



**T.R. MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND URBANISATION
DG EIA, PERMITS AND INSPECTION**



TURKISH MRV LEGISLATION

APRIL 2015, ZAGREB - CROATIA

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TURKISH MRV LEGISLATION

- Framework by-law published in April 2012
- M&R Legislation: 2014, A&V Legislation: 2015
- Deadline for MPs: October 2014
- In force since Jan 1st 2015
- First verified emission reports due: April 2016

- Some differences btw EU and TR
 - 3 year transition for installations
 - Flexibility to use non accredited Labs (with witness samples to 17025 accredited labs.)
 - Minimum man-days set for verification
 - Minimum verification fee
 - 2 step accreditation & audits/inspection (TURKAK --> Ministry)
 - Mandatory training and examination for individuals (lead auditors and auditors)

VERIFICATION AND ACCREDITATION UNDER EU LAW

Principles set out in Regulation 600/2012

– Verification Process

(Obligations, Strategic and Risk analysis, Verification plan and activities, Uncertainty assessment, Site visits, Addressing misstatements and non-conformities, Verification report,...)

– Requirements for Verifiers

(Independence and impartiality, Verification teams, Competence requirements for auditors and lead auditors, Technical experts,...)

– Accreditation

(Objectives, Assessment, Decision on accreditation and accreditation certificate, ...)

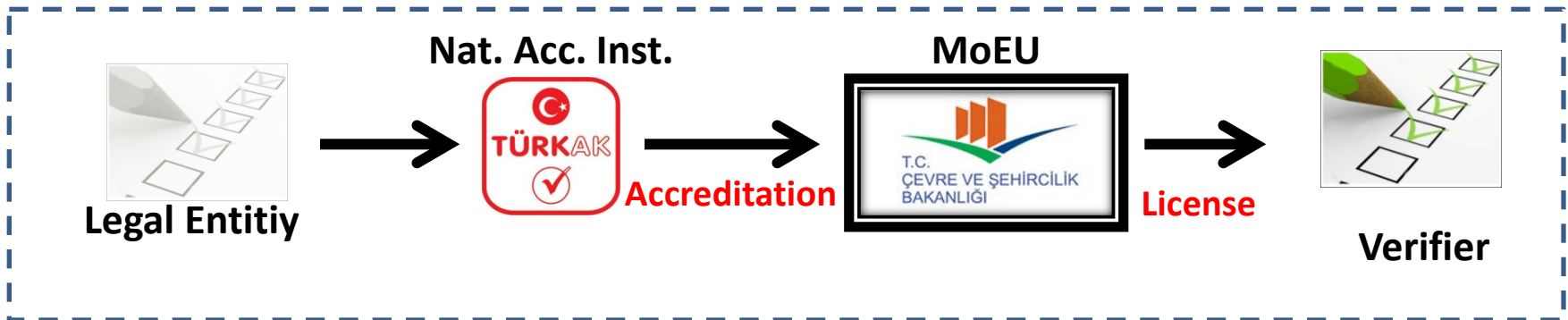
– Information Exchange

BACKGROUND

Other related documents:

- EU Guidance Documents
- EA Document Recognition of Verifiers (EA-6/03 M: 2013)
- ISO 14065:2013 - Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition
- CDM accreditation standard for operational entities

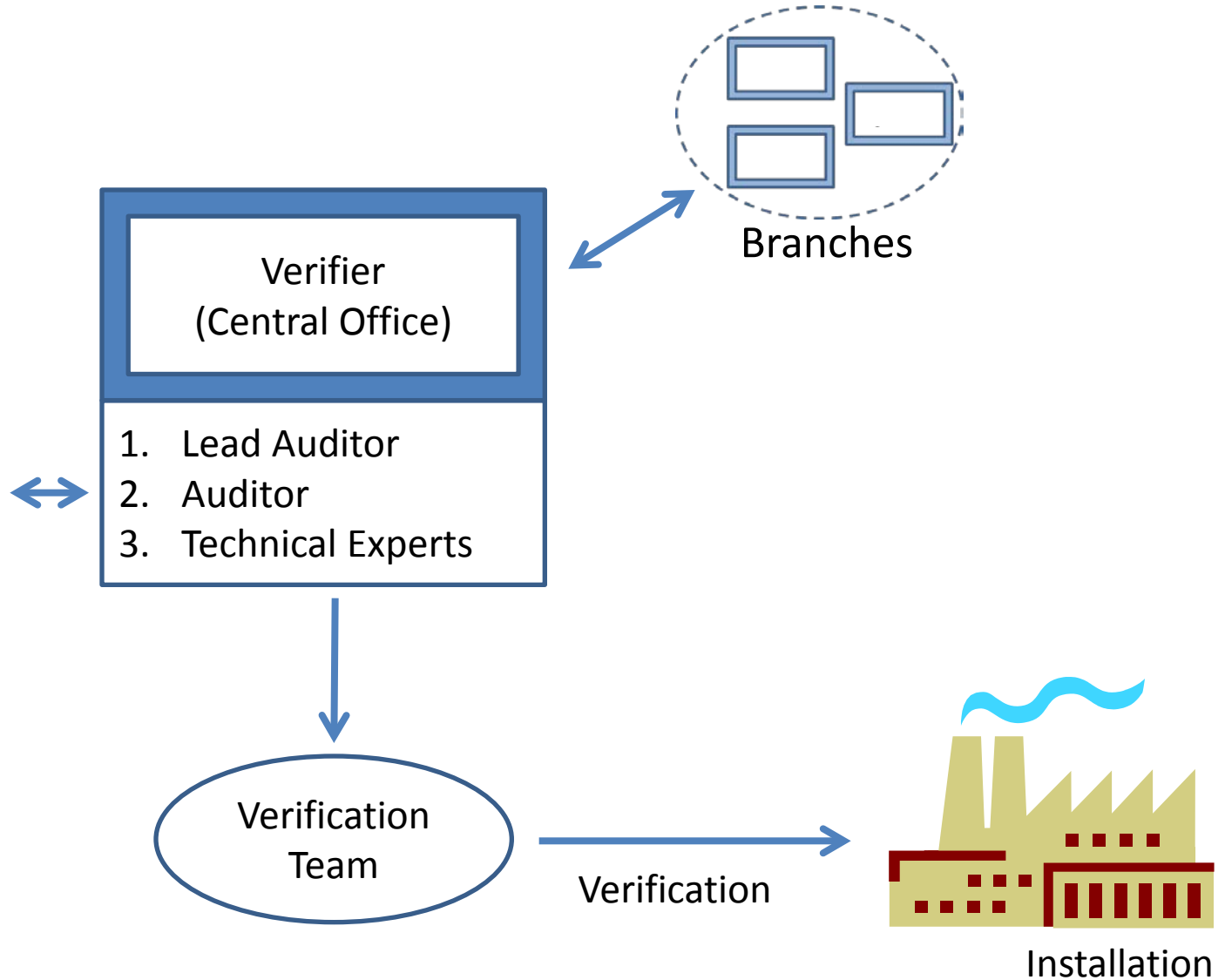
VERIFIERS UNDER TURKISH MRV LEGISLATION



- Verifiers, their shareholders, chairperson and members of executive board, managers and technical staff cannot engage in any relationship of interest that may hinder efficient performance of the verification, with the enterprise for which the verification will be performed or with any undertaking directly or indirectly controlled by the enterprise, and cannot take part in verification process if they have financial, commercial or any other relationship that may breach the principle of independence.
- Verifiers shall bear the legal liability of any damage that may arise from their activities. The legal and penal liabilities of the shareholders, executives and staff of verifiers shall be subject to general provisions.
- The verification activities are executed in the framework of a written contract to be signed among the verifier and the operator. The contract evidences that full agreement has been reached among the parties regarding the scope and content of the verification activity to be performed.

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SCOPE
1- Combustion
2- Refining
3- Coke, iron or steel
4- Metals & alloys
5- Primary Aluminium
6- Mineral Ind.
7- Pulp & Paper
8- Petrochemicals
9- Acids



KEY POLICY DESIGN ELEMENTS

– Independance and Impartiality

- Grant accreditation/license to the legal entity irrespective of whether the entire organization or a part of it performs the verification activities
- Limitation of activities for verification units
- Background of verification team members
- NO financial relation between the verifier and the operator
- Minimum verificaiton fee

– Quality of Verification

- Mandatory Training and Certification for Verification Team Members.
- Time Allocation
- Periodic Inspections

CONCLUSIONS

- Priority Given to National Situation and Needs
- Focus on Impartiality and Independance
- Focus on Training and Build Awareness
- Learn from other Accreditation/Licencing in Naitonal Legislation, Standarts, and Documents.
- Keeping good communication with all stakeholders.



Thank You