



# MED-IPPC-NET

Implementing Eco-Future

Network for strengthening and improving the implementation of the European IPPC Directive regarding Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control in the Mediterranean

## MED-IPPC-NET Guidelines on the Best Practices on IPPC Permitting and Following-up Procedure



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## 1. BACKGROUND

*MED-IPPC-NET "Network for strengthening and improving the implementation of Directives 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC on Pollution Prevention and Control in the Mediterranean"* is a project co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund through the MED Programme for interregional cooperation. Its main goal is to identify key aspects in the implementation of the IPPC Directive concerning Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) within the Mediterranean area, in order to establish a set of good practices that should be taken into account by all regions wishing to enhance its implementation. These good practices will be validated in four industrial sectors included in the scope of the IPPC Directive (sections 1.1, 3.5, 5.4, 2.6 or 6.1), thereby encouraging the harmonization of the processes involved in IPPC permits throughout the Mediterranean.

The specific objectives of the project are those listed below:

- ✓ Strengthen *cooperation among the competent regional authorities and other bodies* directly involved in the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Mediterranean regions, so as to advance together towards the strengthening and improvement of the implementation of the Directive.
- ✓ *Encourage the transfer of knowledge, experience and methodologies for application* in the field of IPPC Directive among the Mediterranean regions.
- ✓ *Promote the integration of regional players operating in the field of the IPPC Directive* (regional authorities, technology centres, research centres, public agencies, etc.) for the definition of common interests and developing courses of action to meet the demands of all.
- ✓ Ensure, through the establishment of common standards and the development of a unified methodology, *the strengthening and improvement of the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Mediterranean*, so as to position the Mediterranean as a European reference in the implementation of the IPPC Directive and therefore in the environmental performance of its industrial facilities.

The project consortium has brought together the key competent actors and agencies in the implementation of the IPPC Directive (Regional Authorities, Public Agencies, Technology Centres, etc.), ensuring a wider partnership covering the whole Mediterranean area. The project has the participation of four European Union countries (Spain, Italy, Greece and Slovenia) and covers a total of seven regions (Valencia, Andalusia, Sicily, Tuscany, Piedmont, western Macedonia and eastern Styria).

The activities implemented to fulfil the objectives of the project were distributed as shown in the figure below:



Picture 1. Activities planned for the MED-IPPC-NET project



1. *Analysis of the status of implementation of the IPPC Directive* across different regions from the legislative, administrative, control and inspection system and contents of IPPC permits point of view, in order to identify potential strengths and weaknesses, facilitating the transfer of knowledge and experience among them.
2. *Design and development of a methodology* that includes common guidelines that allow or help harmonize and improve implementation of the IPPC Directive.
3. *Validation of the Methodology* through the development of a pilot project in 10 facilities of the most relevant industrial sector in each region (sections 1.1, 3.5, 5.4, 2.6 or 6.1), in order to ensure its proper implementation and usefulness.



## 2. PURPOSE

This guide aims to identify best practices related to the procedure for granting and monitoring IPPC permits and that can help to improve the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Mediterranean, as well as to facilitate knowledge transfer to other regions or even serve as a reference for those regions that have not yet begun to implement the IPPC Directive in industrial facilities.

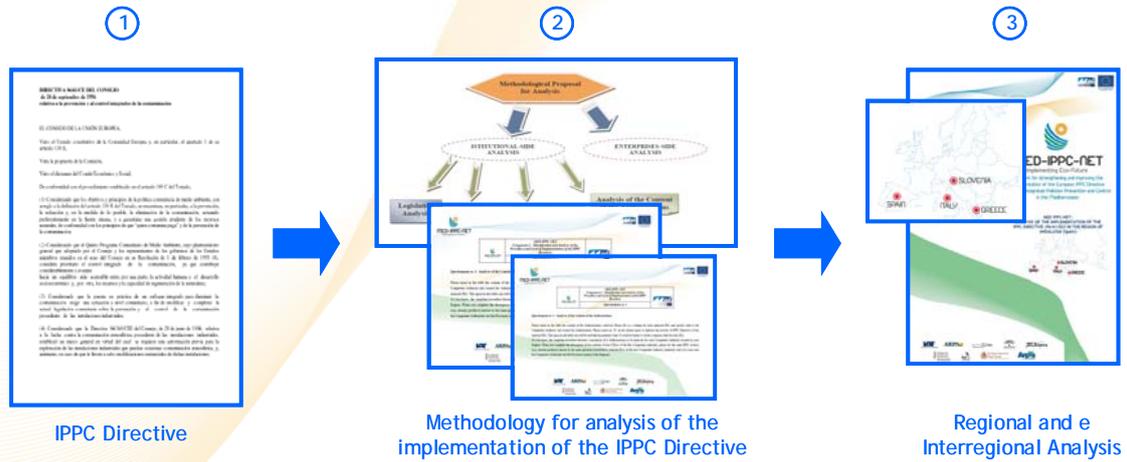
The design and development of this document is based on the study and analysis of the practices undertaken by the regions participating in the project to meet the requirements arising from the implementation of the IPPC Directive. Likewise, this document has been validated in the 10 most important industrial sectors of each of the regions.

It is noteworthy to mention that the goodness of the practices considered in this guide for a given region will depend, among other factors on the characteristics of their facilities, the skills conferred on the competent authorities in environmental matters, the level of transposition of the IPPC Directive into national law, .... In this regard, each region or each competent authority is asked to assess the feasibility and advisability of adopting a particular practice described in this paper as well as how to carry it out.



### 3. METHODOLOGY

As shown in Figure 1, from the requirements of the IPPC Directive (step 1), it has been conducted an analysis of the status of implementation of the IPPC Directive from the legislative, administrative, control and inspection system and contents of IPPC permits point of view (steps 2 and 3), in order to identify the potential strengths and weaknesses in each of the regions.



Picture 1. Methodology for analysis of the implementation of the IPPC Directive

Based on the strengths and weaknesses identified in the Interregional Analysis, the project partners have worked together in identifying and selecting the 10 best practices conducted by the Mediterranean regions related to the procedure for issuing and monitoring IPPC permits.

Good practices in the guide have been ordered and shown in the most general way possible in order to facilitate understanding to users, as well as facilitating its implementation.

For each of the Best Practices the related aspects have been defined in the following table:



TITLE OF BEST PRACTICE	
References:	Article (s) of the IPPC Directive (96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC)
Requirement:	Description of the requirement of the Directive (scope of the Best Practice: activities it addresses)
Description:	Description of the Best Practice (objective of the Best Practice: introduction and brief description)
Deployment:	Description of the implementation of the Best Practice (How can the Best Practice be carried out?)
Results	In which regions has been implemented and, this case, at which level, indicating, if applicable, in which sectors has been implemented, which difficulties have arose, etc.

It has been also used, in some cases, clear and illustrative examples based on real experiences of the participating regions, in order to facilitate user understanding of the scope of each of the Best Practices.



#### 4. BEST PRACTICES ON IPPC PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

FLEXIBILITY PRINCIPLE	
References:	Article 9 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	<p>The Environmental Integrated Authorizations (EIA) will have to specify the Emission Limit Values (ELV) for the pollutant substances which can be emitted in a significant quantity by the installation in question, taking into account its nature and transportation potential of pollutant from an environment to another (water, air and soil).</p> <p>The ELV, the parameters and the equivalent technical measurements will be based on the Best Available Techniques (BATs), without giving up specific techniques or technologies, and taking into consideration the technical characteristics of the installation in question, its geographic implementation and the local conditions of the environment. This is the basis of the flexibility principle.</p>
Description:	<p>With the aim of meeting all the aforementioned requirements, the <b>Implementing Flexibility Methodology (IFM)</b> described as follows allows assigning, on the one hand, the ELV to each significant emission of the installations included in the field of the IPPC Directive application, and, on the other hand, assigning the BAT to each significant emission.</p> <p>This methodology comprises a series of stages through which legal and technical references are identified. Taking into account the environmental performance of IPPC installations regarding their real emission values, consumption and local conditions of the environment, the determination of BAT is carried out through the application of a multi-criteria decision, and, on the other hand, the calculation of ELV is obtained by transforming these inputs into parameters introduced in equations.</p>
Deployment:	<p>The Implementing Flexibility Methodology (IFM) will be applied in three stages, according to the sketch presented in the annex I of these guidelines.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>Stage 1</p> <p>Determination of the Input Elements per Emission and Installation</p> </div> <p style="background-color: yellow; padding: 2px;"><b>1.1. Determination of the Reference Values per Emission and Installation</b></p> <p>There are two types of Reference Values (RV), a higher of legal character (RLV) and other lower of technical character (BAV).</p> <p><u>1.1.a. Determination of the Reference Limit Values</u></p> <p>The Reference Limit Values (<i>RLV</i>) are the legal value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources<sup>1</sup> on the environmental legislation of reference at local, regional, national and European level for each significant emission of the pertinent installations to a same epigraph of the</p>

<sup>1</sup> Among them, ELV authorized in other regions through the consultancy and analysis of the EIA granted to installations of the same epigraph, Voluntary Agreements signed by the State and/or Regional Administrations and the production sector.



## FLEXIBILITY PRINCIPLE

IPPC Directive.

A RLV should always be available, however, regarding the documentary sources consulted, it is possible that for a same significant emission, several RLV may be identified. In this cases, for the calculation of the ELV, the applicable RLV will be selected as a priority, indicating it in the documents as "applicable legal value". Failing that, the one which is better adjusted to the real value of the significant emission will be selected, indicating this value as "reference value".

### 1.1.b. Determination of the Best Achieved Value

The Best Achieved Value (BAV) are the best value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources<sup>2</sup> about the Best Available Techniques (BATs) associated to the use of certain techniques for the treatment of each pollutant of the installations belonging to the same epigraph.

Usually in BAT reference documents often have more than one BAT associated with a significant emission. Also, the lack of an assessment or prioritization of BAT is widespread in all these reference documents. Therefore, in this stage is necessary to apply a BAT assessment methodology, in order to assess the most appropriate BAT for the installation, following the principle of flexibility of the IPPC Directive. The emission value associated with the designed BAT shall correspond to the BAV.

The BAT assessment methodology will be applied in four stages, according to the sketch presented in the annex I of this guideline.

#### *1.1.b.1. Compilation of potential BATs*

The starting point for the compilation of potential BAT is BREF documents and national/regional BAT guidelines. In these documents it is easy to find several BATs, depending on the specific emission is being analyzed. It is recommendable to choose only those BATs more suitable for your installation.

#### *1.1.b.2. Modeling the assessment as a hierarchy*

The criteria for assessing the potentials BATs will be same for all the concerning emissions, and they are based on the criteria from the Annex IV of IPPC Directive. The description of criteria is:

- ✓ Implementation costs (IC): it basically corresponds to the costs of implementation of BAT, i.e. the investment costs, engineering associated costs and adjustment costs.
- ✓ Resources consumption (RC): it refers to the operation of the BAT, the inputs necessary for its daily operations (water, energy, raw materials, etc.).
- ✓ Energy efficiency (EE): it takes into account the efficiency with which the BAT consumes energy, which affects the productivity of

<sup>2</sup> Among them, BREF documents about BAT, national/regional guidelines on BAT and other technical documents and guides published by prestigious bodies (EPA, World Bank, etc.).



### FLEXIBILITY PRINCIPLE

the equipment itself.

- ✓ Waste water management (WWM): refers to the aspects related to the generation of waste water, in quantity and quality, and degree of difficulty to manage them.
- ✓ Air emissions management (AEM): criterion related to the nature and quantity of air emissions, and the degree of difficulty to avoid their effects on the environment.
- ✓ Waste Management (WR): it involves aspects related to the amount and type of waste generation, and its management within the hierarchy of waste management.
- ✓ Employees' health (EH): this criterion includes the degree of influence that the BAT can have on the health of personnel working in the immediate environment. It also includes the possible effects on public health around the IPPC installation.

#### 1.1.b.3. Paired comparison

This step is to ask the team responsible for deciding whether the criterion  $i$  is more, less or equally important that the criterion  $j$  for the general purpose, this is, BAT assessment. Then, it is asked to express the intensity with which the criterion  $i$  is more or less important than criterion  $j$  - from 1 (equal importance) to 9 (extreme importance). This comparison operation is carried out for the 21 possible pairs of criteria.

With the judgments made by the team of experts forms the comparisons matrix of criteria for all the BAT assessment. After this, the potential BATs will be compared with respect to each evaluation criterion. These comparisons are directly related to the implementation of the flexibility principle, as it requires that the decider team be familiar with the installation (either existing or newly constructed). The judgments made will be reflected in the respective comparison matrices. Similarly one has to make the rest of paired comparisons between BATs and criteria.

#### 1.1.b.4. BAT assessment

Once all the matrices are completed, the values are introduced in software, in order to obtain the final priorities. It is possible to calculate them in a spreadsheet or using the *Superdecisions* software.

The highest priority will determined the most appropriate BAT for the installation regarding a specific emission, so the corresponding emission value will be the Best Achieved Valued necessary for the Calculation Methodology of ELV.

### 1.2. Determination of the Correction Factors per Emission and Installation

For the environmental aspects associated to each stage of the production processes of the installations of a same epigraph of the IPPC Directive, the following indicators (and their corresponding ratios) will be defined:

- ✓ Consumption indicators, related to the input environmental aspects



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(such as raw materials, water and energy).

- ✓ Emission indicators, related to the output environmental aspects (such as atmospheric emissions and discharges).
- ✓ Environmental indicators, related to the environmental quality (environmental load that the environment is resisting).

A ratio will be established between the consumption and the environmental indicators, so that the efficiency in consumption and the effects of the installations activities have in the environment when determining the ELV are assessed. This ratio is based on the fact that the input environmental aspects, measured through the consumption indicators, will determine in a large extent the output environmental aspects (significant emissions), measured through the emission indicators which, at the same time, will affect the environmental quality, measured through the environmental indicators. The repercussion of the consumption and environmental indicators in the emission indicators for the determination of the ELV does not take place directly, but through the Consumption and Environmental Factors, (Fc) and (Fa), respectively.

**1.3. Determination of the Emission Real Values per Emission and Installation**

It can be frequent that for a certain source there are different Emission Real Values (ERV) depending, among other factors, on the sampling method, the frequency of the sampling ...

In order to treat the variability of the measurements obtained, an arithmetic mean of the confidence interval which includes the 90% of the ERV distribution values is carried out. In order to obtain, this way, a representative value of the ERV distribution which is affected as less as possible by the outliers of such distribution.

The representative value of the ERV distribution of each significant emission of an existing installation framed in any of the epigraphs of the IPPC Directive will determine the assumption and the formula to apply in the following stage of ELV determination.

**Stage 2**  
**Determination of the Emission Limit Values per Emission and Installation**

**2.1. Calculating of the Emission Limit Values per Emission and Installation**

Depending on if the installations to study do already exist or they are new, if there are associated BATs and BAVs for the significant emission to regulate, and depending of the relative positioning of the representative value of the ERV regarding the Reference Values, the calculation formula of the ELV will be different.

**2.2. Proposal for the Emission Limit Values per Emission and Installation**

For each significant emission of the installations of the same epigraph of the IPPC Directive, a proposal for ELV which distinguishes between the theoretical and the real ELV is carried out. This is obtained after the application of the correcting factors (consumption and environmental



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	<p>factors) to the theoretical ELV.</p> <p>The application of these factors is carried out only when the product between them is lower than 0.85. From this value on, it is considered that the effect of the correcting factors is significant enough to be taken into account. On the contrary, the theoretical and the real ELV are equal.</p> <p>In the case of the existing installations, the objective will be that they adapt gradually, for each significant emission, according to the representative value of the ERV, to the BAV through application of the BATs.</p>
Results:	<p>On the one hand, the calculation of ELV has been applied in the Andalusian region (Spain) in different activities affected by the IPPC Directive, such as Large Combustion Plants, Manufacturing Plants of Glass, Paper and Cardboard, Iron and Non-Iron Smelting, Food Industry... among them. And on the other hand, in the Valencian region (Spain) the "Flexibility Principle" has been responded through the BAT assessment methodology, based in AHP multi-criteria decision technique. This methodology has been developed by Clean Technologies Center in 2009-2010, it is suitable for all IPPC categories, and it is intended to apply in this region during 2011 and following years.</p> <p>However, thanks to the integration of both methodologies through the application on "Implementing Flexibility Methodology" (IFM), the following benefits will be achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ It answers the IPPC philosophy of progressive approach of environmental performance to the values associated with the use of Best Available Techniques.</li> <li>✓ The Emission Limit Values are derived from objective data that are available to companies, ensuring the transparency of the procedure of the Integrated Environmental Authorization.</li> <li>✓ It facilitates the tasks to the Competent Authorities and to the companies, as these can have a proposal for ELV and BAT in time to make arguments, without prolonging the periods specified by IPPC legislation.</li> <li>✓ It allows companies to choose how to reduce their impacts, either by improving the yields of consumption of raw materials, energy ... either through the implementation of corrective measures of their impacts.</li> <li>✓ The IFM is flexible, easily adaptable to changes in administrative procedures.</li> </ul>



INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PERMITTING PROCEDURE	
References:	Article 7 of the Directives 96/61/CE y 2008/1/CE relating to Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	The implementation of the facilities included in the scope of the IPPC Directive will be conditioned to obtaining an IPPC permit that should be issued in a coordinated way when more than one competent administrative authority participate in the procedure. This permit will replace and will bring together the scattered set of environmental authorizations required to these facilities according to current regulations.
Description:	<p>The implementation of the integrated approach in pollution treatment is characterized by the incorporation of a new <b>model of environmental administrative intervention</b>, based on <i>coordination, simplicity and agility</i>, reducing, in this way, the bureaucratic burdens that the owner of the facility affected is forced to bear before implementing the activity. The integration and coordination promoted by the new model is focused on 3 key issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>A single supervisory authority</i> responsible for the proceedings and resolution of the IPPC permit, as well as further inspection, monitoring and control, to facilitate coordination among the different environmental authorities involved in the process.</li> <li>2. <i>A single control procedure</i> that allows the integration of the different procedures of administrative intervention implemented by each of the environmental authorities involved. This integration will be implemented in two levels: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <i>Inter-administrative integration</i> focused on integrating the actions implemented by different Governments.</li> <li>✓ <i>Intra-administrative integration</i> focused on integrating the actions implemented by different Units, Services and Directions of the same Government.</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. <i>A single administrative legal title</i> that brings together in a single authorization all the sectorial environmental permits and authorizations required (sewage authorizations, authorizations for hazardous waste producers, etc.).</li> </ol>
Deployment:	<p>The vision that incorporates the integrated approach requires the definition of a new <i>instrument of environmental management intervention</i> to facilitate the coordination and integration of environmental administrative proceedings related to the permitting procedure<sup>3</sup> (issuing and updating) of IPPC permits.</p> <p>For the development and implementation of this new instrument the following actions should be tackled:</p>

<sup>3</sup> The modification or updating proceedings of the environmental permits is defined in the Good Practices related to "Substantial or not substantial character of the modifications" and "Updating of the permit conditions", respectively.



## INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PERMITTING PROCEDURE

First, and according to the division of powers established by the regulations, *a single competent authority* responsible for the processing and resolution of the IPPC permit and for the coordination with the rest of environmental authorities involved must be defined.

The competent authority will be the agency who has the skills in environmental issues in whose territory the installation concerned is located. In cases in which the facility is located in more than one territory, the agency holding the highest legal status with competencies in environmental issues will be the one who institutes and decides the procedure, except if it delegates those powers to one of the above agencies.

Second, it must be carried out the *coordination, integration and simplification of the environmental administrative procedures* so that the result of the overall assessment process will culminate in a single resolution (IPPC permit.) This coordination should be carried out at two levels:

- ✓ *Inter-administrative integration (among the different authorities)* will take place through *mandatory and binding<sup>4</sup> reports* provided by each of the authorities involved<sup>5</sup> in the process of hearing and determining the IPPC permit, so that if the results of these reports are unfavorable, regardless of the moment they are issued, but as long as they are received prior to the execution of the IPPC permit, the competent authority in granting the permit, after hearing the interested persons may make a reasoned decision making terminate the proceedings and filing them.
- ✓ *Intra-administrative integration (among different services of the same Government)* will take place through the *incorporation of the actions planned by the different administrative units<sup>6</sup>* involved in the resolution of the IPPC permit.

Finally, the competent authority in processing and deciding the IPPC permit must make a *joint assessment* (or what is known as Environmental Assessment) of the action planned by the different affected organs and administrative units which allows the *integration into a single resolution* of the result of this assessment and the environmental<sup>7</sup> authorizations and statements that, in accordance with the applicable rules, are necessary in advance for their implementation.

Obtaining the IPPC permit shall not relieve the owners of the authorizations, concessions, licenses or reports that should be enforceable in accordance with the applicable regulations for the implementation of the

<sup>4</sup> Examples of such reports: "Compatibility Report of the project with the Urban Planning" provided by the City Council, "Environmental Impact Report" as a result of the Environmental Impact Assessment process when it is State's duty or "Admissibility of the Sewage Report" provided by the relevant river basin authority.

<sup>5</sup> Examples of these authorities involved in the permits issuing process, regardless if they are national, regional or local authorities: authority in charge of sewage, urban planning, health, fire department, etc.

<sup>6</sup> Examples of these affected administrative units are the followings: production and management waste units, discharges to inland waters, discharges from land to sea and air pollution.

<sup>7</sup> Examples of such environmental decisions: Environmental Impact Statement derived from the application of the Environmental Impact Assessment process, sewage permits and hazardous waste management and production authorizations.

<sup>8</sup> The minimum content of the document will be set in the applicable legislation in each region.

<sup>9</sup> The period for granting the environmental permit in the regions involved in the MED-NET-IPPC project is between 5 and 10 months after registration of the request for permission.



## INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PERMITTING PROCEDURE

action. In fact, the proceedings under IPPC could be neither object of Municipal License nor of substantive authorization or execution without prior resolution of the corresponding IPPC permit.

Likewise, as shown in Annexes II and III of this Guide, the process of issuing and updating the IPPC permit, like any other administrative proceeding, shall be subjected to the corresponding proceedings of *application for IPPC permit, requests for reports, information and public participation, and claims and decision*.

### Administrative IPPC permitting procedure

The *application for the IPPC permit* should be accompanied by all the technical and administrative documents set by the applicable<sup>8</sup> legislation, the followings among them:

- ✓ IPPC permit application form.
- ✓ Basic project of the facility or activity project.
- ✓ Environmental impact study.
- ✓ Municipal Licence application.
- ✓ Non-technical summary for the public information process.
- ✓ Urban Compatibility Report.
- ✓ Preliminary report on the soil situation.
- ✓ Supporting documents for the compliance of the applicable sectorial legislation (noise, waste, sewage, serious accidents with hazardous substances, etc.).
- ✓ Topography of the area at the appropriate scale.
- ✓ Plans of the facility with the air emission points and the effluent points of all types of water (from rain, sanitary or industrial waters, or process).
- ✓ Maintenance programmes associated with the facility.
- ✓ Copies of the authorizations, permits and licenses prior to the application for the permit.
- ✓ Identification of confidential data.
- ✓ Receipt of the payment to process the permit.
- ✓ Constitution deed of the company.
- ✓ Any other documentation deemed appropriate to clarify or supplement any data.

Upon receipt of all documentation and retrieved, if necessary, it will be subject to *environmental assessment* process, as described in the Good Practice relating to the "Environmental Assessment".

Subsequently, the dossier will be submitted to a *public information* process during a period of time for *consultation* and making of related *claims*. The process of public information shall ensure access and participation for all stakeholders, including agencies and institutions concerned, local authorities, associations, neighbours, etc.

After the public information process, the competent authority shall *require the reports to the institutions involved* to express their views on matters within its competence. These reports will be mandatory and binding, so that if they are unfavourable and issued prior to the decision of the permit, the competent authority on IPPC will terminate the procedure for issuing the



## INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PERMITTING PROCEDURE

IPPC permit (*inter-administrative integration*).

After the period for public information and reporting request, the competent authority shall prepare an *Environmental Report* of the project as a whole including the constraints arising from the analysis performed by the different administrative units concerned (*intra-administrative integration*).

Once the proposed activity is considered feasible from an environmental standpoint, prior to the draft resolution, the case will be submitted to the *hearing process* to the interested parties so that, within a period of time, they claim what they deem appropriate and submit, if appropriate, the documentation they consider to be relevant.

When claims had been made in the hearing process, they will be moved, along with the draft resolution, to the agencies involved to issue, if necessary, the binding reports in previous proceedings, in order to express what they deem appropriate, which also shall be binding in issues relating to matters within its competence.

Once the hearing procedure has finished, the competent authority on IPPC will issue the project's environmental report and will draw up the *draft resolution*, which will also incorporate, as well as the content stated in the Good Practice relating to the "Homogeneous Content of the IPPC permit", the necessary changes as a result of the analysis of the claims made by the persons involved in that process.

The deadline<sup>9</sup> to resolve and notify the IPPC permit will start from the date when the application was received by the competent registration authority in issuing the permit. If within the deadline it has not been notified a resolution, the resolution tabled shall be deemed rejected.

### Administrative IPPC permit updating procedure

The steps for the updating of the IPPC permit conditions are the same as if it will be a provision. The only difference is in the first stage of *application*, in which the owner of the affected facility shall submit to the competent authority the permit updating application, along with documentation of the events, situations and circumstances occurred during the period of the permit, including changes in the facility, implemented control plan and results, information on the operation of control systems and purification systems. Likewise, it will be required the development of the production, resources consumption, raw materials and production or waste management, incidents causing environmental impact and other situations and circumstances and technical specifications of the facility, production process and location not previously been provided to the competent authority in connection with the original permit application or during the period of validity of the permit.

Regarding the deadlines for the resolution, the IPPC permit updating application shall be submitted prior to (set by the rules applicable in each region) the expiration date of the permit. If after the expiration of the permit, the competent authority had not issued specific resolution, it will be considered as approved and, therefore, updated under the same



INTEGRATED APPROACH TO PERMITTING PROCEDURE	
	<p>conditions. Moreover, the maximum resolution deadline will be the same as if it was a provision starting on the date when the application was received by the competent registration authority.</p>
Results:	<p>Some of the measures described above are implemented by some regions participating in the MED-NET-IPPC project to respond to the integrated approach promoted by the IPPC Directive through the implementation of the applicable environmental regulations.</p> <p>There are three notable aspects of this new environmental action instrument powered by the integrated approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Competent authorities</i></li> </ul> <p>The competent authority in issuing the IPPC permits depends, in all the regions involved, on the type of activity concerned, except for Andalusia, which in all cases the competent authorities are the Provincial Environmental Authorities attached to the Regional Ministry of Environment of the Andalusian Regional Government. In any case, the competent authorities in each of the regions are those that coordinate other agencies and institutions involved in the process for issuing IPPC permits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>IPPC permit</i></li> </ul> <p>In all the regions involved in the project there is just one IPPC permit that concentrates all the sectorial environmental authorizations and permits existing so far (wastes, sewage, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Time for issuing</i></li> </ul> <p>In none of the regions involved in the project, the deadline for issuing the IPPC permits exceeds 10 months, although some delays have been occurring during the first years of adaptation of the existing facilities to which was the new IPPC Directive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Rates</i></li> </ul> <p>In most of the regions involved in the project, the rates are set by the national law, except for Valencia, where the process for issuing the IPPC permit is free, and Greece, where rates are not controlled.</p>



SUBSTANTIAL OR NOT SUBSTANTIAL CHARACTER OF THE MODIFICATIONS	
References:	Article 12 of the 96/61/EC Directive regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	<p>The limits and conditions laid down in IPPC permits must be reviewed when substantial changes in existing environmental conditions warrant the establishment of new environmental IPPC permit conditions.</p> <p>If it is determined that this really is a substantial modification, the owner of the facility must request a new IPPC permit in the same way as if it were a new or existing facility, being unable to take out the modification as long as the new permit is not granted, which shall cover the entire facility, not only the part subject to modification.</p> <p>In any case, they will be considered as substantial modifications those that, according to the competent authority on IPPC, may have significant or negative effects on people or the environment.</p>
Description:	<p>As set out in Annex IV of this Guide, the determination of the substantial condition and, where appropriate, the review and update of the IPPC permit conditions will be implemented by the competent authority on IPPC, but will always be motivated by the owner of the affected facility (<i>modification at the request of the owner</i>).</p> <p>If it is established that the modification is a <i>not-substantial one</i>, the administrative procedure to be followed by the competent authority on IPPC is the one presented in the Good Practice relating to the "Updating of the permit conditions".</p>
Deployment:	<p>The purpose of this Good Practice is, first, to <i>establish the criteria</i> for determining whether a modification is substantial or not-substantial and, moreover, to <i>define the administrative procedure</i> to be followed by the competent authority on IPPC.</p> <p>In <i>qualitative terms</i>, <b>substantial modification</b> refers to the variation in the production process or an increasing of the production capacity that implies, significantly, one of the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in <i>air</i> emissions.</li> <li>Increase in <i>discharges</i> to public courses or the coast.</li> <li>Increase in <i>waste</i> generation.</li> <li>Increase in the use of <i>natural resources</i>.</li> <li>Affect on non building <i>land</i> or non-sectorized building land.</li> <li>Affect on a <i>protected natural space</i> or special protection areas.</li> <li>Increase in <i>energy consumption</i>.</li> <li>Increase in <i>accident risk</i>.</li> <li>Inclusion or increase in the use of <i>hazardous substances</i>.</li> </ol> <p>In <i>quantitative terms</i>, <b>substantial modification</b> refers to that modification in the characteristics, operation or expansion of the facility whose significant adverse effects on security, human health or the environment, imply the following situations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An increase of over 25% of the mass emission of any air pollutants</li> </ol>



**SUBSTANTIAL OR NOT SUBSTANTIAL CHARACTER OF THE MODIFICATIONS**

- listed in the IPPC permit. For noise emissions it will be considered as a substantial modification any change involving an increase of more than 3 dB (A) in the total sound power of the facility.
- b) An *increase of over 25% of the authorized discharge rate or of the pollutant load of waste water* in any of the parameters allowed, as well as the introduction of new pollutants. In the case of hazardous or priority substances discharges, any modification involving an increase of over 10% analysing both emissions and discharges and losses.
  - c) A *generation of hazardous waste* to force the facility to obtain the necessary authorizations according to the relevant legislation, or an increase of more than 25% of the total hazardous waste generated, or more than 50% of non-hazardous waste, including inert waste, as derived from the normal operation of the activity.
  - d) The *management of waste* when there is no administrative authorization.
  - e) An *increase of 25% in hazardous waste management* and of 50% in non-hazardous waste.
  - f) The management of hazardous waste when the facility is authorized only to manage non-hazardous waste.
  - g) An *increase of over 50% in the consumption of natural resources or raw materials*.

According to the scheme shown in Annex IV in this guide, the administrative procedure is initiated by the owner of the facility concerned, who shall notify the competent authority on IPPC, through the modification application, its intention of performing a modification, indicating reasonably if it would be a substantial or not-substantial modification. This communication will be accompanied by supporting documents for the above mentioned reasons.

The competent authority, once viewed the documents provided by the owner of the facility, will take a decision on the substantial nature or not of the proposed modification using the decision criteria described above. After the deadline set for this, if there is no specific decision by the competent authority it could be considered as not-substantial regarding environmental effects, and in that case the owner of the facility may carry out the modification, without prejudice to other authorizations, licenses and permits that could be required, following the same system as laid down in the Good Practice relating to the "Updating of the permit conditions".

In the event that the competent authority determines that the modification is substantial, the owner of the facility must obtain a new IPPC permit in the same way as if it were a new or existing facility, not being possible to carry out the modification as long as the new permit is not granted, which shall cover the entire facility, not only that part subject to modification. Therefore, it must follow the same system as if it were a new or existing facility, according to the scheme presented in the Good Practice relating to the "Integrated Approach to Permitting procedure".

Results:

The measures described above are implemented by some participant regions in the IPPC-MED-NET project.

Most regions participating in the project have established according to the rules the criteria for determining whether the modifications are substantial or not-substantial in terms of quality.



**SUBSTANTIAL OR NOT SUBSTANTIAL CHARACTER OF THE MODIFICATIONS**

These qualitative criteria should be taken as a starting point for each competent authority to determine, within its territorial scope, the quantitative criteria to determine objectively whether a modification is substantial or not-substantial.



INTRODUCTION OF THE BREF IN THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT	
References:	Articles 9 (4), 10, 11 and 13 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	<p>The competent authorities to grant IPPC will be responsible for setting in such permits the environmental conditions for the operation of the facilities and they will specify, among other issues, the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) for pollutants, based, among others, on the <i>Best Available Techniques (BAT)</i> for environmental prevention and control of pollutants to be regulated.</p> <p>Likewise, in case of necessary <i>stricter measures than those achieved by the use of BAT</i>, the competent authorities will set additional measures to those in the environmental conditions of the IPPC permits.</p> <p>Moreover, competent authorities should review and update the terms of these permits when <i>significant changes in BAT</i> take place to reduce emissions significantly without imposing excessive costs for affected facilities.</p>
Description:	<p>To comply with the requirements described above is necessary for the competent authorities who grant the IPPC permits to be informed at all times of the <i>development of the BAT</i>.</p> <p>The <i>European BAT reference documents</i>, commonly known as BREF<sup>10</sup> documents, will inform the competent authorities about what is technically and economically viable for each industrial sector in order to improve their environmental performance and, consequently, to achieve environmental improvement as a whole.</p> <p>These documents, as its name suggests, are based on European standards, so that the competent authorities for IPPC in each member State, when setting the ELVs in the IPPC permits of the facilities included in its scope, not only should take into account the emission and consumption values associated with each of these European BAT, but should consider the particular characteristics of the facility, the geographical placement and the local conditions of the environment.</p> <p>Therefore, the purpose of this Best Practice is to define a systematic approach to convey and introduce these BREF documents at national, regional and local levels, to ensure that the competent authorities for IPPC are informed at all stages about BAT development and, therefore, they are properly considered when determining the ELVs in IPPC permits.</p>
Deployment:	The level of introduction of the BREF documents will depend on whether the competent authority for IPPC is a national, regional or local one, but in any case, for a proper introduction of the BREF documents, and to ensure its proper implementation, it will be necessary to undertake the following actions, in this order:

<sup>10</sup>There are two types of documents: Sectorial BREF (e.g. BREF for Surface Treatment Industry or BREF for the Ceramic Industry), which reflect the characteristics of the industrial sector affected by the IPPC Directive, and the Horizontal BREF (e.g. BREF for Emissions Monitoring), which cover specific issues of the IPPC Directive, being applicable to all affected sectors.



INTRODUCTION OF THE BREF IN THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT

Translation

BREF documents are *only available in English* on the website of the European IPPC Bureau (<http://eippcb.jrc.es>) and on the website of the European Commission (<http://europa.eu/comm/environment/pubs/industry.htm>).

In order to achieve a better understanding of the content of these documents it is necessary for each Member State to *translate into its official language*, although the translation is not enough for the competent authorities to determine the ELVs in the IPPC permits. For this it would be necessary to consider not only the nature of each sector, but also the growth rate of the sector in particular, the costs and the investments for the implementation of the proposed techniques, as well as other parameters considered necessary by each competent authority.

Adaptation

BREF documents pursue, among other objectives, to provide indications regarding the emission levels and fuel consumption that can be considered as an appropriate benchmark to assist the competent authorities in determining the permit conditions based on the BAT.

These documents provide *general information at a European level* on the affected sectors, the systems and production techniques that are commonly applied in Europe and the data on current emissions and consumption levels. Likewise, it also contains general information about the techniques considered most relevant to determine the BAT and the emission and consumption levels associated with each one of them.

In order to adapt these documents to the national characteristics of each sector, each Member State, with the participation of the representatives of each of the agents involved<sup>11</sup>, shall prepare the *BAT National Guidelines* aimed to describe the situation, processes and constraints of the productive sectors affected as well as to facilitate the adoption of the cleanest technologies in these sectors.

The purpose of these Guidelines is not only to respond to a legal requirement, but to have documents on BAT useful for both the competent authorities and the sectors concerned, taking into account the national characteristics of the sector and for the public in general who may know the characteristics of the production processes and its environmental condition.

Integration

<sup>11</sup>Among them, competent environmental Authorities, industry, workers and professionals (environmental technologies consumers) and knowledge agents (environmental technologies bidders).

<sup>12</sup>For example, application of the Horizontal BREF on Emissions Monitoring to set the procedures for monitoring and measuring air emissions.

<sup>13</sup>For example, the use of BAT Available Emission Level (BAT-AEL) obtained from the same Horizontal BREF to determine the Emission Limit Values of the air emissions.



**INTRODUCTION OF THE BREF IN THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL CONTEXT**

The introduction of the BREF documents will not be effective until the competent authorities in granting IPPC permits do not *incorporate them into the environmental conditions* of those permits.

The implementation of the BAT National Guidelines to set the Environmental Condition<sup>12</sup> and to determine Emission Limit Values<sup>13</sup> for IPPC permits is a clear example of the integration of the BREF documents by the competent authority.

Participation and public information

The *collaboration of the agents involved* in the preparation and drafting of the BAT National Guidelines will ensure the participation of stakeholders in the process of introduction of the BREF documents.

Finally, the publishing of both the BREF documents and the BAT National Guidelines on the *website of the competent authorities* will guarantee not only the public accessibility to and availability of both documents, but it will ensure that the competent authorities are kept abreast at any point in the evolution of the BAT.

With this same objective, *regular meetings* at a national level of various competent authorities responsible for IPPC would be held to ensure that the BREF documents are being implemented in the same way among the IPPC permits granted in different regions.

Results:

In *all regions* participating in the IPPC-MED-NET project it has been successfully introduced the BREF documents nationwide, although not all of them followed the same methodology. In some cases they have been translated, adapted, integrated and made available to the public, while in other cases they have not even been translated into the official language or have not been adapted to the characteristics of the sector.

However, in only *some of these regions*, the introduction of the BREF has reached the regional level correctly and *none of them* has been introduced locally. What was clear to identify through the regional analysis and the discussion with the competent authority was that is difficult for them to keep up with all the developments regarding BAT which is making and clear why in none of the participating regions the BREF's are introduced in local level.



ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PERMIT PROCEDURE	
References:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Article 15 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).</li> <li>✓ Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision- making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, adopted on 25th June 1998 in Aarhus.</li> <li>✓ Directive 2003/4/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2003 on public access to environmental information and repealing council directive 90/313/EEC.</li> </ul>
Requirement:	The opinions, views and arguments provided (if applicable) by the public concerned shall be considered by the competent authorities in the decision making process for granting, updating and substantial modification of environmental permits conditions.
Description:	<p>The background to the process of access to information and public participation in the process of dealing with environmental permits dates, among others, the <i>Aarhus Convention</i>, which starts from the following postulate:</p> <p><i>[...] "For citizens to enjoy the right to a healthy environment and fulfill the duty to respect and protect it, they should have <u>access</u> to relevant environmental information, should <u>participate</u> in decision-making processes of environmental character and should have <u>access to justice</u> when such rights are denied to them" [...]</i></p> <p>Access to information and public participation in decision making can make better decisions and implement them more effectively, helping to raise public awareness of environmental issues, and giving the opportunity to express their concerns and assisting the competent authorities to take them into account.</p> <p>This requires, first, to ensure that relevant information is accessible and available for a reasonable time to all the public interested in it and, secondly, to ensure that the concerns of those are analyzed, studied and taken into account by the competent authority at the right time.</p>
Deployment:	<p>To comply with the requirements described above it is necessary to ensure that the relevant public has a real chance to take part in an early stage of the processes for granting and modifying or updating the IPPC permits, so that its arguments and observations are taken into consideration by the competent authorities on IPPC.</p> <p>The definition and establishment of the tools that make the participation of the public concerned really effective are the subject of this Good Practice.</p> <p>The level of public participation will depend, above all, on the scope of the activity in question and whether the competent authority on IPPC is a national, regional or local one, but in any event, to ensure its proper implementation it will require the definition of the following aspects:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;">Interested public</div>



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PERMIT PROCEDURE

*Interested public* means the natural persons or legal entities, and associations, organizations or groups composed of those persons who may be affected by environmental decisions taken during the processing of IPPC permits (e.g., employees, customers, suppliers, neighbours, company or industry associations, etc.) or having an interest in the decision-making (non-governmental organizations working for environmental protection).

### Type of available environmental information

The competent authorities on IPPC shall inform the public concerned, at least one of the following issues:

- a) Application for an *IPPC permit for new facilities*.
- b) Application for an IPPC permit on any *substantial modification* in the operation of a facility.
- c) Proposal for *updating a permit* or a permit conditions.
- d) Decision subject to an *assessment, national or cross-border, on environmental impact or to consultations between Member States*.
- e) *Data on the competent authorities* responsible for taking the decision, from which relevant information can be obtained, to which can be submitted comments or questions, and details of the deadline for submitting comments or questions.
- f) Indication of the *dates and places* in which the relevant information and the means employed will be available.
- g) The *types* of public participation and public consultation.

For sections a, b and c it should be made available to the public the description of the items listed in the Good Practice relating to the "Homogeneous content of the permit conditions".

In any case, it should be made available to the public the main *reports* issued to the competent authority on IPPC.

### Physical carrier of the environmental information

The environmental information referred to above may be in written, visual, aural or electronic form or any other type of physical carrier.

### Information and public enquiry methods

The publication of the environmental information may be implemented, among others, through the following methods, depending on the scope of the activity (ies) developed by the facility and the territorial scope of activity of the competent authority on IPPC :

- ✓ *Posting* within a certain radius.
- ✓ Placement on *notice boards* in the offices of the competent authority and other authorities involved in the handling process of IPPC permits.
- ✓ Publication of advertisements in *local, regional or national media* (e.g. local newspapers).
- ✓ Publication in *magazines or journals specialized in IPPC*.
- ✓ Publication in the *Official Gazette (Boletín Oficial)* of the State or



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PERMIT PROCEDURE

Province.

- ✓ Communication to *business or industry associations*.
- ✓ Communication to the *neighbours* affected.
- ✓ Information registration in *offices* for this purpose.
- ✓ Publication on the *web page* of the competent authority on IPPC.
- ✓ Holding of *conferences, seminars, workshops, debates and round tables*.

Also, the enquiry methods for the public concerned may be, among others:

- ✓ Written notifications.
- ✓ Public enquiry.

### Deadlines for information, participation, consultation and public submissions

Each competent authority shall establish reasonable deadlines for the various phases with enough time to inform the public and for the public concerned to prepare and participate effectively in the process of environmental decision-making during the issuing of the IPPC permits.

The public concerned shall be entitled to bring out as many observations and opinions to the competent authority on IPPC or to any other relevant authority before a decision is taken.

### Outline of the process of access to information and public participation

Annexes II, III and IV of this guide show the steps in which the public involved take part as well as the type of information to be made available, although the terms in which this information must be available and the time required for the public to make inquiries and submit relevant comments and claims, shall be established by the competent authorities on IPPC in each region, according to the scope of the activity developed by the facility and the existing regulations.

After verifying the compatibility of the project with the environmental legislation (Environmental Assessment), the competent authority on IPPC shall submit the case to public information for the consultation and formulation of the related claims during the period of time that each competent authority determines appropriate in its case. For this purpose any of the above means will be used, ensuring at all times that the information reaches the immediate neighbors to the place where the activity is going to be developed. Regardless of the means used to make information available to the public, the competent authority shall indicate the place where you will have available the full dossier to consult and to make relevant claims.

The competent authority shall send to the owner of the facility applicant for the IPPC permit all the arguments and comments received at the public inquiry who may declare during the period of time that each competent authority shall determine. Similarly, arguments and comments received at the public inquiry will be forwarded to the authorities and institutions involved in the process of issuing IPPC permits.



**ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE PERMIT PROCEDURE**

Results:

All the participant regions have articles at their national Laws for public participation and access to information during the EIA procedure. The main differences are in the methods or means used to publish information, as shown in the following table:

Country	Spain		Slovenia	Greece	Italy		
Regions	Andalusia	Valencia	Slovenia	West Macedonia	Piamonte	Sicily	Tuscany
Registration offices for this purpose		X			X	X	X
Publication in magazines specialized in IPPC				X	X	X	X
Publication in Official Gazettes ( <i>Boletines Oficiales</i> ) of the State or Province	X	X					
Publication of the emissions in the E-PRTR Register		X					
Personal notification to neighbours	X	X					
Publication on notice boards				X			
IPPC portal on the web page		X	X				
Training/Seminars/Workshops/Debates/Round Tables		X	X				



**SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE**

<p>References:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Directives 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).</li> <li>✓ The EU Better Law-making and Better Regulation policies:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COM (2002) 278 final Action Plan "Simplifying and improving the regulatory environment"</li> <li>- COM (2005) 97 final "Better Regulation for Growth and Jobs in the European Union".</li> <li>- COM (2007) 23 final "Action Programme for Reducing Administrative Burdens in the European Union".</li> <li>- COM (2007) 379 final "Environmental Compliance Assistance Programme" (ECAP).</li> </ul> </li> <li>✓ Regulation (EC) n° 1221/2009 of the European parliament and of the council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organizations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).</li> </ul>
<p>Requirement:</p>	<p>On the one hand, Directives 96/61/EC and 1/2008/EC do not consider the possibility of simplifying the permitting and following-up procedure, but promote among Member States the adoption of an integrated approach as a new environmental management intervention model based on the coordination, simplicity and agility reducing thus the red tape that the owner of the installation is forced to deal with prior to the start-up and operation of an activity.</p> <p>On the other hand, the EU Law-Making Better and Better Regulation policies try to encourage Member States to simplify environmental legislation to minimize administrative burdens and increase levels of legal compliance by the enterprises.</p> <p>Finally, EMAS Regulation helps companies to improve compliance the environmental legislation and offers the possibility to gain in terms of regulatory control, cost savings and/or reduction of administrative burdens.</p>
<p>Description:</p>	<p>In order to comply and integrate the above requirements, the simplifications in the permitting and following-up procedure are addressed to establish guidelines or measures for the integration of the activities related to the implementation of the IPPC Directive and the EMAS Regulation. Specifically, this Best Practice will coordinate environmental regulatory control mechanisms established under the IPPC Directive (based on environmental inspections of installations) and voluntary environmental control mechanisms established in the EMAS Regulation (based on the implementation of Environmental Management Systems), as shown in Annex V of this Guide.</p>



### SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

Deployment:

The simplifications in the permitting and following-up procedure are firstly addressed to simplify procedures for granting and renewal of IPPC permits, and secondly to speed up the mechanisms for checking the compliance with the obligations of those permits in the installations that implement an Environmental Management System (according to the requirements of international standard UNE-EN ISO 14001 and/or EMAS Regulation).

There are two main drivers behind to carry out the coordination between the environmental regulatory and voluntary control mechanisms:

- ✓ The new model for environmental management of the IPPC Directive.
- ✓ The complementarity between the activities associated with implementation of the IPPC Directive and the EMAS regulation.

The new model for environmental management is characterized by unifying in a single permit environmental sectoral statements that existed until now and boost coordination, simplicity and agility, reducing thus the red tape that the owner of the installation is required to deal with. As backup and guaranty of the implementation and effectiveness of this new mechanism, inspection, surveillance and control measures of environmental conditions are established in the permits. Among these environmental conditions, the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) for pollutants are specified, which should be based, among others, on the Best Available Technologies (Technologies and Best Environmental Management Practices) for the prevention and environmental control of the pollutants to be regulated.

Therefore, improving the environmental performance of organizations not only involves the use of environmental technologies but it is also necessary to accompany the use of these technologies with the implementation of best environmental management practices that allow control, monitoring, measurement and improving the environmental performance of organizations.

In this sense, EMAS Regulation enables the organizations to voluntarily adhere to a management and environmental auditing system to ensure the right management of its significant environmental aspects, the compliance and continually improve its environmental performance.

That is why the complementarity between activities related to the IPPC Directive and the EMAS Regulation speeds up or simplifies the procedures for granting and renewal of permits, as well as the environmental surveillance, inspection and control of them.

The table below summarizes the activities related to the IPPC Directive and the EMAS regulation that can be coordinated in order to simplify or speed up both the procedures for granting and renewal of licenses as well as the surveillance, inspection and control of them:



## SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

IPPC Directive		EMAS Regulation	
Procedure	Activities	Activities	Procedure
First issuing and renewal of IPPC Permit	First issuing of IPPC Permit	Environmental Verification and Environmental Statement	Environmental Verification and Environmental Statement
	Starting authorization		
	Renewal of IPPC Permit		
Control and surveillance	Control and surveillance activities	EMAS Regulation	
Environmental Information	Environmental Information	Environmental Statement	

The coordination is carried out as follows:

First issuing of IPPC Permit  
Environmental Verification and Environmental Statement

### First issuing of IPPC Permit

The owner of one installation affected by the IPPC Directive must submit the application for the granting of the IPPC Permit to the responsible body for environmental matters, accompanied by *technical* and *administrative documentation* shown in the regulation.

### Environmental Statement

The organizations related to the EMAS Regulation must prepare annually an *Environmental Statement* which contains at least the data shown in Annex VI of Regulation and should be validated by an Environmental Verifier. This information will be forwarded to the Competent Authority for public information through the European Commission.

### Coordination

- ✓ For new installations certified with EMAS Regulation, the verification of the content of the documents submitted with the granting application will be carried out by Environmental Verifiers, showing the results of this assessment to the Competent Authority through a technical report. For existing installations certified with EMAS regulation, this technical report will be replaced by the Environmental Statement.
- ✓ If the information and the descriptions provided in according to the Regulation EC n. 1221/2009 (EMAS Regulation), as well as other information provided according to any other rules, respect one or more requirements requested in the IPPC Permit application, these can be included the registration of the IPPC PERMIT application.
- ✓ The installations registered according to the EMAS Regulation can obtain a fares reduction for the IPPC PERMIT application.



## SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

(\* ) For this measure of coordination to be viable, it would be necessary to align the content of the Environmental Statement with the requirements of the regulations, in accordance with Annex V of this Guide. The new items established for the Environmental Statement shall be binding only for those installations affected by the IPPC Directive wishing to adhere to the EMAS Regulation and benefit from the simplification in the permitting procedure.

### Starting authorization Environmental Statement

#### Starting authorization

The installations affected by the IPPC Directive may not start productive activities until the compliance with the conditions specified by the IPPC permit are not checked by the Competent Authority or by a collaborating entity.

#### Environmental Verification

The organizations that decide to adhere to the EMAS Regulation should check or verify the compliance with the requirements of that Regulation, including requirements related to the environmental performance of the organizations and regulatory requirements, including requirements and conditions set out in the IPPC permit.

#### Coordination

- ✓ For those installations certified with EMAS, the verification of the IPPC PERMIT requirements will be carried out by environmental verifiers, giving the results to the Competent Authority through the environmental statement.
- ✓ Another option could be that the checks prior to the start of the activity will be simplified or sped up in those installations adhered to the EMAS Regulation, considering that they are adapted to the environmental conditions established. If the Environmental Verifier detects a non-compliance (it should be defined) in the environmental conditioning and it is determined by the Competent Authority, an additional verification (inspections, sampling, analysis or testing) of the compliance with the conditions related to the IPPC permit will be requested in order to verify that the proposed corrective actions are well established. This verification may be done by the Competent Authority or, where appropriate, by collaborating entities.

### Renewal of IPPC permit Environmental Statement

#### Renewal of IPPC permit

When the owner of the installation applies for the renewal of the IPPC permit, he will have to provide an Environmental Assessment which contains, at least, the data shown in the regulation.

#### Environmental Statement



## SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

See previous sections.

### Coordination

- ✓ The renewal of the IPPC permit in the installations adhered to EMAS Regulation will be automatic, meaning that those installations meet the environmental conditioning at the time of the renewal of IPPC permit if they have submitted annually the Environmental Statement duly validated by a Environmental verifier.
- ✓ Another option would be to establish an increase of renewal period for those installations certified in EMAS.

(\*) For this measure of coordination to be viable, it would be necessary to align the content of the Environmental Statement with the requirements of the regulations, in accordance with Annex V of this Guide. The new items established for the Environmental Statement shall be binding only for those installations affected by the IPPC Directive wishing to adhere to the EMAS Regulation and benefit from the simplification in the permitting procedure.

Control and surveillance activities  
Environmental Verification and Environmental Statement

### Control and surveillance activities

Control and surveillance activities are intended to verify the compliance with the environmental conditions established by the IPPC permit and include the information that must be submitted by the owner of the installation to the Competent Authority.

- ✓ Control Activities: they are aimed at ensuring that the environmental aspects arising from the activities of the installation comply with the limits and with the conditions imposed by the IPPC permit.
- ✓ Surveillance Activities: they are aimed at completing and contrast the results of the control activities. They include inspections activities and assessment activities as regards the compliance with legal requirements.

### EMAS Regulation

The EMAS Regulation is a good opportunity for organizations to demonstrate to the Public Administrations their capacity to manage the significant environmental aspects and to comply with the limits and conditions imposed by the IPPC permit, since among its requirements are included those that show the control activities associated with significant environmental aspects (operational control), monitoring and measuring of them, as well as assessing results achieved related to the compliance the environmental legislation.

### Coordination

The installations adhered to the EMAS Regulation go beyond compliance with the conditions imposed by the IPPC permit, ensuring continuous



## SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE

improvement in environmental performance and providing a higher warranty and confidence to the Public Administrations. Therefore, Environmental Verifiers will check the compliance with the environmental conditions imposed by the IPPC permit. In case they detect any non-compliance during the Environmental Verification and so the Competent Authority, one or more inspection activities (with or without sample) will be requested to verify that corrective actions have been properly established. This verification may be done by the Competent Authority and where appropriate by a collaborating entity.

- ✓ The environmental verifiers will visit the installations, review the documentation and evaluate the legal compliance. These activities will replace the periodical controls/inspections carried out by the Competent Authority foreseen by IPPC legislation. In case the Environmental Verifiers detect any important non-compliance (to be defined), as well as the Competent Authority, they will ask for one or more sampling to be done by a Collaborating Entity/Certified Testing.

(\*) For this measure of coordination to be viable, it would be necessary to align the content of the Environmental Statement with the requirements of the regulations, in accordance with Annex V of this Guide. The new items established for the Environmental Statement shall be binding only for those installations affected by the IPPC Directive wishing to adhere to the EMAS Regulation and benefit from the simplification in the permitting procedure.

### Environmental Information Environmental Statement

#### Environmental Information

- ✓ European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register: the owners of the installations are forced to report once a year, at least, the data on the emissions of the installations in order to develop the European Pollutant Release Inventory (Inventory E-PRTR) . These data must be validated by the Competent Authority to verify its quality and coherence to be published by the European Commission.
- ✓ IPPC Control Reports: the owners of the installations are forced to periodically send all the information related to their environmental performance (reports that demonstrate compliance with the implementation of surveillance and control activities of the IPPC permit) to the Competent Authority for its validation.

#### Environmental Statement

As already mentioned, the installations adhered to the EMAS Regulation have to prepare annually an Environmental Statement, which must be validated by an Environmental Verifier. This information will be forwarded to the Competent Authority for public information through the European Commission.

#### Coordination

It seems certain that all necessary data for the European Pollutant Release Inventory and Control Reports can be drawn from the Environmental Statement that, as added value has been previously validated by an Environmental Verifier, ensuring the reliability and consistency of data



**SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE**

contained therein.

✓ The owners of the installations adhered to the EMAS Regulation will have a simplified procedure of environmental information so that with the annual presentation of the Environmental Statement duly validated by an Environmental Verifier, they avoid sending three copies of environmental information of the installations, and the validation process, record and public information can be unified by the Competent Authorities. However, the unification of the information contained in the Register E-PRTR and Control Report with the Environmental Statements makes necessary the adaptation of the minimum content of the Environmental Statements to ensure reliable, coherence and comparable data such as shown in the Annex VI of this document.

(\* ) For this measure of coordination to be viable, it would be necessary to align the content of the Environmental Statement with the requirements of the regulations, in accordance with Annex V of this Guide. The new items established for the Environmental Statement shall be binding only for those installations affected by the IPPC Directive wishing to adhere to the EMAS Regulation and benefit from the simplification in the permitting procedure.

Some of the simplification measures described above are carried out by some participant regions of MED-IPPC-NET project through the implementation of environmental regulation.

This is the case of Italy, where through the implementation of the Legislative Decree 59/2005, the installations that have implemented an Environmental Management System according to the international standard ISO 14001 or EMAS Regulation will benefit from the following simplifications:

1) *Longer period of validity of IPPC permits:*

	Period of validity of the IPPC permit
Installations affected by the IPPC Directive	5 years
Installations with standard ISO 14001	6 years
Installations adhered to EMAS Regulation	8 years

Results:

This simplification has been implemented by the Competent Authorities in the forms to submit to request the issuing of the IPPC permit. In this forms the companies should declare the obtainment of the certification and enclose the copy of the environmental certificates. The CA will specify the expiry data in the permit taking into account that certificates. Moreover, this simplification has been implemented in all national context and cover all IPPC sectors.

2) *Simplification in the IPPC permit granting procedure.*

In this case there aren't specific actions to implement this simplification by the CAs, however they accept documents elaborated for the certification ISO 14001 or EMAS registration and certified by external auditor (among them, Initial Environmental Review and Environmental Statement), in order to avoid double drafting of documents containing the same data and information.



**SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE**

*3) Reduction of the fares related to the granting of IPPC permit.*

Currently, Italy is working on the drafting and implementation of this simplification.

In the case of Spain, the modification of the Regulation of development and implementation of the IPPC Law<sup>14</sup>, requires the Autonomous Communities to establish (the previous law only had the *possibility of establish*) rules that simplify both the mechanisms for checking the compliance with the obligations arising of the IPPC permit and the request for authorization procedure and subsequent renewals of those installations that implement an Environmental Management System according to EMAS Regulation, but now the Competent Authorities are working on implementing some of these foreseen actions.

This is the case of the region of Valencia, in which simplifications related to the procedure for renewal of the IPPC permit in those installations adhered to EMAS Regulation are being carried out.

On the contrary, in the region of Andalusia any of these simplification measures is being implemented, but they are currently working on establishing the necessary guidelines for the coordination between the environmental regulatory control mechanisms established by the IPPC Law and voluntary environmental control mechanisms laid down in EMAS Regulation.

In the other participant regions the mechanisms for coordination, integration or simplification of the activities arising from the IPPC Directive and EMAS Regulation has not been established.

With these simplification measures in the permitting and following-up procedure, the following benefits are get:

For the private companies:

- ✓ Official recognition of EMAS Regulation membership.
- ✓ Reduction of associated administrative burdens and costs. For example, these organizations often need external consultants to draw up the request of the permit to be submitted to the CAs. This simplification could delay the need of this external support.
- ✓ A longer permit could take, in some cases, more time to implement the requirements of the permit.
- ✓ Increased confidence against the Public Administrations.
- ✓ Attenuation of the inspections arising from the surveillance of the environmental conditions laid down in the IPPC permit.

For public institutions:

- ✓ Give response to the European Institutions principle about the

<sup>14</sup> Royal Decree 367/2010, of March 26, to amend various regulations of the environmental area, including the Royal Decree 509/2007 of April 20, approving the Regulation for the development and implementation of the Law 16/2002.



**SIMPLIFICATIONS IN THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE**

	<p>adoption of better regulation initiatives and dissemination of EMAS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Speed up of the procedures for granting and renewal of the IPPC permit and, therefore, less resources.</li> <li>✓ Attenuation of the inspections arising from the environmental conditions laid down in the IPPC permit.</li> </ul>
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT	
References:	Article 7 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	The IPPC Directives do not include among its provisions a specific section on the Environmental Assessment, although Article 7 "Integrated approach to issuing permits" clearly states that Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that the conditions of, and procedure for the grant of, the permit are fully coordinated where more than one competent authority is involved, in order to guarantee an effective integrated approach by all Competent Authorities for this procedure.
Description:	The application of this integrated approach is characterized by the incorporation of a new and complex <i>environmental management intervention model</i> , which attempts to integrate a wide range of sectoral procedures and rulings necessary for the implementation and operation of the installations affected, speeding up the permitting procedure and a more effective preventive control of the environment in which they are located.
Deployment:	<p>Given the large number of activities affected and the wide range of bodies involved, it is necessary to develop certain aspects to allow the implementation of this environmental management intervention model, including the environmental assessment process for all requirements and technical conditions of the IPPC permit.</p> <p>The environmental management intervention model is described in the Best Practice 2 related to the "Integrated approach to permitting procedure". Likewise, in Annexes II, III and VIII of this Guidelines there is a chart that includes the documents, times and competent authorities involved in each one of the processes of the Permitting procedure.</p> <p>One of these processes is the Environmental Assessment, which is different to the procedure of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) referred to Directive 97/11/EC and its subsequent amendments, although the environmental assessment process includes the EIA procedure, as described below.</p> <p>The term "<i>Environmental Impact Assessment</i>" means the series of studies and technical analysis to estimate the effects of implementing a project<sup>15</sup> may cause on the environment.</p> <p>The term "<i>Environmental Assessment</i>" means the complete and global analysis from the environmental point of view of all the documentation submitted by both the owner of the installation and by the authorities and institutions involved in the permitting procedure to verify if that documentation is complete and complies with the applicable sectoral legislation.</p> <p>Therefore, the result of the environmental assessment process is the</p>

<sup>15</sup> Project means the completion of construction works or other installations or works, as well as other interventions in the natural surroundings and landscape, including those involving the exploitation of mineral resources.



## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

integration of a wide range of sectoral procedures and rulings necessary for the implementation and operation of the installations included in the scope of the IPPC Directive. Examples of these sectoral statements are: authorization for hazardous waste producers, opening permit, authorization of discharges, ..., all integrated into a single permit (IPPC Permit), which lists all requirements and environmental conditions applicable to installations affected by the IPPC Directive.

The number and type of organizations and institutions involved in the permitting procedure of IPPC permit depends on the responsibility defined in each participant region in the IPPC field. Examples of these authorities, at national, regional or local level are: City Council, River Basin Agency, Public Institution of Occupational Safety and Health, Fire, Association of Collective Interest ...

Each one of these authorities must provide the documentation that is within their competencies. Examples of these reports: Environmental Impact Statement<sup>16</sup>, report on Urban Planning, report on Permit for Sewage, other licenses and permits, etc.

In Annex VII of this Guidelines there is a scheme with the main stages of the environmental assessment process, as described below:

1. The environmental assessment process begins with the IPPC permit application (either to grant, update or modify the environmental permit) by the owner of the installation affected by the IPPC Directive. This request shall be accompanied by all documentation (technical and administrative) related to the applicable regulations in each region, together with the reports provided by each one of the administrations and institutions involved.
2. After the competent authority gathers all these documents for the IPPC permit granting, a multidisciplinary team consisting of one representative from each service area or department concerned, will verify if the documentation is complete and complies with established regulations, applying, where appropriate, the amendment of mistakes.
3. The preliminary environmental assessment will be carried out by this multidisciplinary team, which will analyze, from the environmental point of view, all documents and reports submitted, to verify whether the installation complies with the technical requirements and conditions established in the applicable sectoral regulation. In any case, if the reports provided by the different bodies involved (government or other institutions) were unfavorable regardless of the time it was issued, but as long as they were received prior to issuance of the IPPC permit, they will be submitted to the competent authority for the granting of IPPC permit to proceed to issue a reasoned decision ending the proceedings and filing proceedings.
4. On the contrary, if the documentation provided is favorable, the result of this preliminary environmental assessment will be analyzed again by the IPPC Committee (consisting of one representative from each one of the Administrations and Institutions involved, including representatives from enterprises or sector concerned), who will approve, if appropriate, the result of the environmental assessment and forward the dossier to

<sup>16</sup> Result of the Environmental Impact Assessment issued by the state or regional environmental body, depending on whether the EIA is the responsibility of the State or the Region.



**ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT**

	<p>the competent authority in granting the IPPC permit to continue the granting procedure.</p>
<p>Results:</p>	<p>Some of the practices previously described are carried out in some participant regions of MED-IPPC-NET Project but, in order to develop a best practice about the environmental assessment carried out during the permitting procedure, it can be useful create a methodology or a tool that is common at European level. This could be for example a guidelines, or a specific software or procedure, with the following purposes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Harmonize the formal assessment of presented documents.</li> <li>2. Harmonize the technical assessment of supplied data.</li> <li>3. Enable that all firms belonging to the same sector give same information and in the same way to the Competent Authorities.</li> </ol> <p>The benefits that could be achieved from this Best Practice, along with the implementation of the improvement actions suggested would be the following ones:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Since by the technical assessment of documents presented by firms, Competent Authorities decide which requirements insert in the IIPC permit, the development of a common methodology enables more homogeneous requirements (both in quantity and in typologies);</li> <li>2. Since in order to supply data for the IPPC permit issue, some resources are necessary and have some costs (the involvement of consultants, the work time of persons of Competent Authorities), a common and homogenous modality for the document's technical assessment at European level, will enable firms to supply same information and in the same ways. This aspect will realize minor unequal treatment among enterprises: firms belonging to the same sector but located in different regions should no longer present different documents. In this way it is possible avoid that firms that until that moment presented more documents, are still penalized and have a less competitiveness on the market.</li> </ol> <p>The modalities through which in some regions involved in the project the environmental assessment is carried out during the permitting procedure, can be considered as a practice.</p> <p>In Spain, the Environmental Assessment follows the same scheme in both regions analysed, although the involved Competent Authorities and bodies are different.</p> <p>In the case of Andalusia, the environmental assessment is carried out by the competent authority during the whole granting process of the EIA. The competent authority receives the documentation provided by the owner of the installation, as well as all the environmental reports emitted by the environmental officers involved (binding or not), the results of the public information and participation, and all the possible declarations submitted. All the reports are analyzed by the competent authority and collected in the EIA environmental condition.</p> <p>In the case of Valencia, with the information collected from the involved</p>



## ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

administrations/institutions reports, the IPPC Service elaborates a proposal of resolution for the IPPC permit. This proposal is approved by the Integrated Environmental Analysis Commission, which is an organ composed by one representative from each involved administration/institution. A lot of technical, legal and administrative information is needed to take into consideration during the environmental assessment.

However, the Environmental Assessment in Italy is not carried out in the same way.

In Sicily, data and documents are analyzed in order to verify if the documents submitted correspond to those requested by national law and checks some technical aspects. After checking documentation, each Competent Authority, if necessary, requires an integration of them.

In Tuscany, formal assessment in order to verify if the documents presented by firms correspond to the documents requested and if there are sufficient data is carried out. Then there is the beginning of the administrative proceeding; a technical evaluation and meetings among some institutions are carried out. Then there is the participation in the "Meeting of Public Services". The requirements established in the IPPC permits are also fixed taking into account the requirements of IPPC permits already issued. The Competent Authorities evaluate and consider all environmental aspects.

Finally, in Piedmont, the assessment of technical documentation is performed. It takes account of historical data and the presence of remonstrance or non-compliance of previous years. Depending on the situation performing site inspections and in situ measurements.

The different modalities through which the environmental assessment is carried out depend also by the different information requested to the firms.



UPDATING OF THE PERMIT CONDITIONS	
References:	Articles 12 and 13 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirements:	Limits and conditions set by IPPC permits should be reviewed when the <i>technical and scientific progress or the substantial changes</i> of the existing environmental conditions justify the setting of new IPPC permits conditions, and whenever it is economically feasible.
Description:	As it is set out in Annex VIII of this guide, the review and update of the IPPC permit conditions will be implemented in all cases by the competent authority for IPPC, but may be motivated by the owner of the affected facility ( <i>modification at the request of the owner</i> ) or by the competent authority ( <i>modification ex-officio</i> ).
Deployment:	<p>The aim of this Good Practice is to set the criteria for determining when the IPPC permits conditions should be updated, as well as defining the administrative procedure to be followed.</p> <p>The IPPC permit shall be <i>modified ex-officio</i> by the competent authority when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution generated by the facility make advisable a <i>review of Emission Limit Values</i> or the adoption of new ones.</li> <li>There is a <i>modification within the receptor of the permit</i> as regards the conditions set when the corresponding IPPC permit was issued.</li> <li>It is possible to <i>reduce emissions significantly</i> without excessive costs as a result of significant changes in BAT.</li> <li>The <i>reliability of the process or activity</i> requires other techniques.</li> <li>The <i>authorities and institutions involved</i> in the issuing process considers that the circumstances justify the revision or modification of the IPPC permit in relation to matters within its competence and when it is required by the competent authority through binding report.</li> <li>Required by the <i>sectoral legislation</i> applicable to the facility.</li> </ol> <p>Likewise, the IPPC permit shall be <i>modified at the request of the owner</i> of the facility when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They intend to implement a <i>non-substantial modification</i>.</li> </ol> <p>In the event that the owner of the facility intends to make a substantial change, it should be previously followed the scheme defined in the Good Practice relating to the "Substantial or not substantial character of the modifications", which sets the criteria for determining whether a modification is substantial or not substantial.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a <i>decrease in emissions and discharges</i> of pollutants or authorized waste generation as a result of good environmental</li> </ol>



**UPDATING OF THE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

practice carried out by the facility.

Whether the change is motivated by the owner of the facility or by the competent authority, the procedure to follow in case of modification of the IPPC permit conditions is presented in Annex VIII of this Guide.

The owner of the facility holding the IPPC permit and intending to implement a non-substantial modification shall notify the competent authority on IPPC, submitting all supporting documents for these reasons.

The competent authority, once viewed the documents provided by the owner of the facility and favorably resolved the Environmental Assessment process (see Good Practice related to the "Environmental Assessment"), shall decide, based on the type of the modification, on the desirability of opening a consultation, request for reports and public information period in accordance with the scheme set out in the Good Practice relating to the "Integrated Approach to permitting procedure".

The maximum period for resolving and reporting the modified IPPC permit will be from the date the modification request entered the register of the competent authority. If within the deadline it has not been notified a resolution, it shall be deemed rejected.

The modified IPPC permit shall apply only to that part subject to modification and not the entire facility as it would if it were a substantial modification.

Only Andalusia, Valencia and West Macedonia reflect in its regional policy the circumstances or cases that require updating of the IPPC permit conditions and the administrative procedure to be followed by the competent authority, although it would be necessary to establish, within the scope of each competent authority, the interpretation criteria for each of the above circumstances, depending on the particularities of the facilities under its jurisdiction. This is the case of Italian regions, where there is specific national legislation for this

In this sense, within the framework of the MED-IPPC-NET project, the interpretation criteria for concepts related to "production capacity" and "per day" have been analyzed with the following results:

Results:

		Spain		Slovenia	Greece	Italy		
		Andalusia	Valencia	Slovenia	West Macedonia	Piamonte	Sicily	Tuscany
Production capacity	Maximum production capacity	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Annual effective production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per day	Worked days	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
	Working days	X	X		X	X	X	X



HOMOGENEOUS CONTENT OF THE PERMIT CONDITIONS	
References:	Article 9 of the Directives 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	The competent authorities shall include in the IPPC permits the necessary <b>environmental conditions</b> for the proper functioning of the facilities included in the scope of the IPPC Directive, so that, through the protection of air, water and soil, a high level of protection of the environment as a whole could be achieved.
Description:	<p>The permits shall specify the <i>Emission Limit Values</i> for significant air, water and soil emissions emitted in normal and abnormal<sup>17</sup> operation conditions of the facility, including conditions necessary to ensure the protection of soil and groundwater, as well as measures relating to waste management and control, including the method of measurement, frequency, evaluation procedure and an obligation to inform the competent authority the information necessary to verify compliance with requirements.</p> <p>Also, permits may establish any other <i>specific conditions</i> that Member States consider necessary, including temporary exceptions to the above conditions and other particular requirements for certain categories of facilities in general binding rules instead of permit conditions, provided that it is ensured an integrated approach and an adequate level of protection of the environment as a whole.</p>
Deployment:	<p>In order to achieve an adequate level of protection of the environment as a whole it is necessary for Member States to set a minimum content on their permits in order to facilitate communication and data transmission, especially in cases of minimizing long distance or cross-border pollution.</p> <p>Therefore, the purpose of this Best Practice is to establish the contents of a single permit called <i>MED-IPPC-NET Permit</i>, regardless of the type of facility in question or of the region which it is issued. The sections and subsections of the permit are shown in Annex IX of this Guide of Best Practices and all the items are available in more detail in the project website (<a href="http://www.medippcnet.eu">www.medippcnet.eu</a>).</p> <p>The MED-IPPC-NET Permit will have two supporting documents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <i>Officer Guidelines</i>: orientation guide for the competent authority in granting MED-IPPC-NET Permit (officer). It will include all the information required by the competent authority to determine the environmental conditions and requirements of the permit. These data will be accompanied by information, tables, notes/clarifications and methodologies to assist the officer to draft the permit.</li> <li>2) <i>Applicant Guidelines</i>: orientation guide for the applicant of the</li> </ol>

<sup>17</sup> Implementation, leaks, failures, momentary stops and permanent closure of the facilities.



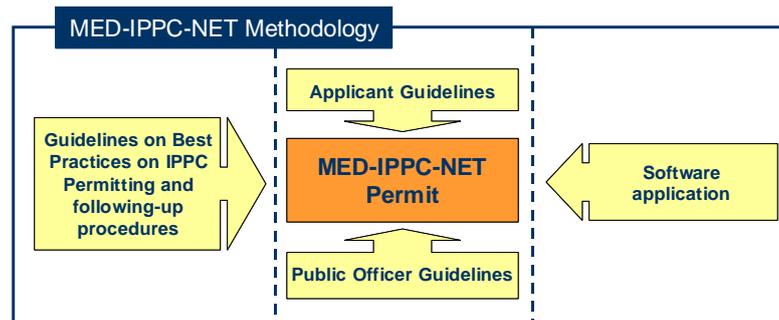
**HOMOGENEOUS CONTENT OF THE PERMIT CONDITIONS**

MED-IPPC-NET Permit (applicant). It will include all the necessary information that the applicant must submit to the competent authority (officer) to draft the permit. These data will be accompanied by information, tables, notes and illustrative examples that facilitate the applicant's comprehension and understanding of what is being asked.

Likewise, the MED-IPPC-NET Permit will be supported by a *software tool* that will allow competent authorities to issue a single permit in the same format and content for all the facilities affected by the IPPC Directive. This software, along with the MED-IPPC-NET Permit (template) and the Applicant and Officer Guidelines will be available on the website of the MED- IPPC-NET project ([www.medippcnet.eu](http://www.medippcnet.eu)).

The result of the MED- IPPC-NET project is the development of a **Common Methodology** to establish a common set of criteria in order to harmonize and improve the implementation of the IPPC Directive.

The scheme of this Common Methodology is the following one:



Results:

On the one hand, it has been developed this Guide of Best Practices relating to procedures for issuing and monitoring the IPPC permits, which lists the "best" patterns implemented by the regions participating in the project to respond to requirements of the IPPC Directive.

On the other hand, it has been developed the MED-IPPC-NET Permit that will allow competent authorities to issue a single permit in the same format and content for all the facilities affected by the IPPC Directive. This permit will be accompanied by the Officer and the Applicant Guidelines.

For the design and development of both tools it has been taken into account, among others, the results of the Interregional Analysis, in which it has been collected the main strengths and weaknesses in the implementation of the IPPC Directive detected by each of the participating regions.



CONTROL, INSPECTION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES	
References:	Articles 9 and 14 of the 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC Directives regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
Requirement:	<p>The facilities included in the scope of application of the IPPC Directive shall apply for the IPPC Permit, which set the requirements and environmental conditions necessary for the proper functioning of the facilities. As a support and guarantee of the implementation and effectiveness of the environmental conditions, the competent body shall establish the necessary measures to ensure compliance with the environmental condition on the part of the facilities concerned.</p> <p>In effect, the IPPC Directive states specific requirements to ensure proper control of generated waste, specifically it states that permits shall contain, among other aspects, appropriate requirements in terms of waste control, including measurement methodology, frequency and assessment process, as well as the obligation to report periodically to the competent authority all the information necessary to verify compliance with the permit.</p>
Description:	<p>The IPPC Directive requires that facilities included in its scope of application seek the IPPC Permit, which sets the environmental conditions for the operation of the facilities and in which is specified, among other aspects, the Emission Limit Values (ELVs) of pollutants, which should be based, among other criteria, on Best Available Techniques for prevention and environmental control of the pollutants to be regulated.</p> <p>On the other hand, to ensure compliance with environmental requirements contained in these permits, control and environmental surveillance measures are set out in its conditions.</p>
Deployment:	<p>As mentioned above, control and environmental surveillance measures aim to ensure compliance with environmental requirements and conditions set out in permits and includes the information that the owner of the facility must send to the competent authority for IPPC . These activities include the following actions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>TTControl Activities</u>: are those actions taken to ensure that environmental issues arising from the activities, products and services developed by the facility comply with the limits and conditions specified in permits. These actions are performed by the owner of the facility and/or the Collaborating Body of the Regional Government for Environment or Test Laboratories according to prestigious reference standards.</li> <li>2. <u>TTSurveillance Activities</u>: Tare those actions taken to complete and compare the results of control activities submitted by the owner of the facility to the competent authority. They include two types of actions: inspections with or without sampling. These actions are performed by the competent authority and, if appropriate, by external bodies accredited by them.</li> <li>3. <u>Information activities</u>: they are those actions taken to fulfill the obligation of regularly communicate all the information relating</li> </ol>



### CONTROL, INSPECTION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

to environmental performance to the competent authority. These actions are performed by the owner of the facility.

In Annex X of this guide, control, surveillance and reporting activities are set out for each of the following categories of environmental issues: atmosphere (emissions and immissions), noise, waste, soils and sewage. These activities are general and common to all facilities affected by the IPPC Directive, regardless of the section to which they belong and other obligations arising from the implementation of sector-specific legislation.

As shown in the table in Annex X, the wide range of control and surveillance tasks as regards IPPC, requires a high degree of technical expertise, which is not always available in public institutions, while it generates an increase in the number of actions, determining the need to incorporate the intervention and assistance of other institutions, authorities or bodies, including the Collaborating Body of the Regional Government for Environment (ECCMA).

The tendency of government to delegate some of these functions to external bodies with a high level of specialization and technical training in different fields related to pollution control, is aimed at achieving a more efficient and better service to the owners of the facilities affected by the IPPC Directive.

This is why the authorities responsible for IPPC need to have the support of other external agencies or institutions that cooperate to carry out activities to monitor permits of the facilities affected by the IPPC Directive.

If you opt for external support to carry out the surveillance activities, the external bodies must meet minimum training and technical expertise requirements, previously set.

To define the number of people appointed to perform control and surveillance activities, as well as to run them in an agile, systematic and effective way, it is necessary that the competent authority for IPPC plans these activities, taking into account, among other issues, how often they should be performed.

In the case of control activities, the frequency depends, among other factors, on the type of activity (IPPC Directive section to which it belongs), on the associated environmental issue (air emissions, sewage, soils, ...) and on the requirements established by the organization to control their operations (operational criteria).

On the contrary, surveillance activities are implemented at the beginning of the grant of permission (within the first six months after commissioning of the facilities) and periodically (while the permit is in force.) In the latter case, the type and frequency of inspection depends on the characteristics of the facilities (e.g. on the section of the IPPC Directive, the technique used in the process associated with the emitting source and/or the type of fuel used) and the type of environmental aspect to be controlled (air emissions - channelled or diffuse -, sewage - from toilets and changing rooms, rain, from the production process -, waste - hazardous or not -).

It would therefore be necessary to set a consistent methodology to determine, taking into account all the factors or variables described above, how often surveillance activities should be performed, so that with the same



**CONTROL, INSPECTION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES**

pollutant (e.g. NOx), associated with the same production process (combined cycle with recovery boiler without post-combustion) and generated in the same conditions (e.g., the same type of fuel) the same frequency of surveillance would be planned, regardless of the European region where it takes place.

Once you know how often the surveillance activities should be performed, and taking into account the number of facilities affected by the IPPC Directive, the competent authority will draw up the Environmental Inspections Plans regarding IPPC, which gather the scheduling of inspections to be performed by the competent authority for IPPC in the course of the year. In addition, these Inspections Plans will be available to the public through the most appropriate media for each region.

Another important issue are the fees associated with performing such activities, to be set depending on, among others, the following parameters:

- ✓ Section of the IPPC Directive: rate reductions will be applied to certain categories of companies, for example, companies participating in the EMAS Regulation.
- ✓ Production capacity, thermal power, tons of waste stored in landfills, etc.
- ✓ Number of emission points, sampling type, number of pollutants ...

As rate reductions for certain categories of companies can be implemented, control and surveillance activities in those facilities attached to the EMAS Regulation can be speed up, simplified and even reduced, as described in the Good Practice relating to "Permitting and simplifications of the following-up procedure."

In short, the type of inspection, frequency, method and person responsible for implementing the control and surveillance activities will be defined by the competent authority for IPPC within the IPPC permit conditions. Regardless of these inspections mentioned above, the competent regional or local authority for environmental matters within its territorial scope can have access to the facilities at any time and without notice, to carry out inspections as it deems appropriate to verify compliance with conditions imposed on permits.

Results:

The systematic carried out to plan, implement and monitor the control and surveillance activities in each of the regions participating in the project IPPC-MED-NET is different, although they all pursue the same objective: to ensure compliance with the requirements and conditions in IPPC permits.

The definition of a European methodology to determine the type and frequency of the control and surveillance activities provides the following benefits:

- ✓ All the facilities included in the same part of the IPPC Directive, regardless of the European region in which it operates, shall be subject to the same type of inspection and with the same frequency as long as they are under the same operating conditions (same production capacity, same fuel, etc.).
- ✓ The results and data obtained during these inspections will be comparable, being able to draw general conclusions and take corrective actions to eliminate the breaches found.



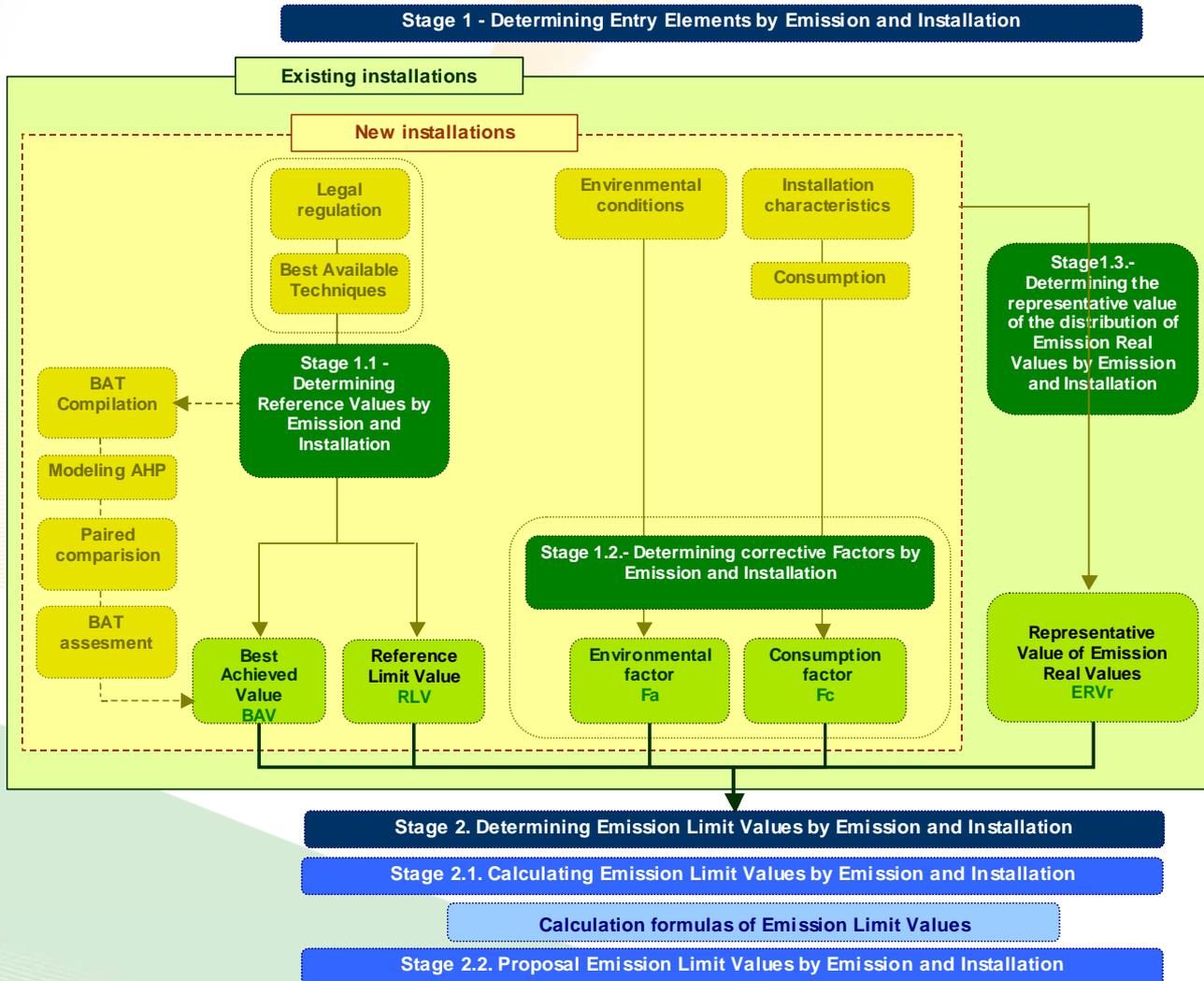
### CONTROL, INSPECTION AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

	<p>✓ Facilities attached to the EMAS Regulation or belonging to a particular business category could receive a reduction in fees associated with the implementation of environmental control and surveillance activities.</p>
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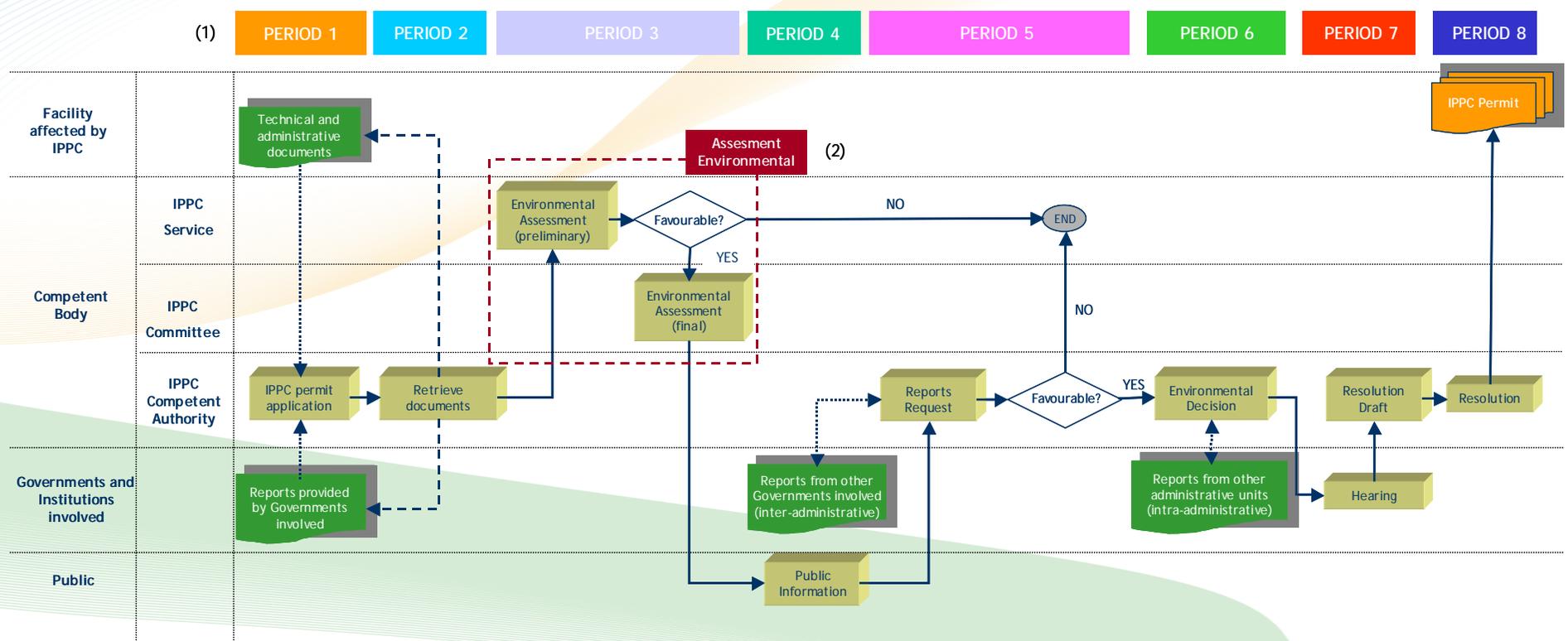


## 5. ANNEXES

### ANNEX I. STAGES OF THE IMPLEMENTING FLEXIBILITY METHODOLOGY (Flexibility Principle)



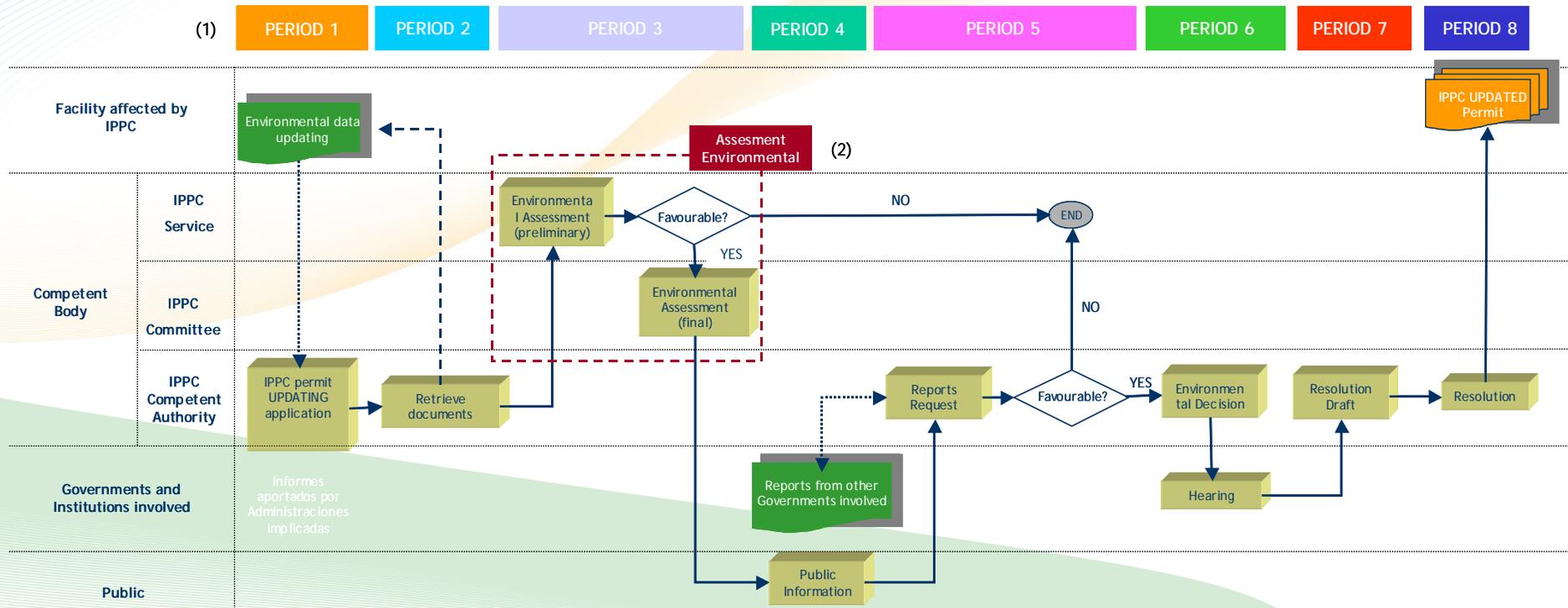
**ANNEX II. FLOW CHART FOR IPPC PERMITS ISSUING (Integrated approach to permitting procedure)**



(1) The periods will be set by each competent authority within its limits

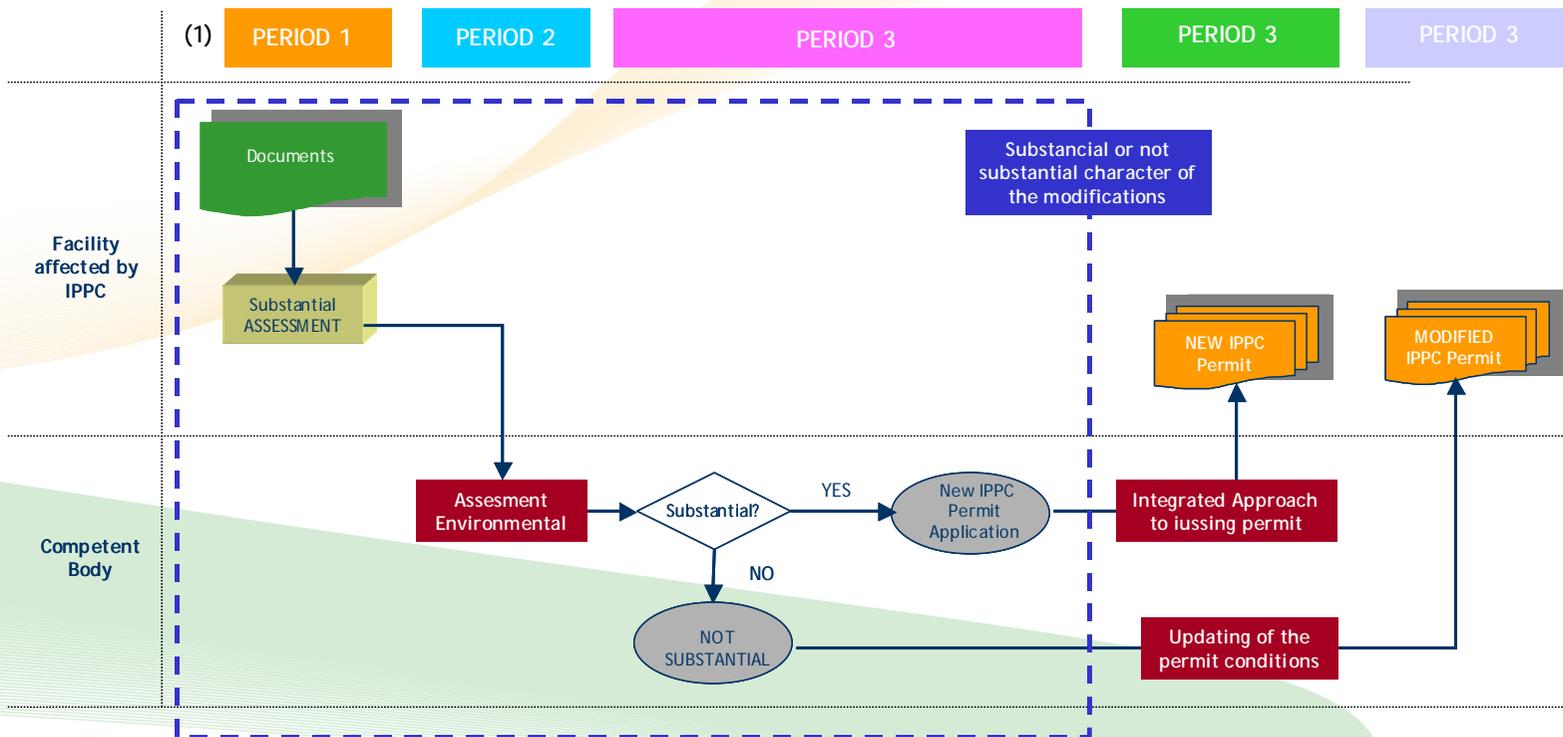
(2) For more information, see the Good Practice related to "Environmental Assessment"

### ANNEX III. FLOW CHART FOR IPPC PERMITS UPDATING (Integrated approach to permitting procedure)



- (1) The periods will be set by each competent authority within its limits
- (2) For more information, see the Good Practice related to “Environmental Assessment”

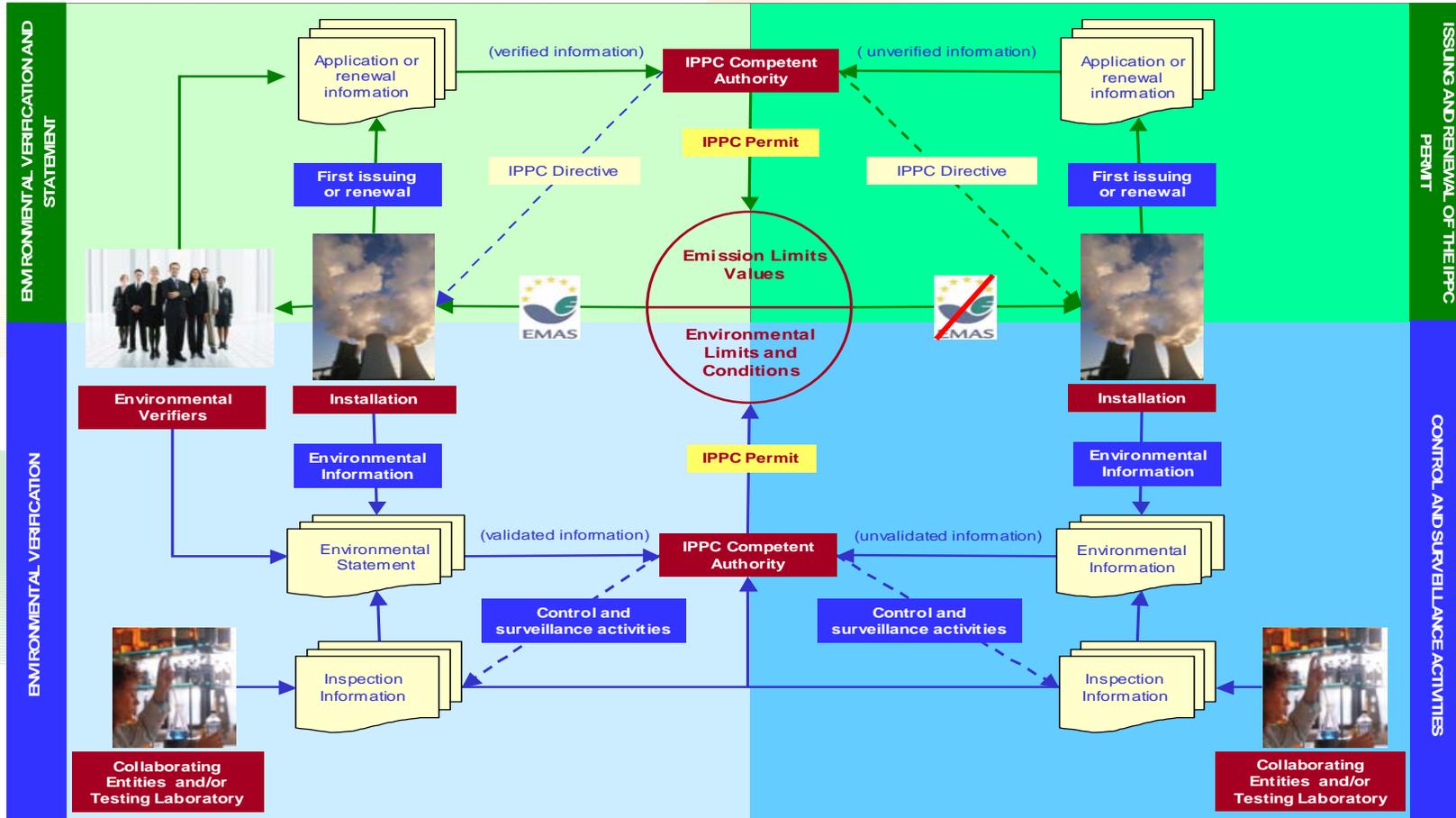
**ANNEX IV. FLOW CHART FOR THE IPPC PERMITS SUBSTANTIAL MODIFICATION (Substantial or not substantial character of the modifications)**



(1) The periods will be set by each competent authority within its limits



**ANNEX V. GENERAL SCHEME OF THE SIMPLIFICATIONS OF THE PERMITTING AND FOLLOWING-UP PROCEDURE  
(Simplifications in the permitting and following-up procedure)**





**ANNEX VI. IPPC INFORMATION COMPLEMENTARY TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT (Simplifications of the permitting and following-up procedure)<sup>18</sup>**

1. Data of environmental verifier (name, responsible, company code, address, phone, fax, e-mail).
2. General Information:
  - o Name and code of company, address.
  - o Data of IPPC permit: date, number, IPPC category.
  - o Intermediate and final products obtained.

Intermediate and final products obtained	
Process	Validated

- o Description of processes.

Description process						
Authorized					Validated	
Product code	Description	Quantity	Unit	Storage system	Current quantity	Observations

- o Description of the facilities as described in the IPPC permit

Description of the facilities		
Authorized		Validated
Facility	Characteristics	

- o Estimated consumptions

Main raw consumptions						
Authorized					Validated	
Raw	Description	Quality	Unit	Storage system	Current quantity	Observations

Main Energies					
Authorized			Validated		
Type of energy	Quality	Unit	Current quantity	Observations	

<sup>18</sup> Document for exemption from regulatory control foreseen by the Law 3/1998, companies participating in EMAS. Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain).



Water supply			
	Authorized	Current quantity	Validated
Total volume (m <sup>3</sup> /year)			
Total volume (m <sup>3</sup> /day)			
State-use (under construction, in operation, disabled)			
Type of use (domestic, irrigation, processing, mixed)			

- o Water

Water			
	Authorized	Current quantity	Validated
Volume of water for recirculation (m <sup>3</sup> /day)			
Percentage of water for recirculation (%)			
Other measures			

Description of waste water discharge					
	Authorized		Validated		Observations
Points of discharge					
Discharged volume	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /day)		Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /day)		
	Total (m <sup>3</sup> /year)		Total (m <sup>3</sup> /year)		
	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /hour)		Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /hour)		

Identification off discharge point					
	Authorized		Validated		Observations
Description of discharge point					
N° of focus					
Coordinate UTM (X)					
Coordinate UTM (Y)					
Destination of discharge					
Name					
Discharged volume	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /day)		Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /day)		
	Total (m <sup>3</sup> /year)		Total (m <sup>3</sup> /year)		
	Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /hour)		Maximum (m <sup>3</sup> /hour)		
Type of treatment					



Water analysis				
Sample identification Sampling methodology Identification of the person who took the sample and laboratory Sampling date Analysis date				
Parameter	Methodology	Results	Limit values	Validated
Comments:				

Discharges to the sea		
	Authorized	Validated
Permit		
Expiry date of permit		

o Wastes

Specific documents		
	Requirements	Validated
Producer code		
Reviewing of waste register		
Minimization report		
Annual waste statement		

Waste Production Data and Waste Management							
Authorized							
Type of waste	Annual production	Unit	Storage system	Storage capacity	Unit	Type of on-site management	Type of external management
New wastes not included in IPPC permit							
Validated							
Quantity (on-site management)			Quantity (external management)			Observations	

Waste characterization				
Sample identification Sampling methodology Identification of the laboratory which took the sample Sampling date Analysis date Type of waste				
Parameter	Methodology	Results	Limit values	Validated
Waste classification (class) Waste destination Compliance assessment				
Comments:				



o Air emission (repeat this table per focus)

Focus: UTM X		Name: UTM Y		Process description: Corrective measures	
Authorized					
Parameter + method	Fixed concentration	Unit	Mass emission (kg/h)	Continuous analyzer (*)	
Validated					
Measured concentration	Unit	Mass emission (kg/h)	Observations		

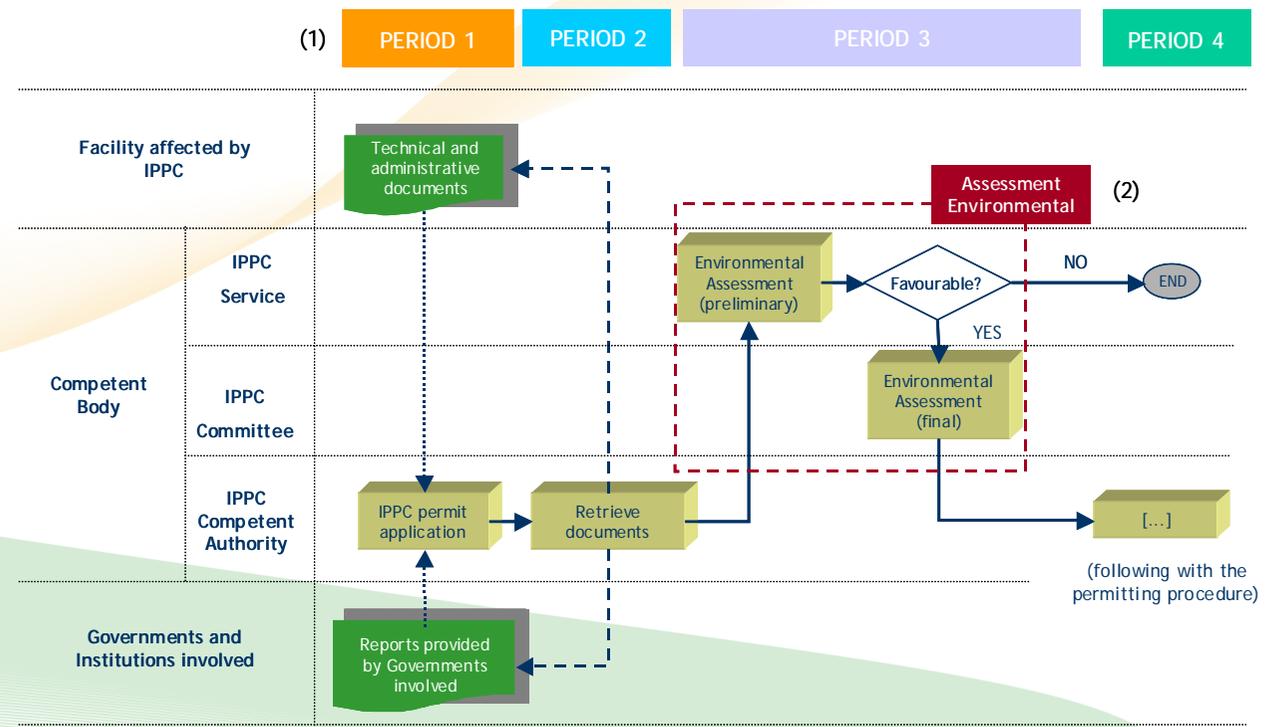
(\*) Yes or no

Diffuse emissions							
Authorized							
Description	UTM X	UTM Y	Process	Type of emission	Abatement system	Parameter	Mass emission
Validated							
Current quantity				Observations			

o Noise

Noise						
Authorized						
N° focus	Description	UTM X	UTM Y	Corrective measures	ELV day	ELV night
Validated						
Measure day	Measure night	OK	Observations			

**ANNEX VII. FLOW CHART FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (Assessment Environmental)**



- (1) The periods will be set by each competent authority within its limits
- (2) The application process refers to the application for granting, updating or modifying the IPPC permit.





## ANNEX IX. INDEX OF THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT (Homogeneous Content of the permit conditions)

### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INSTALLATION
- 1.2. GENERAL CONDITIONS
- 1.3. FACTUAL BACKGROUND
- 1.4. LEGAL BACKGROUND
- 1.5. DECLARATIONS
- 1.6. AUTHORITIES INVOLVED IN THE MED-IPPC-NET PERMIT GRANTING PROCESS
- 1.7. OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS, LICENCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

### 2. ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- 2.1. ATMOSPHERIC EMISSIONS
- 2.2. ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS
- 2.3. WASTEWATERS (DISCHARGES)
- 2.4. CONSUMPTIONS
- 2.5. SOIL PROTECTION AND GROUNDWATERS
- 2.6. WASTES PRODUCTION
- 2.7. WASTES MANAGEMENT
- 2.8. METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS
- 2.9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS
- 2.10. UNUSUAL SITUATIONS WHICH CAN AFFECT THE ENVIRONMENT

### 3. TECHNICAL ANNEXES

- 3.1. ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS
- 3.2. PLAN FOR MAINTENANCE AND CALIBRATION
- 3.3. MEASUREMENTS AND TESTS METHODOLOGY
- 3.4. CONDITIONING OF FIXED SOURCES OF GASES EMISSIONS FOR THE ISOKINETIC SAMPLING
- 3.5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

## ANNEX X. CONTROL, SURVEILLANCE AND INFORMATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS

Below is a non-exhaustive list of environmental control, surveillance and information activities for each of the following environmental issues:

Environmental control, surveillance and information activities (examples)												
Environmental issue	Control	Surveillance	Information <sup>19</sup>									
Air emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy of the atmosphere emission points to technical conditions reflected in permits.</li> <li>Regular or continuous measurements of the parameters set in the permits.</li> <li>Maintenance of facilities, including water treatment facilities.</li> <li>Calibration and/or verification of the automated measuring systems.</li> <li>Completion of Emissions Logbooks.</li> </ul>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of inspection (1)</th> <th>Type of sampling (2)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Inspections WITHOUT sampling</td> <td>Basic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3">Inspections WITH sampling</td> <td>Basic</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of inspection (1)	Type of sampling (2)	Inspections WITHOUT sampling	Basic	Special	Inspections WITH sampling	Basic	Complete	Special	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic registration to Air Pollution Surveillance and Control Network.</li> <li>Measurements report made by one Collaborating Body of the Regional Government for Environment.</li> <li>Emissions Logbooks.</li> <li>Certification of the automated measuring systems.</li> <li>Maintenance and/or Calibration Plan of the facilities and associated records.</li> <li>P-RTR register (data on releases and transfers of pollutants from the facility).</li> </ul>
Type of inspection (1)	Type of sampling (2)											
Inspections WITHOUT sampling	Basic											
	Special											
Inspections WITH sampling	Basic											
	Complete											
	Special											
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measures taken to reduce noise levels.</li> <li>Regular measurements according to the provisions of the permits.</li> <li>Maintenance of facilities, including water treatment facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>(1) The types of inspection depends, among others, on the following factors:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measurements report made by one Collaborating Body of the Regional Government for Environment.</li> <li>Maintenance Plan for facilities and machinery, and associated records.</li> </ul>									

<sup>19</sup> The overcoming of any parameter set in the environmental permit detected in any of the controls, as well as any breakdown which takes place in the facilities or any other possible deviation able to affect the quality of the environment, must be communicated immediately to the competent authority.



# MED-IPPC-NET

Implementin



PROJECT COFINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Sewage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy of the sewage points to technical conditions reflected in permits.</li> <li>Diagram with the sewage points, including sewage networks plans for all types of water.</li> <li>Characterization of each of the sewages.</li> <li>Regular or continuous measurements of the parameters set in the permits.</li> <li>Maintenance of facilities, including water treatment facilities.</li> <li>Calibration and/or verification of the automated measuring systems.</li> <li>Annual sewage report.</li> <li>Proof of sludge management work authorized by a management company.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Characteristics of the facilities (section of the IPPC Directive).</li> <li>The technique used in the process associated with the emitting source.</li> <li>The type of fuel used.</li> <li>The type of environmental issue: air emissions (channelled or diffused), waste (from toilets and changing rooms, rain, from the production process, final sewage waste), waste (hazardous or not).</li> </ul> <p>(2) The type of sampling depends on the number of activities to be undertaken during the inspection:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic register of continuous sewage measurements.</li> <li>Analysis report made by an accredited Test Laboratory.</li> <li>Certification and/or verification of the Automatic Measurement Systems.</li> <li>Maintenance and/or Calibration Plan of the facilities and associated records.</li> <li>Sewage Annual Report.</li> </ul>
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequacy of waste storage area to the technical conditions laid down in permits.</li> <li>Annual forecast for waste generation.</li> <li>Periodical waste sampling and analysis.</li> <li>Periodical control of the state.</li> <li>Regular surveillance of the condition of the area of hazardous waste storage and verification of waste management.</li> <li>Completion of Hazardous Waste Logbooks.</li> <li>Hazardous Waste Production Annual Report.</li> <li>Hazardous Waste Minimization Study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visits to the facilities</li> <li>Preparation of reports</li> <li>Evaluation of the Best Available Techniques</li> </ul> <p>Likewise, it also depends, among others, on the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Type of parameter: dioxins, furans, volatile organic compounds, particles, etc.</li> <li>Type of samples: simple, accurate or compound.</li> <li>Sampling method: isokinetic or not isokinetic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hazardous waste shipment notification.</li> <li>Hazardous Waste Annual Report.</li> <li>Hazardous Waste Logbook.</li> <li>Hazardous Waste Minimization Study.</li> <li>Waste sampling and analysis.</li> <li>Annual Waste Report.</li> <li>Non-hazardous Waste Logbook.</li> <li>Container and container waste Annual Report.</li> </ul>
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation of soils to the requirements of industrial legislation relating to chemicals storage (especially retention tray and leak testing and watertightness).</li> <li>Preliminary analysis and report sheet.</li> <li>Regular checking of the validity of the Soil Preliminary Report content.</li> <li>Regular report on the state of the soil.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contaminated Soils Preliminary Report.</li> <li>Contaminated Soils State Report.</li> </ul>





## 6. GLOSSARY

- ❖ *Emission Limit Value (ELV)*: value imposed by the EIA, to one of the significant emissions from one of the installations framed in any of the epigraphs of the IPPC Directive.
  - Theoretical Emission Limit Value (tELV): ELV before being modified by the application of the correcting factors.
  - Real Emission Limit Value (rELV): ELV after being modified by the application of the correcting factors.
- ❖ *Correcting Factors (cF)*: values for modifying the theoretical Emission Limit Value (tELV) for each significant emission of each installation belonging to a same epigraph of the IPPC Directive.
  - Consumption factor (Fc): value for modifying the tELV according to the efficiency in the consumptions which affect each significant emission.
  - Environmental factor (Fa): value for modifying the tELV according to the environmental conditions of the installation location and which are affected by the significant emission.
- ❖ *Reference Values (RV)*: values which determine the range in which the ELV will be located for each significant emission of the installations belonging to a same epigraph of the IPPC Directive.
  - Reference Limit Value (RLV): legal value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources on referential environmental legislation for each significant emission, not exceeded by them in any case.
  - Best Achieve Value (BAV): best value obtained from the analysis of the documentary sources on the BATs associated to the use of certain techniques for the treatment of each significant emission.
- ❖ *Emission Real Values (ERV)*: real value obtained for each significant emissions of an existing installation belonging to a same epigraph of the IPPC Directive.
- ❖ *Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)*: multi-criteria decision technique developed by Thomas L. Saaty, based in paired comparisons of elements.
- ❖ *Environmental Verification (EV)*: conformity assessment process carried out by an environmental verifier to demonstrate whether an organization's environmental review, environmental policy, environmental management system and internal environmental audit and its implementation fulfils the requirements of the EMAS Regulation. The EV is usually carried out once a year.
- ❖ *Environmental Statement (ES)*: comprehensive information to the public and other interested parties regarding an organization's:
  - Structure and activities.
  - Environmental policy and environmental management system;
  - Environmental aspects and impacts;
  - Environmental programme, objectives and targets;
  - Environmental performance and compliance with applicable legal obligations relating to the environment as set out in Annex IV of the EMAS Regulation.

The ES is updated every time the installation is verified.



# MED-IPPC-NET

Implementing Eco-Future



- ❖ Environmental Impact Assessment (*EIA*): series of studies and technical analysis to estimate the effects that the implementation of a given project may cause on the environment, according to Directive 97/11/EC and its subsequent amendments.
- ❖ *Project*: completion of construction works or other facilities or building works, as well as other interventions in the natural environment or the landscape, including those involving the exploitation of soil resources.





## 7. REFERENCES

- ❖ *Directives 96/61/EC and 2008/1/EC* regarding the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).
- ❖ *COM (2002) 278* final Action Plan "Simplifying and improving the regulatory environment".
- ❖ *COM (2005) 97* final "Better Regulation for Growth and Jobs in the European Union".
- ❖ *COM (2007) 23* final "Action Programme for Reducing Administrative Burdens in the European Union".
- ❖ *COM (2007) 379* final "Environmental Compliance Assistance Programme" (ECAP).
- ❖ *Regulation (EC) n° 1221/2009* of the European parliament and of the council of 25 November 2009 on the voluntary participation by organisations in a Community eco-management and audit scheme (EMAS).
- ❖ *International Standard ISO 14001:2004*. Environmental Management Systems. Requirements with guidance for use.
- ❖ *Regulation (EC) No 166/2006* of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and amending Council Directives 91/689/EEC and 96/61/EC.
- ❖ *Council Directive 97/11/EC*, of 3 March 1997, amending Directive 85/337/EEC on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment.
- ❖ *Law 16/2002*, of 1<sup>st</sup> of July, concerning Integrated Prevention Pollution and Control.
- ❖ *Royal Decree 509/2007*, of 20<sup>th</sup> of April, approving the Regulation for the development and execution of Law 16/2002 of 1 July, concerning Integrated Prevention Pollution and Control.
- ❖ *Royal Decree 367/2010*, of March 26, to amend various regulations of the environmental area, including the Royal Decree 509/2007 of April 20, approving the Regulation for the development and implementation of the Law 16/2002.
- ❖ *Law 20/2009* of Generalitat de Catalunya, of 4<sup>th</sup> of December, about environmental prevention and control on activities.
- ❖ *Law 2/2006*, of 5<sup>th</sup> of May, concerning Integrated Prevention Pollution and Control.
- ❖ *Decree 127/2006*, of 15<sup>th</sup> September, approving the Regulation for the development of Law 16/2002.
- ❖ *Law 7/2007*, of 9<sup>th</sup> July, concerning Integrated Management of Environmental Quality.
- ❖ Decree approving the *Integrated Environmental Authorization Regulation* (draft).
- ❖ *Legislative Decree 59/2005* and s.m.i. (changes and additions).
- ❖ *Calculation Methodology of the Emission Limit Values* in the Environmental Integrated Authorization. General Directorate for Prevention and Environmental Quality of the Regional Government for Environment of Andalucía and Andalusian Institute of Technology (IAT).
- ❖ *Assessment Methodology of the Best Available Techniques by means of Multicriteria Decision Techniques AHP/ANP*. Clean Technologies Center (CTC) of the Valencian Region.
- ❖ *SAATY, T.L.*, "The analytical network process. Decision making with dependence and feedback", Pittsburg: RWS Publications, 2001.
- ❖ *Document for exemption from regulatory control foreseen by the Law 3/1998*, companies participating in EMAS. Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain).