPro®. SiteWise™ is now in Version 3.2, with recent updates including additional sediment restoration activities, new calculations modules, and coding updates to ensure compatibility. Battelle continues to provide support to the U.S. Navy in developing their GSR strategy, including guidance, training and technology transfer.

For more information, contact:
Samuel Moore, mooresb@battelle.org
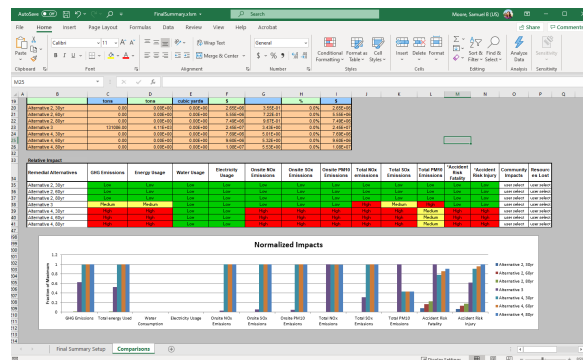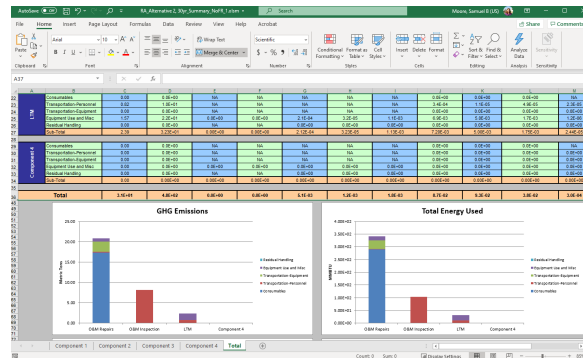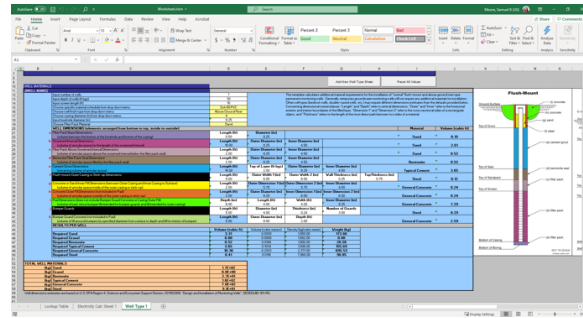
SiteWise™ Tool has been developed jointly by U.S. Navy, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and Battelle. Implementation of the SiteWise™ Tool and interpretation or use of the results provided by the tool are the sole responsibility of the user. The tool is provided free of charge for everyone to use but is not supported in anyway by the U.S. Navy, USACE, or Battelle.

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Transportation and green mobility

How can countries and cities attain their Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and improve the sustainability of their transport sector?

How can they prioritize action based on their performance on mobility … and accelerate progress?

These questions are at the heart of the *Global Roadmap of Action toward Sustainable Mobility* —a comprehensive effort led by the Sustainable Mobility for All (SuM4All) Coalition to identify the most relevant and impactful policy measures to achieve sustainable mobility.

SuM4All brings together public and private organizations and companies with a shared ambition to transform the future of mobility. It serves as a platform for international cooperation on sustainable mobility and a repository of policy, knowledge and resources. Its mission is to play a leading role in the ongoing transformation of the global mobility system, and to support countries in their transition towards sustainable mobility.

The *Global Roadmap of Action toward Sustainable Mobility* proposes a coherent and integrated menu of policy actions to attain the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and achieve the four policy goals that define sustainable mobility:

- Universal access,
- Efficiency,
- Safety, and
- Green mobility).

The roadmap defines a path for countries to follow based on a series of action plans to be implemented over time. It takes the view that policy actions on mobility should be tailored according to where countries stand relative to the four policy goals, and the policy objectives of the countries themselves. It provides a unique methodology to navigate a comprehensive policy framework in order to establish specific action plans that are tailored to a country's particular conditions.

For more information, go to:
http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/350451571411004650/Global-Roadmap-of-Action-Toward-Sustainable-Mobility.pdf
Email: sum4all@worldbankgroup.org

The *Global Roadmap of Action toward Sustainable Mobility* **embodies the collective knowledge of 55 Member organizations and 180 experts. It has received feedback from numerous decision makers in cities and countries including transport ministers, city mayors, and public transport operators, as well as private corporations.**

Measurement Canada is taking steps to protect consumers' rights to fair and accurate measurement when they purchase a charge for their electric vehicles.

The Role of Measurement Canada

The mandate of Measurement Canada is to protect the right of consumers to accurate and reliable measurement when they make a purchase based on measurement. Measurement Canada is responsible for ensuring accuracy in the selling of measured goods, developing and enforcing the laws related to measurement accuracy, approving and inspecting measuring devices and investigating complaints of suspected inaccurate measurement.

The agency is part of the Canadian Federal Department of Innovation, Science and Economic Development. As part of its mandate, Measurement Canada administers the Canadian Electricity and Gas Inspection Act (EGIA), which sets out requirements for the performance of measuring devices when charging for the purchase or sale of electricity. The Act also sets out the requirement for operators to register their measuring devices when selling electricity.

An approved and certified measurement system is integral to accurate and reliable measurement of electricity. The EGIA and its regulations require that Measurement Canada approve and recertify at prescribed intervals measuring devices used to determine a fee for electricity consumption. With respect to electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, this EGIA requirement helps protect consumers and operators against inaccurate measurement and/or unfair practices.

Development of Technical Standards for EV Charging Stations

In the next 18 months, Measurement Canada intends to allow existing and new electric vehicle (EV) charging stations that meet established technical standards to charge based on kilowatt-hours (kWh) consumed.

Measurement Canada will do this by continuing to work closely with industry and monitoring requirements that other countries are developing, as well as advances and innovations in EV charging station technologies. The requirements will be performance-based to minimize costs and regulatory burden for EV charging station operators, while ensuring consumers receive accurate and reliable measurement, and protection against unfair practices. In support of this, VerifiGlobal is suggesting use of the ISO 14034 process for verifying the performance of innovations and advances in EV charging technology.

Measurement Canada will also work with EV charging station operators to evaluate EV charging stations at their installation site under typical conditions of use. If these stations meet the technical standards, they will be approved to charge for electricity based on kWh.

While developing standards for Canada, Measurement Canada will also continue working with its international partners, including the U.S. National Conference on Weights and Measures and the International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML), to develop international model standards for billing by kWh at EV charging stations.

Measurement Canada's participation in this work ensures Canadians' interests are represented during the development of these model standards. This could lead to international business opportunities and provide consumers with greater access to EV charging station options, as compliance in one participating country enables market access to all participating countries.

For more information, go to: https://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/mc-mc.nsf/eng/lm04949.html
or contact Measurement Canada at: ic.evce-erve.ic@canada.ca.

Measurement Canada
Fair Measure For All

Mesures Canada
La mesure juste pour tous

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Green finance and procurement

Combining robust science, systems thinking and financial valuation to support informed decisions on sustainable infrastructure financing

Sustainable Asset Valuation (SAVi) is an assessment methodology that provides policy makers and investors with a comprehensive analysis of how much their infrastructure projects and portfolios will cost throughout their life cycles, taking into account risks that are often overlooked in a traditional valuation.

Using a combination of system dynamics and project finance modelling, SAVi calculates the dollar value of externalities that result from infrastructure development, thereby capturing the full costs of environmental, social, economic and governance risks.

Policy makers and investors can use SAVi to steer capital toward sustainable infrastructure and investment decisions that are based on a holistic valuation of risks, including the extent to which their investments will contribute to fulfilling national development priorities, curbing climate change and achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

SAVi is being used across a number of sectors such as water, energy, agriculture and transportation. SAVi considers economic, social and environmental risks, among others. It then uses the costs of these risks to simulate how they affect the financial performance of infrastructure projects and portfolios across their life cycles. For example, how will the imposition of a carbon tax create unexpected costs for an infrastructure project underway? Or how will water shortages affect the financial attractiveness of a wastewater treatment plant six years down the line?

GREEN PUBLIC PROCUREMENT - SAVi can be used to identify and value the many positive externalities that arise when governments direct their large purchasing power (12–15 per cent of GDP) to steer markets toward sustainable production and consumption. As part of this, SAVi can be used to:

- Assess the life-cycle costs of goods and services,
- Design public tenders that require improved sustainability performance, and
- Present the advantages of circular economy approaches and how circularity can improve the financial attractiveness of projects and policies.

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the MAVA Foundation developed SAVi to help policy makers and investors make informed decisions on infrastructure financing.

IISD is an independent think tank championing sustainable solutions to 21st-century problems. Its mission is to promote human development and environmental sustainability.
The MAVA Foundation is a family-led, Swiss-based philanthropic foundation working to secure a future where biodiversity flourishes in a global economy that supports human prosperity and a healthy planet.
**To learn more, go to:**
https://www.iisd.org/savi/about/

Performance Benchmarking and Verification – Accelerating Eco-Innovation and Investment in Clean Technologies

Accelerating eco-innovation and investment in clean technologies requires convergence around three things:
1. **National leadership and international co-operation**
2. **Effective engagement with key stakeholders and interested parties**
3. **An evidence-based approach for assessing and verifying the performance of innovative eco-efficient solutions.**
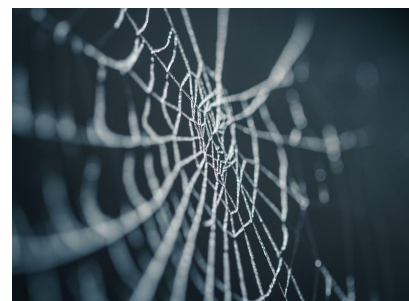
Leadership and co-operation

To a large extent, institutional infrastructure is already in place to facilitate leadership and cooperation both nationally and internationally through various existing governmental platforms and mechanisms. For example, most national governments and international agencies are strengthening their commitments to maintain a viable and robust global standardization system.

Effective engagement

For the most part, standards encompass specifications, regulations, and protocols ensure that things work properly, interactively, and responsibly. However, achieving global environmental sustainability goals, such as the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), requires placing greater emphasis on integrated approaches and innovative solutions, coupled with enhanced efforts to engage with key stakeholders and interested parties.

Benchmarking and Verification

Performance benchmarking and verification are decision support tools that can be applied within an integrated framework to encourage mutual understanding and build trust among stakeholders. Understanding and trust can be achieved through meaningful engagement, the articulation of measurable performance objectives and a focus on evidence-based outcomes.

The intent of the **benchmarking component** is to reach a common understanding of stakeholder expectations and broad acceptance of a transparent process to establish the legitimacy of evidence-based outcomes.

The **verification component** ensures that sufficient quality assured information and evidence is provided and independently assessed in support of specific performance claims with measurable outcomes.

Effective application of performance benchmarking and verification facilitates the development, deployment and market acceptance of innovative eco-efficient solutions, reducing potential risks and encouraging greater investment in clean technologies and sustainable solutions.

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ISO Technical Committee TC 207 – Environmental Management
Providing a foundation for environmental sustainability and technology innovation

Standardization plays an important role supporting economic prosperity, reducing trade barriers, contributing to productivity and ensuring compatibility of technologies.

The attainment of global sustainability objectives, such as those highlighted within the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs), requires a forward-looking, integrative strategy to engage stakeholders and enable the application of existing and proposed environmental standards that support technology innovation. Understanding how the ISO TC 207 family of standards can be effectively utilized is an essential requirement.

Why are ISO TC 207 standards important to sustainability?
As recognized in the ISO/TC207 Environmental Management, Strategic Business Plan[1], public and private organizations are faced with difficult challenges, including:

- Avoiding, reducing or mitigating the environmental impacts of their activities, products, technologies and services
- Taking into account the environmental needs and expectations of interested parties in the context of their business operations
- Developing strategies to address the issues embedded in new international agreements
- Ensuring market relevance for their products, technologies and services in the context of increasing environmental challenges.

Addressing these challenges requires that organizations adjust to new developments, while coping with increased uncertainty arising from many global, national, and local issues. This demands integrated strategies that encompass management, regulation and reporting, as well as marketing, investment and procurement.

TC207 standards play a positive role by establishing the means to manage environmental aspects by providing tools and guidance that can be used by all parties, including both private and public sector organizations of all sizes and types. When coupled with public policy support and the shared commitment of leaders and members of organizations, the use of TC207 international standards can result in reduced and mitigated environmental risks, as well as opportunities to increase environmental benefits from activities, products, technologies and services.

Throughout the innovation ecosystem, understanding potential synergies and possible endpoints is important for raising awareness, optimizing the use of available resources, and building receptor capacity to develop, demonstrate and apply innovative solutions.

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[1] ISO/TC207 Environmental Management, Strategic Business Plan, Final –December 19, 2018

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Efforts currently underway
Linking Sustainability and Innovation

Engaging, informing and building capacity
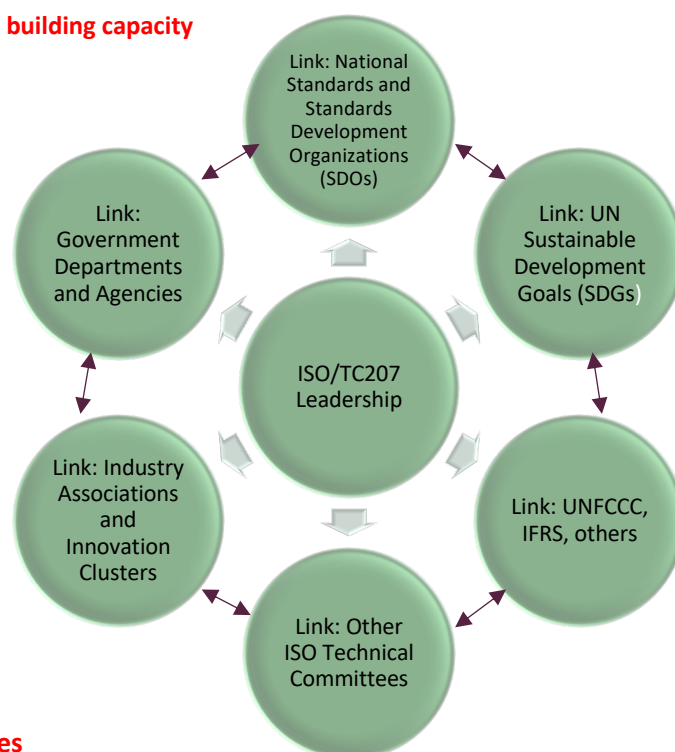
Some current initiatives

The **ISO Technical Committee on Environment (TC207)** has prepared a strategic plan[2] which correlates TC207 standards against the UN SDGs. The strategic plan indicates that TC207 subject areas are relevant to at least 14 of the 17 SDGs. The TC207 leadership group anticipates updating its strategic plan on a three-year basis to maintain relevancy to prevailing environmental, economic political, technical and societal conditions.

The **ISO Climate Change Coordinating Committee (CCCC)** reports to the ISO Technical Management Board (TMB). Its mandate includes preparations for ISO participation at the annual UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP)[3]. ISO/TMB/CCCC is also following the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation consultation on Sustainability Reporting in conjunction with TC 207 and other ISO committees.

The **Standards Council of Canada** is currently engaged in a project to link Canadian national standards with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed to by 193 countries with the objective of achieving a sustainable and poverty-free world by 2030. The SCC effort is being undertaken in conjunction with standards development organizations (SDOs) and Canadian government departments and agencies.[4]

In addition to the above examples, there are other opportunities for raising awareness about TC207 standards in developing, demonstrating and applying innovative, sustainable solutions, including strengthening linkages to industry associations and innovation clusters.

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[2] ISO/TC207 Environmental Management, Strategic Business Plan, Final –December 19, 2018

[3] Note that the 26th session of COP (COP 26) takes place in November 2021 in Glasgow, UK

[4] Michelle Parcouda, Research, Communications & Corporate Planning, SCC

Understanding the 'cross-cutting' family of ISO 14000 standards

The table below provides a simplified overview of how the 'cross-cutting' family of ISO 14000 standards are relevant to key global/national initiatives and communities of interest. These standards focus on four critical areas:

1. Environmental data and information to monitor and record environmental related data associated with products, processes, services, and organizations
2. Life cycle assessment to understand the 'environmental footprint' of products and services
3. Innovation in environmental-related technologies and products to reduce adverse environmental impacts and provide environmental improvements
4. Investment in sustainable, environmentally sound solutions.

Examples of cross-cutting ISO TC 207 Standards

Key Linkages	UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UNFCCC, IFRS, others	Government Departments and Agencies	Industry Associations and Innovation Clusters	National Standards and SDOs	Other ISO Technical Committees
Management	Environmental Management Systems – ISO 14001; 14005 (Guidelines for the phased implementation of an environmental management system, including the use of environmental performance evaluation); 19011 (Guidelines for auditing management systems developed jointly by TC176/SC3 and TC207/SC2); 14051 (Material flow cost accounting).					
Investment Procurement Marketing	Environmental Labels and Declarations – ISO 14020; 14021; 14024; 14025 Green Debt Instruments – ISO 14030 Environmental Technology Verification (ETV) - ISO 14034 Lifecycle Assessment Standards - ISO 14040; 14044; 14045; 14046 (Basis for LCA studies, footprints, information applied for decision-making, marketing, research and development.					
Regulation Reporting	GHG Management Standards - ISO 14064; ISO 14065; ISO 14066; ISO 14067 (Provides an internationally agreed framework for measuring GHG emissions, quantifying carbon footprint, verifying claims and accrediting the bodies which carry out such activities).					

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In combination, ISO 14000 standards provide a framework that makes use of best practices for organizing and applying information to improve environmental performance and meet sustainable development objectives. The scope of this includes[5]:
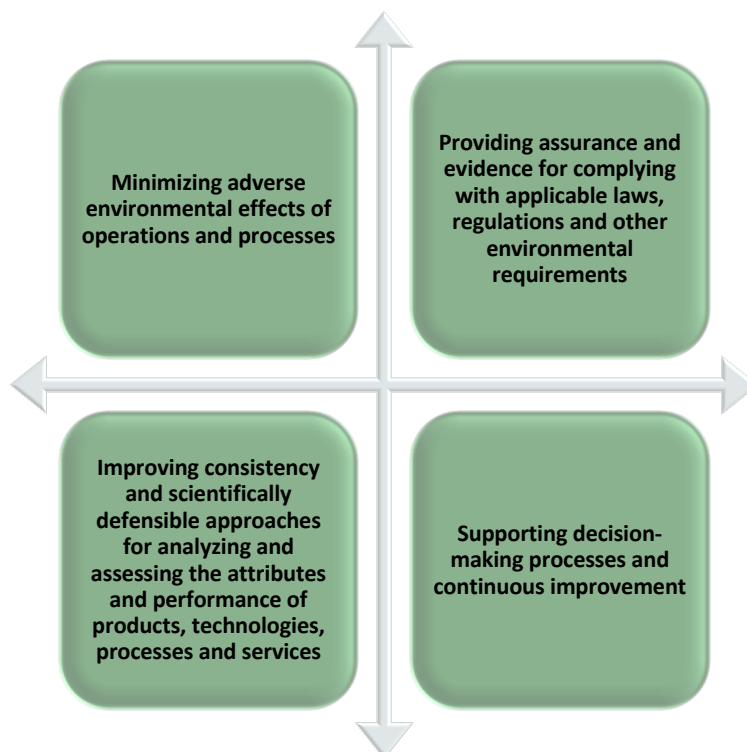
Minimizing adverse environmental effects of operations and processes

Improving risk and environmental impact identification throughout supply chains

Identifying responsibilities and accountabilities that encourage employee involvement and understanding of sustainability.

Providing assurance and evidence for complying with applicable laws, regulations and other environmental requirements

Understanding requirements and setting objectives and targets

Establishing an internationally agreed framework for measuring GHG emissions, quantifying carbon footprints, assessing environmental impacts and verifying claims.

Improving consistency and scientifically defensible approaches for analyzing and assessing the attributes and performance of products, technologies, processes and services

Developing tools to encourage the adoption and use of environmentally sound technologies

Increasing potential to streamline operations, reduce energy and raw material use, minimize waste generation, and reduce adverse impacts on humans and the environment.

Supporting decision-making processes and continuous improvement

Measuring and communicating improvements in environmental performance at a meaningful and understandable level

Providing consumers and investors with greater assurance of the validity of communications pertaining to the environmental attributes and performance of products, technologies, processes and services.

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[5] ISO/TC207 Environmental Management, Strategic Business Plan, Final –December 19, 2018

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VerifiGlobal Alliance Members

https://www.verifiglobal.com

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The VerifiGlobal Alliance is a global network of 12 organizations providing testing and verification services across multiple sectors and areas of expertise. Current member organizations are –
Battelle (USA), CAWT (Canada), CMI (Australia), ETA-Danmark (Denmark), Eurofins (Finland),
GHL (Canada), IETU (Poland), MASSTC (USA), RESCOLL (France), Southern Research (USA), TRCA-STEP (Canada), 350Solutions (USA).

VerifiGlobal Alliance members demonstrate their conformity with the requirements of ISO 14034 and ISO 17020 through a peer assessment process designed in accordance with the requirements of ISO 17040.

Contact VerifiGlobal about joining the VerifiGlobal Alliance.

The VerifiGlobal Solutions Network is comprised of progressive, forward-looking companies with innovative technologies that have been independently verified in accordance with the ISO 14034 ETV standard and the VerifiGlobal Performance Verification Protocol.

Contact VerifiGlobal about independent verification of your technology performance claims.

The VerifiGlobal Forum has been established to engage with cooperative and supportive organizations that recognize the importance of innovative technology solutions to address global challenges and the value of independent quality-assured technology performance testing and verification.

Contact VerifiGlobal about participation in the VerifiGlobal Forum.

ETA-Danmark A/S, a subsidiary of Danish Standards, hosts the VerifiGlobal Secretariat.
Accredited by Danish Accreditation (DANAK) in accordance with ISO 17020, ETA-Danmark is the Danish verification body for both ISO 14034 ETV and the EU ETV Pilot Programme.
For information on ETA-Danmark, contact Thomas Bruun: tb@etadanmark.dk

For more information about VerifiGlobal, go to: https://www.verifiglobal.com

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