

# **Regional Workshop on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**AUGUST 26-27, 2019**



# Accreditation & Surveillance of Verifiers

**Joachim Leitner**

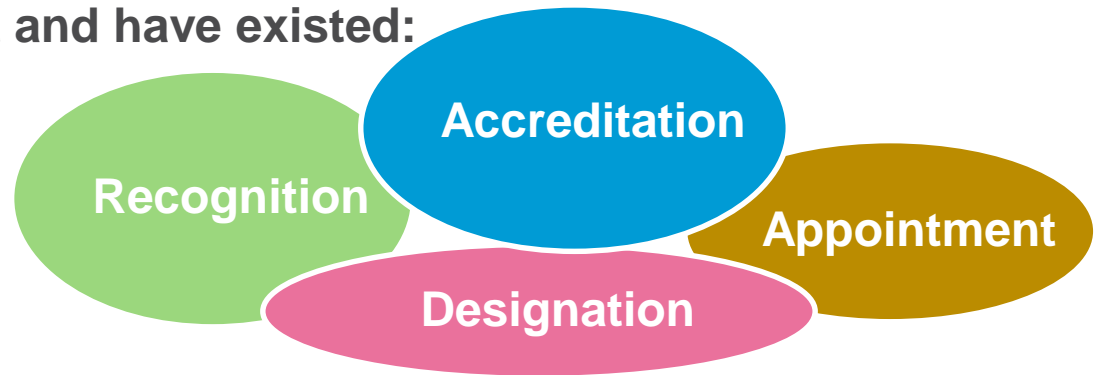
Santiago de Chile, 27 August 2019

# OUTLINE

- Preliminaries
- Requirements for Accreditation Bodies
- Procedure for Accreditation of Verification Bodies
- Surveillance of Verification Bodies
- Information Exchange

# WHY ACCREDITATION?

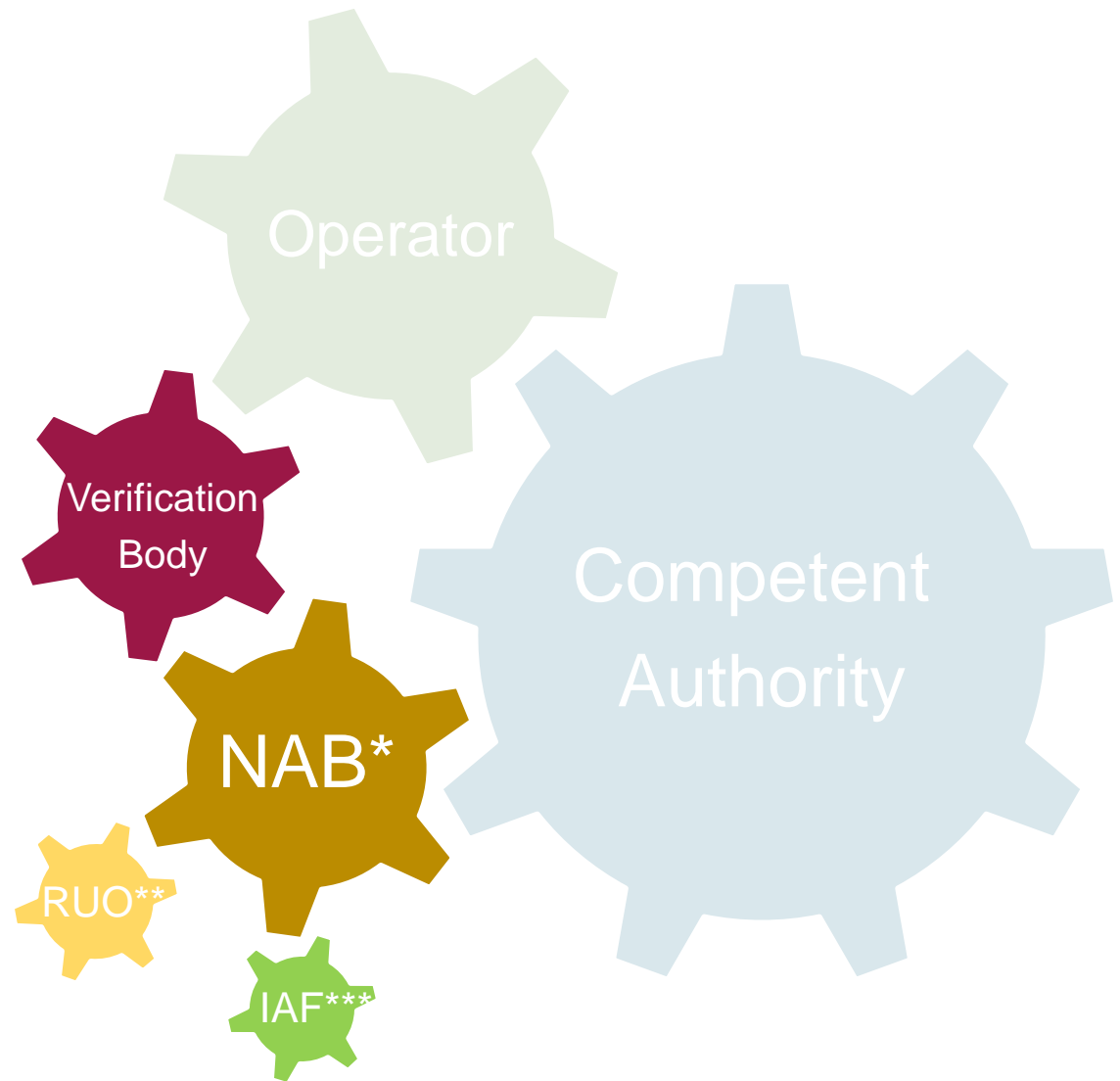
- Different systems exist and have existed:



- Advantages and Challenges of Accreditation



# WHO IS INVOLVED IN ACCREDITATION?

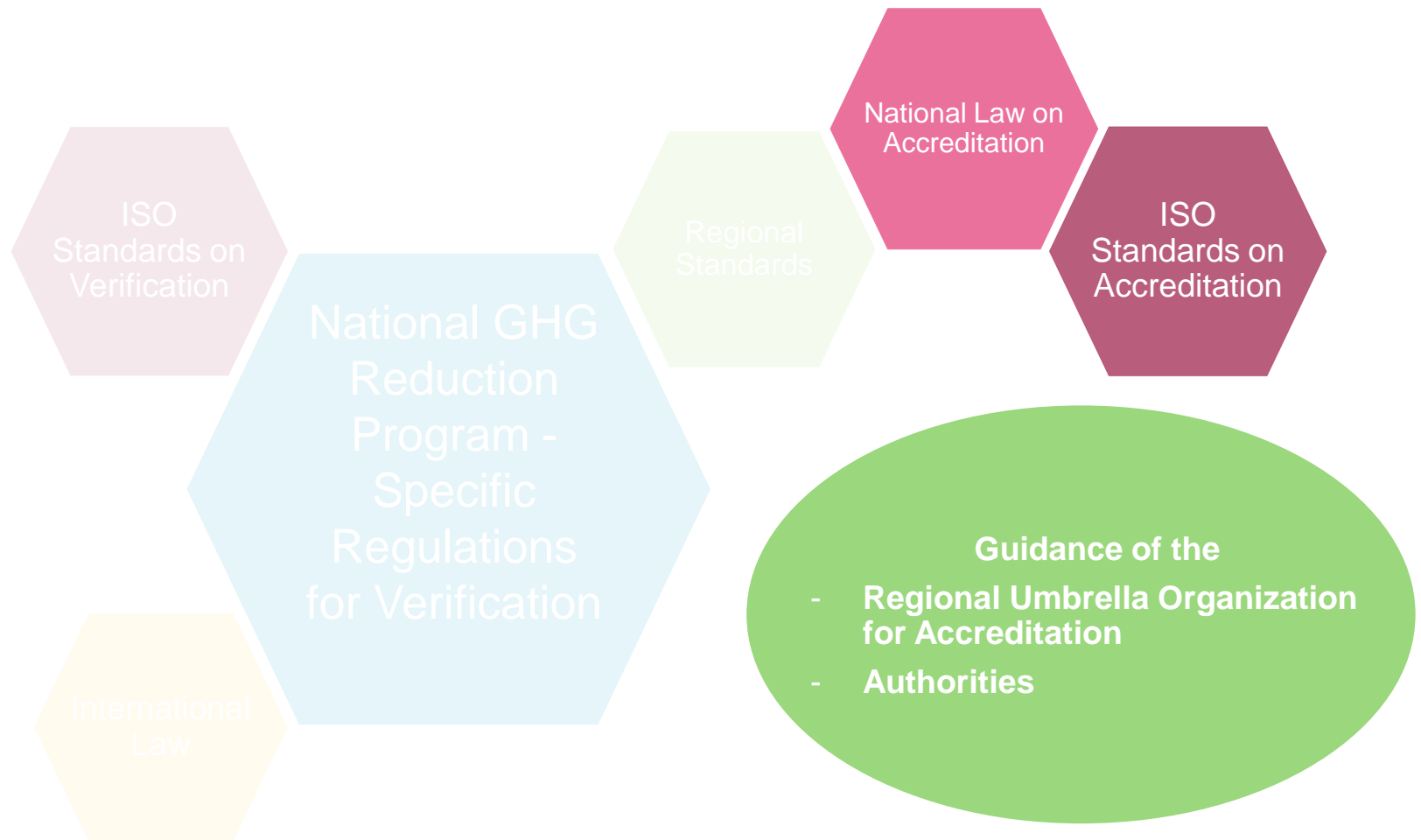


\* National Accreditation Body

\*\* Regional Umbrella Organization, i.e. IAAC (Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation)

\*\*\* International Accreditation Forum

# LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF AN ACCREDITATION SYSTEM



# OUTLINE

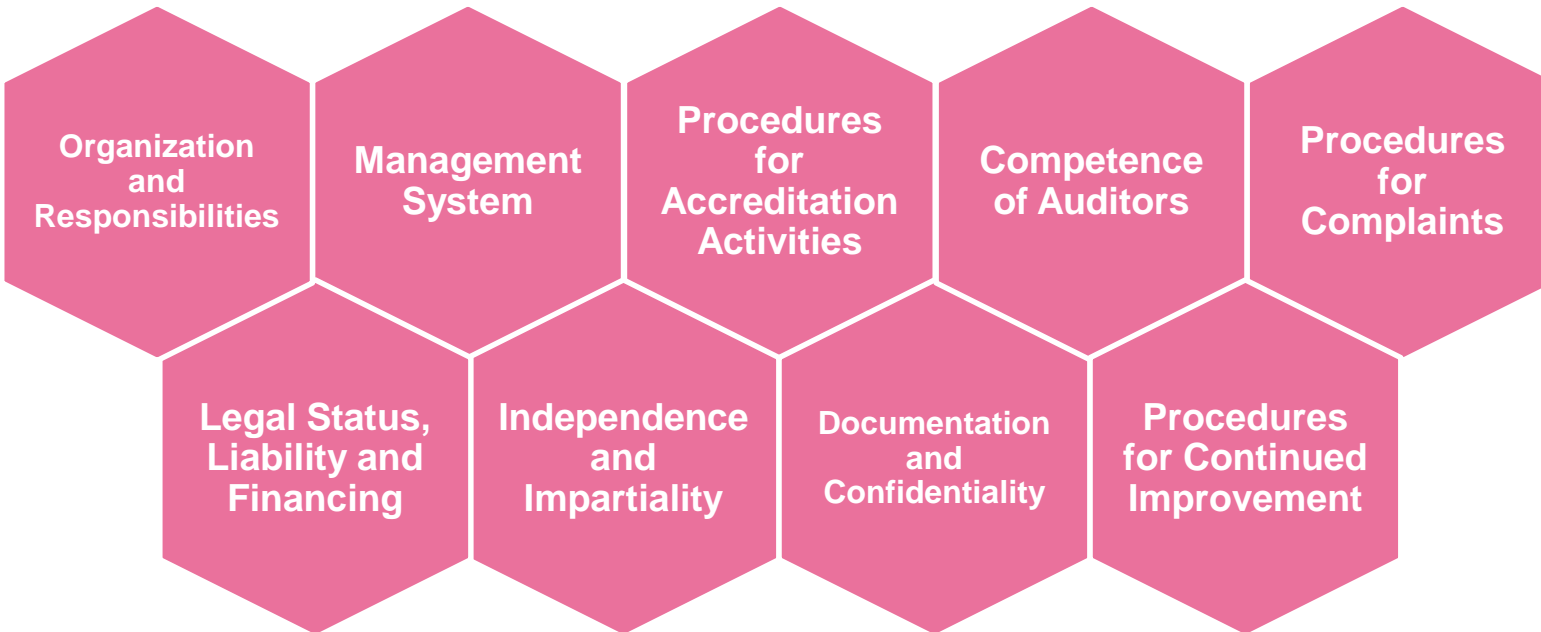
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# REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCREDITATION BODIES

- An accreditation body has to meet the requirements set by
  - **National Law**
  - **And/or applicable standards (ISO 17011)**
  - **Guidance of regional umbrella organization**
  - **Requirements can concern:**

Should Act as a Public Authority

Should be Non-Profit Oriented in Regards to Accreditation



- Requirements are checked by internal audits



# REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCREDITATION BODIES

- The accreditation body appoints a competent assessment team for each particular assessment of a verification body



- Decision on accreditation is usually made by a council or senior management of the accreditation body
  - The persons involved in the decision on accreditation may not have been engaged in the assessment of the verification body.

# REQUIREMENTS FOR ACCREDITATION BODIES

- **Accreditation bodies** are usually **monitored** by the affiliated Member State
- **Accreditation bodies** are **subject to Peer Evaluation** organized by regional umbrella organizations

**Mutual Recognition:**  
Accreditation certificates  
could be considered valid in  
other countries if accrediting  
NAB has successfully  
undergone peer evaluation

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# ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE

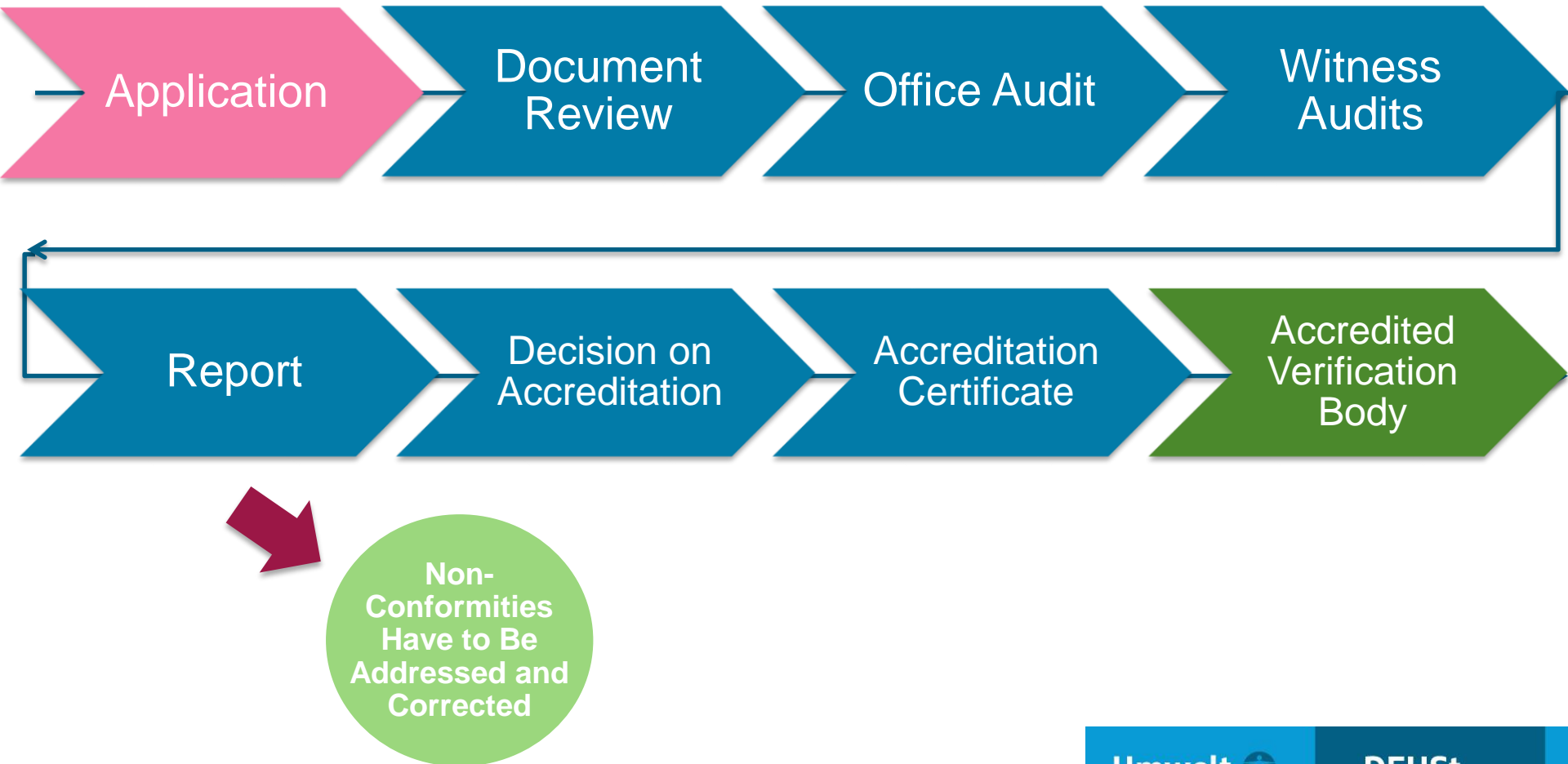
Accreditation is Usually Granted Program and Scope Specific in GHG Verification

## Scope of accreditation for verifiers

The scope of accreditation of verifiers shall be indicated in the accreditation certificate using the following groups of activities pursuant to Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC and other activities pursuant to Articles 10a and 24 of Directive 2003/87/EC. Those provisions shall equally apply to verifiers certified by a national authority in accordance with Article 54(2) of this Regulation.

Activity group No	Scopes of accreditation
1a	Combustion of fuels in installations, where only commercial standard fuels as defined in Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 are used, or where natural gas is used in category A or B installations.
1b	Combustion of fuels in installations, without restrictions
2	Refining of mineral oil
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Production of coke</li> <li>— Metal ore (including sulphide ore) roasting or sintering, including pelletisation</li> <li>— Production of pig iron or steel (primary or secondary fusion) including continuous casting</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Production or processing of ferrous metals (including ferro-alloys)</li> <li>— Production of secondary aluminium</li> <li>— Production or processing of non-ferrous metals, including production of alloys</li> </ul>
5	Production of primary aluminium (CO <sub>2</sub> and PFC emissions)
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Production of cement clinker</li> <li>— Production of lime or calcination of dolomite or magnesite</li> <li>— Manufacture of glass including glass fibre</li> <li>— Manufacture of ceramic products by firing</li> <li>— Manufacture of mineral wool insulation material</li> <li>— Drying or calcination of gypsum or production of plaster boards and other gypsum products</li> </ul>
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Production of pulp from timber or other fibrous materials</li> <li>— Production of paper or cardboard</li> </ul>

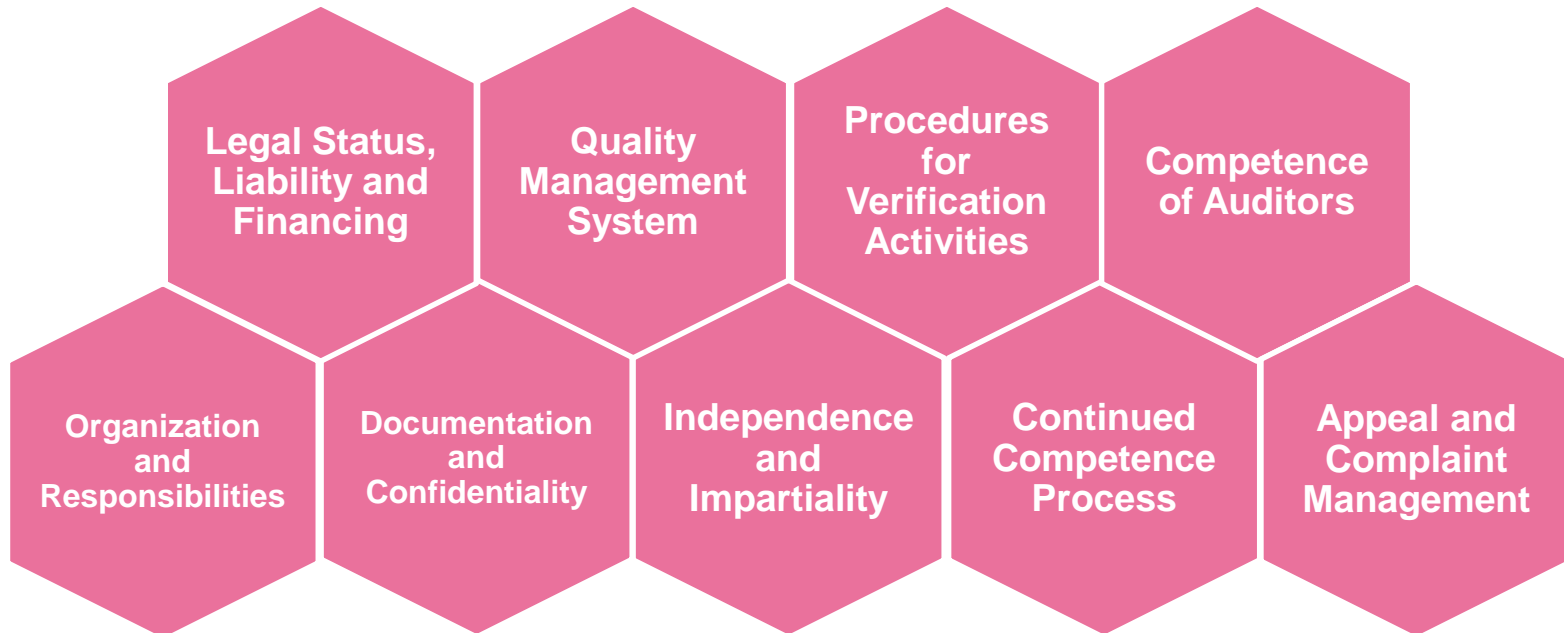
# ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE



# ACCREDITATION PROCEDURE



- The assessment team checks, whether requirements are met
  - For instance according to the AVR and ISO 14065:



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# SURVEILLANCE OF VERIFICATION BODIES

- **Responsibility** for a **functioning MRV-System** should overall be the task of the authorities



- NABs are **responsible for surveillance** of verifiers
  - Surveillance/Reaccreditation has to be performed at least every two years according to ISO 17011



Surveillance should be performed every year



# SURVEILLANCE OF VERIFICATION BODIES

- The accreditation body may as administrative measures **suspend, reduce or withdraw the accreditation** in cases of non-compliance of a verification body
  - Applicable administrative measure depend on **scope and extent** of the non-compliance
  - In most cases the accreditation body might demand measures to prevent the detected non-compliance in the future, such as additional training of auditors. If the verification body fulfills the NABs expectations the accreditation will not be affected.

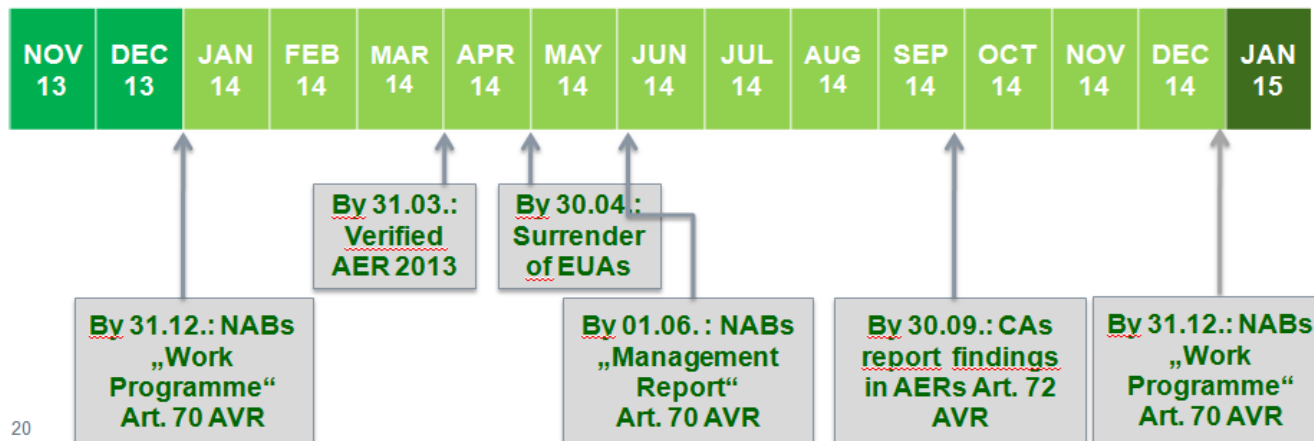
Authorities May  
Submit Complaints  
to the NAB to Seek  
Administrative  
Measures

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# INFORMATION EXCHANGE

- The number of persons and institutions involved requires that information is exchanged in an effective way.
- To have the necessary information available in time can be a challenge.
  - Timeline in EU-ETS:



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- Use of templates and agreements by the involved parties on how and when to exchange information is vital.

# INFORMATION EXCHANGE: EXAMPLE EU ETS



# Thank you for your attention!

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