

---

# Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

---

## **Report on Advanced Technical Training Programme on the EU Monitoring and Reporting Regulation**

---

19-20 May 2015, Belgrade

---

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN**

**MEETING REPORT**

**ACTIVITY 3.3.**

**ADVANCED TECHNICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME ON MONITORING AND REPORTING REGULATION**

**19-20 MAY 2015, BELGRADE, SERBIA**



This Project is funded by the  
European Union



A project implemented by  
Human Dynamics Consortium

## Table of Contents

I.	Background/Rationale .....	1
II.	Objectives of the training .....	2
	General objectives .....	2
	Specific objectives.....	2
	Results/outputs .....	2
II.	EU policy and legislation covered by the training .....	3
	Background and overview of the EU ETS.....	3
	Phase 1 of the EU ETS 2005 – 2007 .....	4
	Phase 2 of the EU ETS 2008 – 2012 .....	5
	Phase 3 of the EU ETS 2013 - 2020 .....	6
	Structural reform of the European Carbon market.....	6
	Implementing provisions as regards Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Accreditation .....	7
IV.	Highlights from the training workshop.....	11
V.	Evaluation of the training workshop .....	23
	ANNEX I – Agenda.....	25
	ANNEX II – Participants.....	29
	ANNEX III – Evaluation of the workshop.....	34
	ANNEX IV – Presentations (under separate cover).....	37



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
A&V	Accreditation and Verification
AVR	Accreditation and Verification Regulation
ATS	National Accreditation body of Serbia
CHP	Combined Heat Power
EC	European Commission
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HFO	Heavy Fuel Oil
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
IPA	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
MAEP	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection
MME	Ministry of Mining and Energy
MR(A)V	Monitoring, Regulation, (Accreditation) and Verification
MRR	Monitoring and Reporting Regulation
NCV	Net Calorific Value
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
SEPA	Serbian Environmental protection Agency
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument of the European Commission
UNDP	United Nations Developing Programme
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WG	Working Group



## I. Background/Rationale

The European Commission actively supports climate cooperation in the region of the Western Balkans and Turkey through the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN). The Emissions Trading Working Group of ECRAN aims to provide the essential regulatory building blocks and to increase the technical capacity for a well-functioning future national or regional ETS system, which could be or is modelled in line with the EU ETS. This would pave the way for further cooperation and linking with the EU ETS.

The following results are expected for this Working Group:

- To improve technical understanding of the EU ETS implementing provisions in relation to monitoring, reporting, verification and accreditation (MRVA) in the beneficiary countries, among the target group of industry and aircraft operators, as well as the Competent Authorities and potential verifiers.
- To identify institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for a future national or regional ETS system, which could be modelled in line with the EU ETS.

Successful implementation of an emissions trading system among others involves the implementation of a system for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions, and for the verification of annual emission reports. Such Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems form the backbone of any ETS system.



## II. Objectives of the training

### *General objectives*

The advanced training programme aimed to provide the authorities and operators of industrial installations in Serbia with an improved technical understanding of the EU Monitoring and Reporting regulation.

### *Specific objectives*

The training provided in-depth insights in the Monitoring and reporting regulation, and understanding of lessons learned. Furthermore it provided practical examples on developing a Monitoring Plan and writing emissions reports to and optimally prepare for their tasks to develop the Monitoring Plan and emission reports for their own installations.

### *Results/outputs*

The targeted results included:

1. Obtaining detailed knowledge on the Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR) of the European Commission for stationary ETS like installations;
2. Understanding on the regulation relevant for monitoring and reporting in Serbia;
3. Understanding of the requirements of the Monitoring Plan and obtaining hands-on insights in how to complete the MP;
4. Understanding the requirements of the Annual Emission Reports and obtaining hands-on insights in how to complete such a report.



## II. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

### *Background and overview of the EU ETS*

The European Union greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme (EU ETS) was established under Directive 2003/87/EC and became operable as of 1 January 2005. Its aim is to achieve the cost-effective reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from industrial installations in the EU using an economic instrument that ensures that environmental objectives are reached in an economically efficient manner while providing for a flexible approach in reaching such objectives.

The EU emissions trading system (EU ETS) is a cornerstone of the European Union's policy to combat climate change and a key tool for reducing the industrial greenhouse gas emissions. The EU ETS was established under Directive 2003/87/EC and became operable as of 1 January 2005.

The EU ETS covers more than 11,000 power stations and industrial plants in all 27 EU Member States plus Croatia, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein, as well as all flights from airlines operating in the EU or flying into and/or out of the EU.

The EU ETS works on the "**cap and trade**" principle, meaning that there is a "cap", or limit, on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by the factories, power plants and other installations in the system, as well as originating from flights and aircraft within, entering or flying outbound from the EU. Within this cap, companies receive emission allowances which they can trade as needed. The cap/limit on the total number of allowances available ensures that they have a value. The cap for the year 2013 has been determined at 2,039,152,882 allowances, i.e. just under 2.04 billion allowances.

The **cap** will decrease each year by 1.74% of the average annual total quantity of allowances issued by the Member States in 2008-2012. In absolute terms this means that the number of allowances will be reduced annually by 37,435,387. In 2020, emissions from sectors covered by the EU ETS will be 21% lower than in 2005. The annual reduction in the cap will continue beyond 2020. To achieve the target of a 40% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2030, set out in the 2030 framework for climate and energy policy, the cap will need to be lowered by 2.2% per year from 2021, compared with 1.74% currently. This would reduce emissions from fixed installations to around 43% below 2005 levels by 2030 (See later under Structural Reform of the European Carbon Market).

Within the cap, companies receive or buy emission **allowances** which they can trade with one another as needed. If the emission exceeds the number of allowances received, the installation must purchase allowances from others. Conversely, if an installation has performed well at reducing its emissions, it can sell its leftover allowances. The installations can also buy allowances that are regularly auctioned from 1 January 2013 onwards. They can also buy limited amounts of international credits from emission-saving projects around the world. However, as from 2013 only emission saving projects from the so-called "Least Developed Countries" are eligible for use. The limit on the total number of allowances available ensures that they have a value.

After each year a company must first submit an emission report summarising the GHG emissions emitted during the year. This report should be based on the emission monitoring practice and procedures laid down in the approved Monitoring Plan, and the total emissions verified by an



accredited verifier. The next step is that the installation must surrender enough **allowances** to cover all its emissions in accordance with the verified emissions, otherwise penalties are imposed. If a company reduces its emissions to a level below the allowances received, it can keep the spare allowances to cover its future needs or sell the surplus to another company that is short of allowances. The flexibility that trading brings ensures that the emissions are cut where it costs least to do so.

Emissions can also be offset directly by buying and cancelling/deleting allowances.

The Directive currently applies to the following greenhouse gases and categories of activities, as listed in Annex I to the Directive:

- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) from:
  - power and heat generation;
  - energy-intensive industry sectors including oil refineries, steel works and production of iron, aluminium, metals, cement, lime, glass, ceramics, pulp, paper, cardboard, acids and bulk organic chemicals;
  - commercial aviation.
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) from production of nitric, adipic, glyoxal and glyoxlic acids;
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) from aluminium production.

#### *Phase 1 of the EU ETS 2005 – 2007*

Phase one was a three-year pilot period of ‘learning by doing’ to prepare for the phase two, when the EU ETS would need to function effectively to help ensure that the EU and Member States would meet their Kyoto Protocol emission targets.

In phase one the EU ETS covered only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from power generators and energy-intensive industrial sectors. Almost all allowances were given to businesses free of charge. The penalty for non-compliance was €40 per tonne.

The Phase one succeeded in establishing a price for carbon, in free trade of emission allowances across the EU and in creating the necessary infrastructure for monitoring, reporting and verifying actual emissions from the businesses covered. From the launch of the EU ETS in January 2005, national registries ensured the accurate accounting of all allowances issued.

In the absence of reliable emissions data, phase one caps were set on the basis of best guesses. In practice, the total allocation of EU ETS allowances exceeded demand by a sizeable margin and in 2007 the price of phase one allowances fell to nearly zero (phase one allowances could not be banked for use in phase two).

The generation of verified annual emissions data from the installations participating in the pilot phase filled this important information gap and created a solid basis for setting national caps for phase two.





## *Phase 2 of the EU ETS 2008 – 2012*

The three EEA-EFTA states – Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway – joined the EU ETS at the start of phase two. At the same time, the scope of the system was marginally widened through the inclusion of nitrous oxide emissions from the production of nitric acid by a number of Member States.

The proportion of general allowances given away for free was lower than in the first trading period, i.e. set at 90%. The penalty for non-compliance was increased to €100 per tonne. Several Member States held auctions during phase two.

Businesses were allowed to buy CDM and JI credits (except for those from nuclear facilities and agricultural and forestry activities) totalling around 1.4 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent. This possibility enlarged the range of cost-effective emission mitigation options available to businesses. The EU ETS became the biggest source of demand for such credits, making it the main driver of the international carbon market and the main provider of clean energy investment in developing countries and economies in transition.

Phase two coincided with the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, which required the EU and Member States to meet their emission reduction target of 8%.

On the basis of the verified emissions reported during phase one, the European Commission tightened the cap by cutting the total volume of emission allowances by some 6.5% compared with the 2005 level. However, the economic crisis that began in late 2008 depressed the industrial production and its emissions, and the demand for allowances, by an even greater margin. This led to a large and growing surplus of unused allowances and credits which weighed heavily on the carbon price throughout the second trading period.

The aviation sector was brought into the EU ETS on 1 January 2012 through a revision of the EU ETS Directive adopted in 2008. For 2012 the cap on aviation allowances was set at a level 3% lower than the aviation emissions in the 2004-2006 reference period. In order to strengthen momentum towards reaching agreement on a global market-based measure to address aviation emissions, however, the Commission in November 2012 made a proposal to defer the application of the EU ETS to flights into and out of Europe during 2012.

As from 2012 the accurate accounting of all allowances was transferred from the national registries to a single Union Registry<sup>1</sup> operated by the Commission, which also covers the three EEA-EFTA states. From 2012 the Union Registry also includes accounts for aircraft operators.

During phase two the national and Union registries recorded:

- National allocation plans;
- Accounts of companies or physical persons holding those allowances;
- Transfers of allowances ("transactions") performed by account holders;

---

<sup>1</sup> The provision and requirements of the EU Registry are laid down in the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1193/2011 of 18 November 2011 establishing a Union Registry for the trading period commencing on 1 January 2013.



- Annual verified CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from installations;
- Annual reconciliation of allowances and verified emissions, whereby each company had to surrender enough allowances to cover all its verified emissions.

### *Phase 3 of the EU ETS 2013 - 2020*

Croatia joined the EU-ETS at the start of Phase Three taking the number of countries in the EU ETS to 31. The third phase is significantly different from phases one and two and is based on rules that are far more harmonised between the Member States than before was practicable or possible. The main changes are:

- A single EU-wide cap on emissions applies, compared to 27 national caps in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> trading period;
- Auctioning, and not free allocation, is now the default method for allocating allowances. In 2013 more than 40% of allowances will be auctioned, and this share will rise progressively each year;
- For those allowances still given away for free, harmonised allocation rules apply which are based on ambitious EU-wide benchmarks of emissions performance;
- Some more sectors and gases are included.

### *Structural reform of the European Carbon market*

At the start of the Third Phase, the EU ETS faces the challenge of a growing surplus of allowances, largely because of the economic crisis which has depressed emissions far more than anticipated.. In the short term this surplus risks undermining the orderly functioning of the carbon market; in the longer term it could affect the ability of the EU ETS to meet its objective of meeting the high and demanding emission reduction targets cost-effectively.

The Commission has therefore taken the initiative to postpone (or 'back-load') the auctioning of some allowances as an immediate measure. This 'back-loading' of auctions is being implemented through an amendment to the EU ETS Auctioning Regulation.

As back-loading is only a temporary measure, a sustainable solution to the imbalance between supply and demand requires structural changes to the EU ETS. The Commission proposes to establish a market stability reserve at the beginning of the next trading period in 2021.

The reserve would both address the surplus of emission allowances that has built up and improve the system's resilience to major shocks by adjusting the supply of allowances to be auctioned. It would operate entirely according to pre-defined rules which would leave no discretion to the Commission or Member States in its implementation.

The legislative proposal put forward in January 2014 at the same time as the framework for climate and energy policies up to 2030 requires approval by the Council and the European Parliament before becoming legally binding.

Efforts to address the market imbalance would also be helped by an increase in the annual linear reduction factor which determines the EU ETS cap. To achieve the target of a 40% reduction in EU greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2030, set out in its 2030 Framework for Climate and



Energy Policy, the Commission proposes an increase in the linear reduction factor to 2.2% per year from 2021, from 1.74% currently.

### *Implementing provisions as regards Monitoring, Reporting, Verification and Accreditation*

#### **Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**

The so called Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (**MRR**) establishes the requirements for the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions by installations in the scheme pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC. These requirements are effective as from 1 January 2013, from the start of the third trading period. This Regulation builds on the previous Commission Decision establishing monitoring and reporting guidelines (MRG 2004) that were revised in 2006 and implemented through Decision 2007/589/EC<sup>2</sup>. These guidelines were applicable during the second period of the scheme (2008 to 2012). The new Monitoring and Reporting Regulation No 601/2012 provides detailed technical interpretation of the requirements set out in Article 14 and in Annex IV to the Directive. It aims at establishing basic monitoring methodologies to minimise the burden on operators and aircraft operators and facilitate the effective monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC.

The Regulation sets out the following 10 Annexes:

- Annex I sets out the minimum content of the Monitoring Plan for installations and for aviation emissions, (Art 12(1));
- Annex II sets the tier thresholds for calculation-based methodologies related to installations (Art 12(1));
- Annex III sets out the methodologies for aviation (Article 52 and Article 56);
- Annex IV sets out activity-specific monitoring methodologies related to installations listed in Annex I of the ETS Directive (Article 20(2));
- Annex V established the minimum tier requirements for calculation-based methodologies involving category A installations and calculation factors for commercial standard fuels used by Category B and C installations (Article 26(1));
- Annex VI presents the reference values for calculation factors (Article 13(1)(a));
- Annex VII specifies the minimum frequency of analyses (Article 35);
- Annex VIII specifies the measurement-based methodologies (Article 41);
- Annex IX indicates the minimum data and information which need to be retained by installations and aircraft operators (Article 66(1));
- Annex X specifies the minimum content of the Annual Reports (Article 67(3)).

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2007/589/EC is repealed as from 1 January 2013. However, the provisions of the Decision will continue to apply to the monitoring and reporting and verification of emissions and, where applicable, activity data occurring prior to 1 January 2013



The MRR requirements are designed to ensure regular and precise monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions in the participating countries (i.e. the EU Member States and countries in the EEA plus Croatia).

The annual procedure of ensuring the proper monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of the emissions, as well as all processes connected to these activities, are known as the “compliance cycle” of the EU ETS.

- Industrial installations and aircraft operators covered by the EU ETS are required to have an approved monitoring plan, according to which they monitor and report their emissions during the year. In the case of industrial installations, the monitoring plan forms part of the approved permit that is also required.
- Once the year has ended, the installations and the aircraft operators have to draft an emission report in which they report their emissions that have been monitored and recorded according to the requirements and procedures specified in the approved monitoring plan.
- A crucial next step in the emissions trading compliance cycle is the verification of emission reports prepared by the operators. The objective of verification is to ensure that emissions have been accurately monitored and reported in full accordance with the requirements of the MRR and that reliable and correct emissions data are reported according to Article 14(3) and Annex IV of Directive 2003/87/EC. The data in the annual emissions report must be verified before **31 March each year** by an accredited verifier (for the requirements on the verification, see next section).
- Once verified, operators must surrender the equivalent number of allowances by **30 April of the same year**. Common rules for the monitoring and reporting of emissions, as well as for the accreditation of verifiers and the verification of annual emissions reports are important for ensuring the quality of the annually reported emissions and the credibility of the data.

The table below summarises the common timeline of the annual ETS Compliance cycle for emissions in year N as specified in the MRR.

**Table - Common timeline of the Annual ETS Compliance cycle for emissions in year N as specified in the MRR**

When?	Who?	What?
Not specified by MRR but common sense suggests before 31 December N-1	Competent Authority	Approve Monitoring Plan (aviation and installations) and issue permit (in case of installations)
1 January N		Start of the Monitoring period
By 28 February N	Competent Authority	Allocation of allowances for free (if applicable) into the Operator’s account in the Registry
31 December N		End of the monitoring period <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Although usually not considered part of the compliance cycle, it may be useful to note that by 31 December the operator has to submit information about changes to the installation’s capacity, activity level and operation, if applicable. This is a new element based on Article 24(1) of the CIMs. This notification is applicable for the first time in December 2012.



When?	Who?	What?
31 March N+1 <sup>4</sup>	Verifier	Finalise the verification of the emission report and issue verification report to the operator
31 March N+1 <sup>5</sup>	Operators	Submit the verified annual emissions report
31 March N+1	Operators/Verifier	Enter the verified emissions figure in the verified emissions table of the Union Registry
March – April N+1	Competent Authority	Subject to national legislation, possible spot checks of submitted annual reports. Require corrections by the operator if applicable.
30 April N+1	Operator	Surrender allowances (amount corresponding to verified annual emissions) in Registry system
30 June N+1	Operator	Submit report on possible improvements of the Monitoring Plan, if applicable <sup>5</sup>
(No specified deadline)	Competent Authority	Carry out further checks on submitted annual emissions reports, where considered necessary or as may be required by national legislation; require changes of the emissions data and surrender of additional allowances, if applicable (in accordance with Member State legislation).

**Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012 of 21 June 2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council.**

This Regulation applies to the verification of greenhouse gas emissions and tonne-kilometre data occurring from 1 January 2013 and reported pursuant to Article 14 of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Verification provisions are legally provided for by Article 15, while the criteria for the verification are defined in Annex V to Directive 2003/87/EC.

In accordance with the principles of Annex V of Directive 2003/87/EC, the verifier should apply a risk-based approach with the aim of reaching a verification opinion providing reasonable assurance that the total emissions or tonne-kilometres are not materially misstated and the report can be verified as

<sup>4</sup> According to Article 67(1) of the MRR, competent authorities may require operators or aircraft operators to submit the verified annual emission report earlier than by 31 March, but by 28 February at the earliest.

<sup>5</sup> There are two different types of improvement reports pursuant to Article 69 of the MRR. One is to be submitted in the year where a verifier reports improvement recommendations, and the other (which may be combined with the first, if applicable) every year for category C installations, every two years for category B, and every four years for category A installations. For categorisation, see Article 19 of the MRR. The CA may set a different deadline, but no later than 30 September of that year.



satisfactory. The level of assurance should relate to the depth and detail of verification activities carried out during the verification and the wording of the verification opinion statement.

The Regulation sets an overall framework of rules for the accreditation of verifiers to ensure that the verification of operator's or aircraft operator's reports in the framework of the EU ETS, to be submitted in accordance with the MRR (Commission Regulation (EU) No 601/2012) is carried out by verifiers that possess the technical competence to perform the entrusted task in an independent and impartial manner and in conformity with the requirements and principles set out in this Regulation.

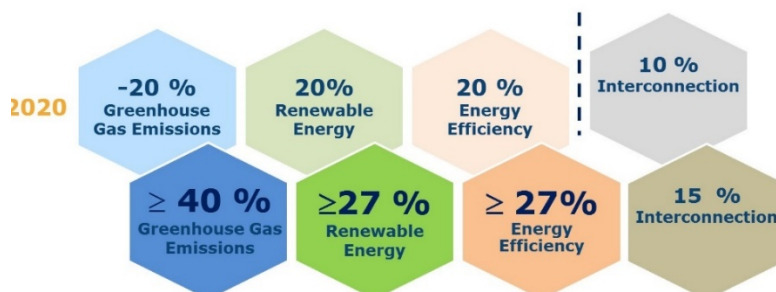
All verification activities in the verification process are interconnected and should be concluded with the issuance of a verification report by the verifier containing a verification statement that is commensurate with the outcome of the verification assessment. Harmonised requirements for the verification reports and the performance of the verification activities are established to ensure that verification reports and verification activities in the Member States meet the same standards.



#### IV. Highlights from the training workshop

##### EU ETS, MRV, the broad picture – Imre Csikos

Reference is made to the Climate and Energy Framework which sets the new targets for GHG emission reduction, renewables and energy efficiency.



The EU ETS presents a centralised EU-wide cap, and a “cap and trade” principle, where a maximum (cap) is set on the total amount of GHG that can be emitted by all participating installations. Compared to 2005, when the EU ETS was first implemented, the proposed cap for 2020 represents a 21% reduction of greenhouse gases. Up to 300 million allowances from the new entrants reserve of the EU ETS will be used to support innovative renewable energy technology and carbon capture and storage demonstration projects.

MRV (Monitoring, Reporting and Verification) is the backbone of the EU-ETS. It requires: (1) Precise, well-defined requirements on the monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions; (2) Adherence by the aircraft operators to the basic principles of MRV, i.e. Completeness; Consistency and Comparability; Transparency; Accuracy; Integrity of Methodology; Continuous Improvement; (3) A well-defined structure and format for the monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions and (4) Each actor in the Compliance Cycle plays its role as required and should be aware of its own responsibility

##### ECRAN and this workshop – Monique Voogt

Within the Climate component of ECRAN programme, there are four working groups (WG). WG3 focuses on emissions trading. Scheduled activities until the end of programme in 2016 include regional MMR and Accreditation and verification (A&V), training missions to EU MS, and preparation of ETS Strategy documents. MMR/A&V training Module 3 focuses on MRR training for operators.

The training focuses on monitoring and reporting of emissions having a main target to provide a practical understanding of all MRR requirements. Also, it is necessary to support ETS participants and the Ministry in completing the review of the Monitoring Plans and Annual emission reports. The trainers and speakers are representatives from the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Serbian Chamber of Commerce, TAIEX experts, ECRAN experts, Twinning project leader, and an experienced operator from Spain.

Monique Voogt invites the participants to actively participate in the training and the discussions, as well as to put forward their questions on understanding and completion of the monitoring plan.



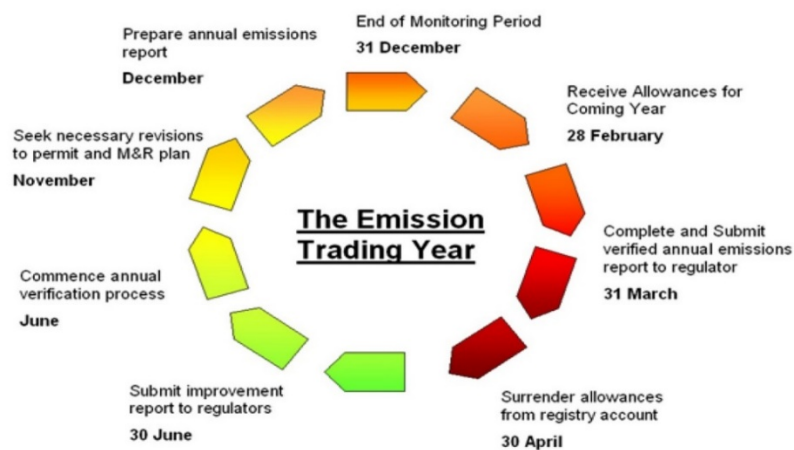
The EU ETS Monitoring and Reporting Regulation (MRR): the EU perspective – Monique Voogt

As previously stated by Mr. Csikos, MRV plays a key role in credibility of ETS. Main elements of MRV include Monitoring Plan, Emission report, Verification, improvement report and compliance. MRV needs to be robust, complete, consistent and accurate, and it has to ensure:

- fairness among participants in the market;
- "a tonne emitted equals a tonne reported";
- the goal set by the cap is reached.

The emission trading year was schematically presented as on the picture below.

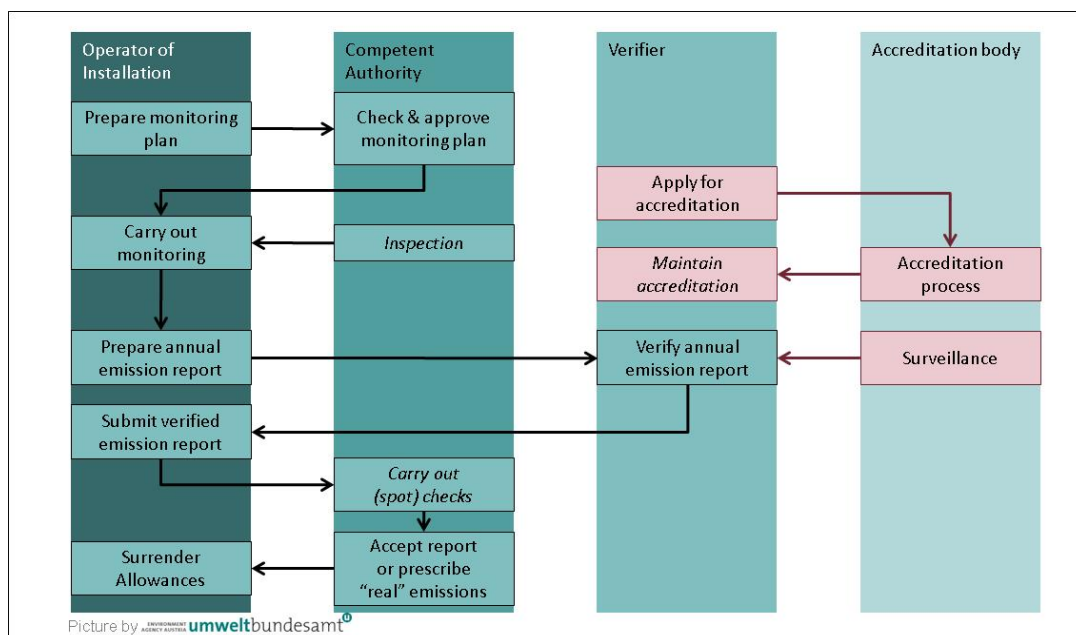
**The emissions trading year**



The process of accreditation starts with the initiative of the operator of installation. Each authority and body, operator of installation, competent authority, verifier and accreditation body have roles and responsibilities in this process. The process was well described as on the following picture, taken from the Austrian Environmental Protection Agency.







### National ETS related legal framework – Dragana Radulovic

The National legislative framework for the establishment of ETS in Serbia was presented by the representative from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection, Ms Radulovic. The presentation started with similarities and differences between the EU ETS Directive and national legislation.

The currently ongoing project “Establishing a system for MRV, necessary for the successful implementation of EU ETS” aims to accelerate the harmonisation and implementation of EU legislation in the area of climate change through the establishment of a system for MRV, an inseparable element of the EU ETS. The project started in September 2013 with the duration of two years, with the total budget of one million Euro, from the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) 2012 fund.

The project is implemented by the Ministry, with the help of French Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, German Federal Ministry of Environment, and Austrian Agency for Environmental Protection. More than 40 experts from these three EU MS are included in the project. Main objectives of the project include:

- Establishment of an institutional framework - the responsibilities of the various institutions are clearly defined;
- Establishing a legal framework - the laws and bylaws ready for adoption;
- Strengthening the capacity to apply the system - adequate preparation of all relevant parties.

The Government adopted the report on the establishment of the institutional structure in September 2014. The draft version of law had been prepared and it is in the finalisation phase. The training will be conducted in the period from January to June 2015. Accreditations to verifiers are issued by the Accreditation body of Serbia. However, this is the last step in the institutional framework. The Competent Authority is the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection (MAEP), while the technical evaluation of the monitoring plan is done by the Serbian Environmental protection Agency



(SEPA). For the air operators, the technical evaluation of the monitoring plan is done by the Civil Aviation Directorate of the Republic of Serbia. MAEP is performing inspection monitoring.

In Serbia, Carbon Dioxide(CO<sub>2</sub>) comes from power plants, from energy-intensive industrial sectors, including oil refineries, iron and steel, aluminium, metal, cement, lime, glass, ceramics, pulp, paper, paperboard, acid and bulk organic chemicals, as well as from civil aviation. Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) emissions comes from nitric, adipic acid glyoxal acid production, while Perfluorocarbons (PFC) emissions come from aluminium production. It is the operators' duty to check whether their installation falls under the scope of the ETS. The GHG permit is an administrative document that defines the scope of monitoring and reporting. Revision of the permit is done every five years. The operator submits the application for the issuance of GHG permit to the MAEP that issues the documents. The application must contain:

- Information about the operator of the installation;
- Description of the installation and activities carried out, including technology used, heat inputs, production capacity;
- Information on raw materials and other materials which use may lead to emissions;
- Information on the type and source of emissions;
- Other information relevant for the permit issuance;
- Non-technical summary data.

In addition, every permit must contain:

- Name and address of the operator as well as the address of the installation;
- Description of activities and gas emissions from the installation;
- Obligation of monitoring emissions in a way described in the monitoring plan;
- Obligation of submission of emission reports.

Monitoring of emissions of GHG according to the monitoring plan is performed every year, after which there is a verification exercise by an independent verifier. The Monitoring Report has to be submitted to the competent authority by the end of March 2017.

The Law on the reduction of GHG emissions is planned to be adopted in June 2015 by the Government and to be subsequently adopted by the Parliament by the end of 2015. However, this also depends on the adoption of other laws and bylaws, so the time frame of the new law is from January 2016 until latest 2017.

One of the most important EU policies is the Climate Change Policy. It is important to have a strong energy policy/strategy? (community) along with the climate change policy oriented towards the future. Emission reduction in Serbia is one of the main conditions for Serbia's accession to the EU.

#### Summary of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification Process – Nicolas Debaisieux

For stationary installations, application for a GHG permit is issued every five years, and updated when it is necessary, according to Art. 7 of ETS Directive. Before starting the monitoring, a monitoring plan is drafted and needs to be approved. Afterwards, the monitoring is verified by an independent verifier, and the final report is sent to the competent authority.



Application for a GHG permit made by the operator contains information as presented in detail in the previous presentation, as well as the issuance of the permit by the competent authority. Update of the permit is done when changes to the nature or functioning of the installation are planned, or any extension or significant reduction of its capacity, or when there is a change in the identity of the installation’s operator.

The monitoring plan is required for stationary installations and aircraft operators. For low emission installations, it is possible to use standardised or simplified monitoring plans. Major changes in the monitoring plan must be approved by the Competent authority, and updates of the plan are done when new emissions occur, by request of the verifier or the Competent Authority, incorrect data, accuracy or change of data availability.

Monitoring for stationary based installations can be done by using two types of methodologies, the calculation-based methodology and the measurement-based methodology, or the combination of both. Emission factors are default, or can be specific, however, the emission factor for biomass is always zero. On the other hand, the methodology for aircraft operators includes multiplication of fuel consumed by emission factor. In this case, monitoring of tonnes-kilometres is mandatory for free allocation. Assessment of methodology is mandatory, every four years for small installations and up to every year for bigger installations.

Verification is done by independent verifiers. Verifiers are accredited by national accreditation bodies, and they establish a verification plan and perform the verification according to this plan. Reports must be submitted no later than 31 March in standardised electronic reporting language. Templates are provided by the European Commission, in the form of an excel sheet.

Institutional Organisation and actors involved is shown on the following picture.



Monitoring and Reporting in practice: the guidance material – Monique Voogt

Ms. Voogt mentioned the full set of Directives, regulations and sets of guidance that are part of the EU ETS legislation. In earlier years the EU ETS regulation, including the rules on MRV, allowed for



This Project is funded by the European Union



A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

differences in interpretations among the Member States and between different types of installations. This could lead to distortion of competition and a lower trust in the EU ETS. Consequently it was concluded that the MRVA processes should be harmonised as much as possible, including standardisation of plans, reports, requirements and procedures as much as practicably feasible. This was implemented through use of templates and by formulation of a set of Guidance Documents.

The presentation continues with an overview of the guidance material for Monitoring and reporting. The guidance material aims to support harmonised implementation, achieve common understanding and application of requirements. The material is all available on the Commission website and includes:

- Templates for the monitoring plan, emission report and verification report;
- Exemplar cases for these plans and reports for specific types of installations
- Calculation tools, to determine unreasonable costs
- Guidance documents, that explain in detail what information should be provided and how that information can be obtained
- Frequently Asked Questions (and answers);
- Electronic data exchange formats.

In a couple of slides Ms Voogt presented the template for the Monitoring Plan, pointing out the type of requirements, the logic of the template boxes, colours and instructions, as well as the automatically determined results. Further details and calculation examples with this template will follow in further presentations during this workshop.

#### Monitoring and Reporting principles and standard methodologies – Nicolas Debaisieux

All parts under the control of the operator, all necessities for running the installation's activities belong to ETS installation, and they are covered by GHG permit. As for the Monitoring Plan, most important aspects include:

- Non-technical description of the installation and its activities;
- Flow chart (simple diagram) which shows:
  - Source streams used (e.g. coal, natural gas etc.);
  - Emission sources (e.g. boilers);
  - Measuring instruments determining the amount of the source streams;
  - Location of sampling points;
- List of activities according to ETS-Directive (e.g. combustion);
- List of source streams;
- Description of methods used to determine the parameters relevant for GHG calculation.

Also, it was important to specify the categories of installations. There are three categories on the basis of estimation of yearly GHG emissions:

- Category A Installations – emissions less than 50,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year. Installations with low emissions have less than 25,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year;
- Category B Installations – emissions more than 50,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year;
- Category C Installations – emissions more than 500,000 t CO<sub>2</sub>/year.

Using tiers is the standard methodology for calculating combustion emissions. Emissions are calculated by multiplying fuel input, net calorific value (NCV), emission factors and oxidation factor.



Each of the multipliers is assigned to one of four tiers. Tier is actually a data quality level. The bigger an installation is, the higher the monitoring requirements are and therefore higher tiers are required. So tier 1 presents the lower data quality, while tier 4 presents the high data quality. The tier approach was presented along with the calculation factors as in the table below.

	Activity data uncertainty (amount of source stream)	Calculation factor
Tier 1	± 7,5 %	International <b>standard value</b>
Tier 2	± 5 %	National <b>standard value</b>
Tier 3	± 2,5 %	Individually determined by <b>analysis</b>
Tier 4	± 1,5 %	---

Source streams are also being categorised. De-minimis source stream corresponds to less than 1,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, or less than 2% of the installations yearly emission, and is maximum 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. Minor source streams correspond to less than 5,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, or less than 10% of the installations yearly emission, or maximum 100,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>. All other sources are major stream sources. Examples of de-minimis source streams are pig iron, alloys and steel scrap, minor sources are steel products while coal and natural gas are categorised as major source streams.

Compliance with tier requirements focuses on quality of measuring instruments. The measuring instrument can be either under the operator’s control or outside the operator’s control. In any case, the operator is responsible for showing evidence that the tier requirements are met. Thus, uncertainty assessment is required. Uncertainty of one measuring instruments can show that requirements are fulfilled, or that there is a need of individual uncertainty assessment, or proof of the calibration and a need to put in place quality management. However, if more than one measuring instruments needs to be assessed, total uncertainty is calculated by error propagation.

#### Operator preparing a Monitoring Plan – Christian Heller

The scope of the EU ETS and concept of installation is explained by Mr. Heller in three parts, according to Annex I activities, with a step-by-step approach and with an example.

Activities included in Annex I, which present the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of EU ETS include numerous activities, some of which are refining of mineral oil, production of coke, pulp, carbon black and transport of CO<sub>2</sub>. An example is provided of a power plant using heavy fuel oil (HFO). The step-by-step approach includes the following:

- Define (broadest) installation boundaries;
- Are any activities of Annex I carried out and above threshold?
  - Yes: List the activities and associated units in the permit;
  - Proceed with the units not yet covered with point 3;



- List all combustion units (including their waste gas treatment) except units for incineration of hazardous and municipal waste;
- Temporarily exclude units less than 3MW thermal input and units using exclusively biomass;
- Are the remaining units in total less than 20MW thermal input?
  - If yes: Activity „combustion of fuels” is relevant in this installation. Include this activity in the permit, and also include units less than 3MW whole installation is in the ETS;
  - If no: If also point 2 is „no”, then the installation is not in the ETS.

There are three steps that operators need to do in order to prepare a monitoring plan:

- **Step 1:** Description of the installation and its activities;
- **Step 2:** Categorisation of installations;
- **Step 3:** Emissions sources, source streams and their categorisation;

Installation description along with its activities was presented, as also mentioned in previous presentations, as well as the categorisation. However, one example of categorisation was presented. It was a 300 MW coal-fired combined heat power (CHP) plant, equipped with a flue gas desulphurisation unit using limestone. Key parameters were listed, and CO<sub>2</sub> emission from coal was 760,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per year, assigning the plant unto Category C.

Third step are emission sources. Emission source means a separately identifiable part of an installation or a process within an installation, from which relevant greenhouse gases are emitted. Emission source can be either a physical part of the installation, or rather a virtual construction which defines the system boundaries of a process which leads to emissions. Examples of emission sources are coal-fired boilers, volatile organic compounds (VOC) incinerators, and steam reforming reaction. On the other hand, emission points are the points where the greenhouse gases are actually released from the installation, including fugitive emissions, if applicable.

A case study of measurement point was also presented. The measurement point is the point where the instruments of a continuous measurement system are installed.

#### Practical experience from an operator with EU ETS GHG MRV requirement – Pilar Gegundez

The presentation was held by Ms. Gegundez from Lafarge Corporation. The EU ETS Competent authorities in Spain are doing the following:

- Receiving applications for free allocation;
- Maintain the Registry;
- Receiving applications for GHG emission permits;
- Checking and approving Monitoring Plan;
- Dealing with verified emission report;

Regarding ETS permit application, before each new period, according to the Allowances plan approved, it is necessary to apply for allowances and a permit with a monitoring plan. However, deadline between the each new monitoring regulation and the approval of permit is quite narrow, so sometimes there is not enough time to deeply review the monitoring plan. Baseline data collection includes collection of verifiable information about historical productions, fuel and material consumptions, product analysis, etc.



The same graph for the main actors of monitoring and reporting was presented as in the presentation of Ms. Voogt. In Spain however, every region has its own competent authority with different reporting procedures and different monitoring criteria. Special trainings are needed for technicians of authorities for the industrial sector. In Spain, there are only few bodies accredited as verifiers for each sector, even though installations and process knowledge requires a great deal of time and effort.

Plant organisations in charge of ETS is maintained by the plant coordinator, and it includes:

- Electrical maintenance;
- Production;
- Internal auditing;
- Administration;
- Sales and distribution management;
- Quality.

Some pieces of advice were given regarding particular ETS issues:

Data gathering and cross-checking – It is recommended to use excel files in this case. Regarding the time, usually it takes 1 day to do a monthly monitoring, two days for pre-verification preparation and five days for verification preparation;

- Reporting – It takes four to six days to prepare the report, however, sometimes procedures are modified for minor issues;
- Record storage – Records are kept for at least 10 years, and space must be organised in order to store the data;
- Accredited laboratories – These are required for primary and secondary sources of fuels and products. However, no laboratory is available for certain parameters, as for biomass;
- Uncertainty Assessment – As explained by Ms. Gegundez, it is a complicated methodology, since it is necessary to introduce principal data;
- Associated costs – Verification cost is approximately 3,000 euros, stocks measurement 2,000 euros per year, external analysis between 800-1200 euros per month, scale calibration round 60,000 euros for two years, etc.

As Ms. Gegundez presented, this training contributes to the making of a reliable MRV system, which is very important to reach a global agreement on climate change and to work towards a low carbon economy. From an operator's point of view, it is important to have common rules, but it would be desirable to reduce bureaucracy and costs in the state's administration.

#### Capacity Building and Practical Information of ETS in Serbia – Sandra Lazic

Representative from the MAEP Ms Lazic briefly presented current issues regarding ETS in Serbia.

In the framework of the twinning project, capacity building was conducted for all interested parties, including competent authorities, potential verifiers, inspectors and operators. In February 2015, training for operators was held in three phases in three cities in Serbia, Belgrade, Nis and Novi Sad, including over 150 participants, covering 30% of total installations in the country. Different trainings were organised for the preparation of a monitoring plan for various sectors (production of concrete,



steel, nitric acid, etc.) and these should be finalised by the end of May 2015. As part of capacity building, an online platform was created.

The most frequently asked questions refer to:

- Monitoring plan – similarities and differences between ETS and Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) monitoring plan;
- Harmonisation with emission limit values;
- Equipment for continuous measurement of GHG.

The identified list of operators under ETS contains 132 installations in Serbia, and it contains various sectors. The ETS Serbia website was established, including basic information about ETS, translation of regulations, guidelines, standardised forms and presentations from conducted workshops. The webpage also provides detailed and useful data for monitoring and reporting and verification.

Other project activities of competent authorities relevant to ETS are:

- Establishment of mechanism for the implementation of MMR" - IPA 2013- May 2014;
- "Development of strategies to combat climate change with an action plan" - IPA 2014;
- The "First Biennial Report of the Republic of Serbia" (biennial update report) "GEF enabling activities – UNDP;
- "Second National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" – UNDP.

#### Operator preparing a Monitoring Plan, derogations and small installations – Christian Heller

For major source streams the highest tier for Category B and C installations has to be applied (Art 26 MRR). Subject to satisfaction of the Competent Authority concerning technical feasibility or unreasonable costs one level lower tier may be applied for Category C installations and up to two tier levels lower for Category A and B installations. Where this is still technically not feasible, or would lead to unreasonable costs, the Competent Authority may allow the operator to apply a lower tier to a minimum of tier 1. Installations with low emissions may apply tier 1 unless a higher tier is possible without additional effort, e.g. if higher tier is applied anyway.

Reasons for derogation may be due to Technical infeasibility (Art 17 MMR) or Unreasonable costs (Art 18 MRR). Only costs which are additional and can be clearly attributed to the improvement measures can be taken into account in order to avoid no double counting. "Unreasonable costs" rule provides objective calculation procedure to achieve cost-efficient flexibility. Consideration of unreasonable costs is not relevant regarding an accumulated amount of up to 500 € for installations with low emissions, or 2000 € in the case of other installations.

Unreasonable cost rule states that benefit directly depends on specified allowance price, average emissions from related source streams and improvement factor

$$\text{Benefit} = P \cdot AEm \cdot IF$$





A couple of examples were presented to the participants including reasons for derogation due to change of tier and change of improvement factor. In both situations, analysis costs were over 150,000 euros, and those costs cannot be considered unreasonable.

Regarding low emission operators, competent authority may allow these installations to submit a simplified monitoring plan. Typical sectors with low emission installations are district heating, ceramics and glass industry, fine chemicals, biomass-consuming industries, etc. They are also exempt from the requirement to submit uncertainty and risk assessment, as well as from reporting on improvements in response to verifier's recommendation.

Christian Heller also provided clarification on categorisation of installations, identification and classification of unreasonable costs. An active discussion arises on the requirements for measuring as well as on laboratory analysis, mentioning that Serbia has a lack of well calibrated meters and that costs for laboratory analysis could become unreasonably high. The Ministry is looking into these matters, and can, where needed consider establishing a transitional period. Another discussion arises on the price used for the calculation of unreasonable costs, being 20 euros/ton of CO<sub>2</sub>. Christian explains that this is indeed an arbitrary value which at the moment is much higher than current market prices, but at the time of establishing the draft regulation was lower than market prices. He provides some examples that the price level is not the decisive matter in establishing the cost assessment, but rather the amount of emissions in the (sub-)installation and the tier that needs to be adopted.

#### Role of the Verifiers – Nicolas Debaisieux

Annual emission reports must be verified by accredited independent verifier, and accreditation could be provided by the National Accreditation body of Serbia (ATS) or any other equivalent EU body. So the main question was when and how the EU ETS will be implemented in Serbia. There has been a progressive approach in Serbia. Monitoring and reporting of GHG emissions is set for 1<sup>st</sup> January 2016 or latest 2017. First verified annual emission report is expected to be submitted by 31 March 2017 or 2018, while the implementation of the full system should be done at the date of accession the latest.

Currently, any legal entity based in Serbia accredited by ATS can be a verifier. However, after the accession date, only an entity accredited within the EU will be able to perform verifications. Verifiers must be independent from the operators. At least one person with the technical competence and understanding is required to assess the specific technical monitoring and reporting aspects related to the activities verified. The verifier also keeps records and safeguard the confidentiality of information.

Before accepting a verification, a verifiers must obtain proper understanding of the operator and assess whether it can undertake the verification. Also, the verifier determines the time needed for performing the verification. Verification is based on the main following documents:

- GHG permit and monitoring plan;
- Operator's risk assessment (if any);
- Operator's internal procedures to monitor GHG emissions;
- Sampling plan (if any);
- Any other information necessary for verification;

The verifier also carries out a strategic and risk analysis, and based on those analysis a verification plan is drafted, including:



- a verification programme;
- a test plan setting out the scope and methods of testing the control activities as well as the procedures for control activities;
- a data sampling plan setting out the scope and methods of data sampling

Data needs to be verified by applying detailed testing of the data, including tracing the data back to the primary data source, cross-checking data with external data sources, performing reconciliations, checking thresholds regarding appropriate data and carrying out recalculations, in accordance to Art. 16 of Reg. 600/2012. At least one site visit is required of the verifier. Operators take corrective actions if the verifier identifies a misstatement.

Before finalising the report, an independent review of the verification must be performed. The process of verification is being reviewed, not the verification itself. The verification report provides recommendations for the improvement of the monitoring and reporting process.

An active Q&A with the audience included a discussion on the requirements for verification in Serbia. Until the accession Serbia can determine its own verification requirements; once Serbia is part of the EU the EU regulation has to be fully adopted which means that full, independent and accredited verification is a necessity. Currently Serbia does not yet have the accreditation procedures for the ETS in place, but the accreditation body will be preparing for this role in the coming year. It is possible to work with foreign verification companies, as the case of Lithuania illustrates. In practice then local experts work for foreign verification companies.

#### Annual Emission Reporting – Tomas Aukštinaitis

Further improvements and harmonisation for EU ETS 3<sup>rd</sup> trading period is currently in process. Minimum requirements for emission sources and source streams were presented, along with the methodology, activity data, emission factors, tiers applied and total GHG emissions.

In order to solve the data gaps issues, first an identification of a gap needs to be performed, then estimation of emissions and in the end, reporting of data gaps in annual emission report. Reporting on biomass and CO<sub>2</sub> transfer is also relevant to MRR requirements. Example of required information:

- amounts of biomass combusted;
- amounts and energy content of bio liquids and biofuels combusted;
- CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass, where measurement-based methodology is used to determine emissions;
- CO<sub>2</sub> transferred to an installation or received from an installation;
- inherent CO<sub>2</sub> transferred to an installation or received from an installation;

All additional information regarding ETS and MRR can be accessed online at the official site of European Commission.

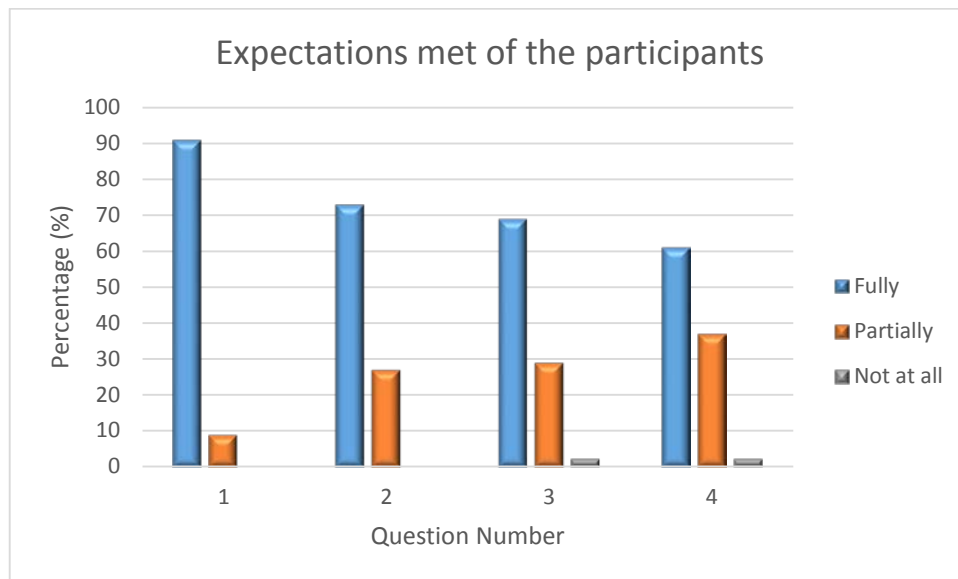


## V. Evaluation of the training workshop

Reference is made to Annex 3 for the evaluation. More than 90 % of the participants indicated that they have received detailed knowledge on the Monitoring and Reporting (MR) regulation of the European Commission for stationary ETS like installations and that the workshop achieved the objectives set. Some participants indicated that they would have appreciated more examples and more specific details for operators. Follow up workshops for operators like this one was recommended by some participants.

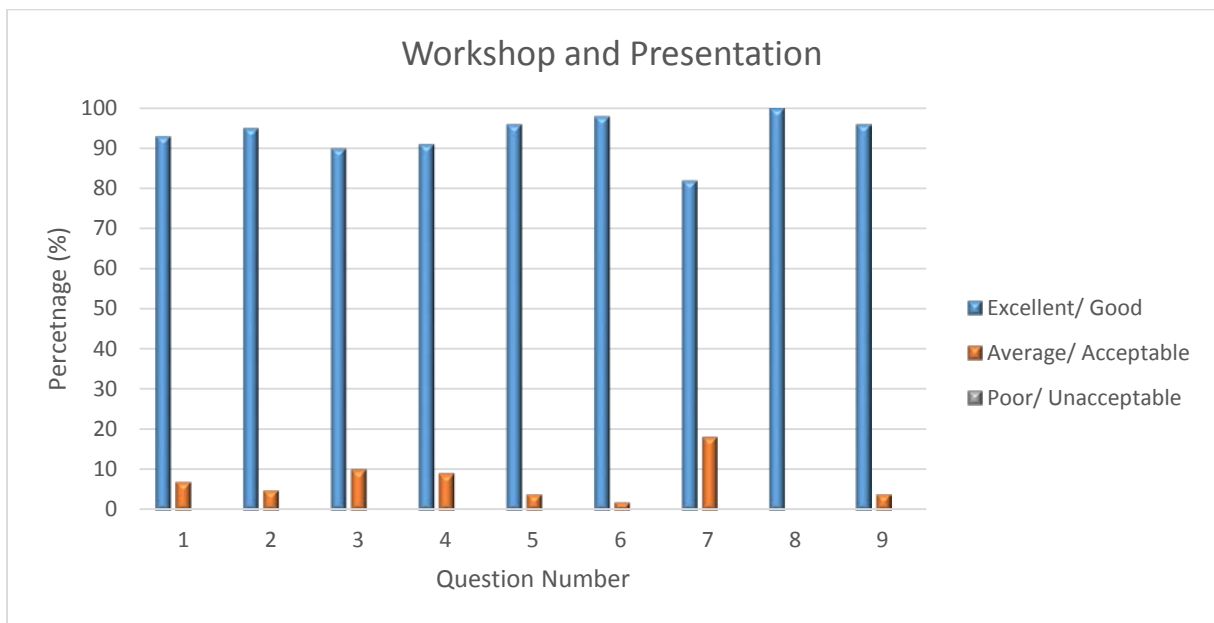
### EXECTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Participants obtained detailed knowledge on the Monitoring and Reporting (MR) regulation of the European Commission for stationary ETS like installations.
2. Improved understanding of the regulation relevant for monitoring and reporting in Serbia.
3. Improved understanding of the requirements of the Monitoring Plan and obtaining hands-on insights in how to complete the MP.
4. Improved understanding the requirements of the Annual Emission Reports and obtaining hands-on insights in how to complete such a report.



## WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION

- 1 The workshop achieved the objectives set
- 2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard
- 3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience
- 4 The practical work was relevant and informative
- 5 The workshop was interactive
- 6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter
- 7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short
- 8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory
- 9 Attending this workshop was time well spent



## ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 – Tuesday, 19 May 2015

<b>Chair and Co-Chairs: The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection and the Chamber of Commerce</b>				
<b>Venue: International Chamber of Commerce, 13-15 Resavska Street, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
<b>09:00</b>	<b>09:30</b>	<b>Coffee and registration</b>		
09:30	09:40	Formal opening and word of welcome	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection	
09:40	09:50	Welcome by the Chamber of Commerce		
9:50	10:00	ECRAN and the ambitions of this workshop	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to ECRAN and the ETS Workgroup</li> <li>• Aims of the workshop and planned activities</li> <li>• Introductions to speakers, trainers and audience</li> </ul>
10:00	10:40	The EU ETS Monitoring and Reporting Regulation – the EU perspective	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The EU ETS Compliance Cycle and the importance of monitoring and reporting for climate policies</li> <li>• Commission Regulation 601/2012 on Monitoring and Reporting</li> </ul>
<b>10.40</b>	<b>11.00</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:00	11:40	National ETS related legal framework	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection, Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Similarities and Differences between EU ETS Directive and Serbian legislation</li> <li>• The implementation process: roles, responsibilities and capacity building</li> <li>• Requirements for operators</li> <li>• Planned ETS implementation</li> </ul>
11:40	12:10	Recall of the monitoring, reporting and verification process	Nicolas Debaisieux, French ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeframe for monitoring and reporting</li> <li>• Monitoring principles and requirements</li> <li>• Overview of the various stakeholders involved; roles and responsibilities</li> </ul>
12.10	12.30	Monitoring and reporting in practice: the guidance material	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the suite of Guidance material available</li> <li>• Outlining the most relevant guidance material for the</li> </ul>



				<p>monitoring plans and the annual emissions report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overview of tools and exemplar cases and plans</li> </ul>
<b>12.30</b>	<b>13.30</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:30	14:15	Monitoring and Reporting principles and standard methodologies	Nicolas Debaisieux, French ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring principles and requirements</li> <li>• Distinguishing categories of installations, source streams and emission sources</li> <li>• Monitoring methodologies</li> <li>• Tier approach and uncertainties</li> </ul>
14.15	15.15	Case study: preparing a Monitoring Plan for a ceramics installation	Christian Heller, Umweltbundesamt Austria	<p>Explaining and practical demonstration in the MP template:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Description of the installation and its activities</li> <li>• The Flow Chart</li> <li>• Categorisation of installations (Category A/B/C)</li> <li>• Emissions sources, source streams and their categorisation</li> </ul>
<b>15.15</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:30	16:30	Practical exercises on completing the Monitoring Plan	Christian Heller, Umweltbundesamt Austria	Interactive session with the audience on filling in the Monitoring Plan
16:30	17:00	Panel discussion and Q&A with audience	Team of presenting experts	The challenges of Monitoring and Reporting
17:00	17:15	Wrap-up 1st day / outlook 2nd day	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	



**Day 2 – Wednesday, 20 May 2015**

<b>Chair and Co-Chairs: The Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection and the Chamber of Commerce</b>				
<b>Venue: International Chamber of Commerce, 13-15 Resavska Street, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
<b>09:00</b>	<b>09:30</b>	<b>Registration</b>		
09:30	09:45	Summary of 1st day; programme of 2nd day	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	
09:45	10:30	Experiences from an operator	Ms Pilar Gegúndez Cámara, Lafarge Spain	Preparing a monitoring plan: practical implications, main choices and organisation of information
10:30	11:00	Information sources and capacity building	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection, Serbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Website</li> <li>• List of participating installations</li> <li>• Workshops for various stakeholders</li> <li>• Background information and legislative framework</li> <li>• Practical information</li> </ul>
<b>11.00</b>	<b>11.20</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:20	11:50	Panel discussion and Q&A with audience	Team of presenting experts	Completing a Monitoring Plan: preparations and implementation
11:50	12:45	Monitoring Plan: derogations and exemptions	Christian Heller, Umweltbundesamt Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons for derogations: technical infeasibility and the unreasonable costs</li> <li>• Exemptions and simplifications for smaller installations</li> <li>• Practical example</li> </ul>
<b>12.45</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:45	14:15	Verification	Nicolas Debaisieux, French ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accreditation of verifiers</li> <li>• Role of verifiers</li> <li>• Where to find a verifier</li> </ul>
14:15	15:00	The annual emission report and the improvement report	Tomas Aukštinaitis, Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reporting requirements on emission sources and source streams</li> <li>• Annex X of reporting requirements: data gaps, memo items</li> </ul>



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The improvement report and follow-up actions</li> </ul>
<b>15.00</b>	<b>15.15</b>	<b><i>Coffee Break</i></b>		
15:15	16:00	The annual emission report and the improvement report	Tomas Aukštinitis, Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency	Interactive session with the audience on completing the AER template and the IR template
16.00	16.15	Closing the workshop	Monique Voogt , ECRAN	





**ANNEX II – Participants**

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Albert	Kugli	Metanolsko sirčetni kompleks a.d.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:a.kugli@msk.co.rs">a.kugli@msk.co.rs</a>
Aleksandar	Manojlovic	Lafarge BFC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:aleksandar.manojlovic@lafarge.com">aleksandar.manojlovic@lafarge.com</a>
Aleksandar	Simić	Mining basin "Kolubara"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:aleksandar.simic@rbkolubara.rs">aleksandar.simic@rbkolubara.rs</a>
Aleksandar	Jovovic	University of Belgrade Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ajovovic@mas.bg.ac.rs">ajovovic@mas.bg.ac.rs</a>
Ana	Bjelobrk	"Železnice Srbije" ad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ana.bjelobrk@srbrail.rs">ana.bjelobrk@srbrail.rs</a>
Andelka	Radosavljevic	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency	Serbia	<a href="mailto:andjelka.radosavljevic@sepa.gov.rs">andjelka.radosavljevic@sepa.gov.rs</a>
Andjela	Jovic	Ministry of mining and energy	Serbia	<a href="mailto:andjela.jovic@mre.gov.rs">andjela.jovic@mre.gov.rs</a>
Andrija	Lilić	PD TENT		<a href="mailto:andrija.lilic@tent.rs">andrija.lilic@tent.rs</a>
ANGEL	BUDŽAKOVSKI	IGM"STRAŽILOVO"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:angel.budzakovski@nexe.rs">angel.budzakovski@nexe.rs</a>
Arpad	Salkai	"Keramika Kanjiža" d.o.o.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:salkaia@keramikakanjiza.com">salkaia@keramikakanjiza.com</a>
Biljana	Markovic	JKP Beograd. Elektrane	Serbia	<a href="mailto:b.markovic@beoelektrane.rs">b.markovic@beoelektrane.rs</a>
Darko	Simeunovic	JKP Beograd. Elektrane	Serbia	<a href="mailto:d.simeunovic@beoelektrane.rs">d.simeunovic@beoelektrane.rs</a>
Dejan	Đurović	Institut Vinča	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dejan2004@vinca.rs">dejan2004@vinca.rs</a>
Dejan	Đukić	Sunoko D.O.O.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dejan.djukic@sunoko.rs">dejan.djukic@sunoko.rs</a>
Dejana	Milinkovic	Business Association Cement industry of Serbia	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dejana.milinkovic@cis.org.rs">dejana.milinkovic@cis.org.rs</a>
Djordje	Roškić	JKP „Majdanpek"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jkpmaidanpek@open.telekom.rs">jkpmajdanpek@open.telekom.rs</a>
Đorđe	Kommenov	NIS a.d. Novi sad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:djordje.kommenov@nis.eu">djordje.kommenov@nis.eu</a>
Dragan	Stojanovic	RB Kolubara doo	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dragan.stojanovic@rbkolubara.rs">dragan.stojanovic@rbkolubara.rs</a>
Dragana	Radulović	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dragana.radulovic@eko.minpolj.gov.rs">dragana.radulovic@eko.minpolj.gov.rs</a>
Dragoslava	Stojiljkovic	University of Belgrade-Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dstojiljkovic@mas.bg.ac.rs">dstojiljkovic@mas.bg.ac.rs</a>



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Dusan	Todorovic	University of Belgrade Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Serbia	<a href="mailto:dtodorovic@mas.bg.ac.rs">dtodorovic@mas.bg.ac.rs</a>
Goran	Ranković	""PANONSKE TE- TO"" D.O.O. NOVI SAD, OGRANAK ""TE- TO SREMSKA MITROVICA""	Serbia	<a href="mailto:goran.rankovic@panonske.rs">goran.rankovic@panonske.rs</a>
Gorana	Strugar	PD TENT	Serbia	<a href="mailto:gorana.strugar@tent.rs">gorana.strugar@tent.rs</a>
Gordana	Vasojevic	HIP Azotara	Serbia	<a href="mailto:gordana.vasojevic@hip-azotara.rs">gordana.vasojevic@hip-azotara.rs</a>
Grigorije	Tešanović	Naftna Industrija Srbije	Serbia	<a href="mailto:grigorije.tesanovic@nis.eu">grigorije.tesanovic@nis.eu</a>
Ilona	Pajić	"Potisje-Kanjiža" a.d. Kanjiža	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ipajic@tondach.rs">ipajic@tondach.rs</a>
Ivana	Dukic	Serbian Environmental Protection Agency	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ivana.dukic@sepa.gov.rs">ivana.dukic@sepa.gov.rs</a>
Ivana	Kalajdžić	SGS Beograd d.o.o	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ivana.kalajdzic@sgs.com">ivana.kalajdzic@sgs.com</a>
Jan	Funcik	Sunoko D.O.O.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jan.funcik@sunoko.rs">jan.funcik@sunoko.rs</a>
Jasminka	Amidzic	JP Srbijagas	Serbia	<a href="mailto:amidzic@srbijagas.com">amidzic@srbijagas.com</a>
Jelena	Dimitrijevski	"HIP-Petrohemija" a.d.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jelena.dimitrijevski@hip-petrohemija.rs">jelena.dimitrijevski@hip-petrohemija.rs</a>
Jelena	Bacic	NIS, Rafinerija Naft Pancevo	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jelena.bacic@nis.eu">jelena.bacic@nis.eu</a>
Jelena	Vukadinović Lazić	Naftna industrija Srbije	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jelena.vukadinovic@nis.eu">jelena.vukadinovic@nis.eu</a>
Jovan	Lucić	Polet keramika DOO	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jova.lucic@nexe.rs">jova.lucic@nexe.rs</a>
Katarina	Munjić	District Heating Company "Toplana- Valjevo"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:kmunjic.vatop@yahoo.com">kmunjic.vatop@yahoo.com</a>
Ljubinko	Savić	Chamber of commerce and industry of Serbia	Serbia	<a href="mailto:ljubinko.savic@pks.rs">ljubinko.savic@pks.rs</a>
Margareta	Milosavljevic	Metroalfa d.o.o.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:margareta.milosavljevic@metroalfa.rs">margareta.milosavljevic@metroalfa.rs</a>
Marija	Krivačić	Lafarge BFC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:marija.krivacic@lafarge.com">marija.krivacic@lafarge.com</a>
Marijana	Dančić	JKP „Majdanpek"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:toplana.majdanpek@gmail.com">toplana.majdanpek@gmail.com</a>
Marina	Jakovljević	Zorka Keramika	Serbia	<a href="mailto:m.jakovljevic@zorka-keramika.rs">m.jakovljevic@zorka-keramika.rs</a>



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Marko	Obradovic	University of Belgrade Faculty of Mechanical Engineering	Serbia	<a href="mailto:mobradovic@mas.bg.ac.rs">mobradovic@mas.bg.ac.rs</a>
Marko	Janković	Sunoko D.O.O.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:marko.jankovic@sunoko.rs">marko.jankovic@sunoko.rs</a>
Milan	Savić	Accreditation Body of Serbia	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milan.savic@ats.rs">milan.savic@ats.rs</a>
Milan	Tatić-Simić	Sunoko d.o.o.		<a href="mailto:Milan.Tatic-Simic@sunoko.rs">Milan.Tatic-Simic@sunoko.rs</a>
Milan	Stošić	JKP TOPLANA ŠABAC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milanstosic4474@gmail.com">milanstosic4474@gmail.com</a>
Milana	Bera	NIS j.s.c	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milana.bera@nis.eu">milana.bera@nis.eu</a>
Milena	Djakonovic	Ministry of mining and energy	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milena.djakonovic@mre.gov.rs">milena.djakonovic@mre.gov.rs</a>
Milena	Djurkovic	Victoriaoil	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milena.djurkovic@victoriagroup.rs">milena.djurkovic@victoriagroup. rs</a>
Milica	Zerajic	Business Association Cement industry of Serbia	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milica.zerajic@cis.org.rs">milica.zerajic@cis.org.rs</a>
Miljana.	Joksimovic	Ministry of mining and energy	Serbia	<a href="mailto:miljana.joksimovic@mre.gov.rs">miljana.joksimovic@mre.gov.rs</a>
Milorad	Igić	AD Pole IGP Novi Bečej	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milorad.igic@nexe.es">milorad.igic@nexe.es</a>
Mira	Grubac	JKP Beograd. Elektrane	Serbia	<a href="mailto:m.grubac@beoelektrane.rs">m.grubac@beoelektrane.rs</a>
Mirjana	Vesković	Naftna industrija Srbije	Serbia	<a href="mailto:mirjana.veskovic@nis.eu">mirjana.veskovic@nis.eu</a>
Mirko	Popović	Belgrade Open School	Serbia	<a href="mailto:mpopovic@bos.rs">mpopovic@bos.rs</a>
Miso	Markovic	JKP Grejanje (PUC Heating Pancevo)	Serbia	<a href="mailto:miso.markovic@grejanje-&lt;br/&gt;pancevo.co.rs">miso.markovic@grejanje- pancevo.co.rs</a>
Mladen	Pašalić	Lafarge BFC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:mladen.pasalic@lafarge.com">mladen.pasalic@lafarge.com</a>
Mladjana	Asimi	DOO Neimar Zrenjanin	Serbia	<a href="mailto:mladjana.asimi@neimarzr.co.rs">mladjana.asimi@neimarzr.co.rs</a>
Natasa	Zugic-Drakulic	Environmental Ambassadors for Sustainable Development	Serbia	<a href="mailto:env.net.easd@gmail.com">env.net.easd@gmail.com</a>
Nebojša	Dragojević	Naftna Industrija Srbije	Serbia	<a href="mailto:nebojsa.dragojevic@nis.eu">nebojsa.dragojevic@nis.eu</a>
Nemanja	Kuzmanović	JP "Gradska toplana" Jagodina	Serbia	<a href="mailto:jptoplanaodrzavanje@gmail.com">jptoplanaodrzavanje@gmail.com</a>
Nevenka	Nikolic	Titan Cementara Kosjeric d.o.o.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:nnikolic@titan.rs">nnikolic@titan.rs</a>



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Nikola	Živković	Vinča Institute for Nuclear Sciences	Serbia	<a href="mailto:nikolaz@vinca.rs">nikolaz@vinca.rs</a>
Olivera	Topalov	MPZŽS	Serbia	<a href="mailto:olivera.topalov@eko.minpolj.gov.rs">olivera.topalov@eko.minpolj.gov.rs</a>
Predrag	Stefanović	VINČA Institute of Nuclear Sciences		<a href="mailto:pstefan@vinca.rs">pstefan@vinca.rs</a>
Rade	Popara	PD TENT	Serbia	<a href="mailto:rade.popara@tent.rs">rade.popara@tent.rs</a>
Robert	Rekecki	"Potisje-Kanjiža" a.d. Kanjiža	Serbia	<a href="mailto:rrekecki@tondach.rs">rrekecki@tondach.rs</a>
Sandra	Ziherl	"umka fabrika kartona fabrika hartije beograd"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:sandra.ziherl@umka.rs">sandra.ziherl@umka.rs</a>
Sanja	Radanovic	MB Kolubara ltd.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:sanja.radanovic@rbkolubara.rs">sanja.radanovic@rbkolubara.rs</a>
Sanja	Marković	Civil Aviation Directorate	Serbia	<a href="mailto:smarkovic@cad.gov.rs">smarkovic@cad.gov.rs</a>
Sanja	Danković	"HIP-Petrohemija" a.d.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:sanja.dankovic@hip-petrohemija.rs">sanja.dankovic@hip-petrohemija.rs</a>
Saša	Francuski	Metanolsko sirćetni kompleks a.d.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:s.francuski@msk.co.rs">s.francuski@msk.co.rs</a>
Saša	Erceg	Sunoko d.o.o. Novi Sad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:sasa.erceg@sunoko.rs">sasa.erceg@sunoko.rs</a>
Senka	Ranković	"PANONSKE TE-TO" D.O.O. NOVI SAD OGRANAK "TE-TO SREMSKA MITROVICA"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:senka.rankovic@panonske.rs">senka.rankovic@panonske.rs</a>
Slavica	Radovanovic	Lafarge BFC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:slavica.radovanovic@lafarge.com">slavica.radovanovic@lafarge.com</a>
Slavica	Živković	udruženje SIGP		<a href="mailto:udrzenjesigp@ptt.rs">udrzenjesigp@ptt.rs</a>
Snežana	Cojić	PD TENT	Serbia	<a href="mailto:snezana.cojic@tent.rs">snezana.cojic@tent.rs</a>
Stanka	Leskovac	NIS ad , Novi Sad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:stanka.leskovac@nis.eu">stanka.leskovac@nis.eu</a>
Stevan	Milovanović	JKP "Gradska toplana"	Serbia	<a href="mailto:stevan.milovanovic@gradskatoplanaks.com">stevan.milovanovic@gradskatoplanaks.com</a>
Svetlana	Duvnjak	NIS a.d. Novi sad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:svetlana.duvnjak@nis.eu">svetlana.duvnjak@nis.eu</a>
Svetlana	Obradovic	Drenik ND	Serbia	<a href="mailto:laboratorija.papir@dreniknd.com">laboratorija.papir@dreniknd.com</a>
Tanja	Markov	JKP Beograd. Elektrane	Serbia	<a href="mailto:tatjana.milinkovic@beoelektrane.rs">tatjana.milinkovic@beoelektrane.rs</a>
Tatjana	Vasić	Zorka Keramika	Serbia	<a href="mailto:t.vasic@alas-holding.rs">t.vasic@alas-holding.rs</a>



First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
Tatjana	Markov Milinkovic	JKP Beogradske elektrane	Serbia	<a href="mailto:tatjana.milinkovic@beoelektrane.rs">tatjana.milinkovic@beoelektrane.rs</a> <a href="mailto:tatjanamarkov@yahoo.com">tatjanamarkov@yahoo.com</a>
Valerija	Kovač-Borbelj	"HIP-Petrohemija" a.d.	Serbia	<a href="mailto:kovacbv@hip-petrohemija.rs">kovacbv@hip-petrohemija.rs</a>
Vera	Raznatovic	Chamber of commerce and industry of Serbia	Serbia	<a href="mailto:vera.raznatovic@pks.rs">vera.raznatovic@pks.rs</a>
Vlada	Andjelkovic	JKP Beograd. Elektrane		<a href="mailto:v.andjelkovic@beoelektrane.rs">v.andjelkovic@beoelektrane.rs</a>
Vladeta	Ninković	JKP TOPLANA ŠABAC	Serbia	<a href="mailto:v.ninkovic@topsa.gromnet.net">v.ninkovic@topsa.gromnet.net</a>
Vladimir	Gavranovic	JKP Grejanje (PUC Heating Pancevo)	Serbia	<a href="mailto:vladimir.gavranovic@grejanje-pancevo.co.rs">vladimir.gavranovic@grejanje-pancevo.co.rs</a>
Vojislav	Markovic	Rafinerija nafte Beograd	Serbia	<a href="mailto:vojislav.markovic70@rnb.rs">vojislav.markovic70@rnb.rs</a>
Vuk	Spasojević	Vinča Institute for nuclear sciences	Serbia	<a href="mailto:yukspasojevic@vinca.rs">yukspasojevic@vinca.rs</a>
Vuk	Spasojević	Vinča Institute for nuclear sciences	Serbia	<a href="mailto:yukspasojevic@vinca.rs">yukspasojevic@vinca.rs</a>
Vukman	Bakić	Institute Vinca	Serbia	<a href="mailto:bakicv@vinca.rs">bakicv@vinca.rs</a>
Željko	Čvorkov	Sunoko d.o.o.		<a href="mailto:zeljko.cvorkov@sunoko.rs">zeljko.cvorkov@sunoko.rs</a>
Zlatko	Draško	"Železnice Srbije" ad	Serbia	<a href="mailto:zlatko.drasko@srbrail.rs">zlatko.drasko@srbrail.rs</a>
Zoran	Marković	Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences	Serbia	<a href="mailto:zoda_mark@vinca.rs">zoda_mark@vinca.rs</a>
Zoran	Jevtic	DOO Neimar Zrenjanin		<a href="mailto:zoranj@neimarzr.co.rs">zoranj@neimarzr.co.rs</a>
Zoran	Bajić	PD TENT	Serbia	<a href="mailto:zoran.bajic@tent.rs">zoran.bajic@tent.rs</a>
Tomas	Aukstinaitis	Environmental Protection Agency	Lithuania	<a href="mailto:t.aukstinaitis@aaa.am.lt">t.aukstinaitis@aaa.am.lt</a>
Christian	Heller	Environment Agency	Austria	<a href="mailto:christian.heller@umweltbundesamt.at">christian.heller@umweltbundesamt.at</a>
Nicolas	Debaisieux	Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development	France	<a href="mailto:Nicolas.debaisieux@eko.minpolj.rs">Nicolas.debaisieux@eko.minpolj.rs</a>
Pilar	Gegúndez Cámara	Lafarge España	Spain	<a href="mailto:pilar.gegundez@lafarge.com">pilar.gegundez@lafarge.com</a>
Imre	Csikos	ECRAN	Netherlands	<a href="mailto:imre.csikos@ecranetwork.org">imre.csikos@ecranetwork.org</a>
Monique	Voogt	ECRAN	Netherlands	<a href="mailto:m.voogt@sqconsult.com">m.voogt@sqconsult.com</a>
Milica	Tosic	ECRAN	Serbia	<a href="mailto:milica.tosic@humandynamics.org">milica.tosic@humandynamics.org</a>





## Workshop and Presentation

Please rate the following statements in respect of this training module:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1. The workshop achieved the objectives set	               (60%)	       (33%)	 (7%)			
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	                     (70%)	   (25%)	 (5%)			
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	               (60%)	     (30%)	 (10%)			
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	       (48%)	           (43%)	 (9%)			
5. The workshop was interactive	                   (66%)	     (30%)	 (4%)			
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	                   (70%)	    (28%)	 (2%)			
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	     (41%)	           (41%)	 (11%)	 (7%)		
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	                     (74%)	   (26%)				
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	                   (66%)	     (30%)	 (4%)			

### Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

#### Workshop Sessions:

- Very good concept, a lot of materials that should be read again and again. Very good base – starting point for planning our foreseen activities. Hope that ATS (ABS) and Ministry are well trained, so that they can help in future;
- We need more information on continuous measurement equipment;
- More specific details missing for certain industries...(power, cement, ceramics,...); Ministry (competent authority) not well prepared and with no VIP persons of leading the session;
- Maybe more breaks will be better for listening (better concentration);
- For better workshop need more examples;



---

**Facilitators:**

- Facilitators are very good and professional, especially Ms. Monique Voogt;
- Ms. Pilar Gegundez. Very useful advices given, especially on lessons learnt from Spain examples (Lafarge) – associated costs shared. Thank you very much!;
- Christian Heller excellent, Nicolas Debaisieux excellent, Monique Voogt excellent, Mrs. Pilar is probably very good, but bad English and was destructive, apology for bad English is not good enough, the consequences are bigger;
- Relevant, prepared, could answered most of the questions;
- They were ok for the competent body employees, but no for people for the industry. We need more specific technical information related to the way of achieved required uncertainties, samplings, etc.

---

**Workshop level and content:**

- Level and content are very good, but some presentations are similar. I want to commend Mr. Christian Heller for very good examples from practice;
  - Very, very good and satisfying;
  - Pretty satisfying and useful. Similar sessions continue in future for further legislation introduction and to continue on EU TS system;
  - It could be more detailed for operators. Laws and regulations are well-known but apply they are not enough clear and known.
- 





**ANNEX IV – Presentations (under separate cover)**

Presentations can be downloaded from:

[http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/EU\\_ETS\\_Operators\\_Workshop\\_Materials\\_May\\_2015\\_Belgrade.zip](http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/EU_ETS_Operators_Workshop_Materials_May_2015_Belgrade.zip)



This Project is funded by the  
European Union



A project implemented by  
Human Dynamics Consortium