



# APPROACHES TO ESTABLISHING BAT AROUND THE WORLD

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## About OECD

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- Established in 1961
- 37 Member Countries
- Objectives:
  - Harmonising policies and instruments
  - Creating frameworks for work sharing
  - Minimising non-tariff trade barriers
  - Saving resources by avoiding duplication
- Headquarter in Paris



# Outline

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- Activity 3: Evaluating BAT policies
  - Objective
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# INTRODUCTION TO THE OECD'S BAT PROJECT



## Background

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- Countries spend significant resources on identifying, implementing, reviewing and updating information on BAT (or similar concepts).
- There would thus be added value in sharing experience and knowledge on BAT among OECD Member and Partner countries.
- Project running from 2016-2018, funded by the European Commission.



## Objective

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- Support countries in establishing and implementing policies and practices embodying BAT (or similar concepts) to prevent and control industrial emissions to air, water and soil.



# Key questions

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## How are BAT defined?

- How is BAT integrated into environmental legislation?
- To what sectors, activities and pollutants do requirements apply?

## How are BAT established?

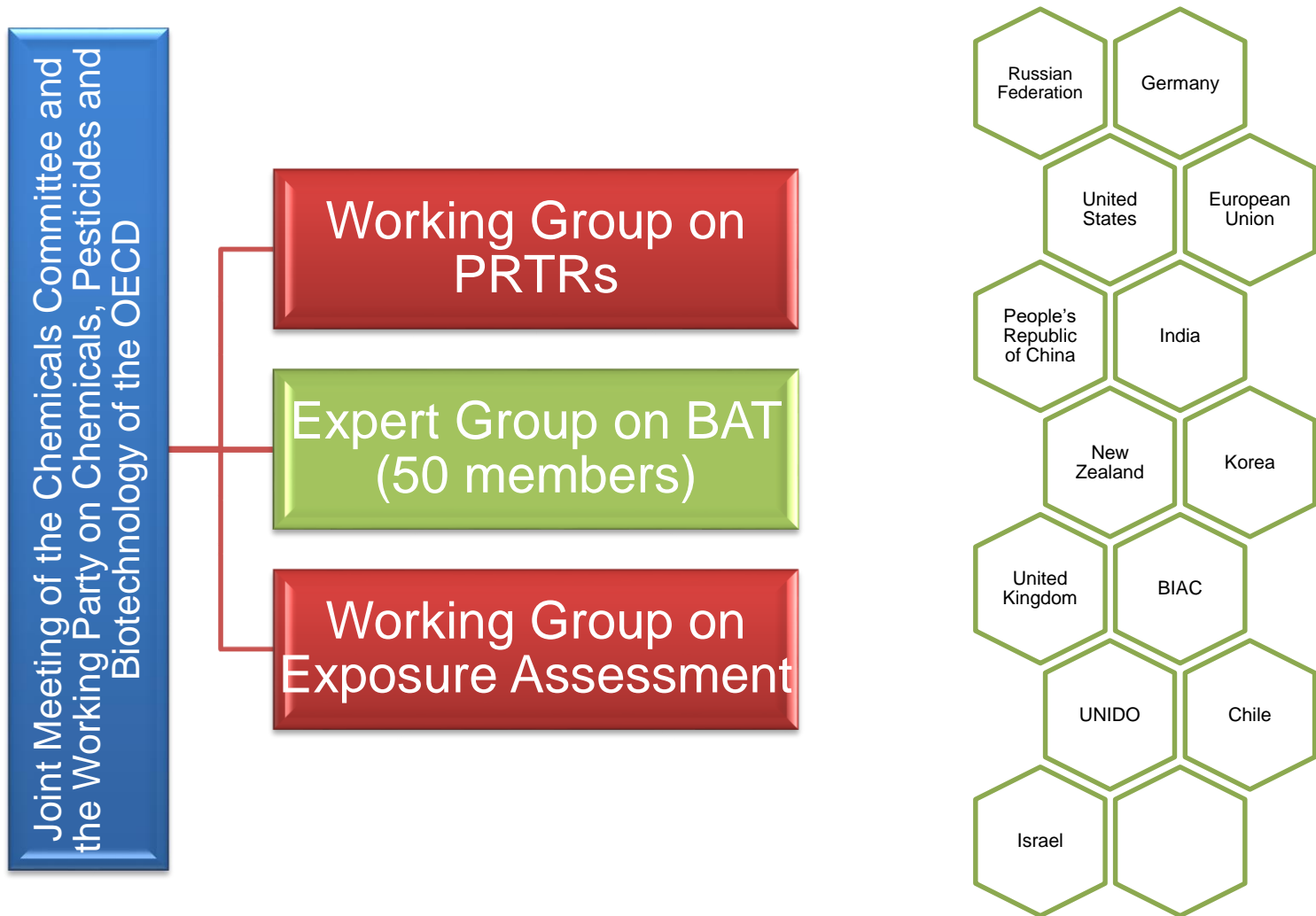
- How is information on techniques collected?
- What criteria are used to evaluate the techniques?
- What methodology is used to identify BAT and what stakeholders are involved?

## How are BAT policies evaluated?

- How can PRTRs or monitoring data be used to evaluate BAT policies?
- How can qualitative data be used to evaluate BAT policies?



# Organisational structure







# ACTIVITY 1: DEFINING BAT



# Final report

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- *Policies on BAT or Similar Concepts Across the World* (May 2017)
- Mapped policies and practices embodying BAT





## Findings

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- Six out of seven countries use BAT or similar concepts to prevent and control industrial emissions – sometimes in combination with environmental quality objectives.
- Most countries have specific environmental legislation for emissions to air and water, but not for emissions to soil.
- BAT policies are not always clearly defined, and practice often differs from stated policy.



# ACTIVITY 2: ESTABLISHING BAT



## Objective

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- Examine methodologies to establish BAT in order to...
  - Share best practices between countries that have BAT-based policies.
  - Assist interested governments considering the adoption of a BAT-based approach.



## Final report

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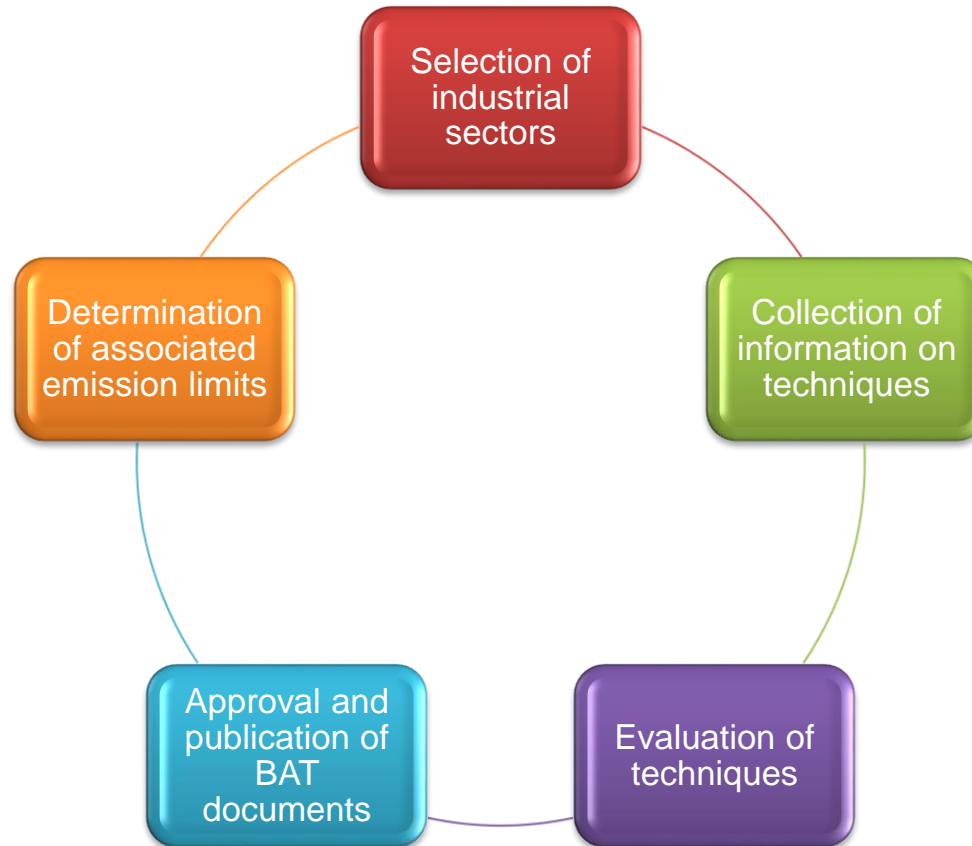
- *Approaches to Establishing BAT around the World* (May 2018)
- Includes seven country chapters, information on international initiatives, key insights and a summary table
- First major, international compilation of BAT documents





# Key elements of the procedure to establish BAT

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# BAT terminology

	Russian Federation	Korea	European Union	United States	India	People's Republic of China	New Zealand
<b>Predominant BAT terminology</b>	BAT	BAT	BAT	Best Available Control Technology, etc.	Best Techno-Economically Available Technology	Available Technologies	Best Practical Options
<b>Documents presenting or reflecting BAT</b>	BREFs and lists of BAT-AELs	BREFs	BREFs and BAT Conclusions	Technology-based performance regulations	Comprehensive Industry Document Series (COINDS)	Guidelines on Available Technologies of Pollution Prevention and Control (GATPPCs)	Horizontal guidance documents





## The legal status of BAT

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- BAT are **non-binding** in all countries.
- BAT – or the consideration of techniques – helps determine legally binding **emission limits**.
  - The combination of binding emission limits and non-binding BAT provides industry operators with important **flexibility**.
  - ...but risks causing a **neglect of process-integrated techniques** unless emission limits are designed adequately.



## Level of standardisation

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- Four countries have a **standardised methodology** to establish BAT.
- Four countries have a **formalised approach to the selection of industrial sectors**, often based on an environmental impact assessment.
- In three countries the procedures vary across programmes, sectors and cases.



## Timeframe

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- Establishing BAT may take **between one and six years**, depending on the country.
  - The long duration of the process ensures a comprehensive information collection and evaluation.
  - ...but stands in stark contrast to the fast development of techniques, and may limit the relevance of BAT.



## Multi-stakeholder engagement

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- All countries have a **multi-stakeholder process** for the collection of information on, and evaluation of, techniques.
- Four countries have formalised **Technical Working Groups**.
  - Ensuring a transparent BAT determination process can be challenging.



# Collection of information and evaluation of techniques

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- Information on techniques is often collected through surveys, provided by industry operators, ministries, experts or consultants, or taken from literature.
- In Korea, monitoring data informs the evaluation of techniques.
- All countries consider environmental, technical and economic aspects when assessing techniques.
  - The determination of BAT is an evidence-based process.
  - ...but restricted access to data, notably on economic aspects, may impede the adequate evaluation of techniques.



## International BAT initiatives

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- The **World Bank** Group's Industry Sector Guidelines
- BAT guidelines under the **Stockholm Convention** on Persistent Organic Pollutants
- BAT and BEP guidance under the **Minamata Convention** on Mercury
- **UNIDO's** work on BAT implementation in developing countries



# ACTIVITY 3: EVALUATING BAT POLICIES



## Objective

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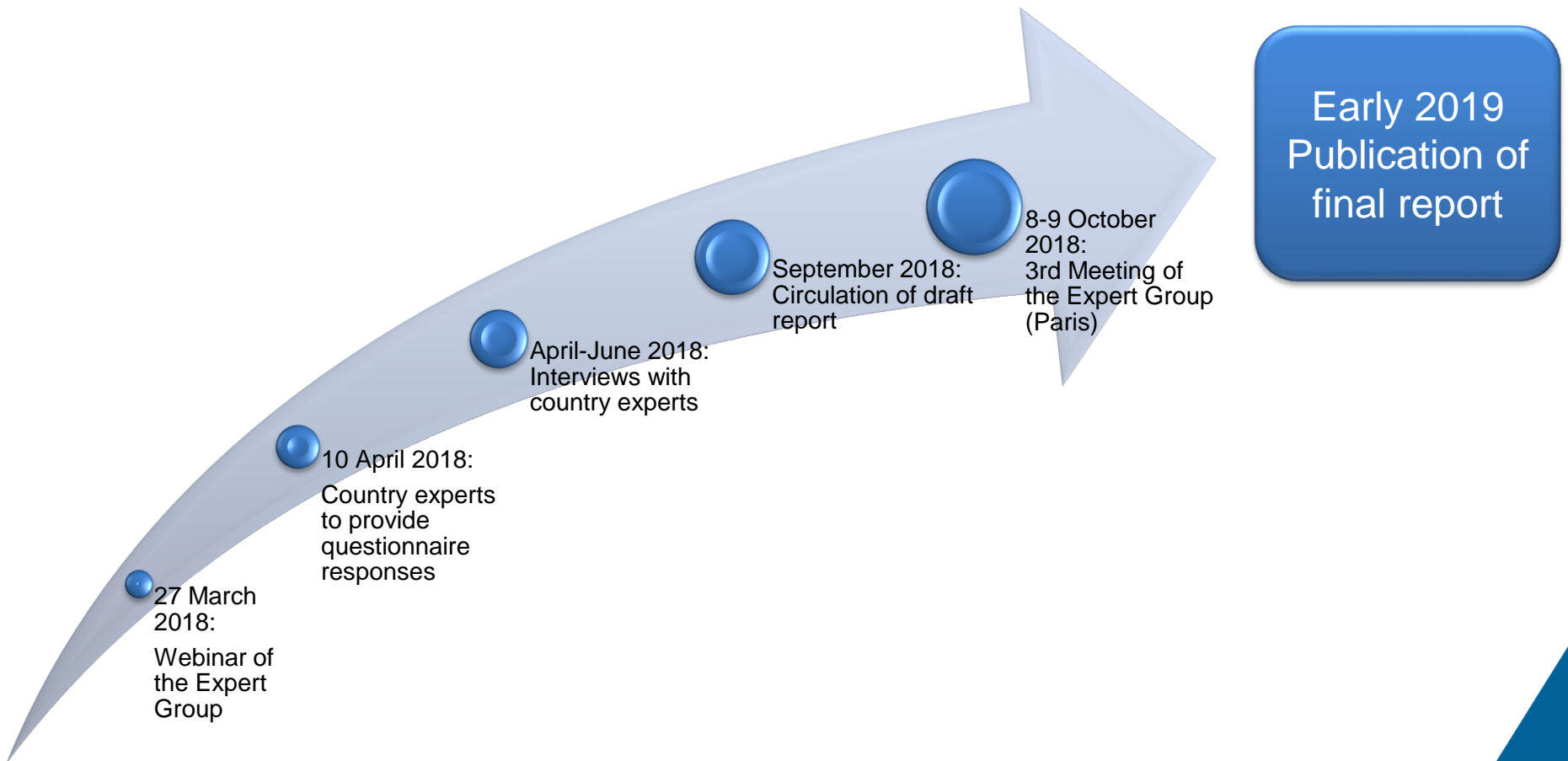
- Review methodologies for evaluation of the effectiveness of BAT policies and practices.
  - Quantitative analysis, based on PRTR information, monitoring data and other metric data
  - Qualitative analysis, based on stakeholder views and case studies
  - Three target sectors and selected key indicator pollutants





# Timeline

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For further information...

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- <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-management/best-available-techniques.htm>
- [marit.hjort@oecd.org](mailto:marit.hjort@oecd.org)



THANK YOU!