



APPROACHES TO ESTABLISHING BAT AROUND THE WORLD

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About OECD

- 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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INTRODUCTION TO THE OECD'S BAT PROJECT



Background

- 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

- 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

How are BAT defined?

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

How are BAT established?

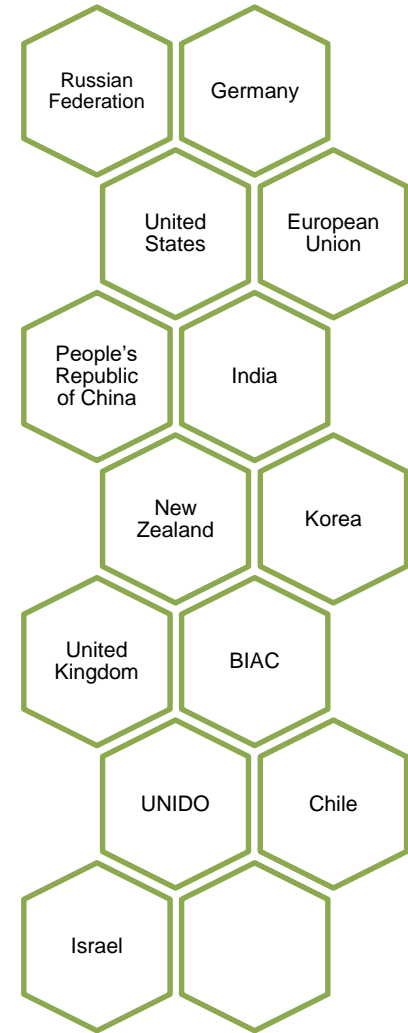
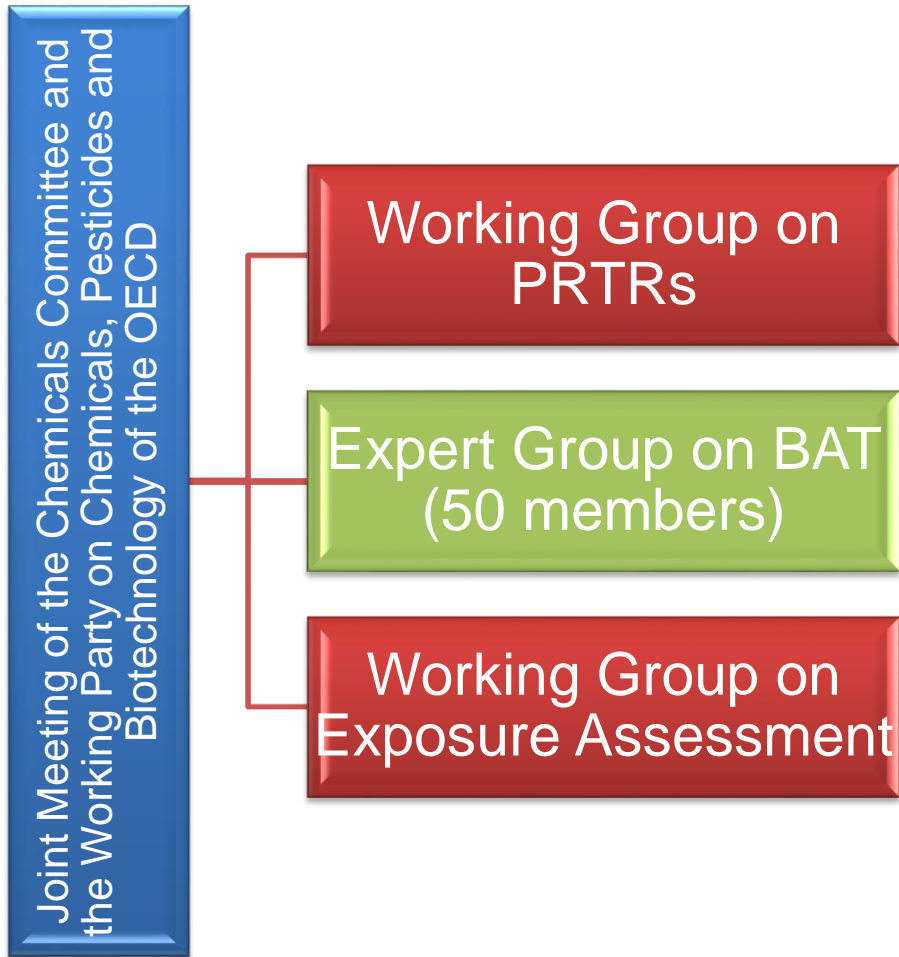
- How is information on techniques collected?
- What criteria are used to evaluate the techniques?
- What methodology is used to identify BAT and what stakeholders are involved?

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

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





Findings

- 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

- 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.



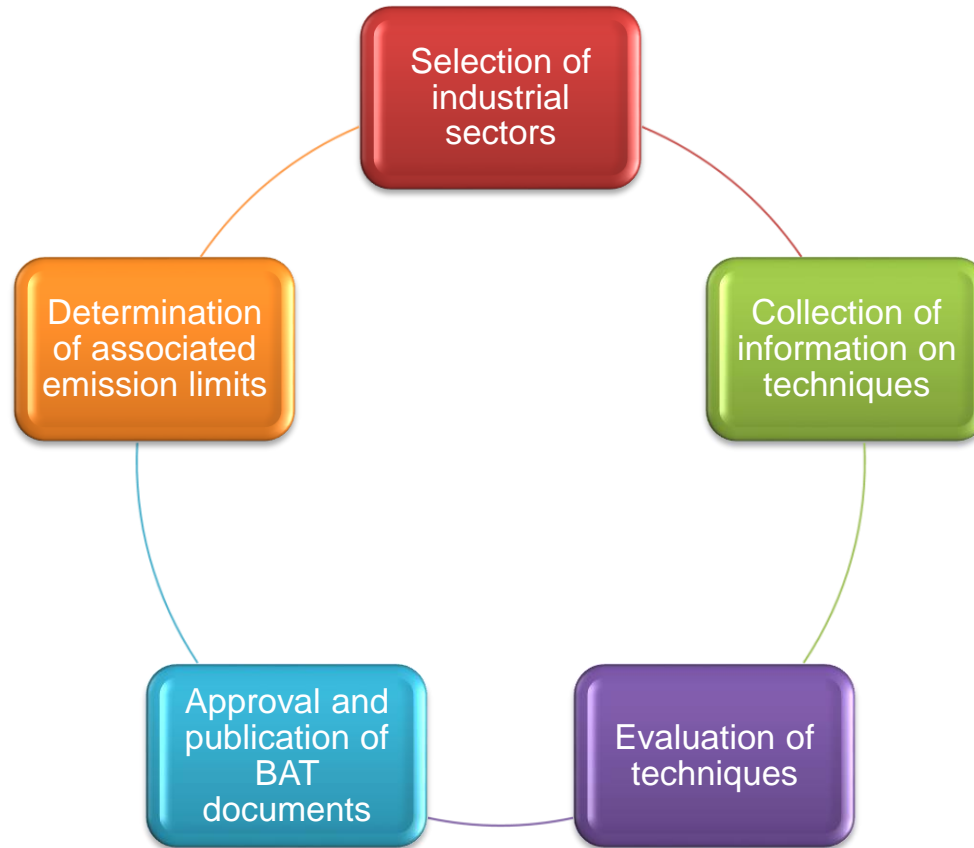
Final report

- *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





BAT terminology

	Russian Federation	Korea	European Union	United States	India	People's Republic of China	New Zealand
Predominant BAT terminology	BAT	BAT	BAT	Best Available Control Technology, etc.	Best Techno-Economically Available Technology	Available Technologies	Best Practical Options
Documents presenting or reflecting BAT	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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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

27 March
2018:
Webinar of
the Expert
Group

10 April 2018:
Country experts
to provide
questionnaire
responses

April-June 2018:
Interviews with
country experts

September 2018:
Circulation of draft
report

8-9 October
2018:
3rd Meeting of
the Expert Group
(Paris)

Early 2019
Publication of
final report



For further information...

- <http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-management/best-available-techniques.htm>
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THANK YOU!