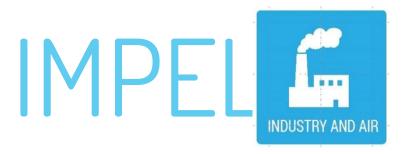




## European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law



# Supporting IED Implementation 2021–2024





Marinus Jordaan @home, 28<sup>th</sup> of sept 2021

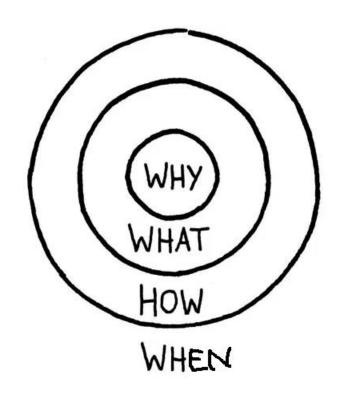


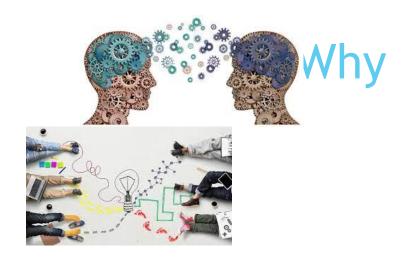
## 1. Intro





## 2. Content







- Identify implementation issues EU law (brefs!)
- Identify and exchange good practices
- Identify new approaches and tools
- Producing fact sheets and guidelines
- Providing peer support (basecamp Q&A)
- Provide expertise to KIC/IRI if necessary

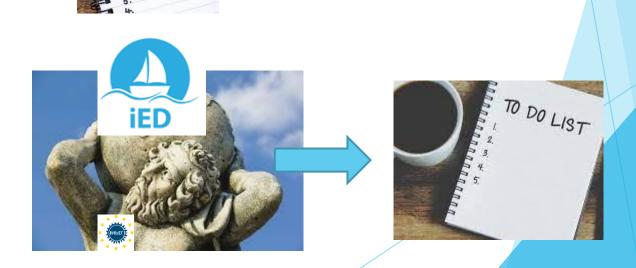






## 3. what









- 1-n sector specific working group
  - Waste incineration (Romano/Fabio)
  - Poultry and pigs (Manuel)
- 8 cross cutting working groups:
  - 1. Risk assessment and Planning (Vladimir)
  - 2. Prevention and inspection (Marinus)
  - 3. IED and the circular economy (Romano)
  - 4. Public nuisance issues (Dennis)
  - 5. Various aspects of BAT conclusions and permits (Jaakko)
  - 6. Operator self monitoring (Romano / Anna)
  - 7. Learning from the BREF cycle (Martine)
  - 8. Improving air quality (You?)



















European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law

Thank you!

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## STRATEGIES FOR VERIFICATION OF SELF-MONITORING AND REPORTING ON AIR EMISSIONS WORKSHOP

## IMPEL Project on Self Monitoring

Romano Ruggeri Sardinian Environmental protection Agency 28/09/2021





#### ECA work programme 2020-2022

"Actions for the practitioners networks with the Commission and the EU Member States"

#### Environmental Compliance and Governance Forum







Action 9. Strategies for verification of self-monitoring and reporting

#### **OBJECTIVE:**

This action aims at exploring, supporting and further strengthening mechanisms and methods to optimise the informed use of self-monitoring data in environmental compliance assurance by Member State authorities.

## Self monitoring



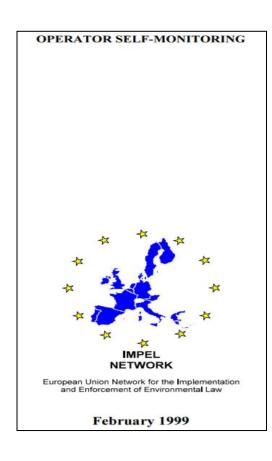
#### Action 9. Strategies for verification of self-monitoring and reporting

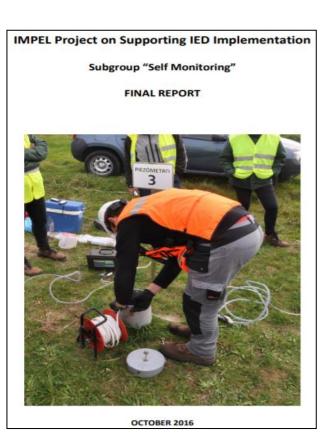
#### **Open questions:**

- Quality and reliability of self-monitoring
- Self-monitoring to mobilise industry for a clean and circular economy
- IT tools like automated surveillance programs
- Enforcement
- How to handle self-monitoring data and maximise the use of its analysis
- Transparency versus data protection
- Inadequate data or report formats









- IMPEL report on Operator Self-Monitoring. February 1999.
- IMPEL report on Supporting Implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive. October 2016.

## New ToR on self-monitoring



Version: 1	Romano Ruggeri (Italy) Date: 19/10/2020
TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL	

#### 1. Work type and title

1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration		
Industry Waste and TFS Water and land Nature protection Cross-cutting – tools and approaches -		
Exchange visits Peer reviews (e.g. IRI) Conference Development of tools/guidance Comparison studies Assessing legislation (checklist) Other (please describe):		
1.3 Full name of work (enough to fully describe what the work area is)  Strategies for verification of self – monitoring and reporting (Air emissions workshop)		
1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project Self-monitoring		



#### **CORE TEAM**

- 1) Ana Garcia (Portugal)
- 2) Mario Gracio (Portugal)
- 3) Romano Ruggeri (Italy)

#### **AIM OF THE TOR:**

Strengthening a structured exchange and good practice between IMPEL members in the specific topic of self monitoring in the area of <u>air emissions</u>, starting from IED requirements.

#### **Drivers**





- Rules and procedures used or proposed to transfer self-monitoring data to competent authorities and from competent authorities to inspectors;
- General quality criteria for the generation, aggregation and verification of such data on the suppliers (duty holders) side, including on representative samples and laboratories' methods and standards and intercalibration;
- General criteria on reception, processing, evaluating and verifying data on the competent authority's side and communication of results to duty holders, including how to deal with (potential) detected non compliances, their prevention and correction and sanctioning of offences.

## Building a self-monitoring plan





- Role of EMS (BATc n.1)
- Set of parameters
- Defining frequencies
- Defining rules for compliance assessment with ELV's
- Uncertainties of measurements
- Performance indicators; building trends
- Environmental performance
- Laboratory accreditation
- Continuous monitoring systems
- Reporting
- BATc minimum requirements

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- Self monitoring in water emission
- Continuous self monitoring system
- Self monitoring in running projects (Waste treatment and Waste incineration BAT Conclusions)
- General quality criteria for the generation, aggregation; and verification of such data on the suppliers (duty holders) side

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