

Name of Project: Supporting IED Implementation 2022-2025	
ToR Reference No.: 2022-I	
Version: <input type="checkbox"/> Draft <input type="checkbox"/> Final <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adopted	Date: 11-Mar-22
<b>TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR WORK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF IMPEL</b>	

## 1. Work type and title

<b>1.1 Identify which Expert Team this needs to go to for initial consideration</b>	
Industry and air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Waste and TFS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water and land	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature protection	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross-cutting tools and approaches	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1.2 Type of work you need funding for</b>	
Exchange visits	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Peer reviews (e.g. IRI)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conference	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Development of tools/guidance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comparison studies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Assessing legislation (checklist)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other, (please describe):	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>1.3 Full name of work</b>	
Sharing of knowledge and good practices among regulatory professionals and developing guidance and training materials to support the effective implementation of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).	
<b>1.4 Abbreviated name of work or project</b>	
Supporting IED Implementation 2022-2025	

## 2. Outline business case (why this piece of work?)

<b>2.1 Name the legislative driver(s) where they exist</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best Available Techniques (BAT) Reference Documents (BREFs) and Conclusions</li> <li>• Directive on Ambient Air Quality and Cleaner Air for Europe</li> </ul>



- Water Framework Directive
- Waste Framework Directive
  
- Directive on the Control of Major Accident Hazards involving Dangerous Substances (Seveso III)
- Medium Combustion Plant Directive
- European Green Deal
- Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections
- EU Action Plan to Improve Environmental Compliance and Governance

## 2.2 Link to IMPEL MASP priority work areas

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Assist members to implement new legislation.   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Build capacity in member organisations through the IMPEL Review Initiatives.               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Work on 'problem areas' of implementation identified by IMPEL and the European Commission. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Other, (please specify):   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |

## 2.3 Why is this work needed?

The European Green Deal is a high political priority of the European Commission. It provides the context for addressing urgent the environmental priorities of our time, including the climate emergency and sets out an action plan for boosting the efficient use of resources by moving to a clean and circular economy, restoring biodiversity and cutting pollution. The work streams set out in this ToR specifically address the actions of this policy.

The Commission Communication "EU actions to improve environmental compliance and governance" presents an Action Plan to increase compliance with EU environmental law and improve environmental governance. It aims for the Commission to work hand in hand with Member States to strengthen mechanisms for securing compliance and effective governance. Industrial production is included among the activities where compliance with EU environmental rules is needed. The work areas outlined in this ToR specifically address and respond to the key actions of the Commission's Communication, particularly in improving the deployment of compliance assurance expertise, sharing of good practices, producing technical guidance, and supporting the development of professional skill sets and training modules.

The programme of the Environmental Compliance and Governance Forum (2020-22) includes a series of 'Actions for Practitioners' Networks with the Commission'. This ToR specifically addresses these actions, for example, Action No. 9: Strategies for Verification of Self-Monitoring and Reporting, to be led by IMPEL.

Industrial production processes account for a considerable share of the overall pollution in Europe due to their emissions of air pollutants, discharges of wastewater and the generation of waste. The Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and the Council (IED) is the



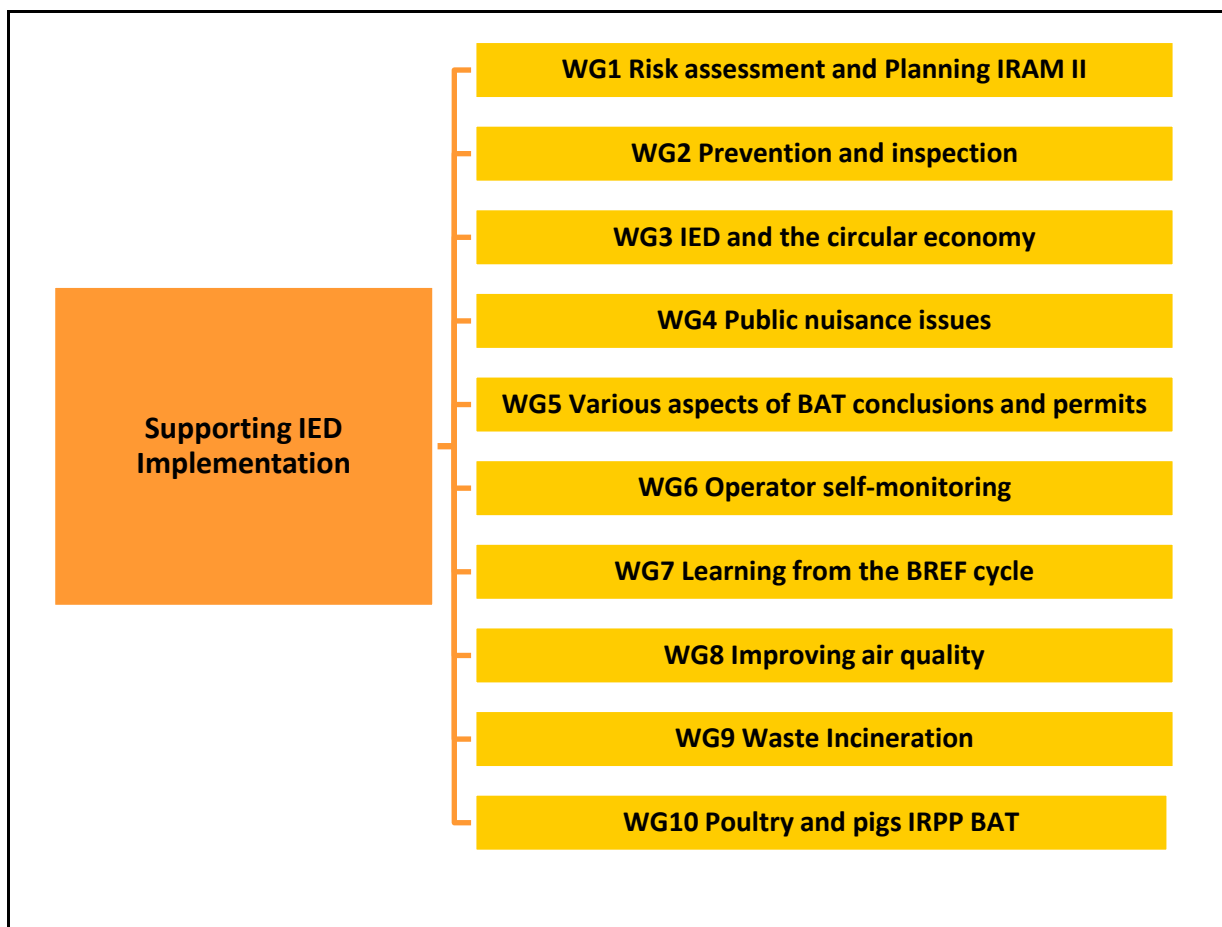
main EU instrument regulating emissions from industrial installations. The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Around 50,000 installations undertaking industrial activities listed in Annex I of the IED are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States).

Previous studies, including IMPEL's own work on practical challenges in the implementation of EU environmental law and the European Commission's project on implementation support for the IED, show that there are several outstanding areas in which regulatory authorities in Member States would benefit from technical support in helping to overcome implementation gaps. IMPEL's Industry and Air Expert Team has been working to support member organisations on a range of priority implementation problems. This has been very successful, but more effort is needed in some specific areas to improve the level of compliance with the IED and to achieve a level playing field in environmental regulation for the future.

Much of the benefit of IMPEL's previous work on IED implementation has come from regulatory professionals coming together in working groups to address specific technical issues and in other shared initiatives, such as carrying out joint inspections. These ways of working have promoted mutual learning, the sharing of experiences and expertise, and the identification of good practices. The work has also left a valuable legacy in the production of technical reports and a web-based guidance tool for regulators designed around the principles of 'Doing the Right Things (DTRT) for permitting and inspection, including a large body of 'Fact Sheets' that address specific technical issues. This important work needs to be continued so that IMPEL's training programmes being taken forward through the Knowledge and Innovation Centre can draw upon and benefit from this collective body of technical guidance and examples of good practices. This knowledge will also be fed into other initiatives to strengthen implementation including IMPEL's IRIs.

There will be 10 Subprojects / Working Groups (WG):





## 2.4 Desired outcome of the work

The fundamental goal of the project is to improve compliance with the IED across Europe and to reduce harmful emissions of pollutants to air, land and water, improve efficiency in the use of resources and reduce amounts of waste. This will be achieved by regulatory practitioners coming together to learn from each other, identifying good practices, developing guidance to promote those practices and disseminating technical know how through training and professional development initiatives. Supporting regulatory authorities in this way should result in stronger compliance assurance, a more level regulatory playing-field and better state of the environment for people and wildlife.

Specific outcomes of the project over the next four years will be:

- A better understanding of the outstanding problems with IED implementation encountered by regulatory practitioners, so that the work of the project can prioritise and focus on helping to resolve those problems.
- Supporting the application of risk-based approaches to the planning and execution of regulatory interventions so that the limited resources of environmental authorities can be



more effectively applied in targeting installations and activities that are having the greatest impact on people and the environment and helping to resolve the most serious cases of non-compliance with the IED.

- A better understanding of the efficiency and effectiveness of routine and non-routine environmental inspections and, where necessary enforcement action in promoting compliance and achieving the requirements of the IED.
- Identifying the instruments within the IED that can contribute to the overall objective of achieving a circular economy in Europe and sharing good practices on how they are implemented.
- Supporting the policy objectives and actions of the European Green Deal by evaluating how the implementation of the IED could be more effectively applied to improve energy efficiency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote more efficient use of resources, and respond to the impacts of climate change.
- More effective regulation of public nuisance problems arising from industry, including odours, noise and litter, by investigating the types and sources of conflicts and complaints and how different approaches are used to address and resolve them.
- Improved application of BAT in environmental permitting by focussing on a range of specific technical issues, identifying and promoting good practices, and developing advice and guidance.
- More robust verification of self-monitoring and reporting from duty holders by sharing and identifying good practices amongst regulatory organisations to improve the quality and reliability of self-monitoring data.
- Improved quality of BREFs by ensuring that the knowledge and experience of regulatory practitioners is fed back into the cycle of review and revision of BREF documents.
- A better understanding of the sources and contribution of specific pollutants from industrial sectors and how the implementation of existing environmental legislation, including the IED and Air Quality Directive could be improved to regulate and reduce air pollution, and to achieve relevant ambient air quality standards.
- Practical solutions for the implementation of BAT Conclusions in the Waste Incineration sector to help to achieve a more level playing field across Europe.

## 2.5 Does this project link to any previous or current IMPEL projects?

- Supporting IED Implementation projects (2015-2021)
- Learning from Industrial Accidents
- 'Doing the Right Things' and 'EasyTools'
- IMPEL IRIs
- IMPEL's Knowledge and Innovation Centre
- Derogations from BAT in IED permits
- IED baseline report on soil and ground water contamination
- IED and Habitat Directive
- Doing the right things in (IED) the permitting process
- IPPC and Water Framework Directive
- Integrated water approach



- Air quality and industrial emissions
- IMPEL Report on Operator Self Monitoring. February 1999
- IMPEL Report Supporting IED Implementation Subgroup “Self Monitoring” October 2016IMPEL
- Guidance CMS Supervision. December 2014.

The project will run jointly with the “Waste management & Circular Economy” Project, establishing a project team including members of both projects.

### 3. Structure of the proposed activity

#### 3.1 Describe the activities of the proposal

The project will be overseen by a Steering Group that will be responsible for ensuring that the project outcomes are met. The Group will have a key role in shaping the priority issues to be addressed throughout the duration of the project using a risk-based approach. This will build on previous work carried out by IMPEL to identify implementation challenges and also the European Commission’s recent project on supporting IED implementation. The project will also respond to major European union policy initiatives, such as the European Green Deal. Most of the steering group work will be done online. Only twice a year wg members will meet F2F to strengthen the network and reenergise members to work together on content. The steering committee will meet to define the work plan for the coming year.

The working groups will carry out their detailed work predominantly using online meeting tools. Most of the meetings will be videoconferences.

In addition, there will be one or two physical wg meetings, of which one is combined with a physical conference where all active IED members will meet. They will present their products and their plans for the next year to each other and the Impel community. Wg’s can organise a wg meeting back to back with the conference.

Each year the project will produce two progress reports and one annual report to track and document overall progress and to support decision making on the management of the project. Status reports will be presented to the Project Steering Group and the Industry and Air Expert Team who will take decisions on the direction of the project.

The Project will be carried out over three years 2022 to 2025. The detailed structure for 2022 of the project is set out in this ToR. Thereafter, the Steering Group will decide on work programme priorities according to the implementation challenges voiced by IMPEL’s member organisations and a willingness of those organisations to come forward and lead and contribute to working groups. Approval for variations to the ToR to accommodate future work programme priorities in the years 2023-24 will be sought through the Industry and Air Expert Team and, if necessary, IMPEL’s General Assembly.

The work of this project will be structured with a series of rolling Working Groups. The Working Groups will be set up to address priority issues over the course of the project dependent upon capacity



within the IMPEL network and available funding. They will be formed to deliver against specific tasks and then disbanded once these are completed.

There will be two kinds of working group: those that are established to address specific *issues* that arise in the implementation of the IED; and those that address specific industry *sectors* that are subject to BREFs. All working group will create linkages across the programme through a matrix approach where applicable and usefull.

### **Issue-related working groups:**

Eight issue-related working groups have started up. Some will need to be in place over the duration of the project 2022-2025. For example, the work on learning and feedback into the BREF cycle, as these are multi-annual programmes. Others will be shorter-lived and have a specific closure date when their work is complete. Unfortunately 2 are still searching to attract enough active members (BREF cycle and air quality) and one of them (air quality) still lacks a wg leader.

The active working groups are:

#### **1. Risk Assessment and Planning (IRAM II)**

This group will focus on the application of risk-based approaches to the planning and execution of regulatory interventions so that the limited resources of environmental authorities can be more effectively applied in targeting installations and activities that are having the greatest impact on people and the environment and help to address the most serious cases of non-compliance with the IED. It will build on risk-based strategies and tools that have already been successfully applied in IMPEL's projects, in particular, the Integrated Risk Assessment Methodology (IRAM I) that has enabled more targeted and effective planning of environmental inspections.

Risk- based approaches will be further developed and applied to support permitting and inspection strategies that look *across* the range of industrial sectors covered by the IED to help regulators target specific installations and activities of greatest significance to the environment and public health.

This working group could also be called Iram 2 and will develop further into what should be the focus of inspections and the connected time input to execute these tasks. This could help authorities to better plan their human resources or make clear how much is possible with the available resources.

First step will be to setup a general approach for different industrial sectors comparable with IRAM 1. Second step will be the development of tailor-made sector approaches.

#### **2. Prevention and Intervention**

This group will focus on joint inspections and the assessment of enforcement actions related to IED installations. It will address both routine and non-routine inspections. Through a multi-annual programme of joint inspections across different industry sectors it will bring together practitioners to identify and exchange good practices in:

- Procedures for the planning and execution of routine and non-routine inspections.
- BAT implementation.
- Reporting and data collection in relation to follow-up, monitoring and risk assessment.
- Enforcement actions in the case of possible non-compliances.
- Encouraging operators to reduce nuisances and resolve problem areas following incidents.



- Identify differences in the interpretation of the requirements of the IED legislation and, where appropriate, develop common approaches.
- Support capacity building in inspectorates through learning from each other.

### **3. IED and the Circular Economy**

This group will look at how the application of different aspects of the IED can help to promote a more circular economy. It will build on and further develop the work previously carried out through a collaboration between IMPEL and the European 'Make it Work' project that produced guidance on 'Making the Circular Economy Work'. The work will be carried out jointly with the IMPEL project 'Waste management and the Circular Economy' and a joint team will be set up to take this forward.

The work will involve three main areas:

#### *i. Guidance for permit writer and inspectors on how to make IED permits more 'circular' and to promote compliance.*

The Guidance aims at helping regulators to ensure that the main themes of the European Green Deal policy are properly reflected in IED permits. It can indicate what an IED application should contain with reference to the circular economy and what regulators need to do to prescribe to promote circularity. Industrial symbiosis and climate change are among the criteria to be considered. The Guidance should also help regulators to include in the 'new IED circular permits' provisions to provide a **self-monitoring** plan and reports containing the necessary information to monitor the circularity of the installations. A link with the circularity index (below) is an option to achieve this.

#### *ii. Develop a Circular Economy Index for installations*

The circular economy index aims to give an overall picture of the extent to which the installation is performing in a circular manner and can be monitored to demonstrate circularity. Criteria need to be identified, and guidance needs to be developed on how to apply the index and the benefits that this will bring to businesses. The index should be able to be used as a basis for discussion with businesses, including the goals in Environmental Management Systems and how they can be monitored.

#### *iii. Amending Annex A of the Guidance 'Making the Circular Economy work'*

For the next edition of the 'Make It Work'-IMPEL Guidance the role of IED in respect to the circular economy will be further elaborated, amending the existing Annex A. This includes:

- identifying further examples of where the IED has successfully delivered to promote the circular economy, - for example, fuel swapping; raw material swapping; and waste prevention - and analysing the extent to which provisions in the IED have triggered or supported such innovations;
- reviewing relevant provisions of the IED and their role in the circular economy. This review should assess any flexibilities that may exist.

### **4. Public Nuisance Issues**

This group will look at the problems of public nuisance caused by industrial installations. It will build on work already started in 2020 that has considered the problems of odours. Initially it started with a questionnaire approach to identify the main sources and regulatory challenges associated with





odours. After surveying what should be asked, it became clear that most of the issues were already being identified. After some rethink time it became clear that more practical approach would be more suitable. The project will continue by looking at potential solutions and will identify good practice in reality for regulatory organisations.

The project will in time also explore two further areas of public nuisance problems at industrial sites: littering and noise.

### **5. Various Aspects of BAT Conclusions and Permits**

This group will focus on understanding a range of interconnected interpretational issues related to BAT Conclusions (BATc) under the IED and look at how they are dealt with and implemented in the Member States. Its work will build on previous projects that have looked at specific issues related to BAT interpretation and implementation. The subgroup will develop good practice examples for the following topics:

- General binding rules
- Application of emission ranges
- Application of BAT in four years
- Narrative BAT
- The Application of BAT where there are no BAT conclusions
- Consolidation of permits where substantial changes to the operation have been carried out over time.
- The use of BAT- Associated Environmental Performance Levels (AEPLs).
- Streamlining of permitting related to the relevant directives (e.g. IED, Seveso and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive).
- Integrated (one stop shop) permits where operators may need permits from different authorities.
- Setting limit values in permits: concentrations vs. mass emissions.

### **6. Operator self-monitoring**

The first year the project has concentrated on operator self-monitoring of emissions to air, continuous and non-continuous. A 2-day workshop has been remotely hosted in September and October 2021. This workshop had 138 registered participants from 25 countries, and was attended by representatives from national, European and other international authorities and experts. It had speeches and presentations from IMPEL, European Commission – DG ENV and IPPC Bureau, OECD, INECE, and Experts from Austria, Chile, Croatia, Finland, Germany, Italy, and Portugal. Practitioners needs raised from the discussion in the workshop and a previous short survey (included in the registration form), and which can be addressed more in depth with concrete situations and practical solutions/best practices in a new workshop to be organised face-to-face in Lisbon in 2022, if possible, also with online possibility of participation. The problematic areas identified in the survey are the following:



Reliability of data (57); Quality and representativeness of the samplings and analysis (52); Dealing with non-compliances detected in self-monitoring (52); Representativeness of the samples (operating/capacity conditions, fuel and materials used (66); Behaviour of the Operator (47); IED self monitoring requirements (BREFs REference documents BAT Best Available Techniques)/ Permits requiring very specific conditions (43); Accreditation of sampling and analysis methods/ Probability and quality of random external checks) (36)

At the workshop other areas were mentioned of interest, such as:

- Self monitoring in wastewater emission
- Continuous monitoring system
- Fugitive emissions
- Odour emissions

Further results of the short survey collecting practitioner needs are still under analysis.

Other issues could be analysed such as:

- Questions of data protection versus freedom of environmental information, transparency about storage, access conditions and potential exchange with other authorities;
- Questions of ensuring reliability and robustness of self-monitoring and reporting, including responsibilities of operator and the laboratory accredited, on representativeness of the samples, reporting data to authorities, operator behaviour, ...;
- Questions on should/how self-monitoring and reporting (including its analysis by authorities and deal with no compliance in self-monitoring) becoming a “step” of compliance, as permitting and inspection.
- Adequate IT tools for self-monitoring data collection, processing, foreseeable useful developments in automated surveillance programs - description of different experiences.
- Self monitoring plan: guidelines in EU Member states;
- Training/capacity building and information needs linked to an improvement of data handling in competent authorities and lacking special skills.

The knowledge and experience generated in the two workshops will be shared with other IMPEL Expert Teams where they may be helpful in developing similar approaches for other media, for example, the self-monitoring discharges to water. The workshop outputs may also usefully be applied to self-monitoring in specific industry sectors, for example, waste incineration.

The workshop will be attended by representatives from authorities and experts presenting case studies of best practice on the previous chosen topic

### **7. Learning from the BREF cycle**

This group will look at how IED implementation is driven by the BREF cycle:

- from actualization of a BREF at EU level (policy)
- to implementation at country level: legislation (policymakers), BAT implementation (permitters), and enforcement (inspectors)



- followed by a process of evaluation towards a new actualization, closing the cycle.

This project will:

1. explore governance aspects of the BREF-cycle by visualizing the cycle with tasks and roles at EU, country and IMPEL level; defining different possible roles for IMPEL and discussing the need/wish for each of these roles; exploring different BREF-cycle governance systems in countries (link with 'Doing The Right Things' project)
2. carry out programme management and multi-annual planning in the IED implementation project 1. based on a. the BREF cycle calendar of the EU Commission and b. the exploration of governance aspects (see 1), and, 2. built from a bottom up list of topics of concern to countries. Designing a quick scan checklist for topic gathering and criteria for withdrawal in the program. Making the link with the activities of the different working groups in the IED project (joint inspections, BAT application, green deal issues....) aiming at better coherence in the multi-annual planning.
3. define possible feedback mechanisms between actors during the cycle and producing manuals/formats supporting these feedback mechanisms (link with IMPEL strategy)
4. align capacity building and training activities with the BREF cycle. Different tasks and roles along the BREF cycle need different capacity building and training activities (link with IMPEL project on capacity building and training)
5. develop a system of pictograms referring to each step in the cycle and its actors, that can be used for communication and for dissemination of our products for capacity building and training (link with project capacity building and training).

### **8. Improving Air Quality**

This working group will be concerned with improving air quality by better implementation of the IED and other European Environmental Legislation. It will focus on priority substances of concern and how ongoing air quality problems can be addressed by regulators through better implementation of existing legislation.

This project will run for 3 years from 2022 until 2025. In the first year the work will concentrate on awareness raising of industrial regulators and on identifying the priorities for the different substances. In addition, the work will concentrate problems associated with nitrogen compounds. In the second year, other harmful substances like fine particles, sulphur dioxide, benzene, persistent organic compounds and heavy metals will be the focal point of the project. In the third year, the special relationship between the emission of volatile organic compounds and ozone formation will be taken into consideration. In the first two years good practice and guidance material will be developed that can be used for awareness raising and training of regulators. In the third year, the strategy for the dissemination of the results and the active training will be developed. The work will be carried out through project meetings, working groups, workshops, webinars and training sessions.



### **Specific sector- working Groups:**

The project will also develop a programme of work and associated working groups that will focus on the implementation issues concerning BAT requirements in specific industry sectors. This will build on work already carried out in sectors including the cement industry, the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs and wastewater discharges from IED installations. The intention is that a working group should be formed after the publication of each new BREF to exchange relevant good practices, to develop and test fact sheets, to produce relevant checklists for regulatory activities and to develop training materials.

#### ***Implementing BAT Conclusions for Waste Incineration (WI)***

The project has started in 2021 with the set-up of a restricted working group. Initially, this group will deal with the published BREF and BAT Conclusions on Waste Incineration. A working group has been set up to examine the implementation issues related to each of the 37 individual BAT Conclusions for the Waste Incineration sector. The group will gather views from permitting and inspection authorities in Member States and work to develop solutions to promote a level regulatory playing field across Europe. A particular focus of the work will be on self-monitoring requirements.

This project will run within the 4 years period 2021 - 2025. Initially, a survey of Permitting and Inspection authorities' perspectives in BAT Conclusions of WI application will be performed in order to highlight common obstacles to implementation. Best practices and common interpretation will also be collected. Webinars and workshops will be promoted with specific topics related to the most critical BATc. Site visits and joint inspections will be carried out to gain a better understanding of BATc related problems. The project team will meet in meetings organized back to back with the Waste or IED projects.

#### **Implementing BAT Conclusions in Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs (IRPP)**

The Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2017/302 (of 15 February 2017 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, for the intensive rearing of poultry or pigs) should already be implemented by 16/2/2021; although the complexity of this mixed industrial/livestock sector poses quite a few issues in the implementation, monitoring and supervision.

Besides, the impact of its NH<sub>3</sub>/NO<sub>3</sub>- emissions pose additional challenges linked to the National Emissions Ceiling (NEC) Directive (2016/2284/EU) and the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).

IRPP is also a relevant sector as its number is about 20.000 installations, a 43% of a total of 50.000 IED installations in the EU.

This working group has been specially active in 2019 focusing on administrative tools to ease BATs implementation: BATs operator's statement, permit templates, BAT1: simplified environmental management system, checklist for BATs inspection, Mass-balance Emissions calculators.



The objective of this working group for 2022-2023 will be the assessment of BATs' implementation in IED farms along the EU:

- % of updated permits
- Main difficulties encountered in adapting permits to BATs
- Estimation of the required inspection effort.
- Minimum inspection standards
- Enforcement difficulties

### **Working through a matrix approach**

The initial eight cross-cutting working groups will develop general approaches for their topic that can be applied to a range of different industry sectors. When the work of these groups comes to an end they may be replaced by other groups on further cross-cutting topics to respond to implementation challenges identified by the Steering Group and IMPEL's members. Where there is a business case for a new group and sufficient support from member organisations to join the group, an application for approval for a variation to this ToR will be made by the Project Leader.

A sectoral working group should start right after or as soon as possible after the publication of a sector Bref by the CIE. This in order to have as much time available for developing and testing factsheets, checklists and training material. At present, only one sector group has been formed – Waste Incineration – but the expectation is that further groups will be set up in response to the Commission's timetable for introducing new Brefs. Again, where there is a business case for a new group and sufficient support from member organisations to join the group, an application for approval for a variation to this ToR will be made by the Project Leader.

Both cross-cutting and sectoral working groups work together in the following way. In the Bref working groups a representative(s) from one or more cross-cutting working groups (if applicable for that sector) work together on specific sector (Bref) related issues. They will deliver their output for that sector & cross-cutting topic in addition to the general approaches from the cross cutting working groups. But it can also work the other way round in that a Bref specialist will join a cross cutting working group to test their work in a specific Bref.

The following table demonstrates the connections between the cross-cutting and sector-specific groups. That can be at the start or later on in the process as described.

<b>Working Groups connections</b>	<b>Connected to WG</b>
<b>Cross-cutting Working Groups</b>	
1. Risk Assessment & Planning (IRAM II)	9 and 10
2. Prevention & Intervention	4, 9 and 10
3. Circular Economy	9 and 10
4. Public Nuisance	2, 9 and 10



5. BAT Conclusions and Permits	6, 7, 8, 9 and 10
6. Self-monitoring	5, 7, 8, 9 and 10
7. BREF cycle	5, 6 and 10
8. Air Quality	6 and 9
Bref related working groups	
9. Waste Incineration (WI)	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8
10. Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs (IRPP)	1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7

The proposed work on the Waste Incineration sector and intensive rearing of poultry and pigs will help to develop and embed these new ways of working with the cross-cutting groups.

The governance will be done by a steering committee consisting of all working group leaders, the project leader and the deputy. About every two months they will meet and will discuss the progress of their activities and other issues as described in 3.2. Four out of six meetings will be online. Additionally the project leader or deputy will attend some F2F working group meetings in tune with the working group leader to keep in close contact with all working group members. This is important because there are less opportunities to talk to them at F2F meetings. Table on what working groups will have face to face meetings and/or will have joint inspections/site visits.

Working Groups connections	F2F before summer	F2F during conference	Joint inspection/site visit
<b>Cross-cutting Working Groups</b>			
1. Risk Assessment & Planning (IRAM II)	No	Yes	
2. Prevention & Intervention	No	Yes	Yes
3. Circular Economy		Yes	
4. Public Nuisance	No	Yes	Yes
5. BAT Conclusions and Permits	No	Yes	
6. Self-monitoring	No	Yes	
7. BREF cycle	No	Yes	
8. Air Quality	No	Yes	
<b>Bref related working groups</b>			
9. Waste Incineration (WI)		Yes	Yes
10. Intensive Rearing of			Yes



Poultry and Pigs (IRPP)				
<b>3.2 Describe the products of the proposal</b>				
<p>The working groups will produce a range of products that will be disseminated through IMPEL’s network of members to support them in achieving better implementation of the IED in their countries and to help develop better EU-wide instruments that are informed by the valuable knowledge and experience of regulatory practitioners. The products from each of the working groups can include for example (for specific products see at the wg explanation below):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compilation of examples of good regulatory practice across member countries on different aspects of IED implementation.</li> <li>• Regulatory tools including risk assessment methods and inspection checklists and associated technical guidance.</li> <li>• Fact sheets that summarise agreed good practices that will be added to the existing web-based combined guidance for IED permitting and inspection.</li> <li>• Recommendations based on the experience of regulatory practitioners to feed into reviews of IED instruments, for example the cycle of BREF reviews, that can help to overcome implementation problems.</li> <li>• Training materials that can be deployed as part of IMPEL’s wider professional development training programme.</li> <li>• Communication tools that can be used in webinars and workshops for wide dissemination of the project outputs.</li> <li>• A forum for exchange of information to support problem-solving on difficult issues arising in a particular country that can be solved with the help of knowledge and experience from other countries</li> <li>• A project report that brings together all the outputs from the working groups and the results of project meetings, webinars and workshops will be produced each year.</li> <li>• A final project report compiling all the outputs from the 3-year project will be produced in 2024.</li> </ul> <p>Specific as per working group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Risk Assessment &amp; Planning (IRAM II) In 2022 the wg will focus on tailormaking the general approach to specific sectors. First sector will be ferrous metal. The aim for end of 2022 is to have this tailor-made approach for several sectors.</li> <li>2. Prevention and intervention The Prevention and intervention group will carry out several joint inspections and associated manual development and training programmes as follows:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Routine joint inspection sub working group                 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2022: organise already (2021) planned 3-4 joint inspections plus 1 or 2 brief related joint inspections and modify manual/inspection checklist</li> <li>• 2023: organise 2-3 brief related joint inspections and 2 from the 2018 interest list and modify manual</li> <li>• 2024: organise 2-3 brief related joint inspections and 2 from the 2018 interest list and modify manual</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>				



## 2.2 Non routine joint inspection sub working group

- This WG started back in 2021. In that year the sub working group was set up and has discussed and redrafted the task. An important task is to investigate what MS see as serious environmental complaints, accidents and occurrences of non compliance. In the discussion that was not clear to everyone. In order to do that they collected examples of non-routine inspections and the descriptions of the seriousness. Additionally good practices were collected how to perform a non-routine inspection. After collection of the examples, the WG identified possible common understandings. Part of it is preparing an atlas of occurrences by collecting real case examples that are considered as serious so member states get a better understanding.
- 2022: set up an atlas and a manual based on inventory and questionnaire and first test with 2 staged non routine inspection, one after a complaint and one after/during a simulated incident.
- 2023: redraft manual and set up and execute a program for 3-4 non routine joint inspections
- 2024: Set up a training on how to perform an effective non routine inspection and execute first training together with KIC. Transfer improved training to KIC. Last year of this separate working group. This will merge into joint inspection working group.

## 3. Operator self-monitoring

- February 2022: Project team meeting (via web), preparation of the workshop;
- March - April 2022: Preparation of the workshop Agenda; contact potential speakers of various MS, EU Com, US EPA, EEA;
- May 2022: Send the Agenda to all MS and ask for registration on the event;
- June – July 2022: 2-days Workshop;
- October 2022: Final report of the Workshop
- 2023: Focussing self monitoring practices on other issues raised from the needs assessment

## 4. Public Nuisance

The deliverable of this group will be a site visit report with identified good practices.

- Another one will be the outcome of discussions how effectively approach these problems and identify remaining difficult areas.
- The way to get to know this is by having a meeting and site visit at a odour relevant site and the operation coordination center visit in Riga, Latvia.

## 5. Various Aspects of BAT Conclusions and Permits

- In the year 2022 this wg will continue collecting examples of good practices in connection with substantial changes and the use of BAT – AEPLs and identify and develop good practices in the following area:
- Streamlining of permitting related to the IED and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive.
- The remaining topics will be dealt with in 2023 to 2024:





- Integrated (one stop shop) permits where operators may need permits from different authorities.
  - Setting limit values in permits: concentrations vs. mass emissions.
6. Bref Cycle
- See also 3.1. This WG still has to start. There is a rough outline on the Bref cycle and possible connections with the TC of the different Bref phases.
  - The first aim in 2022 is to set up plan for the next years how to deal with this subject. It will explore governance aspects of the BREF-cycle by visualizing the cycle with tasks and roles at EU, country and IMPEL level; defining different possible roles for IMPEL and discussing the need/wish for each of these roles; exploring different BREF-cycle governance systems in countries (link with 'Doing The Right Things' project)
7. Air quality
- wg leader position vacant, plan is available. This project will run for 4 years from 2022 until 2025. In the first year the work will concentrate on awareness raising of industrial regulators and on identifying the priorities for the different substances. In addition, the work will concentrate problems associated with nitrogen compounds.
8. Implementing BAT Conclusions for Waste Incineration (WI)
- October 2021: Project team kick off (videocall of the interested members).
- January – May 2022: Draft of a survey to be circulated around in MS. Analysis of the results of the survey.
  - June - October 2022: Performing a joint inspection in two Waste Incineration plants: Netherlands (Rotterdam) and Italy (Cagliari or Milan).
  - 2022: Collecting ideas and material to develop practical tools – checklist for inspections, self monitoring plan for WI, common approaches to critical BATc.
- 2023
- March - April 2023: Preparation of the workshop Agenda; contact potential speakers of various MS, EU Com, EEA;
  - June 2023: Workshop on Waste Incineration;
  - 2023: Drafting a practical tool - self monitoring plan for WI
- 2024
- 2024: Drafting a practical tool – checklist for WI inspectors and common approaches to critical BATc.
  - In 2022 there will be one back-to-back project group meeting. Additional there will be video-conferences to check what has been done and to discuss about next steps. Two progress reports and one interim report will be produced every year. The project group will present status reports at meetings of the Industry and Air Expert Team group and at I&A Steering Group meetings.
9. Implementing BAT Conclusions for Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs (IRPP)



- In 2021 this working group has worked on the following issues:
- BAT 1 Simplified Environmental Management System for small farm. A good practise on this subject has been exchanged and discussed
- A first version of a checklist for BAT inspection has been drafted
- Good practice for mass-balance Emissions calculators collected and shared
- Plan for 2022:
- Redraft first draft inspection cheklist and improve efficiency and effectiveness of inspection; what inspections can be done at the office and/or can be done in cooperation with the sites by self-monitoring.
- Test in practice (JI) practicability and time input (connected with IRAM II wg).
- Discussion on encountered difficulties in implementing BAT and identify possible guidelines to move forward during a F2F working group meeting.

