





# The Accreditation & Verification Regulation (AVR) – challenges and opportunities for CAs

#### **Alexander Handke**

Unit E 1.5
German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt)
at the Federal Environment Agency (UBA)

4th EU ETS Compliance Conference 03/04 June 2013, Brussels



- Introduction / Roles of CAs and NABs
- Challenges / opportunities for CAs arising from the AVR...
  - ...with regard to the whole MRV-process
  - ...with regard to the accreditation of verifiers
- Summary



### Introduction / Role of CAs & NABs

- In general the functions of CAs and NABs are distinguished clearly within the framework of the AVR
- Accreditation & surveillance of verifiers lies with the NABs
- However, CAs are responsible for the functioning and the integrity of the EU-ETS
- The AVR offers opportunities for the CAs to
  - play a role in enhancing the quality of verification
  - aim for improvements concerning the monitoring & reporting



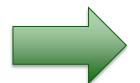
- Introduction / Roles of CAs and NABs
- Challenges / opportunities for CAs arising from the AVR...
  - ...with regard to the whole MRV-process
  - ...with regard to the accreditation of verifiers
- Summary



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the MRV-process

### Improvement of Monitoring Plans (MP)

- The approved MP is the reference point for the verification
- Art. 7(5) AVR: identified areas of non-compliance with the MRR have to be included in the verification report (VR), even if the MP is approved
- Art 27(3) o, Art. 30 AVR: identified potentials for improvement in the monitoring & reporting system have to be included in the VR together with recommendations for improvement



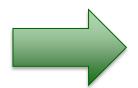
CAs are enabled to correct the approvals / request improvements of MPs



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the MRV-process

### Immediate approval requirements

- Art. 7 (6) AVR: verifiers shall request the Operator to obtain an approval by the CAs, if the MP
  - has not been approved or is incomplete
  - has been modified significantly (Art. 15 MRR) but has not been submitted to the CA for approval
- Special rules apply for data gaps (Art. 18 AVR, Art. 65 MRR)
- If the requested approval can not be granted until the issuance of the VR, the verifier has to highlight the concerned matter in the VR (Art. 27, 28 AVR)



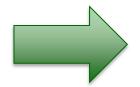
- Immediate action by the CA may be required in some cases
- CAs are enabled to influence the monitoring & reporting



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the MRV-process

### **Decisions about waiving site visits**

- Site visits of installations with low emissions (Art. 47 MRR: < 25.000 t  $CO_{2(e)}$  p.a.) may be waived by the verifier based on his risk analysis, if
  - provisions in Art. 31 (1) AVR are fullfilled (esp. remote data access, Conditions set by the Commission in KGN.5 are met)
  - none of the conditions laid down in Art. 31 (3) AVR applies
- Approval by the CA is necessary for installations with annual emissions of 25.000 t CO<sub>2(e)</sub> or more



- CAs are enabled to influence the verification of larger installations
- Approval processes lead to additional administrative effort / refusals could be challenged by operators



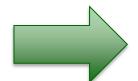
- Introduction / Roles of CAs and NABs
- Challenges / opportunities for CAs arising from the AVR...
  - ...with regard to the whole MRV-process
  - ...with regard to the accreditation of verifiers
- Summary



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the accreditation

### Information to be provided by the NABs

- Art. 70 AVR: NABs have to submit to the CAs annually
  - Accreditation Work Programme (by June); esp. planned office audits / witness audits during accreditation procedures and (annual) surveillance for the coming 12 months
  - Management Report (by December) esp. on accreditation and surveillance activities carried out, complaints received and actions taken during the preceding 12 months
- Templates have been developed and published by the Commission



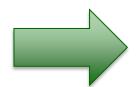
- CAs get an overview on the activities carried out by the NABs



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the accreditation

### Information to be provided by the CAs

- Art. 72 AVR: CAs have to submit to the NABs annually relevant results from checking AERs & VRs
- Information should be provided by end of September in order to enable the NABs to take appropriate action, esp.
  - to draft the accreditation work programme
  - to decide whether immediate action is required
- Template has been developed and published by the Commission
- In cases of serious violations of the AVR filing a complaint seems to be preferable instead of including this issue in the annual report



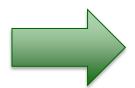
CAs are enabled to address deficiencies of verifiers and influence the work of the NABs / Assessments of VR are necessary



## Challenges/opportunities with regard to the accreditation

### **Complaints / investigations by CAs**

- Art. 61 AVR: CAs may file complaints, esp. if serious or repeated breaches of the AVR are identified
- CAs may decide to carry out investigations, esp. check the internal verification documentation of verifiers, Art. 26(3) AVR
- NABs have
  - to decide about appropriate action to be taken (e.g. extraordinary assessments; administrative measures)
  - to respond within tree months, Art. 72(2) AVR



CAs are enabled to address serious violations immediately / investigations might be considered as burdensome by CAs



- Introduction / Roles of CAs and NABs
- Challenges / opportunities for CAs arising from the AVR...
  - ...with regard to the whole MRV-process
  - ...with regard to the accreditation of verifiers
- Summary



## Summary

- CAs should use the opportunities arising from the AVR even if some of them appear to be challenging
- Functioning of the compliance cycle can only be achieved if CAs share their competencies, experiences and knowledge with NABs





# Thank you for your attention!

#### **Alexander Handke**

E-Mail: <a href="mailto:emissionstrading@dehst.de">emissionstrading@dehst.de</a>

Internet: www.dehst.de

