Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Report on Workshop on Verification of Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Serbia

28-29 June 2016, Belgrade

Enviroment and Climate Regional Accession Network ECRAN

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 3.3

WORKSHOP ON VERIFICATION OF GREENHOUSE GASES IN SERBIA

28-29 June 2016, Belgrade, Serbia

This Project is funded by the European Union

A project implemented by Human Dynamics Consortium

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS	
AER	Annual Emission Report
AVR	Accreditation and Verification Regulation
CA	Competent Authority
CEMS	Continuous Emissions Monitoring Systems
ETS	Emission Trading System
EU	European Union
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
INDCs	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
MRR	Monitoring and Reporting Regulation
MRV	Monitoring, Regulation and Verification
MRVA	Monitoring, Regulation, Verification and Accreditation
NAB	National Accreditation Body

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.

Background to the Accreditation and Verification Regulation

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.

The Accreditation and Verification Regulation (AVR) establishes the requirements for the verification of emission reports in the scope of the EU ETS and the accreditation of verifiers. These requirements are effective as from 1 January 2013, from the start of the third trading period.

The ECRAN Emissions Trading Working Group 3 aims to support the EU candidate countries and potential candidates in the implementation of the EU ETS. One of its key activities is a regional training programme on the EU Monitoring and Reporting, and Accreditation and Verification Regulations (MRR and AVR). This regional training programme will support operators of industrial installations, authorities and verifiers on the basis of guidance and templates that have been developed by the European Commission. Such training was organised in May 2015.

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II. Objectives of the training

Objectives of the Workshop

In the scope of the ECRAN various training activities were organised to support Serbia in the implementation of its emissions trading system in line with the EU ETS. In May 2015 a training was held to inform operators of installations, in November 2015 an advanced technical training was organised with an as-if verification at two large industrial sites, and in March 2016 an advanced technical training was organised on accreditation of verifiers. As a logical follow-up to these training events, a two-day training was organised on verification. The main aim of the training was to bring all stakeholders associated with verification together and prepare for implementation of verification activities prior to the actual start of the ETS system in Serbia.

Results/outputs

The training aimed at providing an improved understanding of the role, organisation and operation of verification in the scope of emissions trading. The training discussed the EU ETS Directive, the planned ETS system in Serbia, the regulation and requirements on verification, and the ISO 14065 standard. It will provide insights into the role of verification in the ETS and the key challenges on the road from Monitoring Plan to a validated annual emission report.

Participants

This technical training was mainly directed towards the staff of the Ministry of Environment and Agricultural Protection in Serbia and staff from ATS, the Serbian accreditation body.

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III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

The training covered the following legislation and standards:

- Commission Regulation 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council
- 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.
- Related documents including EU commission guidance documents, ISO standards, EA documents.

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IV. Highlights from the training workshop

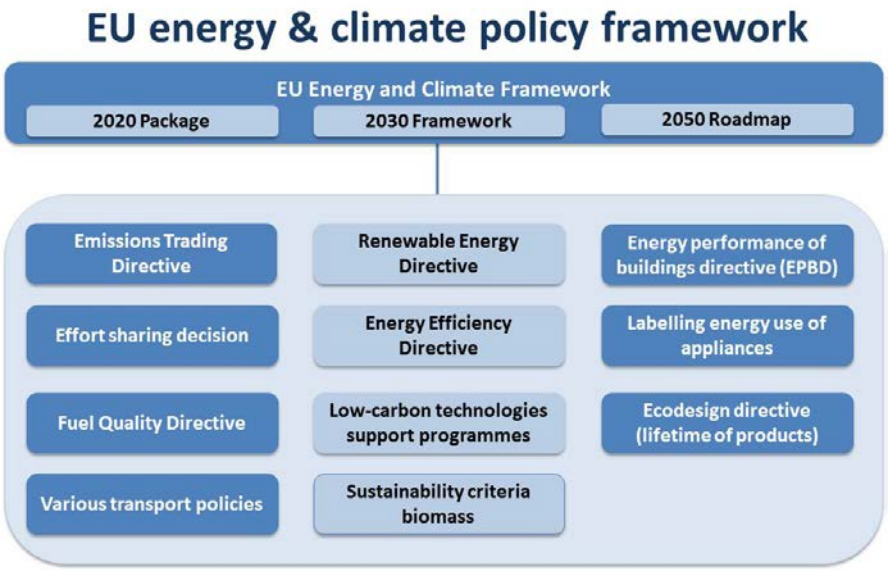
Highlights Day 1

Opening (Danijela Bozanic, Ministry)

Danijela Bozanic from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection opens the training and welcomes all participants. She explains that extensive support has been provided under various programmes such as ECRAN and that the Ministry considers this training to be very useful. She explains to the participants that draft legislation has been prepared and various related information is available on the website of the Ministry. She invites participants to provide their further inputs to the implementation of ETS in Serbia.

Climate change and the European policy framework (Monique Voogt, ECRAN)

Monique Voogt provides a brief introduction of the ECRAN network and this specific training. Next she introduces the speakers. She continues her presentation by addressing the issue of climate change as well as other reasons and needs in Europe to shift to a low-carbon economy. In the Paris agreement targets were defined and countries defined their national climate action plans (INDCs). Also Serbia submitted its INDC, in June 2015. The leading policy targets in Europe were defined in terms of a percentage GHG reduction, shares of renewable energy and energy efficiency, and the share of interconnectivity to support the completion of the internal energy market. She continues her presentation by providing an overview of the EU regulatory framework to address the energy and climate ambitions (see picture below). The EU ETS is considered to be the corner stone of the EU's climate policy. Monique explains the logic of this system and its key design features



The EU Emissions Trading System (Naomi Walker, UK environment agency)

Naomi Walker presents the set-up of the EU emissions trading system, specifically its rules for monitoring, reporting, verification and accreditation. She starts by explaining that it has taken two years to set up the regulations for Monitoring and Reporting (MRR) and for Accreditation and

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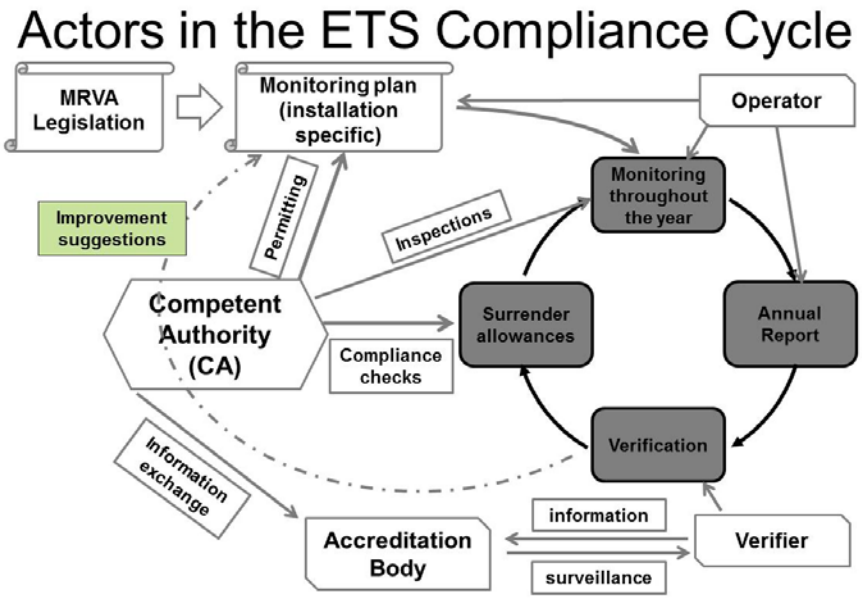
Verification (AVR) and that all stakeholders are still learning to optimally implement it. The rules represent a baseline for MRVA: The Member States can do more but not less.

Naomi continues her presentation by walking through the EU ETS compliance cycle, explaining from the monitoring throughout the year up to the preparation of emission reports and the verification of those reports. She explains that each party in the system has a well-defined role and responsibility in the system, from operators to submitting the monitoring plan, for the competent authority to approve the MP, operators then to monitor the emissions and draft the emissions report. Verifiers then to verify the emission reports and the operators to submit the verified reports to the CA. Then finally the CA to accept the emission reports.



In a first Q&A session questions are asked on the boundaries for parties to conduct verification activities. An accredited laboratory that is doing sampling of fuels for a certain company cannot also act as verifier for this company.

The Serbian ETS system (Dragana Petrovic, Ministry)

Dragana Petrovic from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental protection presents the planned ETS system in Serbia. She explains the work conducted in a project to set up the system, which included identifying the various stakeholders and operating bodies in the system, to draft the law and bylaws for defining the Serbian ETS, organisation of a large amount of workshops to train the various stakeholders and prepare their participation in the system.

Dragana explains the content of the Law to implement the ETS, which is transposing all of the relevant provisions of the system. She explains that the airline operators will need to report to the German competent authority, so that part will not be reported in Serbia. ATS is appointed as the accreditation body. The rules on accreditation will in an additional regulation be published by ATS. She furthermore explains that operators in Serbia will need to get their GHG emission permit before reporting their emissions. They will need to report on their emissions from January 2009 until December 2010, which should form the basis of allocation and therewith also of Serbia's negotiations with the EU on their target.

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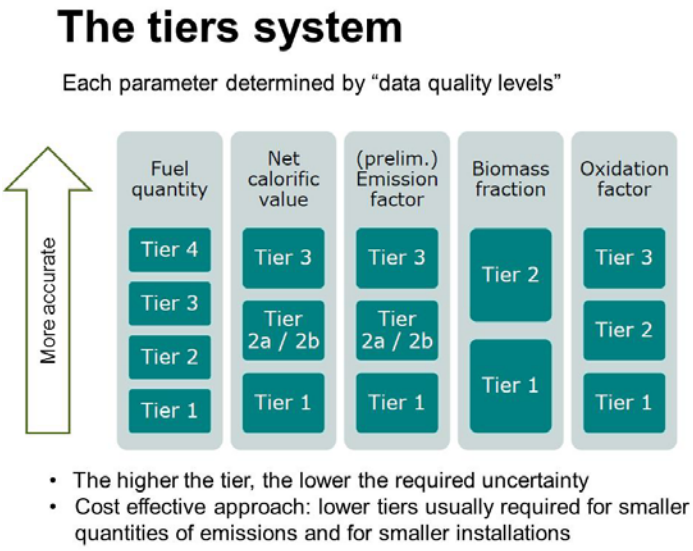
A question is asked on whether foreign verifiers are allowed in the country. The Ministry responds that it is an open market, so foreign verifiers will be allowed to operate on the Serbian market. In the first years prior to EU Accession the Ministry hopes that national verifiers will be able to build up sufficient national capacity. A question is asked on how big the market would be. On the website of the Ministry there is a list of the ETS operators; currently 137 operators are identified. Naomi Walker mentions that in the K there are 9 accredited verification bodies who serve 1100 installations.

The principles of monitoring and reporting (Naomi Walker, UK environment agency)

After the coffee break Naomi presents the principles of monitoring and reporting. She first discusses the basic concepts of monitoring and reporting, such as emission sources, source streams and emission factors to be used. Next, she explains the various monitoring approaches, being the calculation based approaches following either a standard methodology or using the mass balance approach, and the measurement based approach (CEMS). In CEMS the actual flow of emissions is monitored in the stack as well as the concentration of emissions. In practice CEMS is not often used as the measuring equipment is relatively expensive. In case the tier system is technically not feasible or leads to unreasonable costs then operators can propose an alternative methodology for determining their emissions. This is the fall-back approach, which can be used for selected source streams or emission sources.

The presentation continues with uncertainty and tiers system. Naomi points out that the European Commission recently organised a specific training on uncertainty assessment and that the training material will be available on the Commissions website. She continues by saying that uncertainty and tiers are mainly to control the quality of data in the system. Depending on how large the installation is, defines how accurate a plant needs to monitor.



Data management and control system is important to identify what might go wrong and take actions to prevent it. The risk assessments help to identify the risk of data gaps, trying to avoid missing data, wrong data, corrupted data and missing data.

When verifiers provide recommendations these need to be included in the verification report and operators must take this into account by the 30th of June of the year in which the verification report is issued. The operator should report on the proposed improvements to the CA for approval and should update the monitoring plan as appropriate.

Naomi concludes her presentation by showing which simplifications are used for small emitters, such as not needing to submit uncertainty assessment or a risk assessment.

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Q and A session (selection of questions)

A question is asked on whether the air measurement system that is used for air quality measurements is sufficient to qualify as CEMS method under the ETS? No, that is not adequate. Using CEMS for GHG emission reporting should really be continuous measurement. The Ministry notes that this also concerns different types of emissions than the greenhouse gas emissions that are monitored in the ETS.

Another participant asks whether also responsible persons at the operator should be accredited. This is not the case, but it is very important that a good level of understanding exists, as the operator can lose a lot of money if mistakes are made. The verifier is not ultimately responsible for the quality of the data, but the operator is.

The principles and role of verification of emissions (Lucy Candlin, EU ETS verifier)

Lucy Candlin explains that the main role of verification is to provide trust for the market. The verifier serves both the operator and the competent authority by confirming that the amount of emissions declared complies with regulation, with the approved Monitoring Plan and is accurate. Next, she discusses the principles of verification, the hierarchy of these principles and the hierarchy of evaluation. She also explains the key elements of uncertainty, error and materiality. Lucy concludes this presentation by highlighting the main verification activities, which will be explained in more detail in later presentations.

The verification process (Lucy Candlin, EU ETS verifier)

In a following presentation Lucy Candlin explains the various steps of the verification process. She explains that the strategic analysis and risk analysis are the basis of the verification plan. On that basis the verifier should be able to assess how much time the verification requires, where the focus should be put and how much sampling would be needed. She emphasises that the verification work is a cyclical process, which has its peeks in the period September through April. So it is important as a potential verification body to understand whether you would have sufficient capacity to do this work in that specific period. Furthermore, the timeline for verification in practice is much different than what you would assume from reading the regulation. From the regulation you would assume the work to be in the period between the emissions report to be ready and the verified report to be delivered, aka the period end of January to end of March. In practice however, you would already start the work 6-9 months ahead of the deadline for the verified report. This helps the quality of work as well as the planning of the workload.

Verifier competence requirements and the joint effort to ensure high quality verification (Naomi Walker, UK environment agency)

In the final presentation of the day Naomi presents the role of the CA with respect to verification and the ways it can support the improvement in verifier performance. She explains that as a CA she is in general not just looking at individual errors, but more if there is a series of mistakes that point out that there is a bigger issue on for example on data management or poor administration. Some of the checks include:

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1. Has the verifier completed the 'operator details' section accurately and does the site category they have listed match the reported emissions?
2. Do the details in the 'emissions details' section match the details reported by the operator?
3. Is the emission number in the AER, VR and Registry the same?
4. Is the list of source streams/detail of methodology used / emission factors used listed by the verifier consistent with the MP and the details submitted in the AER?
5. Site visits;
6. Was a visit carried out? If not, was there a waiver and was this justified?
7. Has the verifier stated 'no' for any of the "compliance with EU ETS Rules" or "compliance with Monitoring & Reporting Principles"?
8. Does the officer agree with the verification opinion and findings in Annex I?
9. Do the findings in Annex 1 match the overall opinion?
10. Does the information in Annex 2 (basis of work) seem correct?
11. Is there sufficient information in Annex 3 (changes)?
12. Are there any compliance issues raised?

She concludes her presentation by showing what typical mistakes are made and how information exchange between CA, verifiers and the NAB is used to support mutual understanding and improvement.

Q and A with the audience (selection of questions)

A question is asked on how often mistakes are made in verification. Naomi shows an anonymous overview of the amount of issues found in verified reports and shows the amount of mistakes recorded and some examples of mistakes made.

A technical discussion arises on the possibility to achieve tier 4 uncertainty with CEMS for large combustion power plants. The trainers explain that CEMS can be used and higher tiers could be met when the plant has been built with the CEMS in place. This usually does not work when you are retrofitting a plant. However, although the EU ETS allows to apply CEMS, it will still need to comply with the specific quality standards for GHG monitoring, which often with existing CEMS is not the case.

Further questions are asked whether calculations needed to verify the CEMS data? Yes, to verify that the data is reasonable. There is a series of measurements that need to be done. You could look at the trend and specific charts. Moreover, each year an annual surveillance test needs to be done and according to QUAL2 a 5-year surveillance test needs to be conducted.

Highlights Day 2

Accreditation of verifiers (Naomi Walker, UK environment agency)

After the welcoming words and recap of the previous day, Naomi Walker starts the presentations with the topic of accreditation. In the previous day we learned about the role of verification, the principles and the process, whereas this session discusses how we ensure confidence in the people who carry out verification activities.

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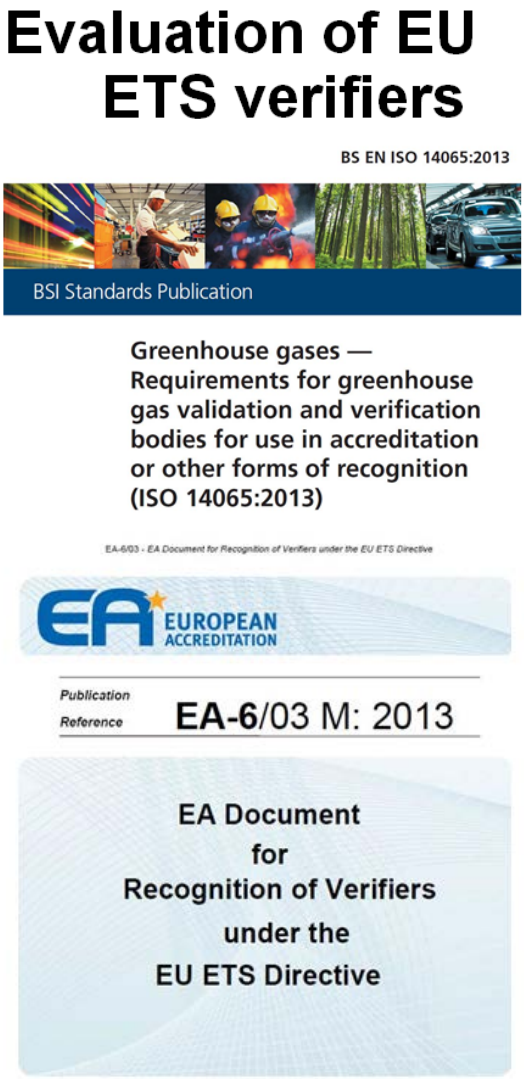
Accreditation of verifiers provides increased confidence for the public, regulators and industry in the emissions data. Organisations involved in the accreditation process are the European Cooperation of Accreditation, the National Accreditation Bodies and the accredited verifiers. Naomi presents the regulations and standards applicable for accreditation, the legislative framework and the EU accreditation requirements such as independence and impartiality.



Each Member State has one national accreditation body (NAB) that must assess the verifier's competence to carry out verification in accordance with the AVR and that must assess the verifier's compliance with the AVR. Confidence in NABs is ensured by the peer review process. NABs are obliged to undergo a peer review and the results are published on the website of the EA.

Surveillance activities include an annual surveillance (office visit and witness assessment), a sample of scope and personnel, Information exchange with the competent authority. Surveillance can result in a decision to continue the accreditation, but could also result in a suspension or withdrawal of the accreditation, a reduced accreditation (reduction of scope).

ISO 14065 requirements & the accreditation and verification regulation (Sven Starckx, EU ETS verifier)

Sven Starckx starts his presentation with some history on the AVR. In the first years of the EU ETS accreditation and verification differed from state to state. Later initiatives were taken to create a uniform platform for accreditation and verification procedures. The regulation AR 765/2008 provides a legal framework for accreditation services across Europe; the EU ETS accreditation and verification regulation (AVR) specifies requirements under the EU ETS. The ISO standard EN ISO 14065 provides requirements for legal persons and legal entities that undertake GHG verification (and validation). This standard contains a number of principles that these legal persons and legal entities should be able to demonstrate and provides specific requirements that reflect these principles. The requirements concern not only the verification process but also internal procedures of the verifier, its legal structure and its responsibilities. Sven provides an overview of the ISO 14065 requirements and the additional AVR requirements. Next, he discusses detailed requirements on impartiality and independence, the continued competence process, records and communication, the requirements for a NAB, the peer evaluation, corrective actions, mutual recognition of verifiers, and the information exchange process (see figure).

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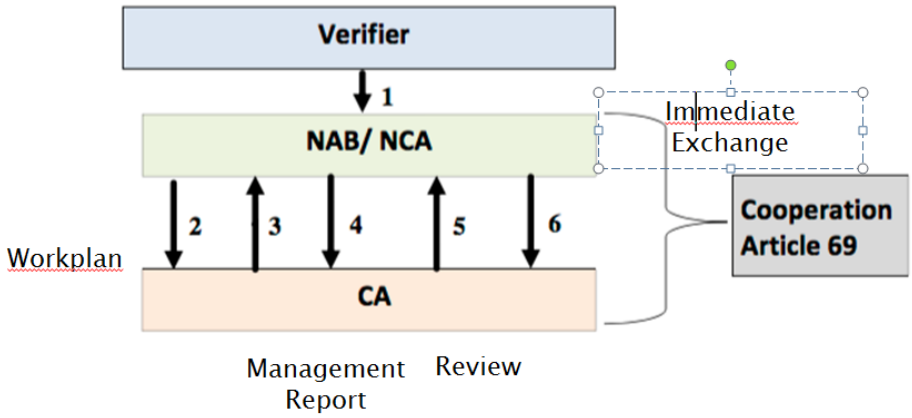
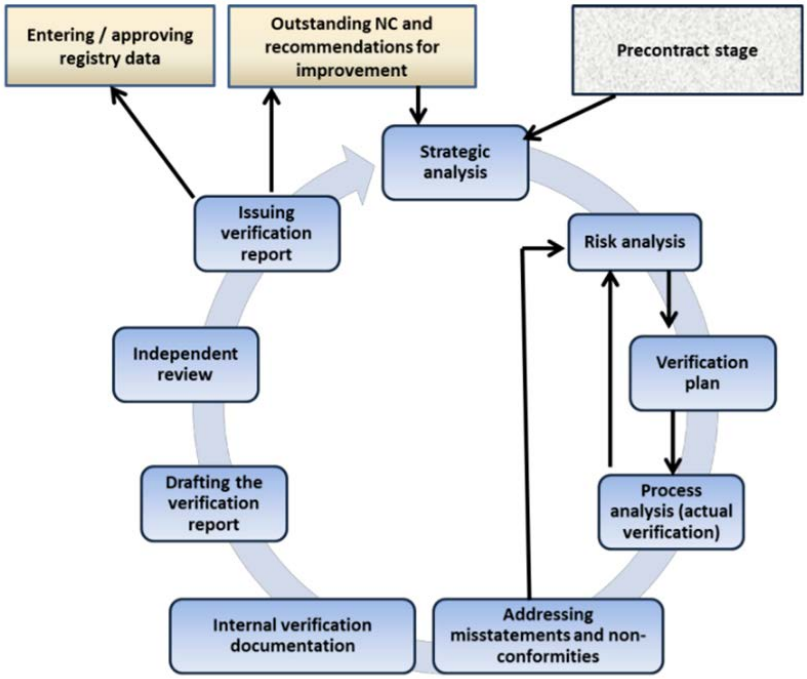


Verification of emissions (Sven Starckx, EU ETS verifier)

In an extensive and detailed presentation Sven Starcks builds upon his long experience of being a verifier of over 70 annual emission reports under the EU ETS. He provides a detailed explanation of all the steps taken in a verification, illustrated with examples from own experiences.



In the pre-contract stage a verifier conducts the strategic analysis in which he assesses the operator's activities to understand its business and complexity. In the preliminary risk analysis he identifies and analysis the inherent risks, the control activities and the control risks to design, plan and implement an effective verification. Sven provides detailed examples of such a risk analysis and illustrates how this determines how to set up the verification plan.

The verification plan consists of a verification programme that describes the nature and scope of activities, the time and manner in which it is to be carried out. It furthermore contains a test plan and a data sampling plan.

Sven continues the presentation by providing a detailed explanation of conducting a process analysis, including checking of the data flow and the control system, and checking the correct application of the monitoring methodology in the approved monitoring plan (see figure). In an extensive Q&A session the participants ask further detailed questions on his lessons learned in verification, the key decision elements and how to deal with specific circumstances.

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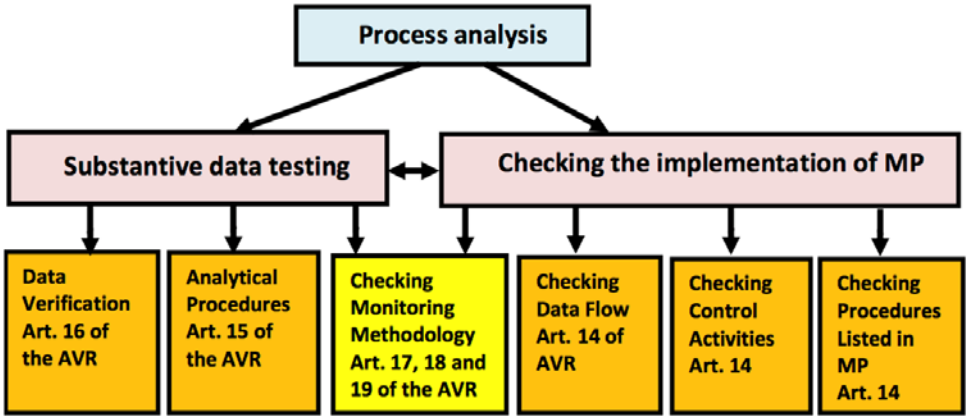

During the coffee break many discussions are held on the steps towards accreditation, among others in the light of not being able to attract clients when not being accredited but needing a witnessed site visit for accreditation. After the break the discussion continues centrally with among others the following conclusions:

- Verification is a regular commercial business activity, for which a market is needed;
- Demand will be triggered by the obligation for operators to submit verified emission reports;
- The Ministry is requested to actively inform the operators again when the Law is being adopted, in order to trigger that demand.
- Potential verifiers can already inform themselves on the requirements of accreditation and decide whether they are interested to set up a Serbian verification body, provide services to a foreign verification body, and on the scope of services they could offer to the market.
- When setting up a verification body then they can inform themselves on the requirements for accreditation and start their application process when the adoption of the Law is foreseen. The accreditation could be obtained without a first witnessed site visit, but the verifier needs to make sure that this can be done in the surveillance. In other words, when obtaining an accreditation for a specific scope, the verifier should then also ensure to obtain clients for that scope.
- ATS is designated to be the national accreditation body for ETS in Serbia. Should the situation occur that ATS is not yet ready to conduct that task while this is needed for the operation of the system, than the Ministry has the option to ask a foreign NAB to take that role for the time being, as was already done for the participation of aviation operators in the EU ETS (where the German NAB is asked to take that role)

Verification of an emissions report (Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency)

In her final presentation Naomi Walker discusses the process on verification of an emissions report. The operators need to submit their verified annual emissions report (AER) no later than end of March. Annex X of the regulation lists the information that should be included in the report. The AER template, which is also included in the Serbian IT tool, also includes all the requirements. Naomi presents an overview of questions to be asked during the verification process, the type of misstatements, non-conformities and non-compliances that can be identified and the actions that then need to follow in terms of the verification statements and recommendations for improvements.

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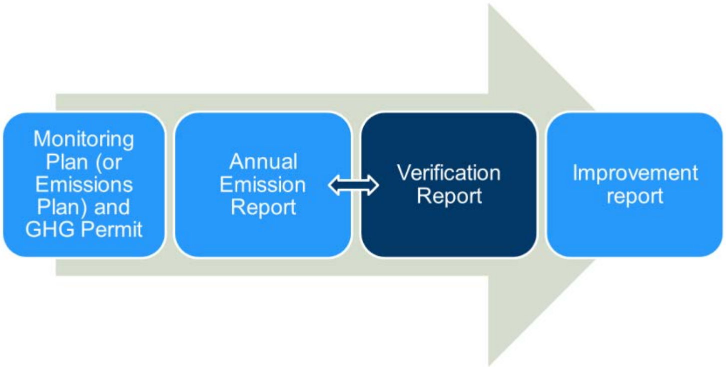

Naomi emphasises again that the verification process should be started in time. A good planning would be to start engaging the verifier 6 to 9 months before the reporting deadline.

Finally she presents the verification opinion statement template, with examples on the type of information included

The path towards being an accredited verifier (Sven Starckx, EU ETS verifier)

In the final presentation of the day Sven Starckx presents the steps that need to be taken towards being an accredited verifier. In the application process it is important to ensure that as a verification body you are able to comply with all requirements for the scope that you are applying for. So do you have sufficient staff to do the verification and the independent review, at the right moment in time? Also the costs, rights and obligations need to be taken into account. The date of receipt of the complete documentation by the accreditation body counts for commencement of the accreditation process, which needs to be completed in 6 months.

Sven sketches the process of assessment by the accreditation body (AB) in terms of the selection of the AB assessment team, the pre-assessment and the initial assessment, and the accreditation decision. The accreditation decision should be taken no later than 12 months after the data application of the verification body is complete. The accreditation certificate that is then obtained is valid for 5 years, but the verification body needs to undergo surveillance activities to monitor the continued fulfilment of accreditation requirements.

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V. Evaluation

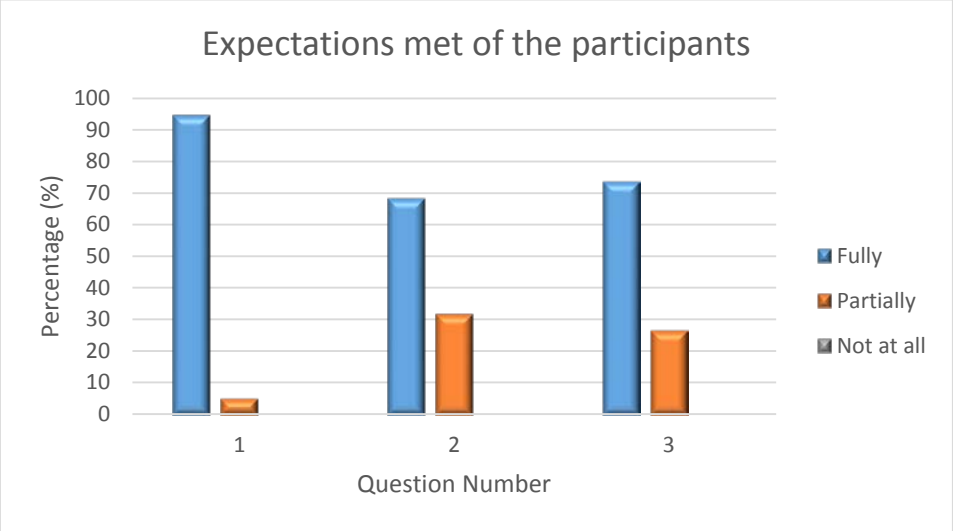
Reference is made to Annex IV for the detailed evaluation.

In the evaluation of the workshop over **more than 90%** of participants indicated that their **expectations were fully met** in the areas of understanding of the role, organisation and operation of verification in the scope of emissions trading.

Two thirds stated that they have understanding of the EU ETS Directive, the planned ETS system in Serbia, the regulation and requirements on verification, and the ISO 14065 standard.

My Expectations

1. I have improved understanding of the role, organisation and operation of verification in the scope of emissions trading.
2. I have improved understanding of the EU ETS Directive, the planned ETS system in Serbia, the regulation and requirements on verification, and the ISO 14065 standard.
3. I have gained information of the role of verification in the ETS and the key challenges on the road from Monitoring Plan to a validated annual emission report.



Aspect of Workshop

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

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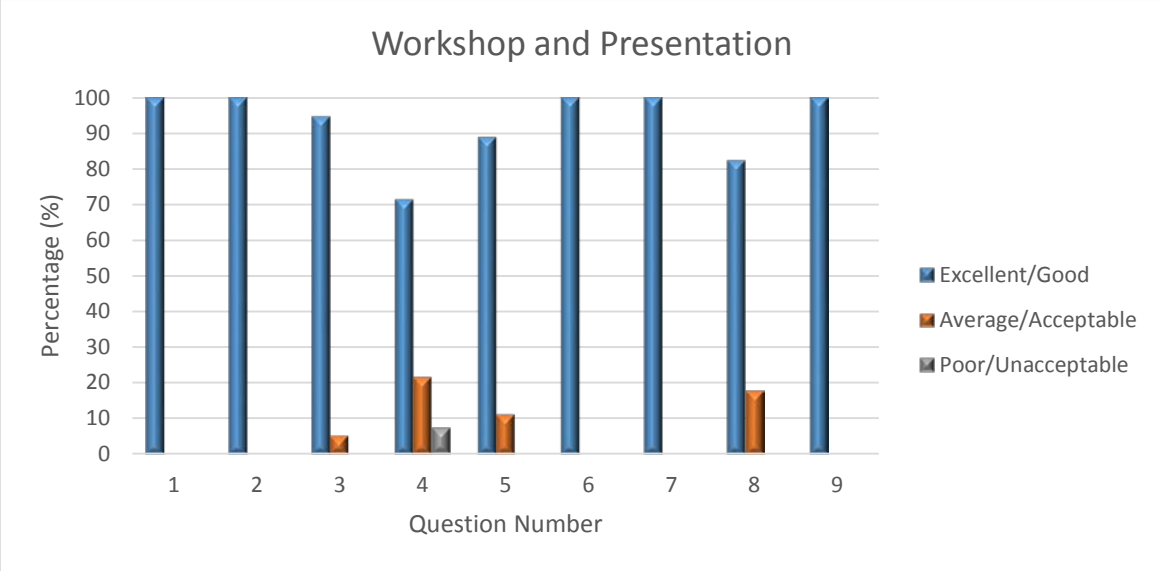

Note from ECRAN: During the training participants expressed their disappointment on not being to exchange information with the Serbian national accreditation body ATS. Such exchange of information as well as a presentation from ATS had been scheduled in the agenda and agreed upon, but ATS was not present at the training.

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ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 : Tuesday 28 June 2016

Chair: Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection				
Start	**Finish**	**Topic**	**Speaker**	**Sub topic/Content**
08:45	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09:00	09:10	Welcome by the host	Representative of the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	
09:10	09:30	Climate change and the European policy framework	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	• Climate change: challenges and commitments • Emissions trading and other policy instruments • ECRAN and this workshop
09:30	10:00	The EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS)	Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency	• The EU regulation on Monitoring, Reporting, Accreditation and Verification • The ETS compliance cycle
10:00	10:30	The Serbian ETS system	Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	• Overview of the planned system • Stakeholders • Roles and responsibilities • Timeframe for implementation
10:30	**10:45**	**Coffee Break**		
10:45	11:45	The principles of monitoring and reporting	Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency	• Scope and definitions • Emission sources and monitoring methodologies • Monitoring plan and emission reports
11:45	12:45	The principles and role of verification of emissions	Lucy Candlin, UK-based EU ETS verifier	• The role of verification • Verification principles • Verification activities in the scope of ETS
12:45	13:00	Q&A with the audience	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	

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13:00	**14:00**	**Lunch Break**		
14:00	14:45	The verification process	Lucy Candlin, UK-based EU ETS verifier	• Document review • Strategic analysis • Planning and risk assessment • Detailed verification
14:45	15:30	Verifier competence requirements and the joint effort to ensure high quality verification	Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency	• CA checks of verification reports • Feedback of findings from CA checks
15:30	16:00	Q&A with the audience		
16:00		Closing	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	

Day 2 : Wednesday 29 June 2016

Chair: Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection				
Start	**Finish**	**Topic**	**Speaker**	**Sub topic/Content**
08:30	**09:00**	**Registration**		
09:00	09:10	Welcome by the host	Representative of the Serbian Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	
09:10	09:30	Recap from day 1 and Q&A with the audience	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	
09:30	10:20	Accreditation of verifiers	Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency	• The value of independent verification • EU accreditation requirements and process
10:20	**10:45**	**Coffee Break**		
10:45	11:15	The accreditation process in Serbia	Representative of ATS and/or the Ministry	• Document review • Visit of the verification body's head office

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				• On-site witnessing
11:15	12:00	ISO 14065 requirements & the accreditation and verification regulation	Sven Starckx, EU ETS verifier (Belgium)	
12:00	12:30	Q&A with the audience		
12:30	**13:30**	**Lunch Break**		
13:30	14:45	Verification of emissions	Sven Starckx	• Strategic analysis • Risk analysis and impact on verification • Verification plan • Process analysis • Indication of man-day requirements
14:45	**15:00**	**Coffee Break**		
15:00	15:20	Verification of an emissions report	Naomi Walker, UK Environment Agency	• Planning of the verification process • Addressing misstatements and non-conformities • Verification opinion statements
15:20	15:40	The path towards being an accredited verifier	Sven Starckx	
15:40	16:00	Q&A with the audience		
16:30		Closing	Monique Voogt, ECRAN	

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ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_presentations_ETS_Serbia_June_2016.zip

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ANNEX IV – Evaluation

Statistical information

1.1	Workshop Session	Workshop on verification of greenhouse gas emissions in Serbia 28-29 June 2016, Belgrade, Serbia
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

Your Expectations

Please indicate to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met:

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	**Partially**	**Not at all**
1. I have improved understanding of the role, organisation and operation of verification in the scope of emissions trading.	IIIII IIIII IIIII III (95%)	I (5%)	
2. I have improved understanding of the EU ETS Directive, the planned ETS system in Serbia, the regulation and requirements on verification, and the ISO 14065 standard.	IIIII IIIII III (68%)	IIIII I (32%)	
3. I have gained information of the role of verification in the ETS and the key challenges on the road from Monitoring Plan to a validated annual emission report.	IIIII IIIII IIII (74%)	IIIII (26%)	

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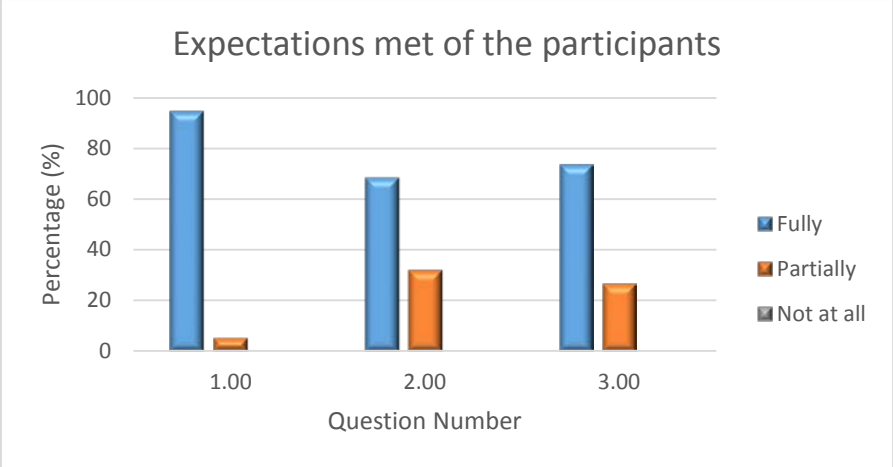

Workshop and Presentation

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	IIIII IIIII I (58%)	IIIII III (42%)				
2. The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	IIIII IIIII I (61%)	IIIII II (39%)				
3. The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	IIIII IIIII III (69%)	IIIII (26%)	I (5%)			
4. The practical work was relevant and informative	IIII (29%)	IIIII I (43%)	II (14%)	I (7%)	I (7%)	
5. The workshop was interactive	IIIII IIIII (56%)	IIIII I (33%)	II (11%)			
6. Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	IIIII IIIII IIII (78%)	IIII (22%)				
7. The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	IIIII IIIII II (63%)	IIIII II (37%)				
8. The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	IIIII III (47%)	IIIII I (35%)	II (12%)	I (6%)		
9. Attending this workshop was time well spent	IIIII IIIII II (63%)	IIIII II (37%)				

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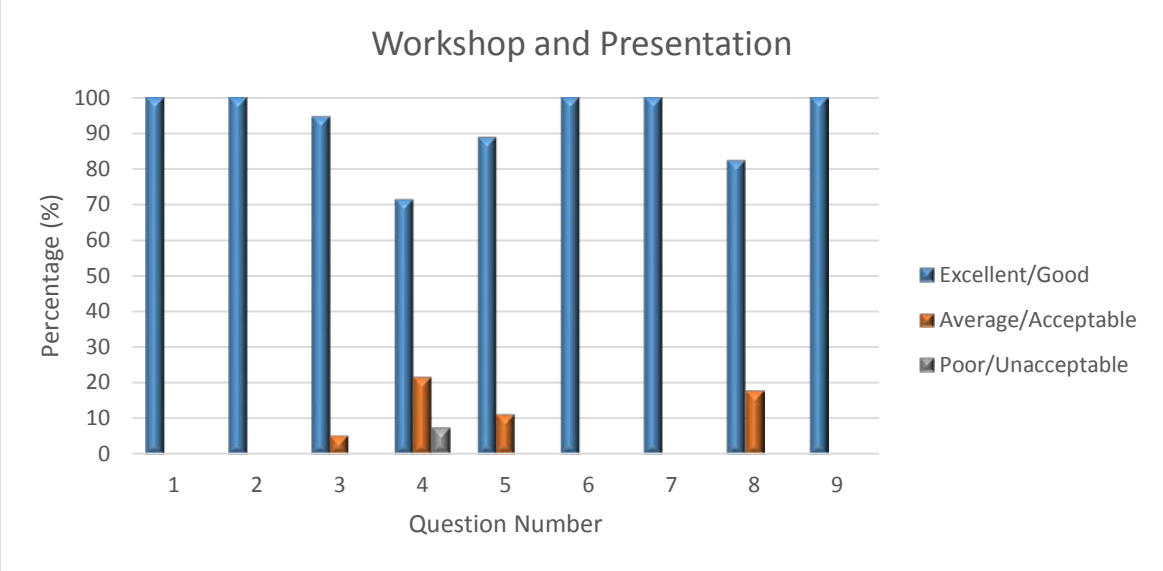

Comments and suggestions

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

Workshop Sessions:

Facilitators:

- We needed people from ATS Serbia!
- Very good;
- For me, as an engineer, the most interesting and useful information were presented by Mr. Starcks, because many practical aspects were given;
- Very knowledgeable and experienced! A pleasure to listen to & learn from;
- More practical examples in material.

Workshop level and content:

- Maybe some more practical examples.

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