

Joint Research Centre (JRC)

Links between ETV and the IPPC BREFs



Spyridon Merkourakis, Harald Schönberger

IPTS - Institute for Prospective Technological Studies

Seville - Spain

<http://ipts.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

The EIPPCB

The Sevilla Process

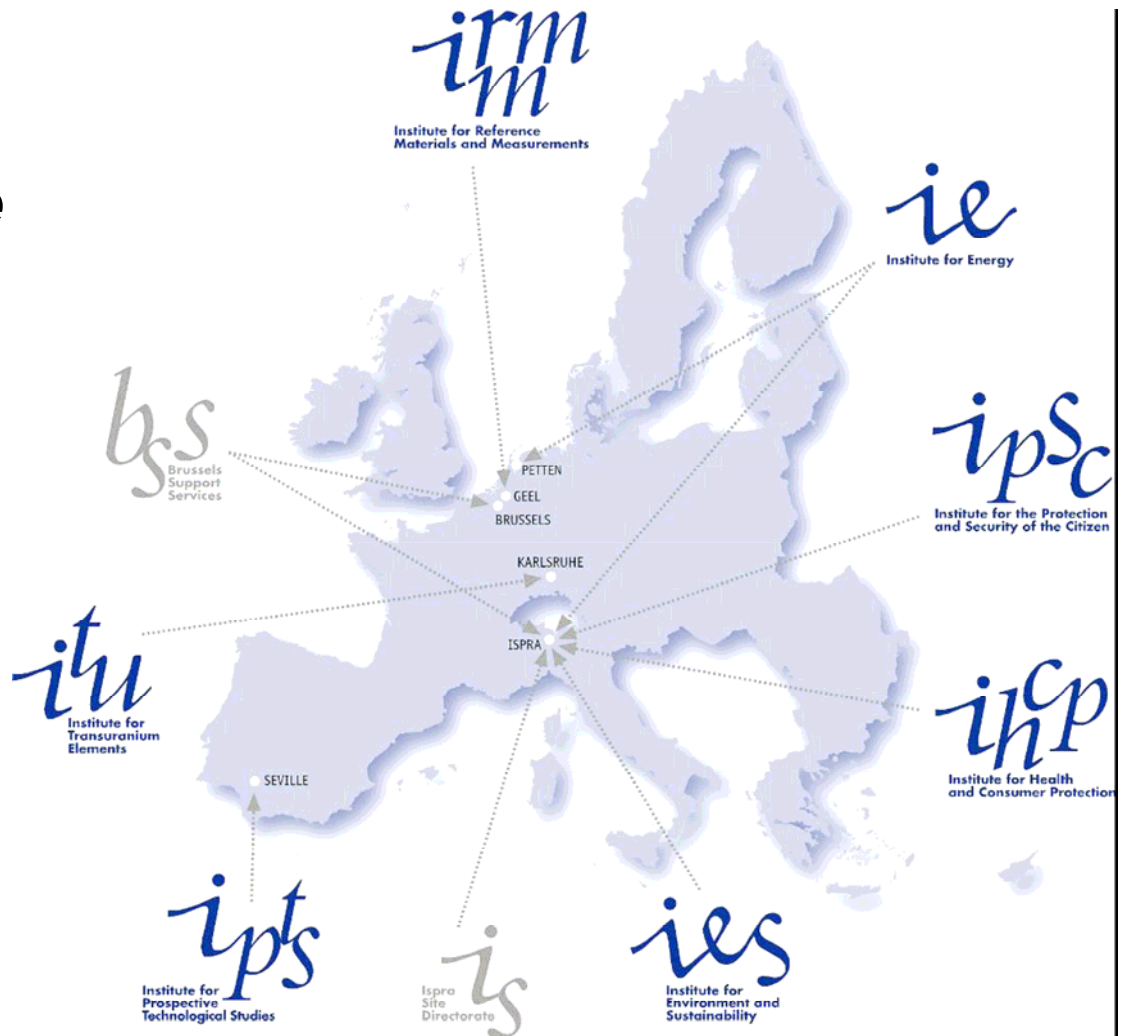
The BREFs

Links between ETV and BREFs

Conclusions

The European IPPC Bureau was established in Seville (Spain) in 1997 within the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, in the context of the implementation of the IPPC Directive.

IPTS – Sevilla, Spain
*Institute for Prospective
Technological Studies*

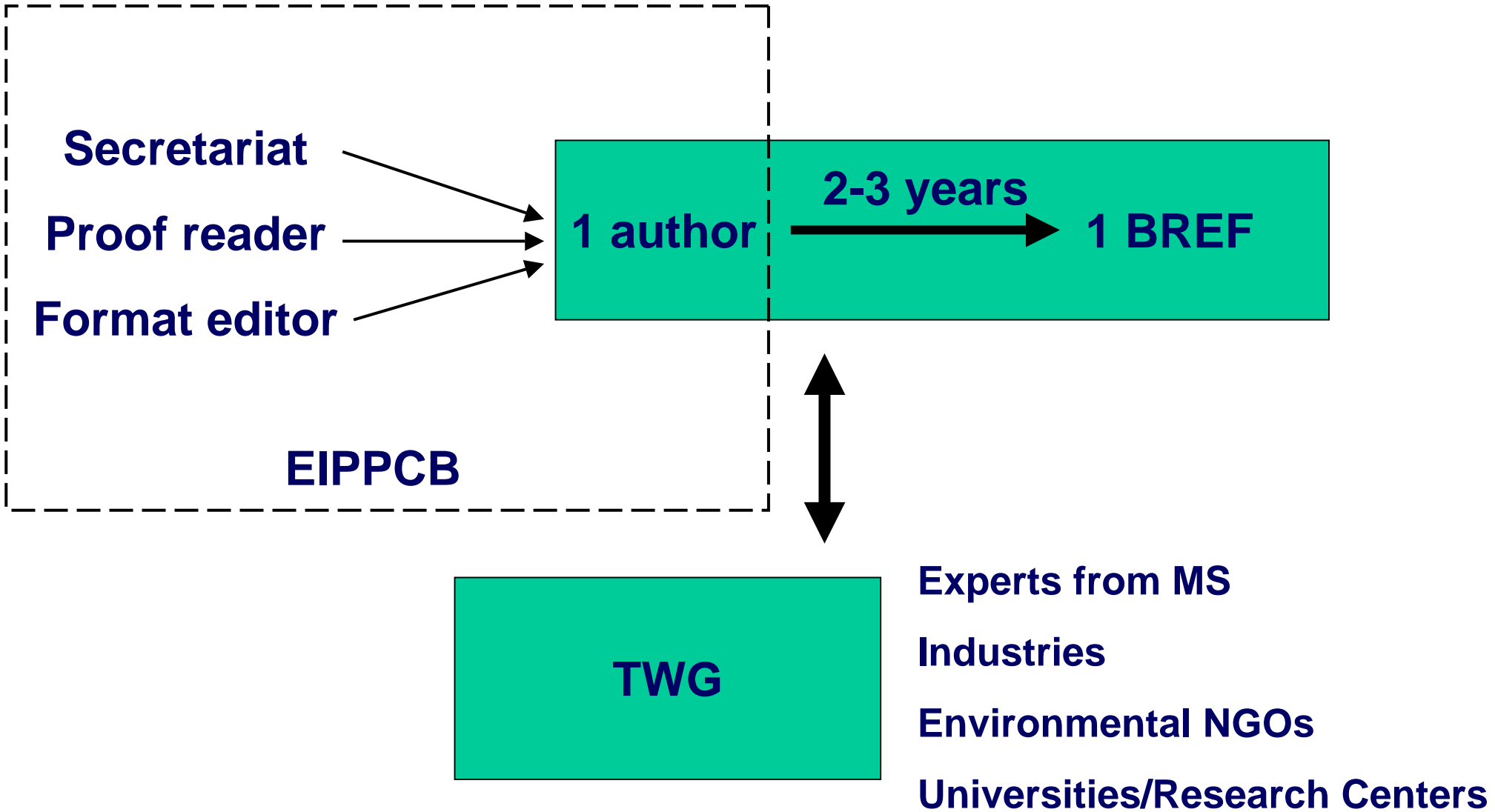


The EIPPCB was set up to organise an exchange of information between Member States and industry on Best Available Techniques (BAT), associated monitoring and developments in them.

BAT: the most effective techniques to achieve a high level of environmental protection, taking into account costs and benefits.

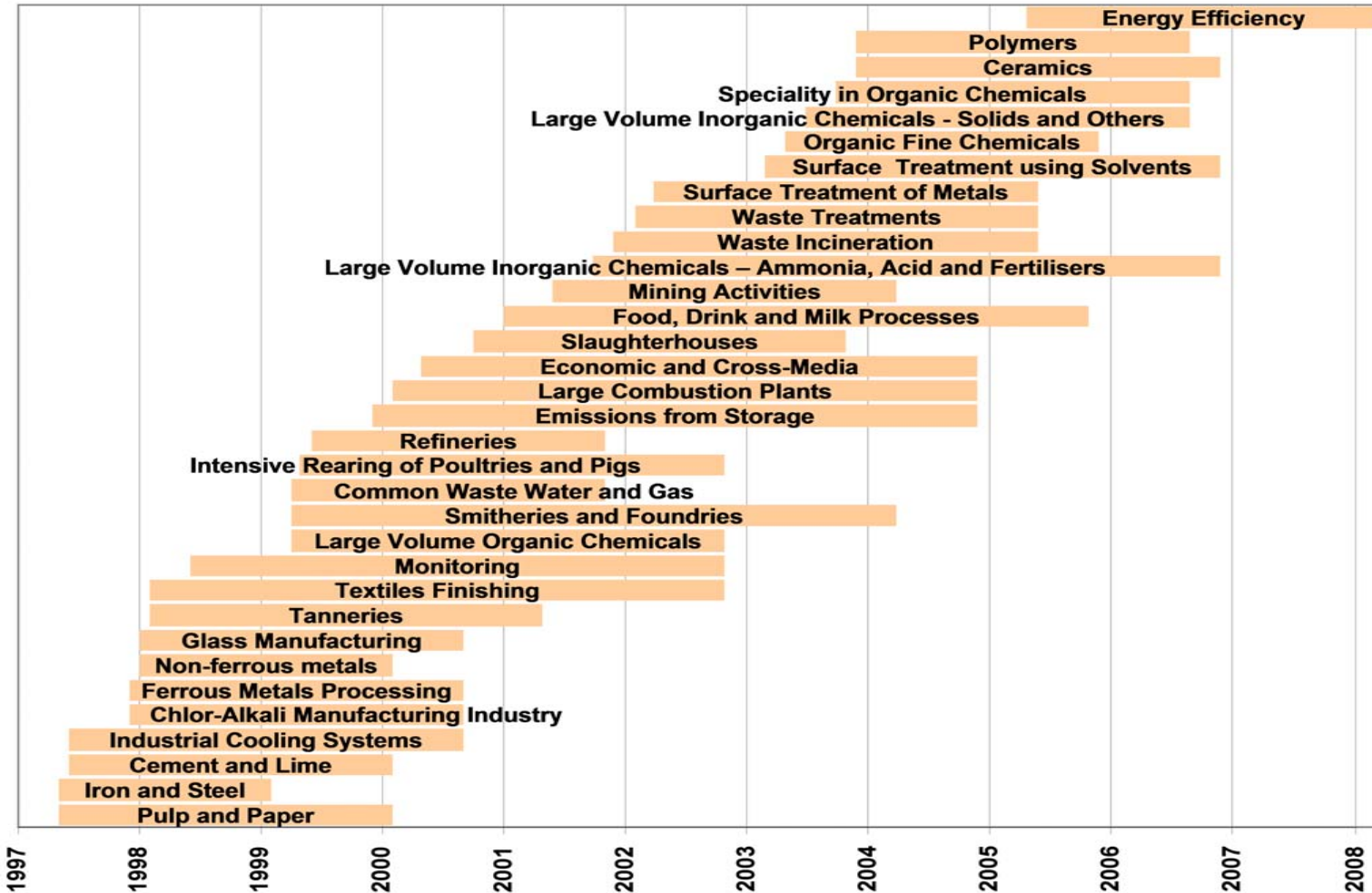
The EIPPCB drives a complex consensus-building process among stakeholders from all the Member States (the “Sevilla process”) in the frame of the legislative requirements of the Integrated Pollution Prevention & Control Directive.

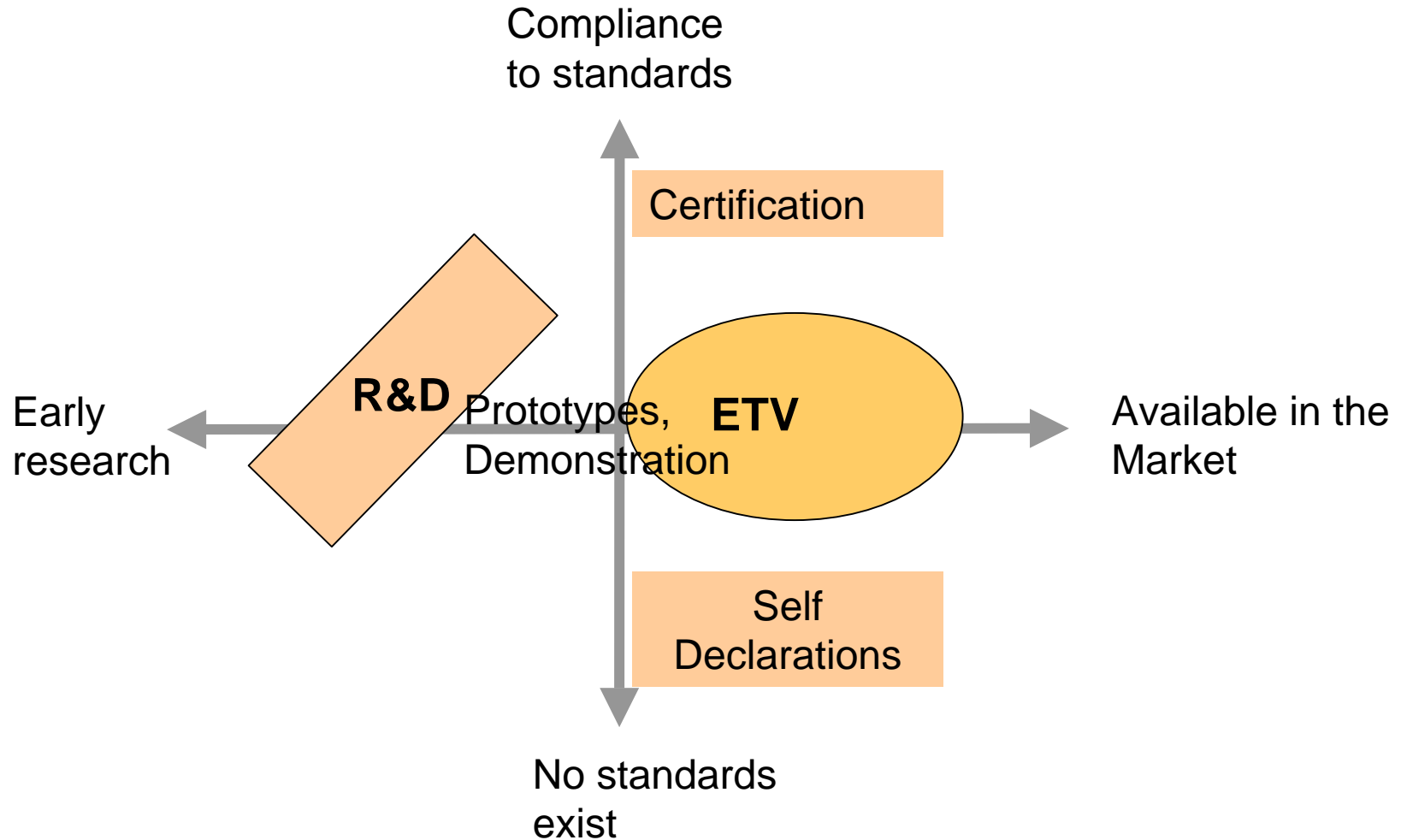
The BREFs are the main outcome of the Sevilla process.

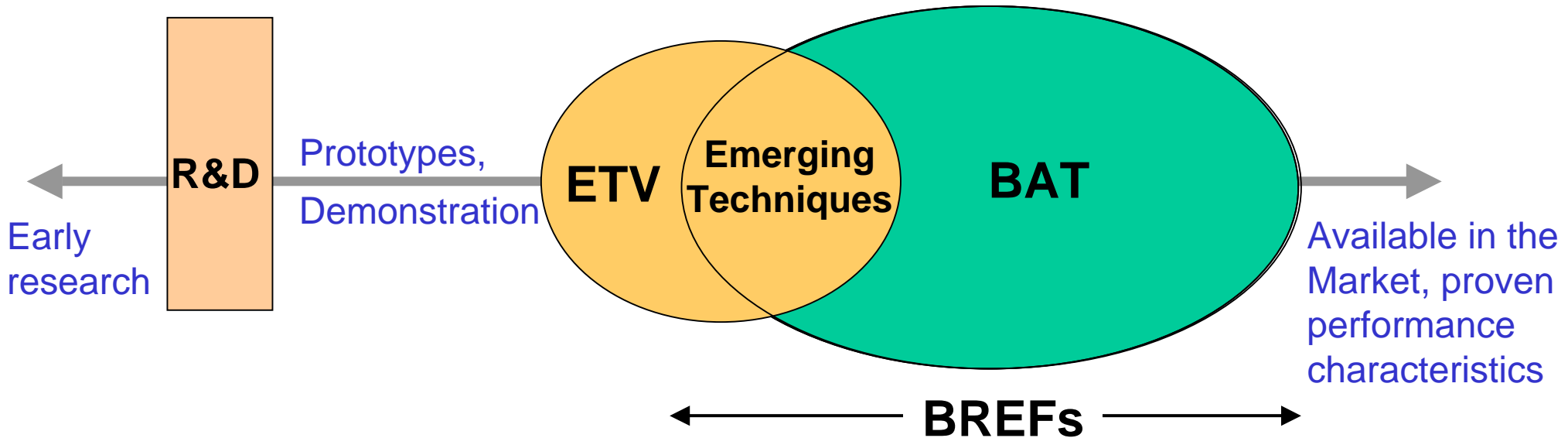


Best Available Techniques REFerence documents called BREFs.

The BREFs are the main reference documents used by competent authorities in Member States when issuing operating permits for the installations that represent a significant pollution potential in Europe. There are about 45000 of these installations in Europe.







ETV targets innovative environmentally friendly technologies which are commercially available.

BAT targets techniques with proven performance, already established in the field, possibly in various industrial plants.

Emerging techniques chapter of the BREFs: not currently applied in full industrial scale, but for which there is good evidence to believe that they will be applied broadly in the future.

BREFs seek to obtain better performance data, in particular regarding consumption and emission levels, as well as other relevant information describing techniques.

ETV provides third party verified information on the environmental performance of technologies. The verification entails the generation of credible performance data.

ETV can be a valuable source of information to the BREFs.

The input of ETV to the BREFS, and more generally to the Sevilla Process can take two different forms.

- **During the elaboration of the BREF**

The elaboration of a BREF typically takes between 2 and 3 years. Each document is revised after a period of about 5 years. During the elaboration or revision process, an information exchange exercise is organised between the BREF author concerned and various stakeholders. ETV should be part of this information exchange, when information on the performance of relevant technologies becomes available after verification.

- **During the permit issuing process**

The process of elaboration and review of a specific BREF can take several years. Meanwhile, novel techniques which may achieve similar or even better performance than BAT may become available.

In such a case, an ETV-verified technology could claim that it has similar or the same AEL (Associated Emission Level) as a technique qualified as BAT.

ETV can be a valuable input to the Sevilla Process.

Once a European ETV system is running, the links between ETV and the Sevilla process should be established and maintained.

ETV verified performance information can be used both during the information exchange and the permitting phase.

European Commission
Joint Research Centre
Institute for Prospective Technological
Studies
Sustainable Production and Consumption
Edificio Expo – c/Inca Garcilaso 3 –
E41092 Seville
Email:
Spyridon.merkourakis@ec.europa.eu
Harald.shoenberger@ec.europa.eu

