

Assessment of Options for Revision of the Regulation Establishing the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)



Final Stakeholder Workshop
8 July 2021



Introduction and overview

Welcome and Housekeeping

Meg Postle, RPA Europe

House rules

- **We are recording this webinar.** You will be able to download the proceedings and slides from our website
- **Comments and questions are welcome**
- **Questions and chat:** All will be placed under “mute” except the designated speaker. Please use the Q&A panel to ask written questions to the presenters

Agenda – Introduction and Overview

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|---|
| 09:30 – 09:35 | 5' | Welcome and housekeeping | Meg Postle, RPA Europe |
| 09:35 – 09:45 | 10' | Keynote | Veronica Manfredi, Director, European Commission DG ENV.C Quality of Life |
| 09:45 – 09:50 | 5' | Welcome and outline of 2 nd Workshop on the revision of the E-PRTR Regulation | Alex Radway, Policy Officer, European Commission DG ENV.C.4 Industrial Emissions and Safety |
| 09:50 – 10:05 | 15' | Overview of E-PRTR revision impact assessment process and problem areas being addressed | Ben Grebot, Air Quality Consultants |

Agenda – Problem areas and policy options – Part I

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|-------------------------------------|
| 10:05 – 10:25 | 20' | Sectoral scope | Ben Grebot, Air Quality Consultants |
| 10:25 – 10:40 | 15' | Pollutants and thresholds for reporting releases | Marco Camboni, RPA Europe |
| 10:40 – 10:55 | 15' | Q&A – taken from Chat | |

Agenda – Problem areas and policy options – Part II

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|--------------------|
| | | Information to track progress towards the circular economy and the decarbonisation of industry | Mark Gibbs, Aether |
| 10:55 – 11:05 | 10' | | |
| 11:05 – 11:20 | 15' | Reporting modalities and data flow | Mark Gibbs, Aether |
| 11:20 – 11:35 | 15' | Q&A – taken from Chat | |
| 11:35 – 11:50 | 15' | Break | |

Agenda – Problem areas and policy options – Part III

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|---|
| 11:50 – 12:00 | 10' | Access to E-PRTR information | Marco Camboni, RPA Europe |
| 12:00 – 12:10 | 10' | Releases from diffuse sources and products | Mark Gibbs, Aether |
| 12:10 – 12:25 | 15' | Q&A – taken from Chat | |
| 12:25 – 12:40 | 15' | Policy option packages, interface with IED and next steps | Marco Camboni, RPA Europe Ben Grebot, Air Quality Consultants Mark Gibbs, Aether |
| 12:40 – 12:55 | 15' | Open discussion | |
| 12:55 – 13:00 | 5' | Wrap-up | Aneta Willems, Head of Unit, European Commission DG ENV.C.4 Industrial Emissions and Safety |

E-PRTR Revision



Final workshop on revision of the E-PRTR Regulation (8 July 2021)

Keynote

Ms Veronica MANFREDI,
Director ENV.C - Quality of Life,
DG ENV, European Commission

E-PRTR Revision



Welcome and outline - 2nd workshop on revision of the E-PRTR Regulation (8 July 2021)

Alex RADWAY, DG ENV, European Commission, Unit C.4 (Industrial Emissions & Safety)

1. Acknowledgments
2. Our mandate = "*Revision of measures to address pollution from large industrial installations*"
 - Driven by – evaluations (E-PRTR & IED), implementation feedback, Protocol revision
3. The impact assessment
 - Important policy choices (but fewer than for IED)
 - Parallel working – mainly IED, but also other EGD initiatives
 - Output = one Staff Working Document (E-PRTR measures integrated in policy packages)
 - Today = progress update + opportunity for questions
4. Delivery mechanisms – revised Regulation, delegated acts, better support (guidance, QA tools), revised Protocol
5. Twitter - https://twitter.com/EU_ENV/status/1412301451746066434 (search '*final E-PRTR*')

E-PRTR Revision

Overview of E-PRTR revision impact assessment process and problem areas being addressed

E-PRTR Revision Impact Assessment
Final Stakeholder Workshop – 8 July 2021

Ben Grebot



Presentation outline

- Policy context, aims and objectives
- Related work streams
- Problem areas and policy options
- Overview of approach
 - Assessment of impacts
 - Consultation activities

Policy context, aims and objectives

- E-PRTR Regulation transposes the Kyiv Protocol
- Establishes a database with data on the annual mass emissions (and transfers) of pollutants (and other metrics)
- Aim is to inform and involve the public in environmental decision-making
- Policy makers and other stakeholders can also use the database to evaluate other policy instruments e.g. IED and specific BAT Conclusions

European Industrial Emissions Portal

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European Environment Agency

Welcome to the Industrial emissions portal

The website presents information on the largest industrial complexes in Europe, releases and transfers of regulated substances to environmental media, waste transfers as well as more detailed data on energy input and emissions for large combustion plants in EU Member States, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

If you are new to this topic, please make sure that you [read our guide](#) on what to find in the portal. You can explore the data online, or [download](#) datasets and work with them in a software of your own preference.

EXPLORE THE DATA

See what's happening in your area

ANALYSE
Find the biggest polluters and compare data across countries

DOWNLOAD
Work with raw datasheets on your own choice of software

ABOUT
New to this topic?
Understand the Industry portal

Policy context, aims and objectives

- 2017 evaluation of E-PRTR showed that the framework is fit for purpose... but a number of areas for improvement identified.
 - Updating guidance to aid consistent interpretation of reporting requirements.
 - Further harmonisation with closely related environmental reporting.
 - Addressing areas of weakness in reporting such as waste transfers, diffuse emissions and releases in products
 - Providing more contextual data to improve effectiveness as a source of environmental information, including on environmental performance.
 - Raising awareness of the E-PRTR and increasing user numbers.
- Reinforced by 2020 evaluation of the IED.
- Further investigated as part of 2020 review of E-PRTR implementation.
- Impact assessment process launched in 2020
 - Support study commenced in December 2020

Related work streams

- Impact assessment of options for the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive – joint SWD
- Impact assessment on the revision of the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
- Study to support the impact assessment of a possible revision of the lists of pollutants affecting surface and groundwaters and the corresponding regulatory standards in the Environmental Quality Standards, Groundwater and Water Framework Directives

Six main problem areas

1. Activities and capacity thresholds



2. Pollutants and reporting thresholds



3. Circular economy and decarbonisation



4. Reporting issues



5. Access to E-PRTR information



6. Diffuse emissions and releases from products



Problem areas and policy options

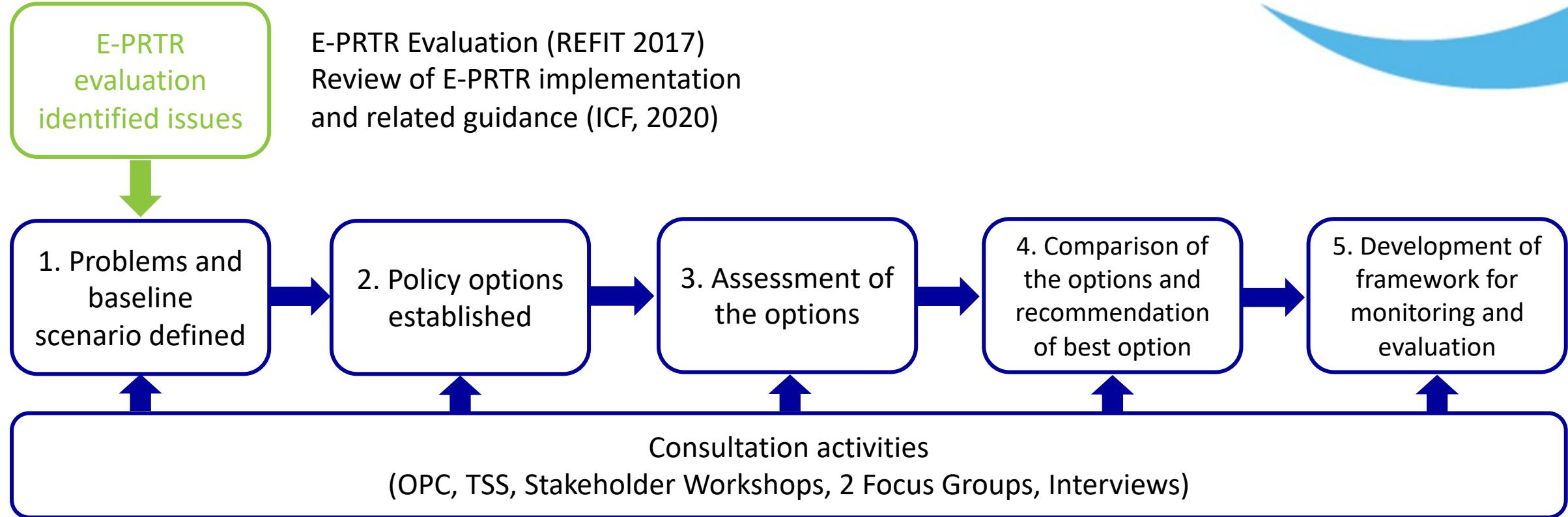
- There are different mechanisms available to address the problems:
 - Amend legislative text (E-PRTR Regulation)
 - Use Commission Implementing Decisions e.g. for amending pollutant lists
 - Enhance the E-PRTR guidance
 - Amend reporting tools and mechanisms
 - Increased publicity of E-PRTR and data accessibility

Policy options

- Problems relatively well defined.
- Range of policy options have been considered – alignment with IED revision.

| Activities & thresholds | | Pollutants / parameters | | Reporting modalities & access to information | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Existing scope | No change - baseline | Existing scope | No change - baseline | Existing approaches | No change - baseline |
| | Lower or no activity thresholds for specific activities / groups of activities | | Lower or no reporting thresholds for specific pollutants / groups of pollutants | Top-down reporting | Selected sectors |
| New sectors | Different activities | New pollutants / parameters | Different pollutants / parameters | Access to information | e.g. changes to website. |
| | Different activity thresholds | | Different reporting thresholds | Other | e.g. advanced digital technologies |

Overview of approach



- Problems, drivers and consequences identified
- Baseline scenario defined
- Long list of policy options
- Screening of policy measures
- Development of policy packages
- Long list of potential impacts identified and significant impact selected
- Assessment of significant impacts (ongoing)

Overview of approach - assessment of impacts

- Main **costs** related to administrative burden i.e. data collection, reporting and QA (plus EEA data management and website maintenance):
 - Costs estimated using EU Standard Cost Model
 - Key metrics include number of facilities likely to be impacted by an option and what additional burden (one-off and recurring) operators (e.g. reporting on new pollutants) and MS CAs (e.g. QA of more data) may incur – all costs annualised for comparison.
 - EEA impacts considered separately.
 - Impacts based on E-PRTR evaluation, literature review and stakeholder feedback (TSS and interviews).
 - Sensitivity testing reflecting variation in likely impacts and estimated burdens.

Overview of approach - assessment of impacts

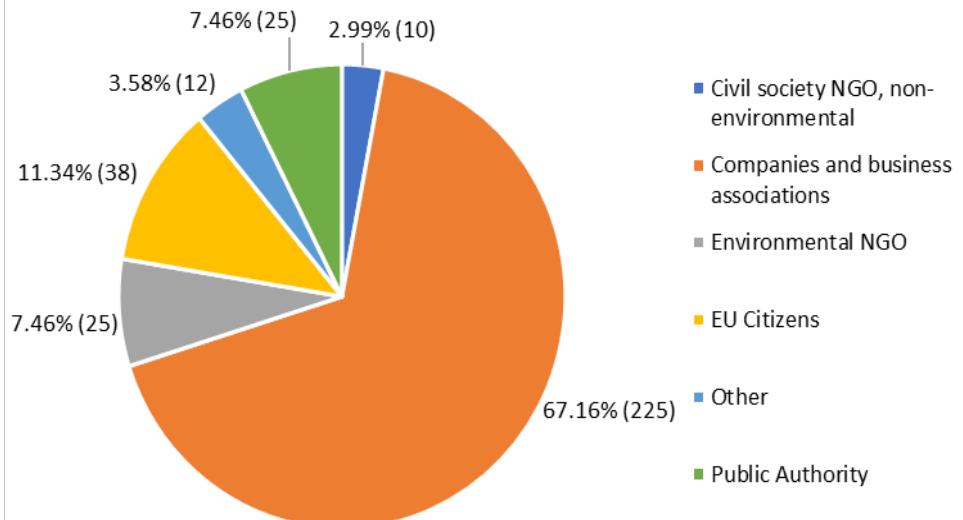
- E-PRTR **benefits** identified in the evaluation:
 - Enhanced public participation in environmental affairs;
 - Better understanding of pollution and exposure to pollutants;
 - Transparency and accountability in environment management;
 - Engagement of citizens in environmental decision-making;
 - Advancement in process science driven by better understanding of the inputs and outputs;
 - Improved environmental performance of industrial activities causing pollution due to comparison with performance of industry at EU level.
- **Benefits** of different policy options much harder to quantify – based primarily on stakeholder feedback (TSS and interviews)
 - Some quantifiable benefits in terms of burden reductions and scale of additional pollution captured

Overview of approach – consultation activities

- **Open Public Consultation** – jointly with IED (December 2020 – March 2021)
- **Targeted Stakeholder Consultation**
 - Internet-based survey of stakeholders – to understand both current use / value / burden and views on potential changes (March – April 2021)
 - One-to-one interviews with key stakeholders (around 40 interviews to date – number of additional documents provided directly)
 - Two stakeholder workshops (15 December 2020; 8 July 2021)
 - Two focus groups (one on additional sectors/pollutants; one on other issues)

Overview of approach – consultation activities

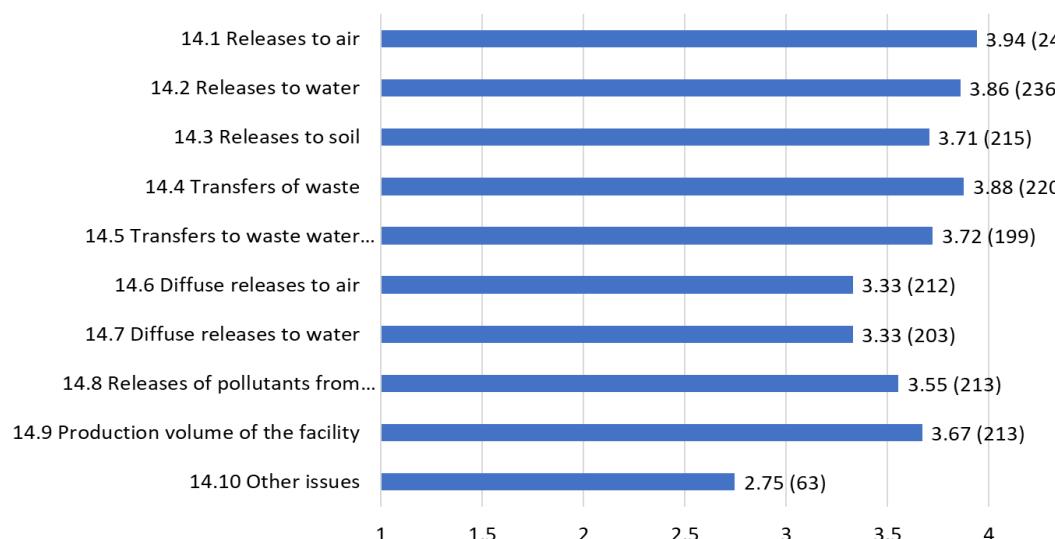
- **OPC** – 335 responses, primarily from industry (company or association)



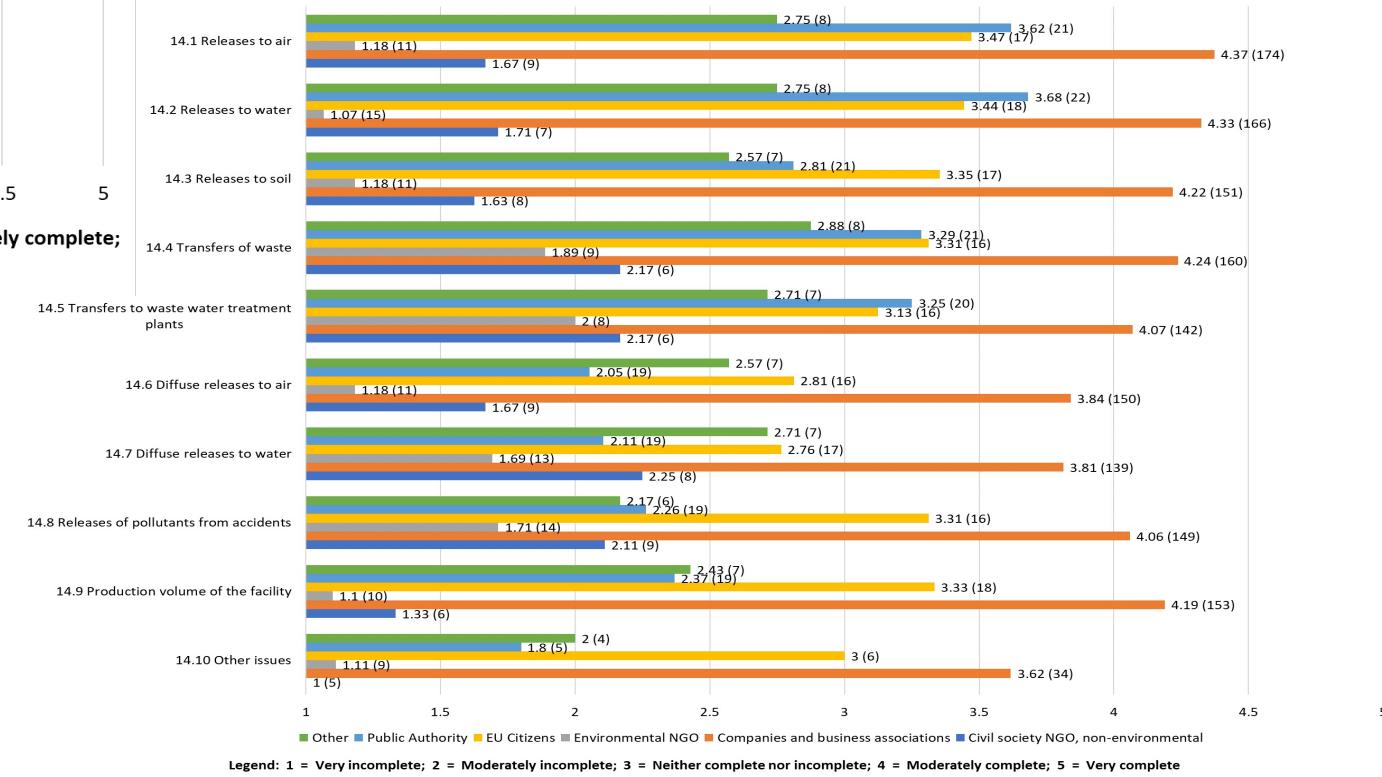
- **TSS** – 128 complete responses and 33 partial responses (161 in total) – 26 MSs represented.
- Industry (102 respondents) / Authorities (50) / Others (7)
- Majority large organisations

- Four questions related to E-PRTR – some campaigns identified
- 65 position papers submitted

Overview of approach – consultation activities



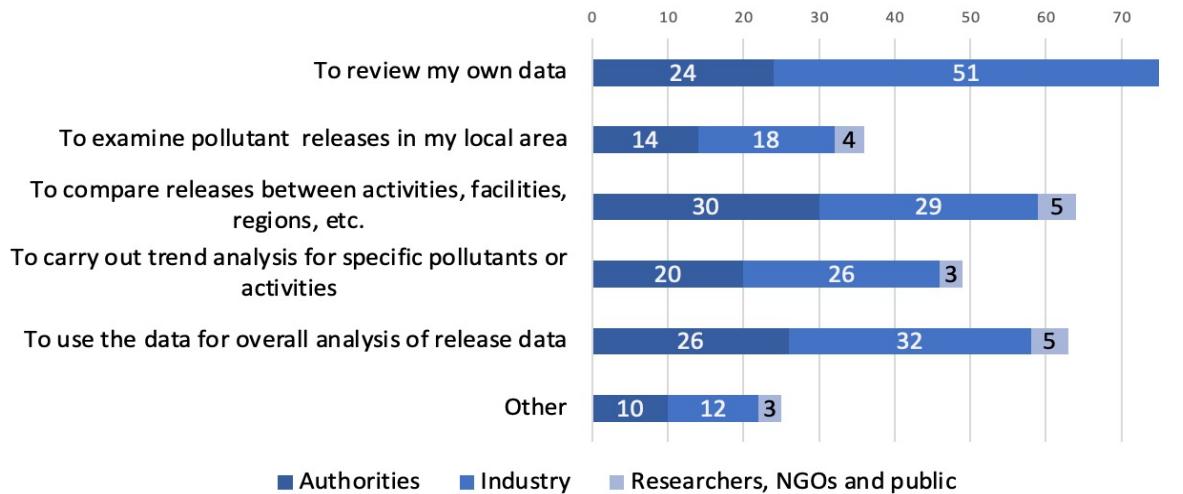
Legend: 1 = Very incomplete; 2 = Moderately incomplete; 3 = Neither complete nor incomplete; 4 = Moderately complete; 5 = Very complete



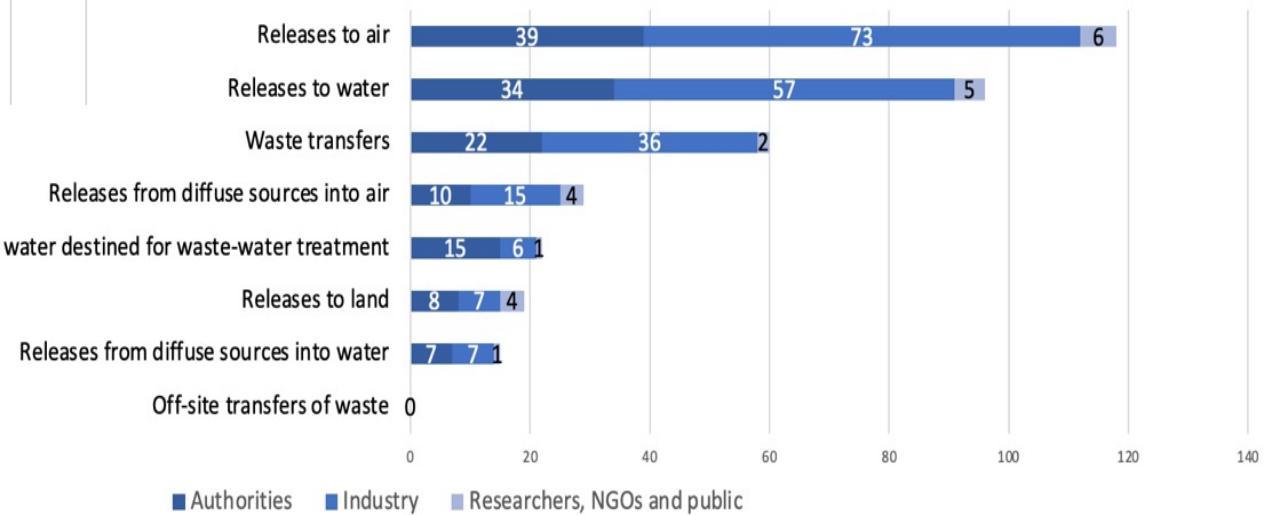
- Significant variability in views on completeness of data in E-PRTR (OPC) – plus usefulness at activity level

Overview of approach – consultation activities

- Around half of TSS respondents had direct experience with the register - either responsible for providing data to a CA or responsible for checking data provided at national level and forwarding them to EEA.



- Which data is most accessed?





Ben Grebot

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Problem areas and policy options – Part I

Problem areas and policy options: Sectoral scope

E-PRTR Revision Impact Assessment

Final Stakeholder Workshop – 8 July 2021

Ben Grebot



Logika Noise
Air Quality
CONSULTANTS



RPA
Risk & Policy Analysts



Agenda

- Introduction
- Problem area 1a: Current activities and thresholds
 - Problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback
- Problem area 1b: Additional activities and sub-activities
 - Problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback
- Next steps / priorities

Introduction

- E-PRTR original aim → to capture 90% of industrial releases for each pollutant
- Some significant sources may not be covered by current scope in Annex I:
 - Captured but with capacity threshold that may limit coverage.
 - Not captured at all.
- Need for improved alignment with related EU policy – IED, MCPD, UWWTD.
 - Current scope (activities and thresholds), exact sector and sub-sector definitions.
 - Potential future scope – in particular, IED revision is considering wide range of activity scope extensions.
- Policy options:
 - Existing activities – changes in activity thresholds [Problem area 1a: Current activities and thresholds]
 - New activities – with or without activity thresholds [Problem area 1b: Additional activities and sub-activities]

Problem area 1a: Current activities & thresholds

- Some current activity definitions are not aligned with other legislation, including the IED, MCPD and UWWT
- Lower capacity thresholds may capture significant releases:
 - Revise capacity thresholds for IRPP
 - Include MCPs 20 – 50 MWth, 5 – 50 MWth (1-5 MWth MCPs screened out due to number of plants and potential impacts)
 - Lower UWWTP capacity threshold (options include 50,000 / 10,000 / 5,000 / 2,000 p.e.)
 - Various other changes e.g. thresholds for landfills and biological treatment of waste

Current activities & thresholds – costs

- Revise capacity thresholds for **IRPP**:

- In line with IED revision, thresholds of 150, 300 and 450 LSU considered
- Numbers of facilities potentially captured = 9k (450 LSU), 19k (300 LSU) and 40k (150 LSU)
- However, no facilities below 300 LSU expected to have to report under current NH₃ reporting thresholds, and around 80% above 300 LSU (numbers being refined)
- Annual costs estimated to be €13 – 23m, primarily for operators

- Revise capacity thresholds for **MCPs**:

- Numbers of facilities potentially captured = 5k (20-50 MWth) and 22k (5-50 MWth)
- However, small number of MCPs expected to be required to report with lower activity thresholds and current emissions reporting thresholds (10-25% depending on threshold)
- Annual costs estimated to be €1.8 – 3.1m, primarily for operators

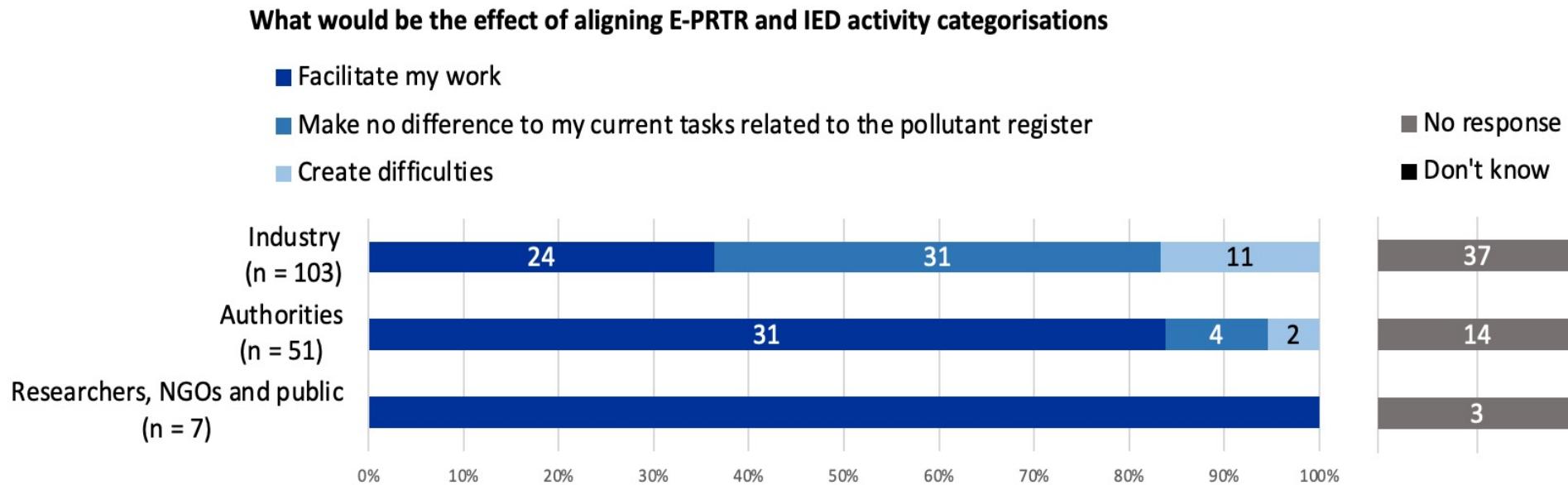
Current activities & thresholds – costs

- Revise capacity thresholds for UWWTPs:
 - Thresholds of 2,000, 5,000, 10,000 and 50,000 considered
 - Numbers of facilities potentially captured increases from 1.2k, 7.9k, 13.4k up to 20.6k
 - Smaller facilities may not be required to report due to current reporting thresholds
 - Annual costs estimated to be €1.8m – 33.7m, primarily for operators
- Other potential threshold changes (e.g. to align better with IED scope) expected to have limited impacts i.e. less than 100 facilities potentially captured

Current activities & thresholds – benefits

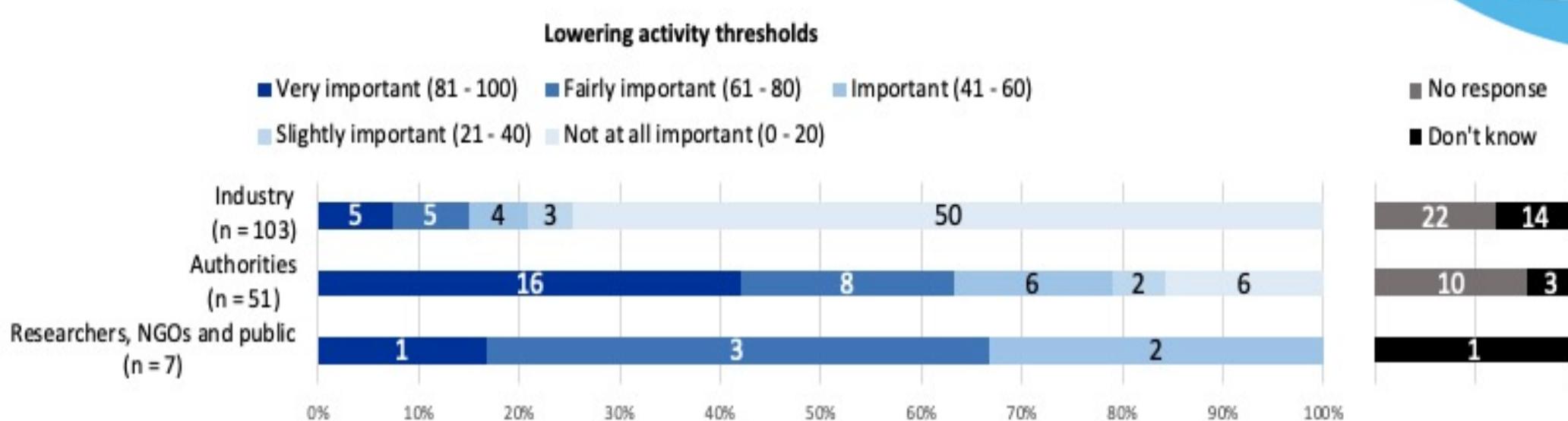
- Significant increase in emissions coverage for some pollutants (NOx, SOx, dust/PM, NH₃, various water pollutants)
- Improved alignment with IED:
 - if IRPP thresholds are reduced (and/or mixed farms included)
 - plus various other activities (in current and potential future IED scope)
- Alignment with MCPD (partial) – access to emissions data
- Alignment with UWWTD (covers UWWTPs >2,000 p.e.) – access to emissions data

Current activities & thresholds – stakeholder feedback



- Better alignment with IED activities considered positive – likely to lead to time savings for operators, MS CAs and EEA

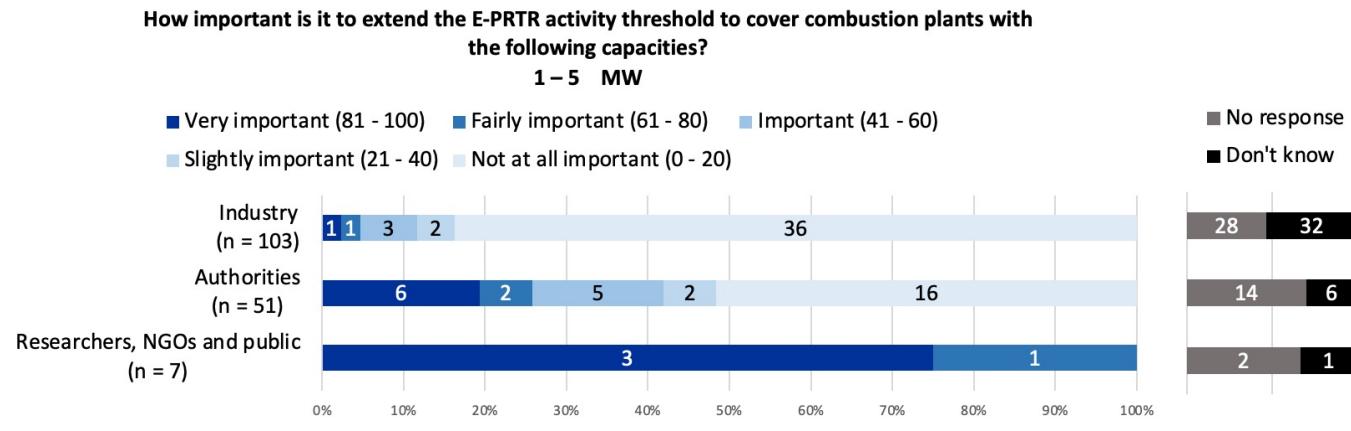
Current activities & thresholds – stakeholder feedback



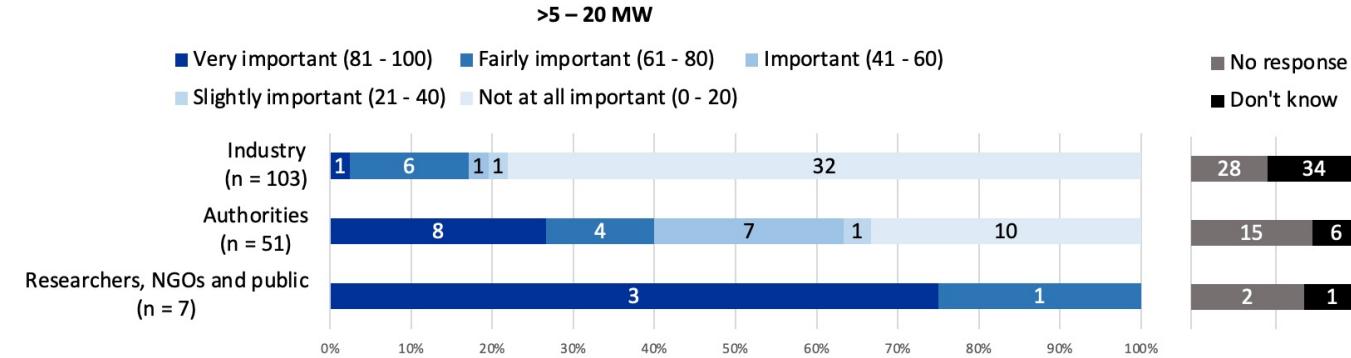
- Key concerns with revising current activities and thresholds related to:
 - MCPs – particularly smallest MCPs (1-5MWth) – although some stakeholders recognised future overlap with development of MCP registers under MCPD
 - UWWTs – concerns about additional burden due to large number of plants
- Reporting costs lower concern, initial set-up and data collection considered greatest burden (overlap with IED and other legislation).

Current activities & thresholds – stakeholder feedback

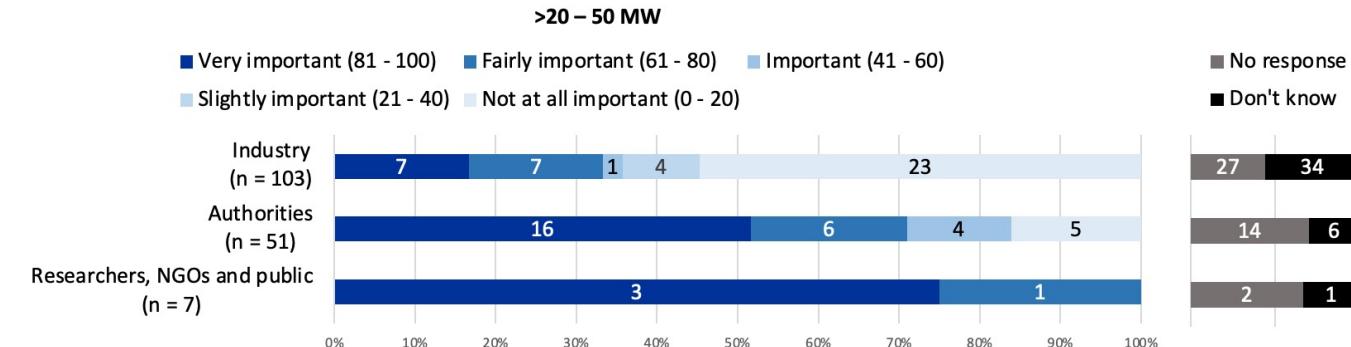
1-5 MWth



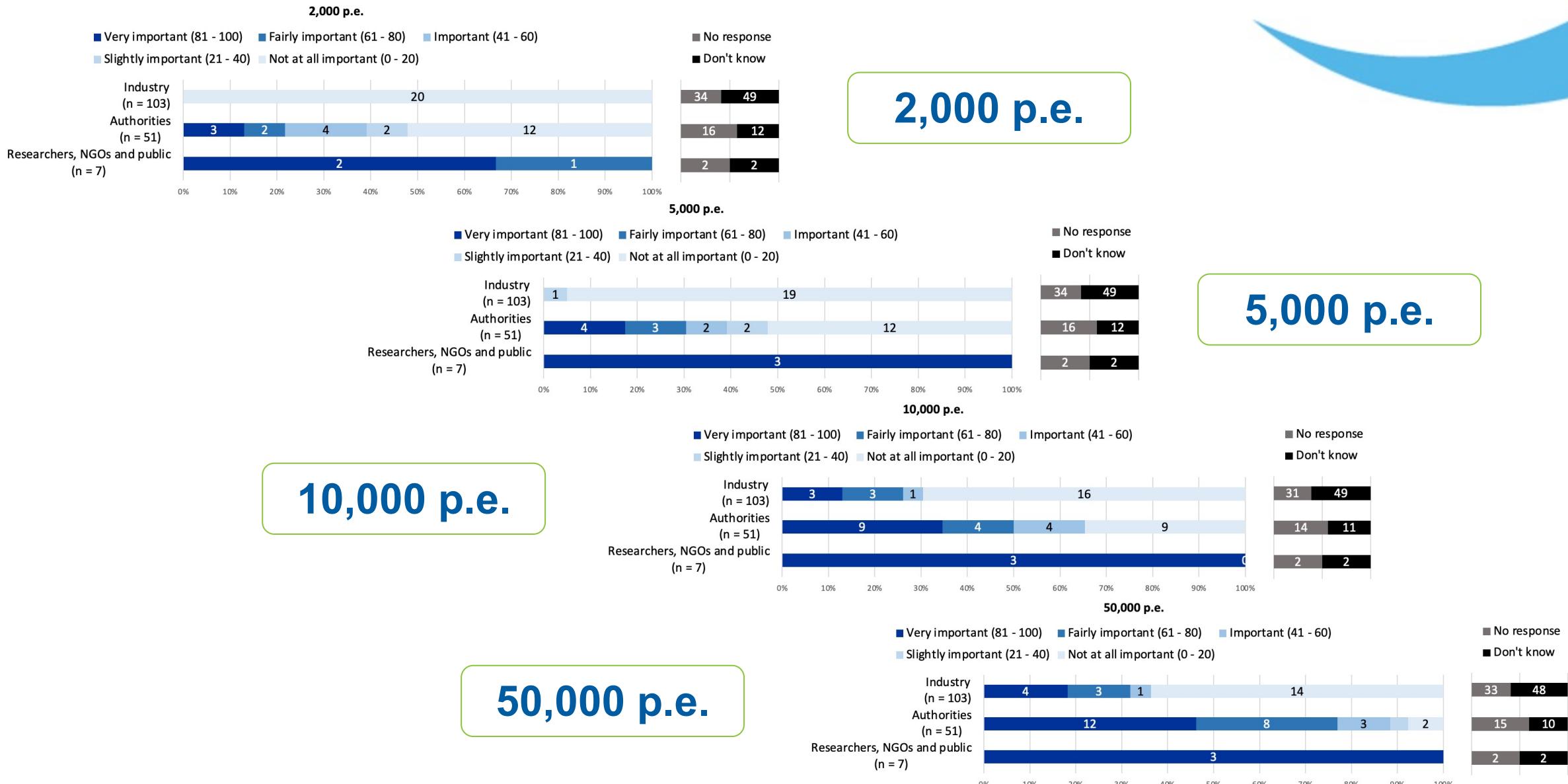
5-20 MWth



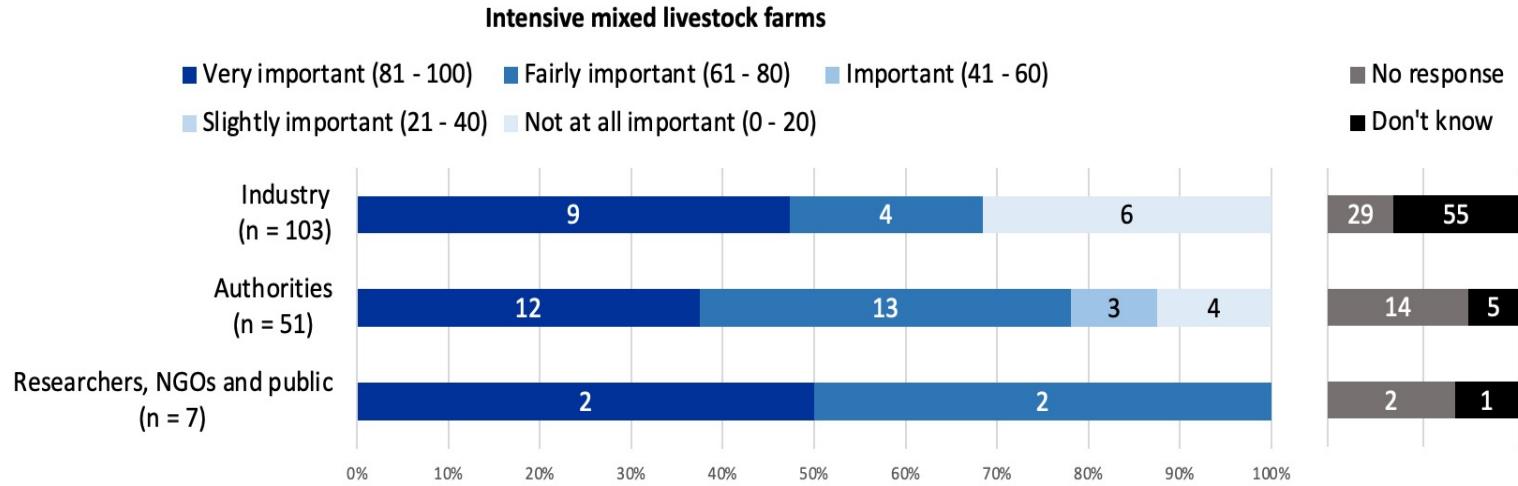
20-50 MWth



Current activities & thresholds – stakeholder feedback



Current activities & thresholds – stakeholder feedback



- Limited feedback on other potential changes – very few responses provided, reflecting specifics of activities under consideration

Problem area 1b: Additional activities & sub-activities

- Range of emerging sectors with potentially significant releases of pollutants and activities in the IED that are not currently in the E-PRTR:
 - Intensive cattle farming
 - Upstream oil and gas
 - IT infrastructure
 - Battery production, disposal and recovery
 - Downstream ferrous metal processing
 - Metal working
 - Ship dismantling
 - Intensive horticulture activities
 - MgO production
- Align with relevant parallel IED proposals

Additional activities – costs

- Inclusion of **intensive cattle farming:**
 - In line with IED revision, thresholds of 150, 300 and 450 LSU considered
 - Numbers of facilities potentially captured = 9k (450 LSU), 27k (300 LSU) and 121k (150 LSU) based on Ricardo (2021)
 - However, no facilities below 300 LSU expected to have to report under current NH₃ and CH₄* reporting thresholds, and only around 65% above 300 LSU (worst case)
 - Annual costs estimated to be €12 – 25m, primarily for operators but also MS CAs
 - Potential to be higher if NH₃ and/or CH₄ reporting thresholds also reduced.
- Costs could be reduced by **>90%** if top-down reporting allowed for cattle farms
 - similar savings if extended to IRPP

Additional activities – costs

- Inclusion of upstream oil and gas:
 - Would require development of specific activity definition and threshold (if appropriate).
 - In line with IED revision
 - Numbers of facilities potentially captured at least 130 up to a maximum of 1,500 (numbers being refined)
 - Unclear how many would fall above reporting thresholds and incur burden.
 - Annual costs estimated to be up to €4.2m, primarily for operators but also MS CAs
- Impacts of all other options relatively limited – only around 270 facilities in total likely to be captured and annual costs <€1m

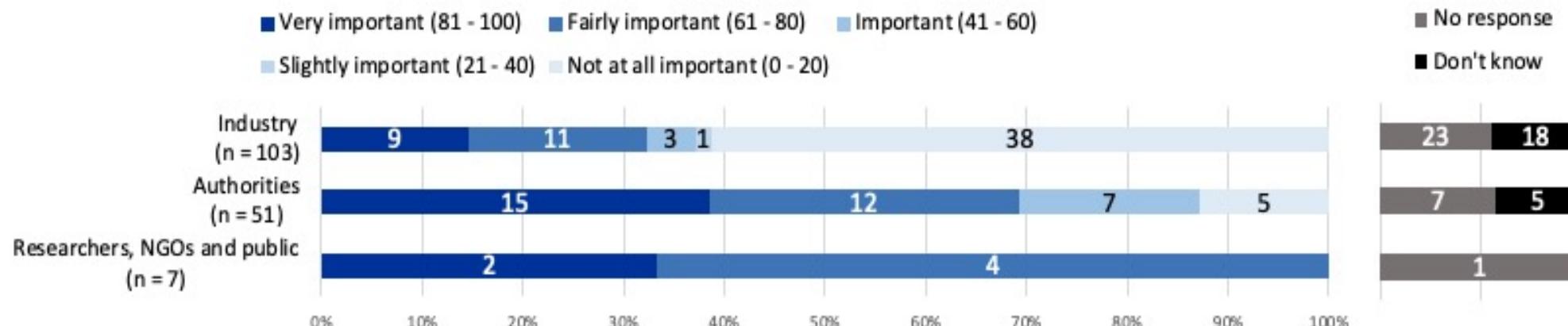
Additional activities – benefits

- Significant increase in emissions coverage for some pollutants
- Improved alignment with IED:
 - if cattle is included
 - plus various other activities (in current and potential future IED scope)
- Significant cost savings for cattle (and potentially IRPP) if top-down reporting applied

Additional activities – stakeholder feedback

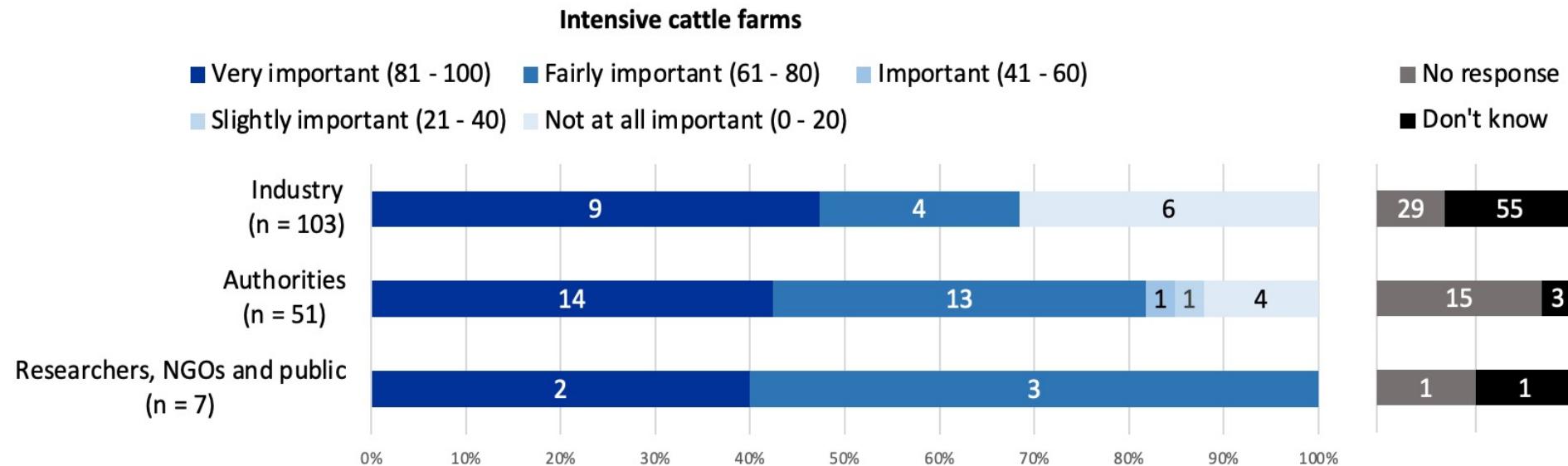
- Importance of alignment with any future revisions of IED scope – expected to reduce burdens

Please rate the importance of the following aspects to improve the functioning and value of the E-PRTR
Inclusion of additional sectors



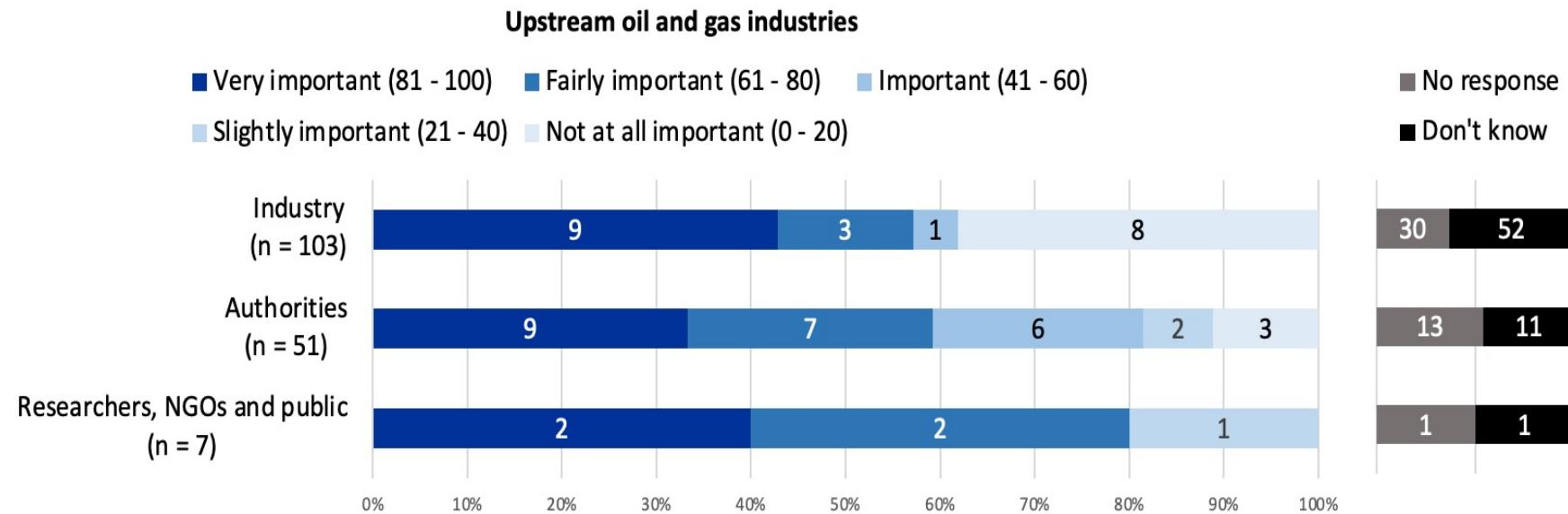
- Relatively similar responses across most activities included in TSS – large number of “don’t know” or no response, reflecting specifics of activities under consideration

Additional activities – stakeholder feedback



- Feedback generally positive although uncertainty over potential activity thresholds and units – large number of “don’t know” or no response
- Some concerns raised regarding administrative burdens

Additional activities – stakeholder feedback



- Feedback generally positive although uncertainty over potential activity thresholds and units – large number of “don’t know” or no response



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E-PRTR Revision

Pollutants and thresholds for reporting releases



Marco Camboni



Presentation outline

- **Introduction**
- **Problem 2a: Existing pollutants and thresholds**
 - Problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback
- **Problem 2b: Additional pollutants**
 - Problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- Some significant pollutants may not be covered by current scope in Annex II:
 - Captured but with threshold for reporting releases that may limit coverage
 - Not captured at all
- Need for improved alignment with related EU policy – IED, POPs, WFD, REACH
 - Current scope (pollutants and thresholds)
 - Potential future scope

Options:

- **Existing pollutants and thresholds** - Revise reporting threshold for certain pollutants - Remove pollutant reporting thresholds - Sunset list - Legislative power to update pollutant lists and thresholds
- **New pollutants** - Additional pollutants for inclusion (multiple) – Sunrise list

Problem areas 2a: Current pollutants & thresholds

Too high pollutant thresholds could lead to an incomplete picture of impacts from industrial activities across Europe

- Lowering or removing thresholds to capture at least 90% of releases:
 - Revise thresholds for 11 pollutants to air and 14 to water
 - Remove reporting thresholds
- Removing pollutants that are no longer relevant (“sunset list”).
 - ICF et al (2020) did not suggest any pollutant for removal, however 24 chemicals included in the pollutant list are no longer permitted to be used in Europe and therefore could potentially be removed in the future
- Legislative power to update pollutant lists and thresholds
 - Include legislation to allow the Commission to propose implementing decisions to update the pollutant list, including thresholds. This would complement the sunrise and sunset lists.

Current pollutants & thresholds - costs

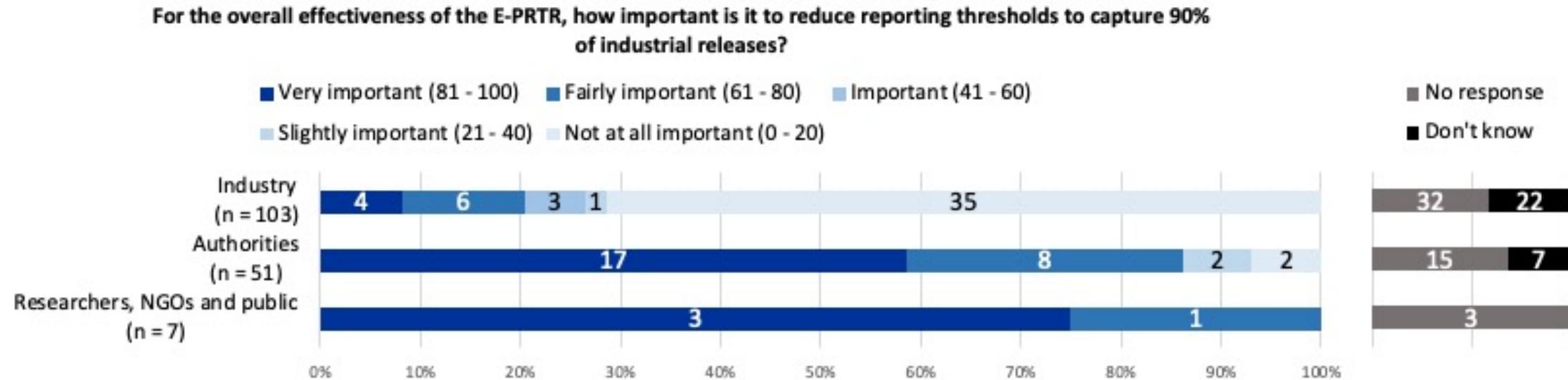
- Revise thresholds for 11 pollutants to air and 14 to water
 - Determined through Weibull analysis (ICF et al, 2020)
 - Number of additional facilities reporting = ~18,500
 - Annual costs estimated to be €1.7M (0.7M for operators, 1M for CAs)
- Remove reporting thresholds
 - Numbers of facilities potentially captured = 48,000
 - Annual costs estimated to be €45.8M
- Sunset list
 - Numbers of facilities potentially covered = 50,000
 - Cost savings estimated to be €1M
- Legislative power to update pollutants lists and thresholds
 - Annual costs estimated to be ~€20,000

Current pollutants & thresholds - benefits

- Revise thresholds for 11 pollutants to air and 14 to water
 - 90% capture of all industrial releases of these pollutants
- Removal of reporting thresholds
 - Expected increase in reported emissions. However: *The Weibull analysis indicated that there is already 90% capture of all industrial releases for 30 pollutants to air and 35 pollutants to water* (ICF et al, 2020) - Marginal benefit
- Sunset list
 - Minimal reduction in reporting burden since these pollutants are not currently being reported. Some reduction in reporting effort by operators and CAs when reviewing pollutants that can be potentially emitted by a facility
- Legislative power to update pollutants lists and thresholds
 - Ability to more quickly incorporate new pollutants of concern/align with other environmental legislation and conventions than amending the primary legislation

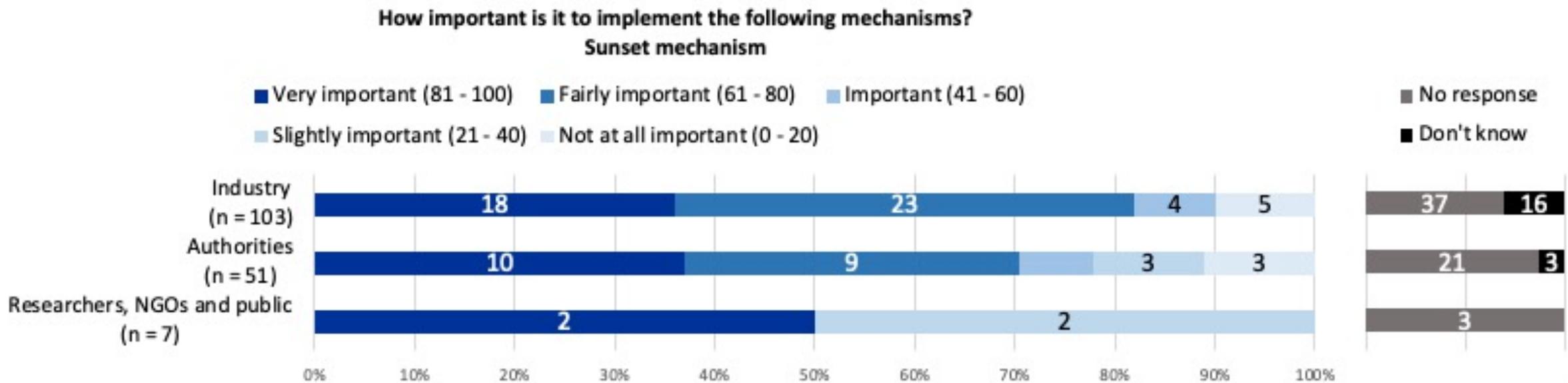
Current pollutants & thresholds – stakeholder feedback

- For the overall effectiveness of the E-PRTR, how important is it to reduce reporting thresholds to capture 90% of industrial releases?



Current pollutants & thresholds – stakeholder feedback

- How important is it to implement the sunset mechanism?



Authorities and NGOs: mind comparability at global level, not a burden, no guarantee the pollutant will not reappear

Industry: sensible mechanism

Problem area 2b: Additional pollutants

The incomplete data, due to missing pollutants of importance, could lead to a poor/incoherent picture of industrial impacts across Europe

- Include additional pollutants (52 substances or groups of substances - metals and compounds, pesticides and biocides, hormones, antibiotics, PFAS, etc.)
- Inclusion of a more dynamic mechanism to identify and include emerging pollutants of concern (“sunrise list”). Similar to the WFD watch-list process.

Additional pollutants - costs

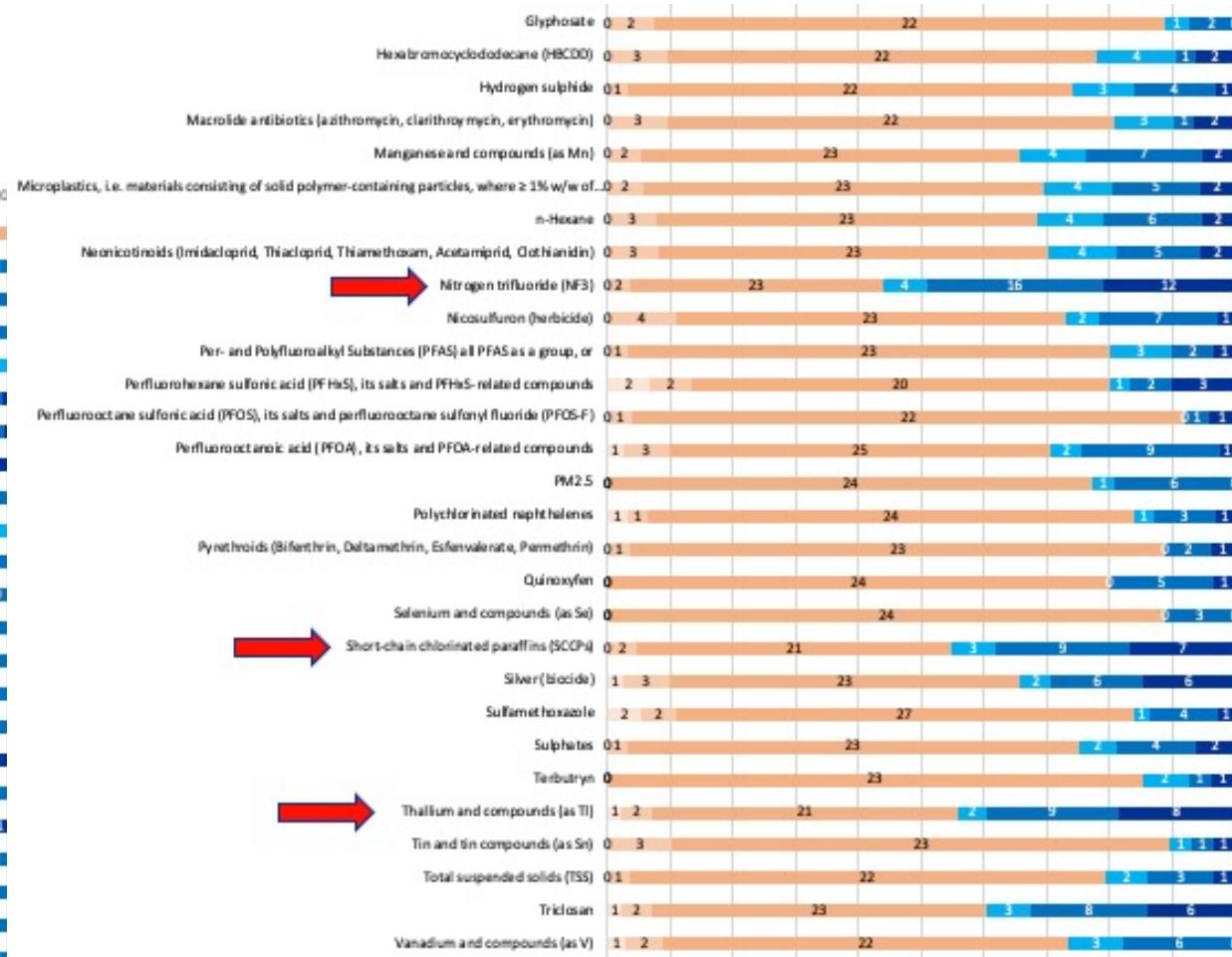
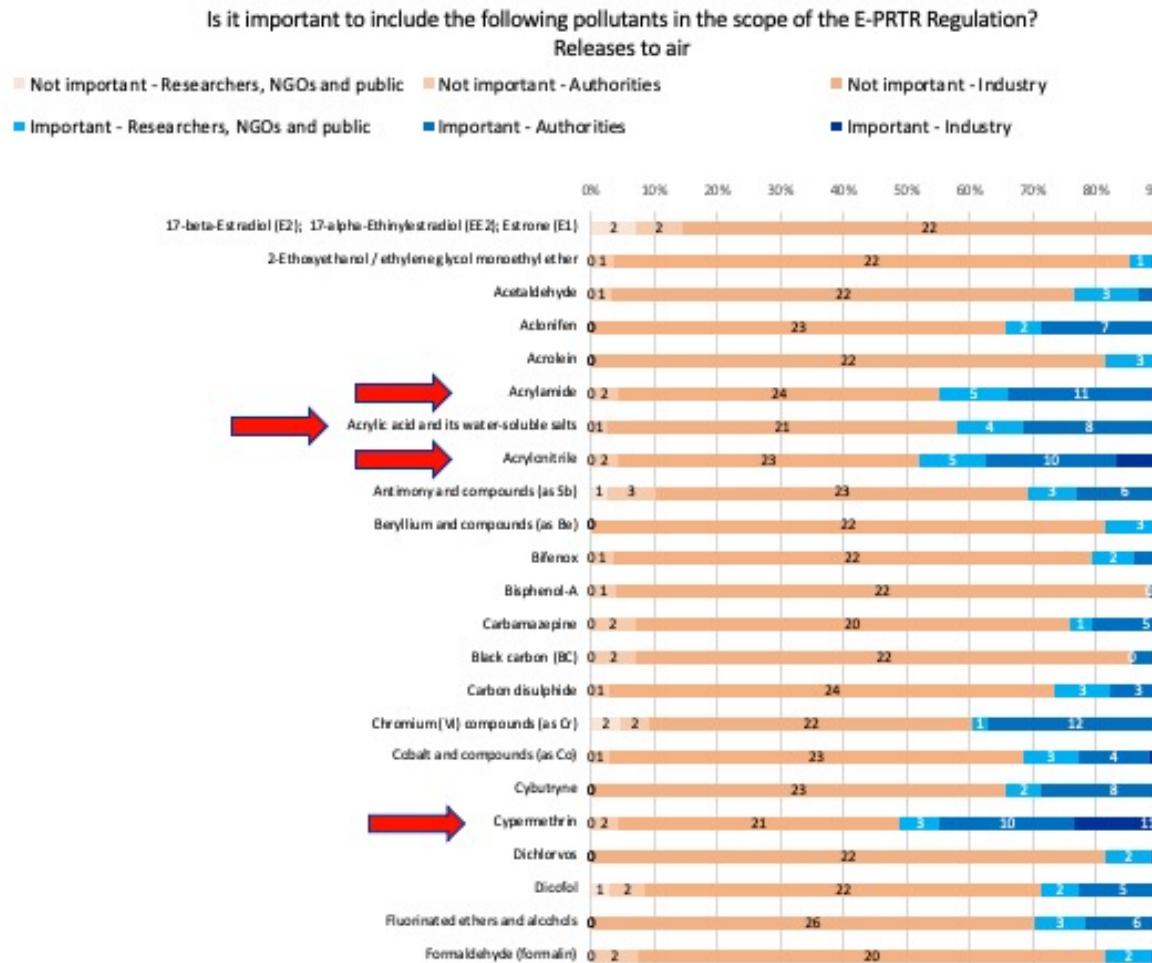
- Include additional pollutants
 - Number of additional facilities reporting = ~22,000
 - Annual costs estimated to be €4.8M (€4.3M for operators, €0.4M for CAs, €0.1M for EEA)
- Sunrise list
 - €20,000 for the Commission/EEA

Additional pollutants - benefits

- Include additional pollutants / Sunrise list
 - Better alignment with other European legislation
 - Monitoring and evaluation of the benefits of environmental legislation
 - Better data that can help understand emerging issues of environmental concern

Additional pollutants – stakeholder feedback

Is it important to include the following pollutants in the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation?
Releases to air



Additional pollutants – stakeholder feedback

Is it important to include the following pollutants in the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation? **Releases to air**

The pollutants for which at least 40% of the respondents replied “important” are:

- Acrylamide
- Acrylonitrile
- Nitrogen trifluoride
- Thallium and compounds
- Acrylic acid and its water-soluble salts
- Cypermethrin
- Short-chain chlorinated paraffins

Chromium (VI) compounds and Triclosan over 35%

Additional pollutants – stakeholder feedback

Is it important to include the following pollutants in the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation? **Releases to water**

- For around half of the pollutants proposed in the survey least 40% of the respondents replied “important”

Is it important to include the following pollutants in the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation? **Releases to soil**

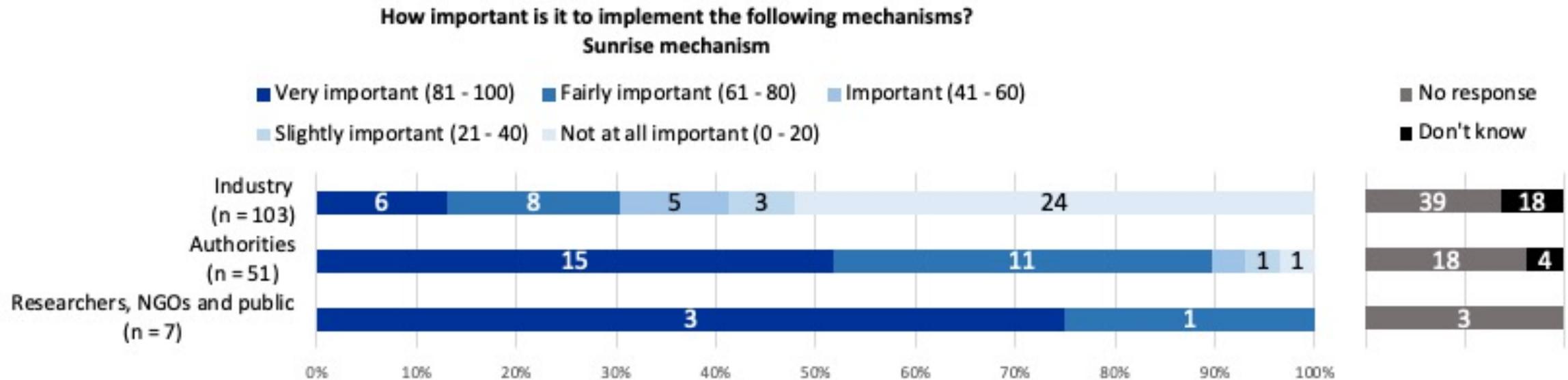
- Manganese, cobalt, microplastics and fluorinated ethers and alcohols

Are there any other pollutants that should be considered for inclusion in the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation?

Ex.: Persistent mobile organic chemicals (PMOCs); SVHCs and REACH candidate list substances; formaldehyde; some metals

Additional pollutants – stakeholder feedback

How important is it to implement the sunrise mechanism?



Authorities and NGOs: dynamic update link to other legislation (e.g. POPs)

Industry: case-by-case approach based on sound data

Q&A – taken from Chat

Problem areas and policy options – Part II



Problem areas and policy options: Tracking progress towards the circular economy and the decarbonisation of industry

E-PRTR Revision Impact
Assessment

Final Stakeholder Workshop

8 July 2021

Mark Gibbs, Principal Consultant

Presentation agenda

- Introduction
- Problem area 3: Tracking progress towards the circular economy and the decarbonisation of industry
 - Problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- Data on the composition of waste transfers and data on resource consumption (e.g. energy, water and raw materials) are currently not included or only partly included in the E-PRTR
- They could provide an important contribution to understanding progress towards realising European Green Deal and circular economy objectives
- Contextual data, e.g. energy use, would help stakeholders track the environmental performance and the carbon efficiency of different industrial activities
- If such data were reported to competent authorities and submitted to the E-PRTR, some may be claimed as confidential business information (CBI) and excluded from public data products.

Circular economy and the decarbonisation of industry

| Drivers | Problem | Policy options |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">E-PRTR does not provide sufficient information for decision making around priorities for GHG emission reductions, EU-ETS and other environmental issues and impacts (e.g. circular economy; air, water and soil pollution).Reporting and analysis mechanisms already exist for the EU-ETS which are not consistent or transparent with E-PRTR reporting, increasing reporting burden and reducing transparency | <ul style="list-style-type: none">The E-PRTR does not provide information that would help stakeholders track the performance of industry in contributing to the Green Deal, energy or circular economy commitments.Data on the composition of waste transfers and data on resource consumption are currently not included or only partly included.The current E-PRTR reporting requirements also do not enable transparency around releases of GHGs and other pollutants from EU-ETS facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Require reporting of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Energy useWater useRaw material useWaste compositionReport receivers for all wasteReceivers of waste water transfersDisaggregated reporting of some GHGs or reporting of CO₂ equivalent |

Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Costs

| Policy Option | Annual cost quantification |
|--|---|
| Require the reporting of energy use | €5.7m total, almost all for operators |
| Require the reporting of water use | €5.7m total, almost all for operators |
| Require the reporting of raw material use | €28.3m total, almost all for operators |
| Reporting waste composition of waste transfers | €1.0m total split between operators and competent authorities |
| Improve tracking of waste transfers | €1.0m total split between operators and competent authorities |
| Improve tracking of waste water transfers | €71k total split between operators and competent authorities |

- Reporting of raw materials expected to be more complex than for energy and water use
- Improved reporting for waste transfers affects many more facilities than for waste water transfers
- Specifying the receiving WWTP applies to a limited number of facilities

Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Costs

| Policy Option | Annual cost quantification |
|--|---|
| Disaggregated reporting of some specific GHGs (e.g. HFCs, PFCs) | €8k total split between operators and competent authorities |
| Reporting releases of some specific GHGs (e.g. HFCs, PFCs) as CO ₂ equivalent | €8k total split between operators and competent authorities |
| Sub-facility reporting | €195k total split between operators and competent authorities |

- Information on specific GHGs is expected to be readily available so limited additional burden
- Sub-facility reporting (i.e. at the activity level) allows better correlation with relevant BAT sectors
 - Most facilities have a single main activity
 - However, some additional fields would need to be completed by all operators

Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Benefits

| Policy Option | Qualitative benefits |
|--|---|
| Require the reporting of energy use | Better understanding of environmental performance |
| Require the reporting of water use | Ability to support circular economy objectives Potential to track IED BAT-AEPL implementation |
| Require the reporting of raw material use | |
| Reporting waste composition of waste transfers | Better understanding of what waste is generated and where Ability to support circular economy objectives |
| Improve tracking of waste transfers | Better understanding of waste flows |
| Improve tracking of waste water transfers | Better understanding of waste flows Reduction of possible double counting |

- Would lead to increase in understanding environmental performance and support for circular economy objectives
- Addresses known weaknesses with current waste reporting

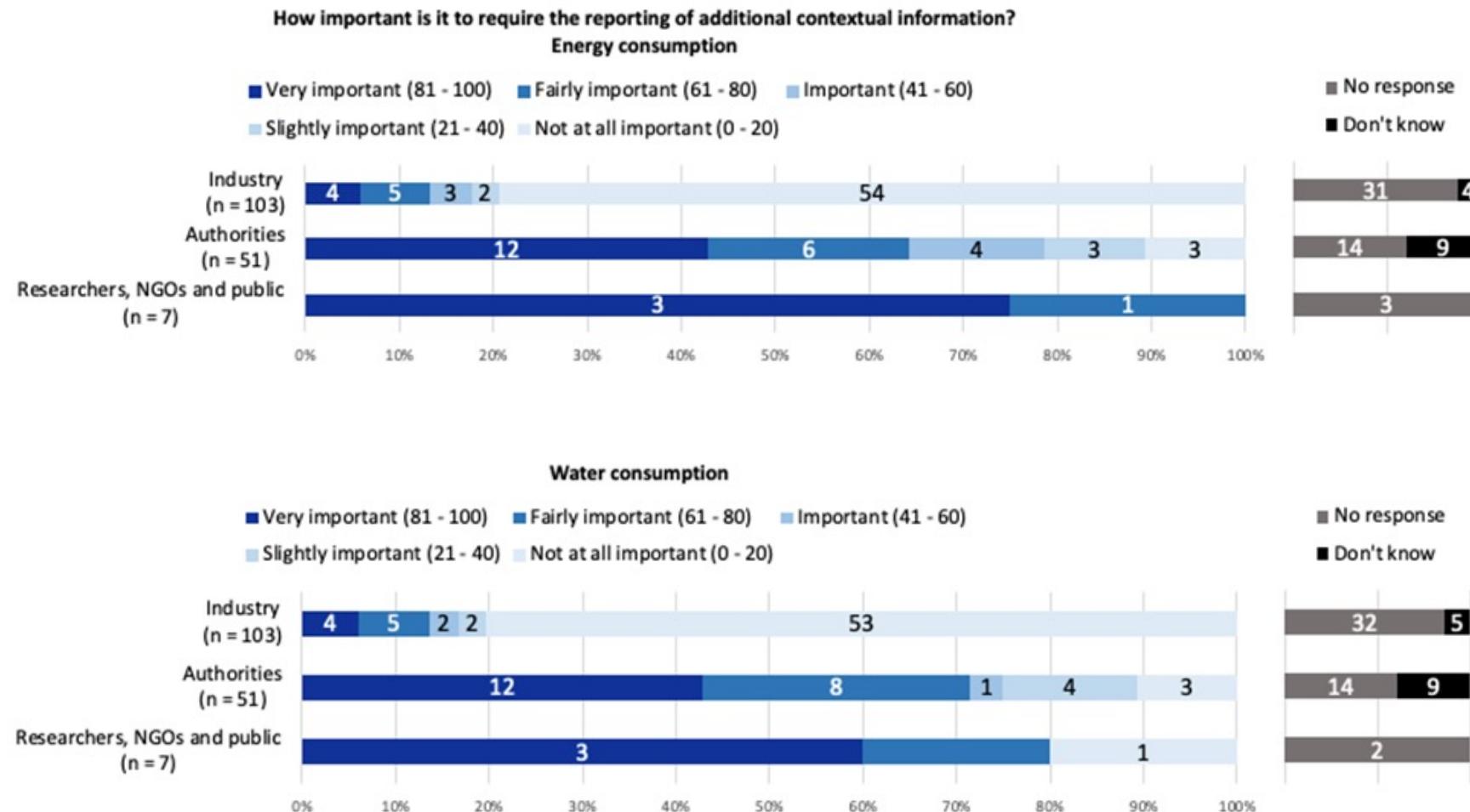
Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Benefits

| Policy Option | Benefit quantification |
|---|---|
| Disaggregated reporting of some specific GHGs (e.g. HFCs, PFCs). | Improved ability to contribute to and to prioritise decarbonisation efforts |
| Reporting releases of some specific GHGs (e.g. HFCs, PFCs) as CO ₂ equivalent. | Improved ability to contribute to and to prioritise decarbonisation efforts |
| Sub-facility reporting | Improved data quality Better alignment with BAT sectors |

- Disaggregation of GHGs helps prioritise decarbonisation efforts
- Sub-facility reporting would address ambiguities about which activity is responsible for reported releases
 - Would allow better understanding of the impact of BAT for specific sectors

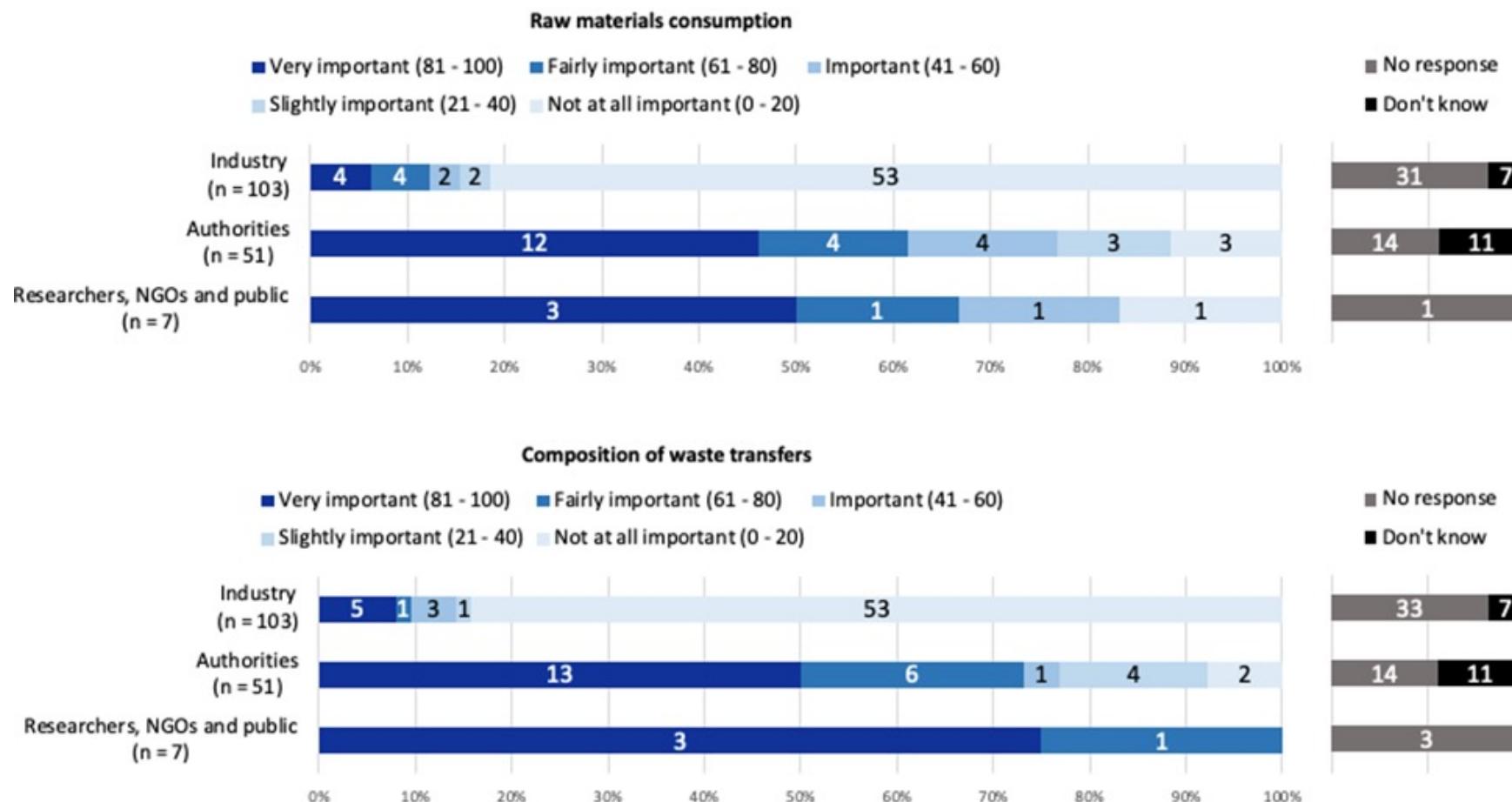


Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Stakeholder feedback



- Similar responses for reporting energy and water consumption

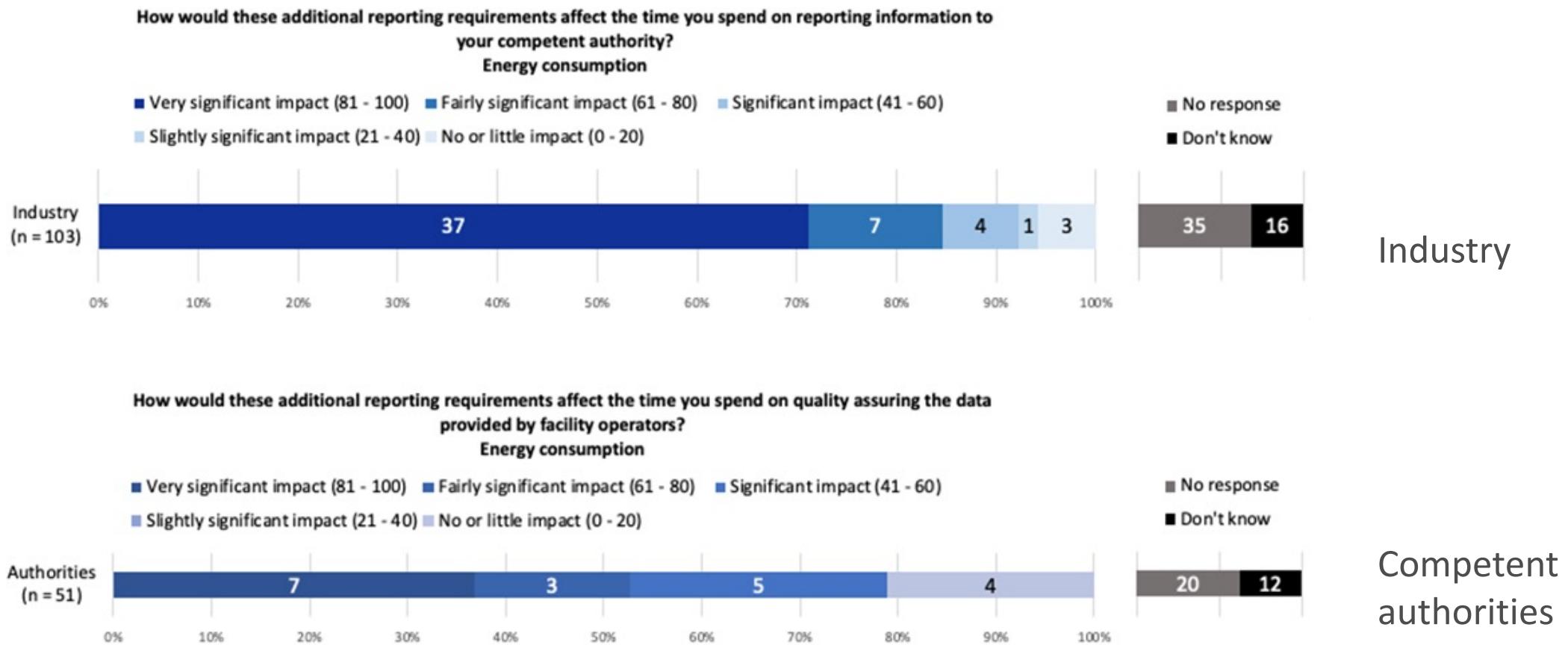
Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Stakeholder feedback



- Marginally higher support for reporting composition of waste transfers

Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Stakeholder feedback

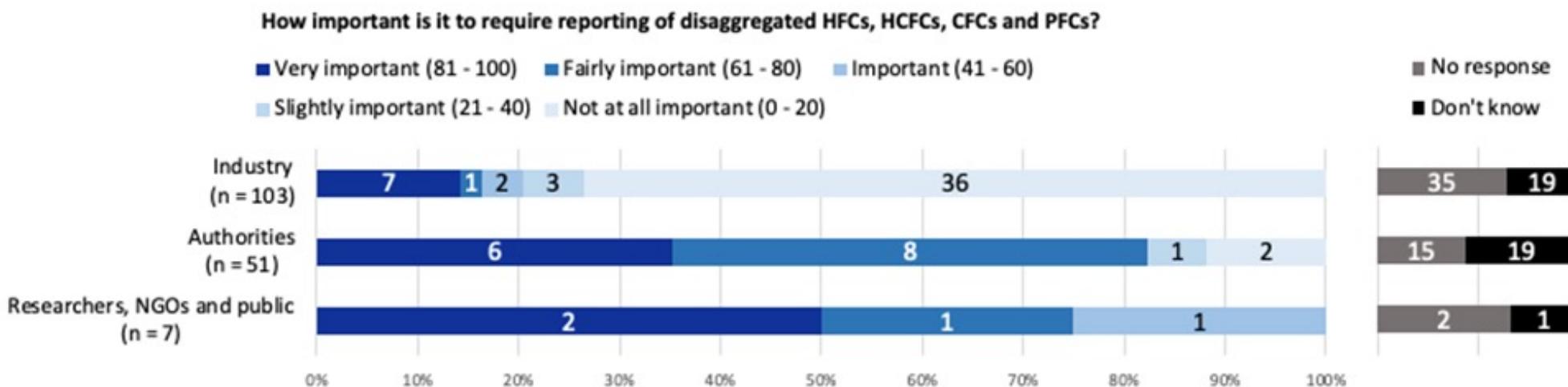
- Additional burdens on industry and competent authorities



- Similar responses for water and raw material consumption, as well as composition of waste transfers

Circular economy, decarbonisation of industry: Stakeholder feedback

- Reporting of disaggregated GHGs



- Different molecules have different global warming potentials
- Several stakeholders noted overlap with existing F-gas and EU ETS reporting

E-PRTR Revision

Problem areas and policy options: Reporting modalities and data flow

E-PRTR Revision Impact Assessment
Final Stakeholder Workshop
8 July 2021
Mark Gibbs
Principal Consultant

Presentation agenda

- Introduction - Reporting modalities and reporting flow
- Drivers, problems and policy options
- Problem area 4a: Reporting modalities
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback
- Problem area 4b: Time lag and data flows in reporting
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback
- Problem area 4c: Inconsistent and incorrect reporting
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- Problem area 4a: Reporting modalities
 - A high proportion of current or potential future E-PRTR facilities are in the intensive farming category
- Problem area 4b: Time lag and data flows in reporting
 - Current time lag inhibits timely flows of information to citizens and decision makers
- Problem area 4c: Inconsistent and incorrect reporting
 - Issues with release quantification, data quality and completeness

| Activities & thresholds | | Pollutants / parameters | | Reporting modalities & access to information | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Existing scope | No change - baseline | Existing scope | No change - baseline | Existing approaches | No change - baseline |
| | Lower or no activity thresholds for specific activities / groups of activities | | Lower or no reporting thresholds for specific pollutants / groups of pollutants | Top-down reporting | Selected sectors |
| New activities | Different activities | New pollutants / parameters | Different pollutants / parameters | Access to information | e.g. changes to website. |
| | Different activity thresholds | | Different reporting thresholds | Other | e.g. advanced digital technologies |

4: Reporting modalities and reporting flow

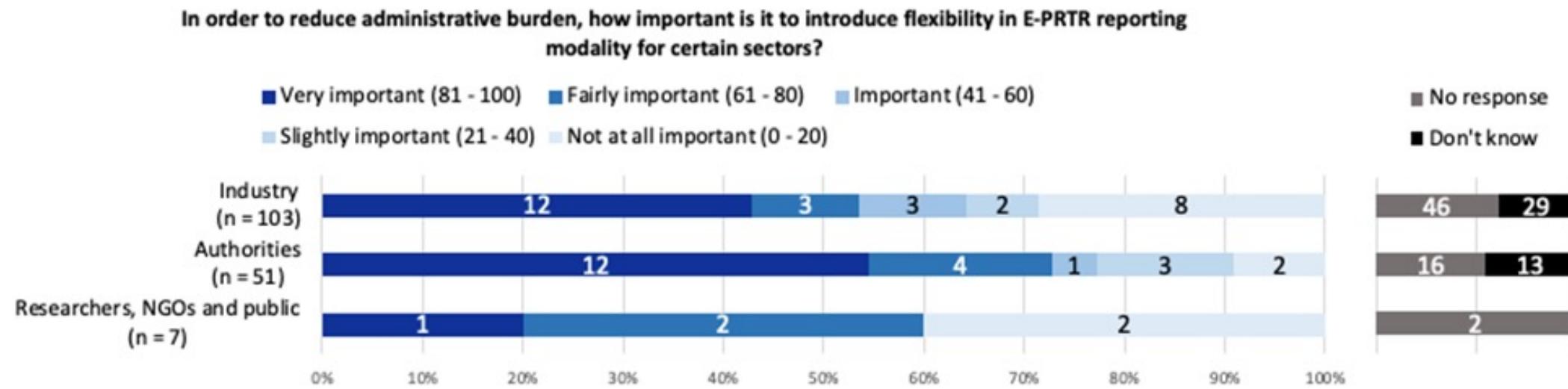
| | Drivers | Problem | Policy options |
|--|---|---|--|
| 4a: Reporting modalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of facilities and associated reporting burden could impact the quality of the data Difficulty in release calculation could also lead to poor data quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High proportion of current or potential future E-PRTR facilities are from the intensive farming category | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Top down calculation methodology for intensive farming |
| 4b: Time lag and data flows in reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-dated non-automated reporting systems Significant manual burden in the data flow process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The time lag in reporting inhibits timely flows of information to citizens and decision makers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the reporting period to 3 months for all or some facilities Near real time reporting for CEMS Simultaneous reporting to EEA and CAs Incrementally improve the EEA reporting system |
| 4c: Inconsistent and incorrect reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data quality is not optimal and undermines confidence in and transparency of the data | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A number of issues and inconsistencies with reported data Hard to determine if data have not been reported legitimately in error | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Below threshold confirmation Mandate sector-specific emission factors Integrate IED monitoring with E-RPTR reporting Use IED permits to mandate expected E-PRTR reporting Guidance on indirect releases Additional guidance on calculating emissions Description field for accidental releases Methodology reporting guidance Alignment with EMAS regulation Data reliability indicator |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Costs and benefits

- Certain sectors have many small facilities with homogenous activities but the cumulative emissions are significant
 - Most relevant to current and potential future intensive farming activities
- Potential cost burdens and savings for these activities presented under Problem Area 1 - >90% reduction in costs burden estimated.

| Problem area | Policy Option | Benefit quantification approach |
|--------------|--|--|
| 4a | Top down calculation methodology for intensive livestock farming | Reduction in reporting burden for operators and CAs Improved data quality overall, through more consistent reporting from this sector, CAs can focus on data quality improvements elsewhere |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Stakeholder feedback



- Level of support is similar across all types of stakeholders
- Data quality benefits seen for a standardised approach for livestock farming
- Suitable activity for this approach since it has high numbers of facilities with individually low emissions but which are cumulatively significant
- Would reduce the administrative burden for farmers – who are predominantly SMEs

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Costs

- Costs have not been quantified yet – need to define what such options might mean in practice

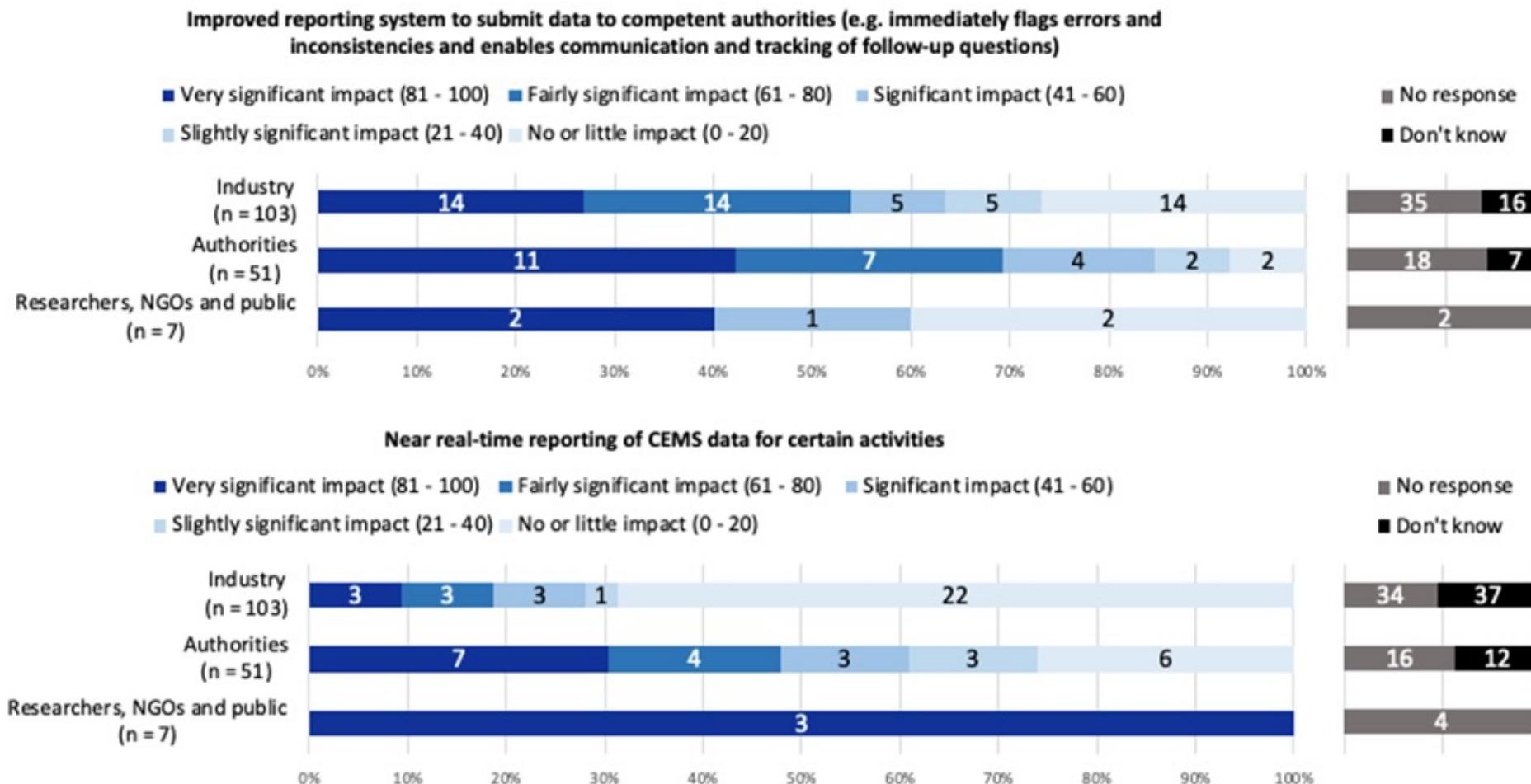
| Problem area | Policy Option | Burden quantification approach |
|--------------|---|--|
| 4b | Reduce reporting period to 3 months for all facilities | Concentrated use of resources by operators, CAs and EEA in a shorter period of time Reduction in data quality as reporting year-specific data may not be available and because operators and CAs have limited time to check and follow up on issues |
| | Reduce reporting period to 3 months for some facilities | Time to implement and check CEMS data by operator and CA Responding to more public enquires |
| | Near real time reporting for CEMs | Time to check data by operator and CA Responding to more public enquires |
| | Require simultaneous direct reporting to EEA and CAs | Costs on EEA, CAs and operators to develop, deploy, test and learn how to use a new system |
| | Incrementally improve the EEA reporting system | If 1-2 months were removed from reporting period would concentrate period when resources needed. However, likely to be offset by less errors (e.g. issues immediately caught at data entry) or less time to identify and follow up on issues. |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Benefits

| Problem area | Policy Option | Qualitative benefits |
|--------------|---|---|
| 4b | Reduce reporting period to 3 months for all facilities | Data collected and make available to public and decision makers earlier |
| | Reduce reporting period to 3 months for some facilities | Data collected and made available to public and decision makers faster Better data since would be certain that CEMS data are being used for E-PRTR |
| | Near real time reporting for CEMs | Data collected and made available to public and decision makers faster Improved data quality since would be certain that CEMS data are being used for E-PRTR |
| | Require simultaneous direct reporting to EEA and CAs | Data available to EEA, public and decision makers faster Ability to include new "live" checks, as upstream as possible (i.e. at point of data entry by operator) |
| | Incrementally improve the EEA reporting system | Data collected and made available to public and decision makers faster. Improvements in data quality. |

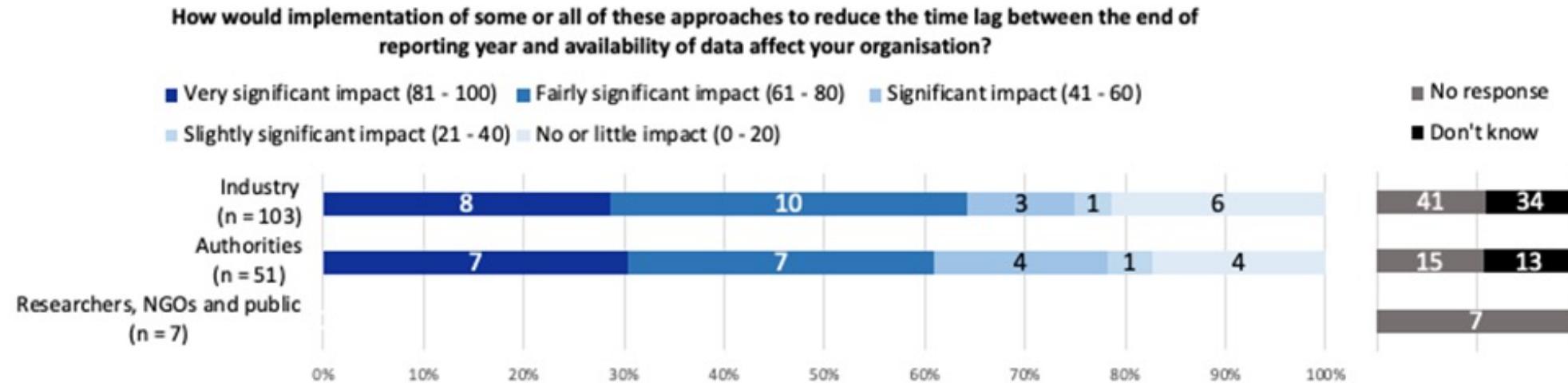


Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Stakeholder feedback



- Wide support for improved reporting to and then follow-up by competent authorities
- Near real-time CEMS reporting seen as challenging by industry and competent authorities

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Stakeholder feedback



- Numerous concerns expressed by operators and competent authorities
- Earlier reporting for other sectors would result in poorer data quality

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Costs

| Problem area | Policy Option | Burden quantification approach |
|--------------|--|--|
| 4c | Below threshold confirmation | Expected versus actual numbers of pollutants for each sector multiplied by the effort to report and check |
| | Mandate use of sector-specific emission factors in some cases | Some reduction in reporting burden for certain sectors |
| | Integrate IED monitoring with E-PRTR reporting | Potential increase in reporting burden for some proportion of facilities if they are not already using the IED monitoring to determine annual emissions |
| | Mandatory reporting and quantification method for expected pollutants for specific installations | Increased effort for CAs to provide specific list of expected pollutants and quantification methodology for each facility |
| | Harmonise and/or provide guidance on monitoring and quantification for indirect releases | Effort by Commission/EEA to update guidance, plus review by MS/CAs. Potential increase in burden for operators not currently reporting as accurately as possible. |
| | Provide guidance on methodology for calculating emissions | Effort by Commission/EEA to update guidance, plus review by MS/CAs. Potential increase in burden for operators not currently reporting as accurately as possible. |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Costs

| Problem area | Policy Option | Burden quantification approach |
|--------------|--|---|
| 4c | Mandate MCE hierarchy | Increase in effort for some facilities that are not reporting as accurately as possible Some increase for CAs to check hierarchy is being followed |
| | Implementation of completeness checks for reporting of methodology | Effort by EEA to develop, test and deploy checks Some additional burden if operators have been reporting incorrectly |
| | Description field for accidental releases | Amount of time to report on reason CA to check entry is valid (not necessarily to follow up) |
| | Guidance on reporting methodology for multiple sources | Some time spent by operators to understand requirements Check data are reported correctly |
| | Alignment with EMAS Regulation | Small amount of time for operator to complete Time for CA to (spot-)check registration is valid |
| | Create a data reliability indicator | Time to understand and then report data reliability indicator Time for CAs to (spot-)check its usage/reporting |

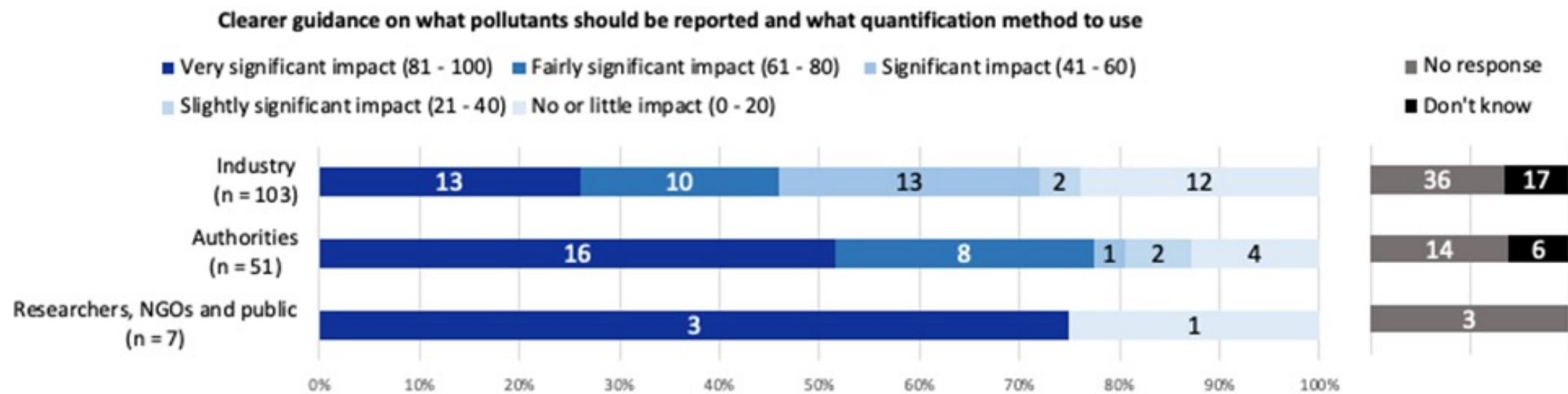
Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Benefits

| Problem area | Policy Option | Benefit quantification approach |
|--------------|--|--|
| 4c | Below threshold confirmation | Improvement in data quality, better understanding of whether pollutants are actually being released or not from certain facilities |
| | Mandate use of sector-specific emission factors in some cases | More consistent data quality for certain sectors |
| | Integrate IED monitoring with E-PRTR reporting | Improvement in data quality |
| | Mandatory reporting and quantification method for expected pollutants for specific installations | Reduced reporting burden for operators to identify expected pollutants Reduced burden for CA & EEA reviewers to identify expected pollutants in reports Improved data quality and coverage for different sectors |
| | Harmonise and/or provide guidance on monitoring and quantification for indirect releases | Reduction in burden on operators as reporting these releases will be easier to understand Improvement in data quality through more consistent reporting |
| | Provide guidance on methodology for calculating emissions | Reduction in burden on operators as required quantification methods will be easier to identify and understand Improvement in data quality through more consistent reporting |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Benefits

| Problem area | Policy Option | Benefit quantification approach |
|--------------|--|---|
| 4c | Mandate MCE hierarchy | Improvement data quality Reduction in QA efforts if data is more accurate |
| | Implementation of completeness checks for reporting of methodology | More consistent and coherent data |
| | Description field for accidental releases | More accurate data - more likely to reduce "incorrect" total or accidental release reports |
| | Guidance on reporting methodology for multiple sources | Improvement of data quality through more consistent reporting and less time spent of QA/follow up |
| | Alignment with EMAS Regulation | Improvement of data quality - CAs could focus QA/follow-up efforts on other facilities since EMAS-registered facilities should have a better understanding of their facility and its releases |
| | Create a data reliability indicator | Improvement of data quality through increased awareness of what is regarded as good quality data, plus CAs could focus on facilities with lower data quality, so improving overall data quality |

Reporting modalities and reporting flow: Stakeholder feedback



- Strong support for guidance on expected pollutants and quantification method
- Improved reporting system would improve date quality
- Concerns about improvements to reporting system requiring resources and IT budget

Q&A – taken from Chat

Break

15'

Problem areas and policy options – Part III

Access to E-PRTR information



Marco Camboni



Presentation outline

- Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information
 - Introduction: problem definition and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- If the E-PRTR is not accessible and relevant to the public it is not serving its core purpose
- Problem: By and large, the E-PRTR is known and consulted by experts only. The E-PRTR is only available in English

Policy options:

- Improve promotion of availability of E-PRTR
- Enhance website design and content
- Provide guidance on how to access and use the data
- Case studies/fact sheets on E-PRTR uses

Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information - costs

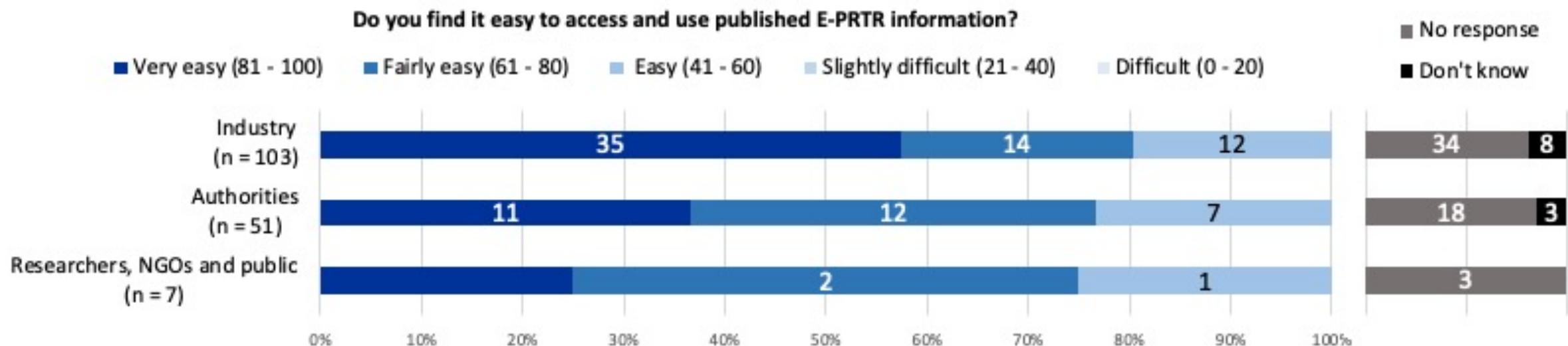
| Policy Option | Cost quantification |
|--|---|
| Improve promotion of availability of the E-PRTR | €100k for the EEA annually |
| Enhance website design and content, better links to national PRTRs | €12k for the EEA annually (including a €100k one-off cost) |
| Provide more guidance on how to access and use the data | €9k for the EEA annually (including a €75k one-off cost) |
| Case studies/fact sheets on E-PRTR uses | €25k for the EEA annually |

Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information - benefits

| Policy Option | Benefit quantification |
|--|--|
| Improve promotion of availability of the E-PRTR | <p>More use of E-PRTR in policy evaluation and decision making</p> <p>Ultimately more public awareness of the data and its utility</p> |
| Enhance website design and content, better links to national PRTRs | Improved public access to the E-PRTR data |
| Provide more guidance on how to access and use the data | Improved public access to the E-PRTR data |
| Case studies/fact sheets on E-PRTR uses | Improved public understanding of the E-PRTR data |

Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

Do you find it easy to access and use published E-PRTR information?



NGOs: Relatively easy to access but the data available is often insufficient

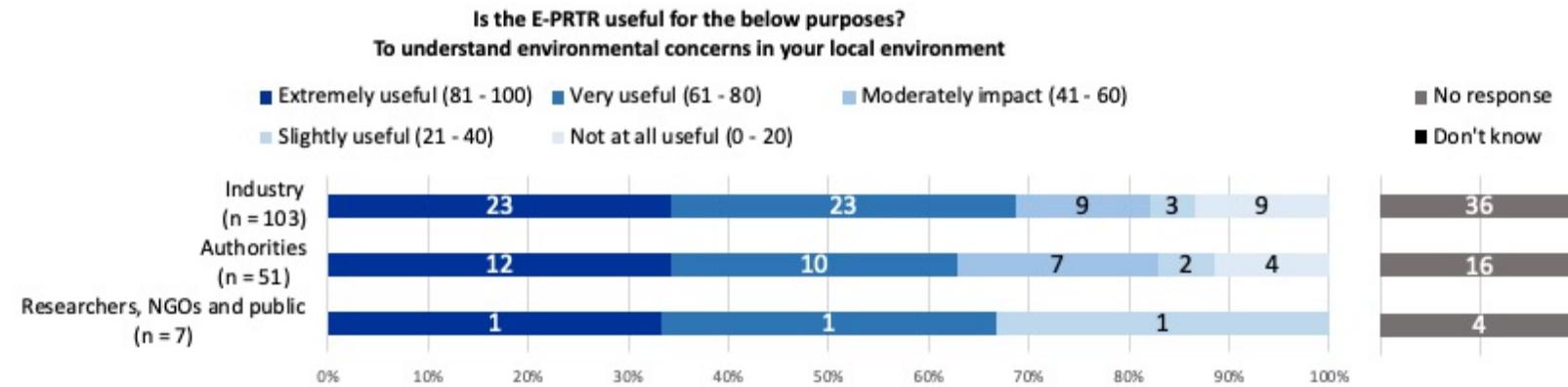
Authorities: Very easy but available only in English; more charts and synthetic information should be made available

Industry: Very easy

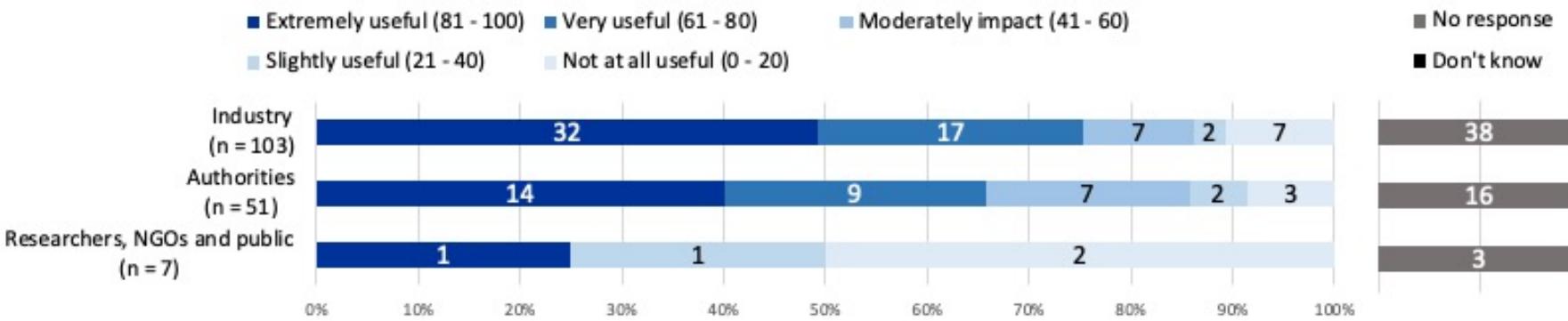
Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

Is the E-PRTR useful for the below purposes?

To understand environmental concerns in your local environment



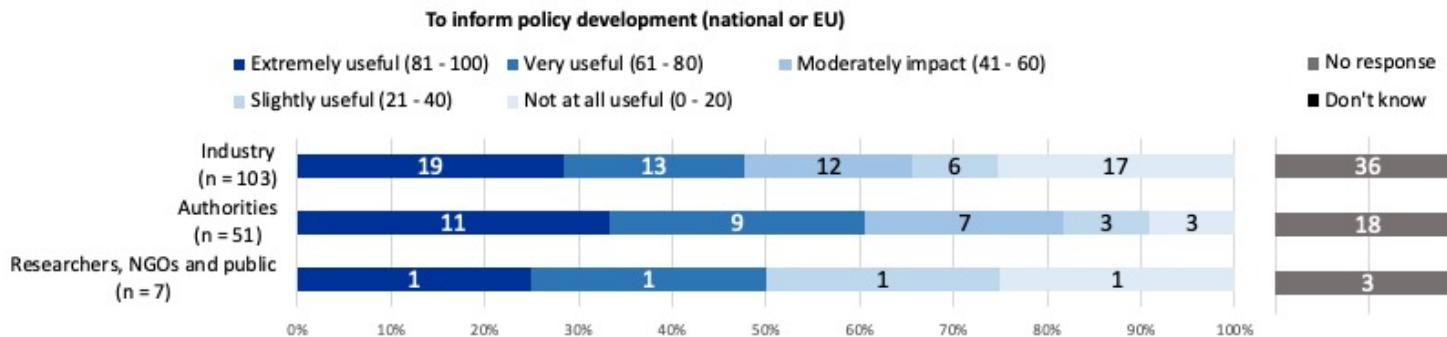
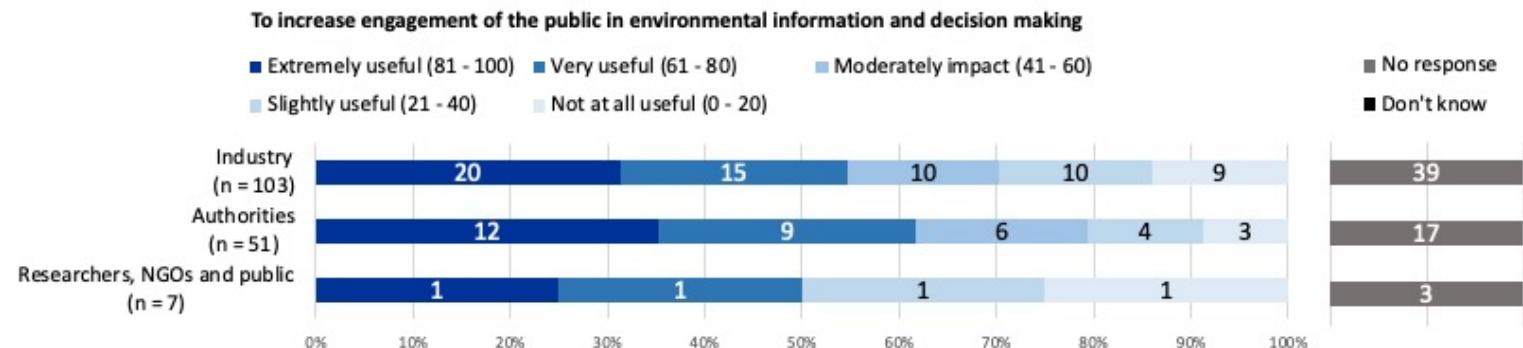
To increase transparency in environmental information and decision making



To increase transparency in environmental information and decision making

Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

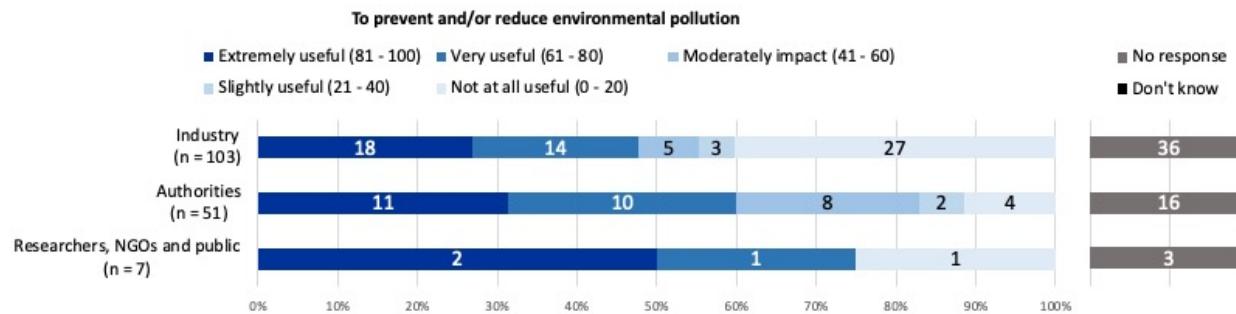
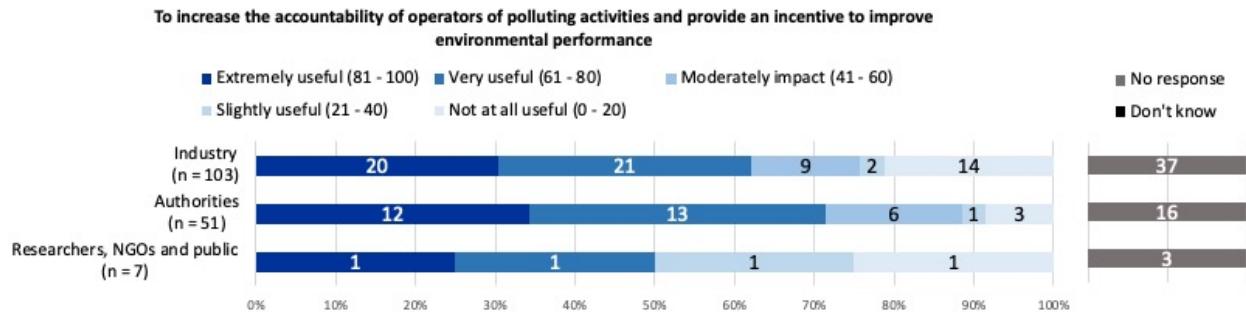
To increase engagement of the public in environmental information and decision making



To inform policy development

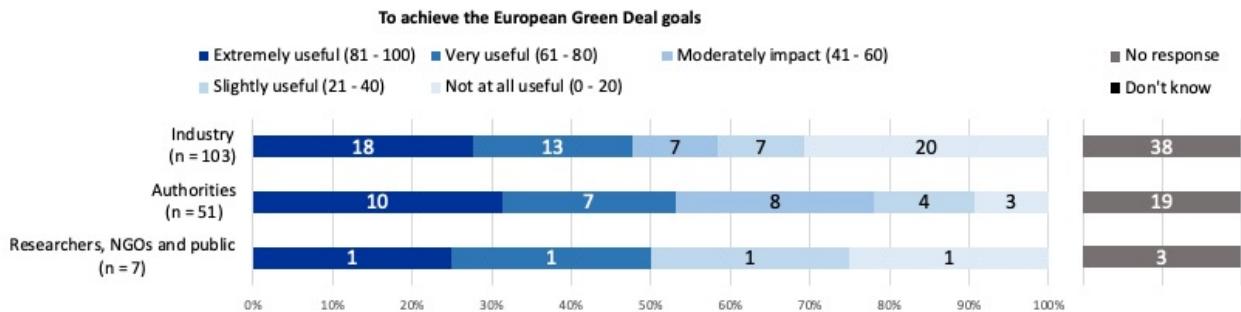
Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

To increase the accountability of operators of polluting activities and provide an incentive to improve environmental performance



To achieve the European Green Deal goals

To prevent and/or reduce environmental pollution



Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

NGOs' key messages:

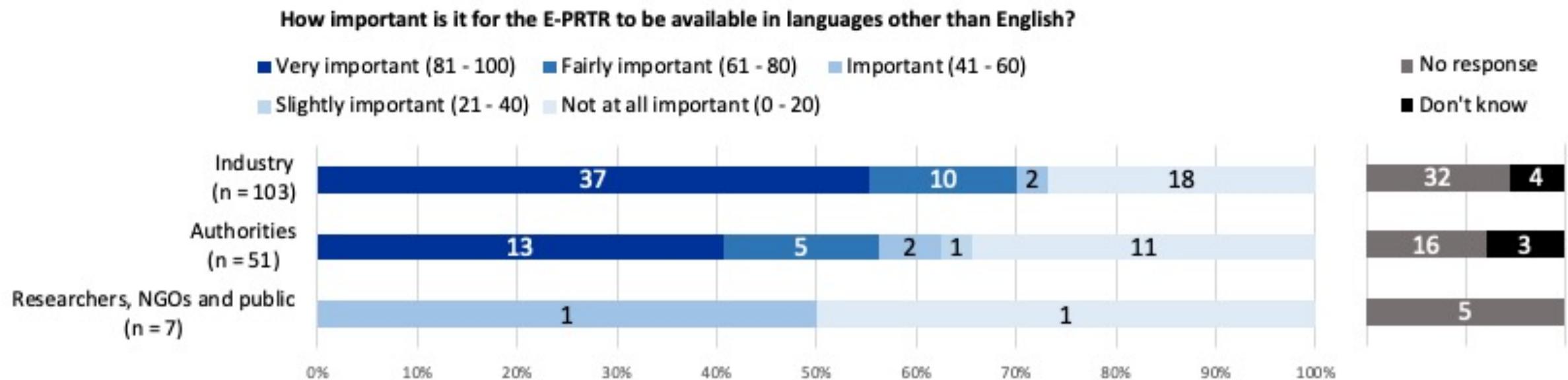
- Need accompanying local information on environment status
- No information on decision-making (no permit info) and therefore no engagement
- No information on policy development
- Need for contextual information to benchmark environmental performance and increase operators' accountability
- Need for information on pollution mitigation measures
- Define Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for decision makers

Authorities: At the moment not very useful, but could be improved

Industry: It is meant to provide information to the public rather than for achieving goals

Problem area 5: Access to E-PRTR information – stakeholder feedback

How important is it for the E-PRTR to be available in languages other than English?



E-PRTR Revision

Problem areas and policy options: Releases from diffuse sources and products

E-PRTR Revision Impact Assessment
Final Stakeholder Workshop
8 July 2021
Mark Gibbs
Principal Consultant

Presentation agenda

- Problem area 6: Releases from diffuse sources and products
 - Introduction
 - Drivers, problems and policy options
 - Costs and benefits
 - Stakeholder feedback

Introduction

- Kyiv Protocol requires inclusion of releases from diffuse sources with a sufficient level of geographical disaggregation. “Diffuse sources” includes road transport, shipping, aviation, agriculture, fuel distribution, domestic heating and facilities that are below PRTR capacity thresholds.
- The previous limited E-PRTR exercises to estimate releases from diffuse sources are now out of date.
- More current data on releases from diffuse sources would set releases from EU (agro-)industrial sources in context.
- The E-PRTR has no information on releases from products as advocated in the Aarhus Convention
- Future data could be compiled by:
 - Member States providing information specific to their country;
 - New Commission studies; and/or
 - Utilising spatially resolved information delivered by other reporting mechanisms
 - e.g. NECD air emissions inventories or the Water Information System for Europe

Releases from diffuse sources and products

| Drivers | Problem | Policy options |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">The E-PRTR is an inventory of pollution from the European industrial sector.Missing emission sources, such as smaller facilities below activity thresholds and releases from products, prevent a complete view of emissions from the European industrial sector.The Kiev Protocol requires inclusion of diffuse sources such as transport and domestic combustion | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Small facilities are excluded from reporting to the E-PRTR due to activity thresholds. While individual emissions are low, collectively could be significant for some sectors.Releases from products can impact the environment after they have left the factory.The Kiev Protocol also requires releases from diffuse sectors such as transport and domestic combustion to be calculated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Top-down calculations for diffuse emissions and other relevant activitiesCalculate releases from productsCalculate diffuse emissions from transport and domestic combustion |

Releases from diffuse sources and products: Costs

| Policy Option | Cost quantification |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Top-down reporting of releases from diffuse (agro-)industrial sources | €50k study every three years |
| Reporting releases from products | €150k study every three years |
| Reporting diffuse emissions from non-Annex I activities | €25k study every three years |

- Main costs would be to DG ENV to commission and oversee dedicated studies
- Study costs would depend on complexity and availability of relevant information
 - Diffuse emissions from smaller facilities would require assessment of available national data
 - Releases from products would require assessment of key substances and suitable metrics/proxies
 - Diffuse emissions from non-Annex I sources could utilise existing reporting mechanisms



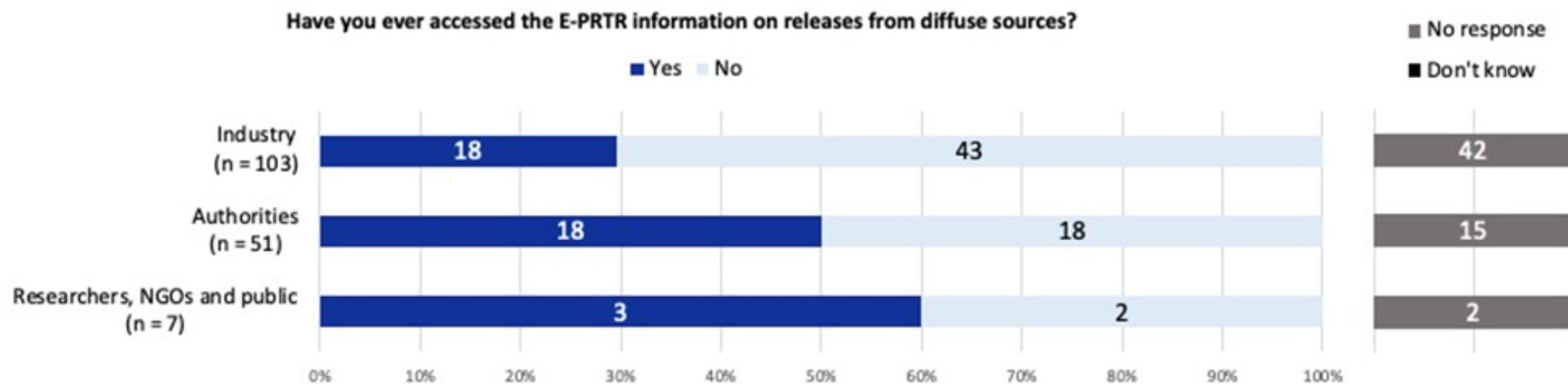
Releases from diffuse sources and products: Benefits

| Policy Option | Benefit quantification |
|---|--|
| Top-down reporting of releases from diffuse (agro-)industrial sources | Improved understanding of these emissions More complete picture of all industrial emissions |
| Reporting releases from products | Improved understanding of these emissions Contribution to the Zero Pollution Action Plan |
| Reporting diffuse emissions from non-Annex I activities | Improved understanding of these emissions Setting industrial emissions in a larger context |

- Primary benefit is an improved understanding and availability of a timeseries of these emissions
- Releases from products are poorly known currently

Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- Accessing E-PRTR information on releases from diffuse sources

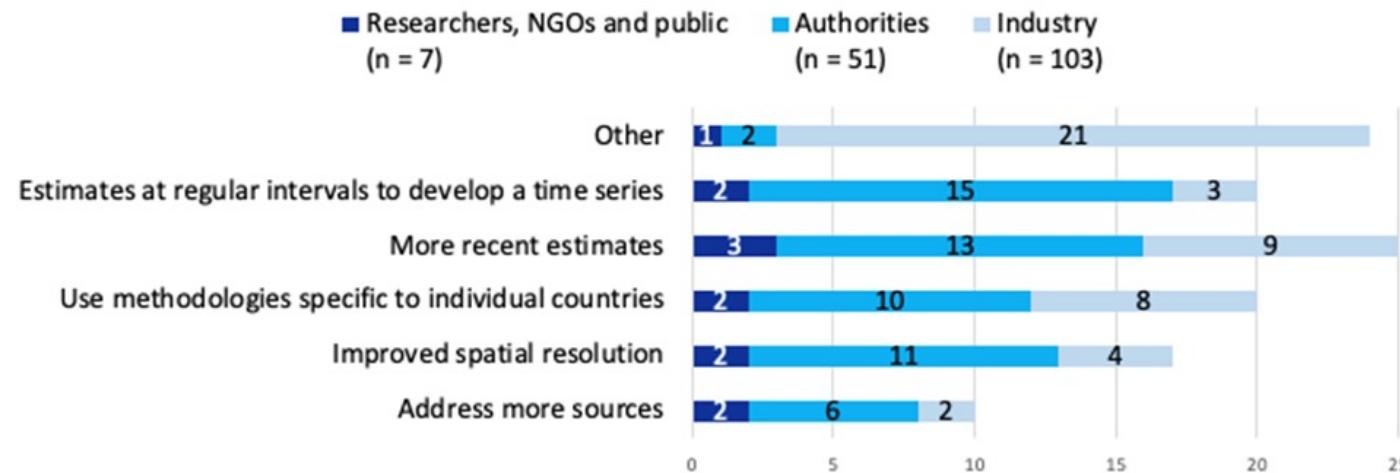


- Limited use of this data by industry
- More usage by authorities
- Highest usage by researchers, NGOs and public (though low overall response rate)

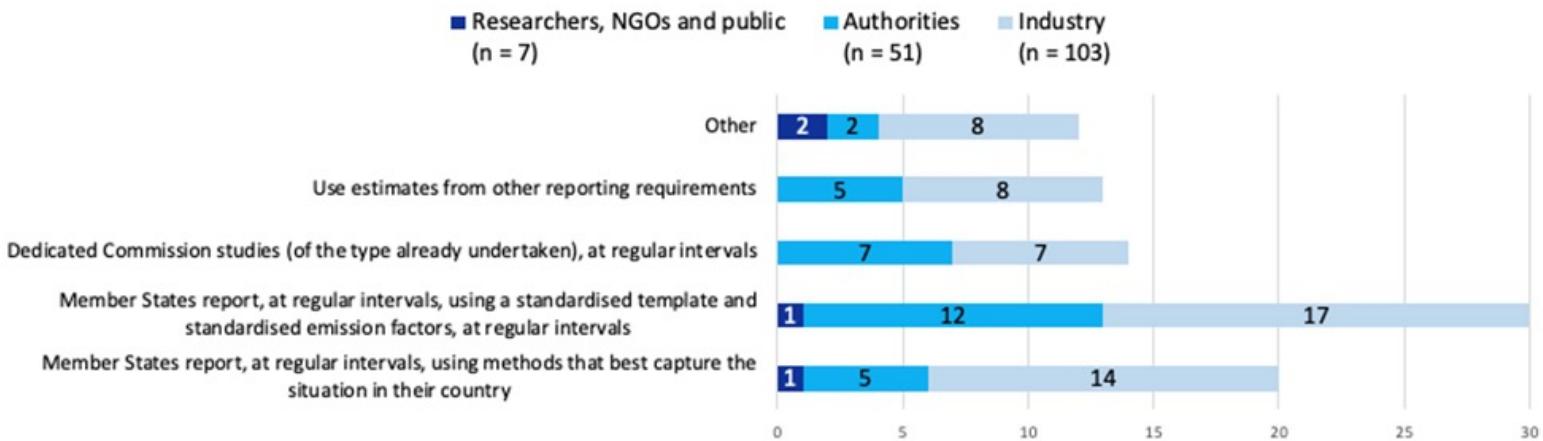
Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- Improving E-PRTR information on releases from diffuse sources

How can the current E-PRTR information on releases from diffuse sources be improved?



What would be the best way to compile estimates of releases from diffuse sources?

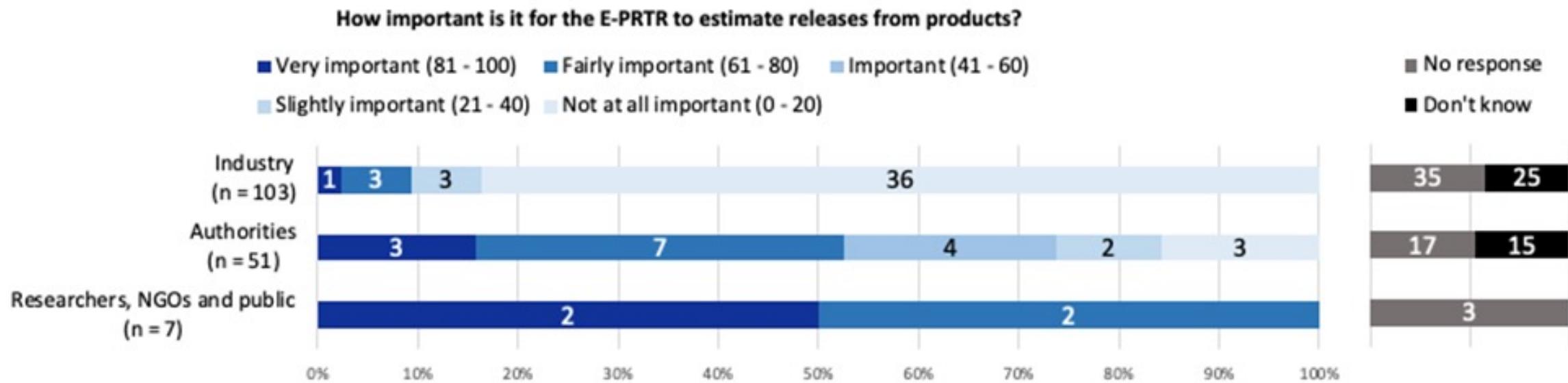


Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- How to improve estimates of releases from diffuse sources?
 - Authorities
 - Estimates used for river basin management plans under WFD should be considered.
 - Use a standardised template for all EU Member States, but may be other methods that capture specific circumstances in a Member State
 - Industry
 - EU Guidelines for MS to build up and publish data on diffuse pollution. Industrial installations are by far no longer the main contributors to overall pollution
 - Due to the high complexity involved, E-PRTR is poorly suited for providing information on releases from diffuse sources. If diffuse emissions are added, estimates should be made in a consistent way and in a realistic way.
 - There is no need for improvement as the relevant diffuse emissions for chemical industry are included in the national reporting to E-PRTR.

Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- Adding releases from products to the E-PRTR



Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- Adding releases from products to the E-PRTR
 - Researchers, NGOs and public:
 - Strong need to estimate, particularly for during the use and end-of-life phases
 - Authorities
 - Urban areas are key polluters of chemicals into the environment, e.g. from buildings and other products
 - Still a need to improve data from industrial sources. Significance of releases from products is probably unclear.
 - Research needed to define the substances for which releases from products/from use are important and on how to handle this within PRTR. Also, take into account cross-cutting issues with other environmental legislation (e.g. REACH).
 - Industry
 - No clear definition of 'products' and 'releases from products', such releases extend well beyond the scope of the E-PRTR Regulation
 - Not important - already part of the REACH regulation
 - Allocating emissions to products is almost impossible. No added value of this information for citizens.
 - Highly application-specific and will depend on many variables

Releases from diffuse sources and products: Stakeholder feedback

- Best mechanism to estimate releases from products to the E-PRTR?
 - Researchers, NGOs and public:
 - Product manufacturers should be responsible for annual reporting of releases from their products
 - Real measurements extrapolated to representative data sampling, based on "worst case" assumptions that may be rectified where evidence to the contrary is provided
 - Authorities
 - POPs inventories have some EF and formulas to present the rate of decay of chemicals over time
 - Top-down approach to address lifetime of products, the concentration of pollutants in the products, and the volatility/transmission to humans of the pollutants in the products
 - Releases from products should be further investigated by the Commission and discussed within the E-PRTR Expert Group
 - Industry
 - Dedicated Commission studies are sufficient
 - Member States report, at regular intervals, using a standardised template and standardised emission fa
 - Beyond scope and mandate of IED/E-PRTR, the inclusion of releases from products would require a har calculation methodology

Q&A – taken from Chat

Policy option packages, interface with IED and next steps

E-PRTR Revision Impact Assessment

Final Stakeholder Workshop – 8 July 2021



Six main problem areas – recap

- Multiple policy options for each area.

1. Activities and capacity thresholds



2. Pollutants and reporting thresholds



3. Circular economy and decarbonisation



4. Reporting issues



5. Access to E-PRTR information

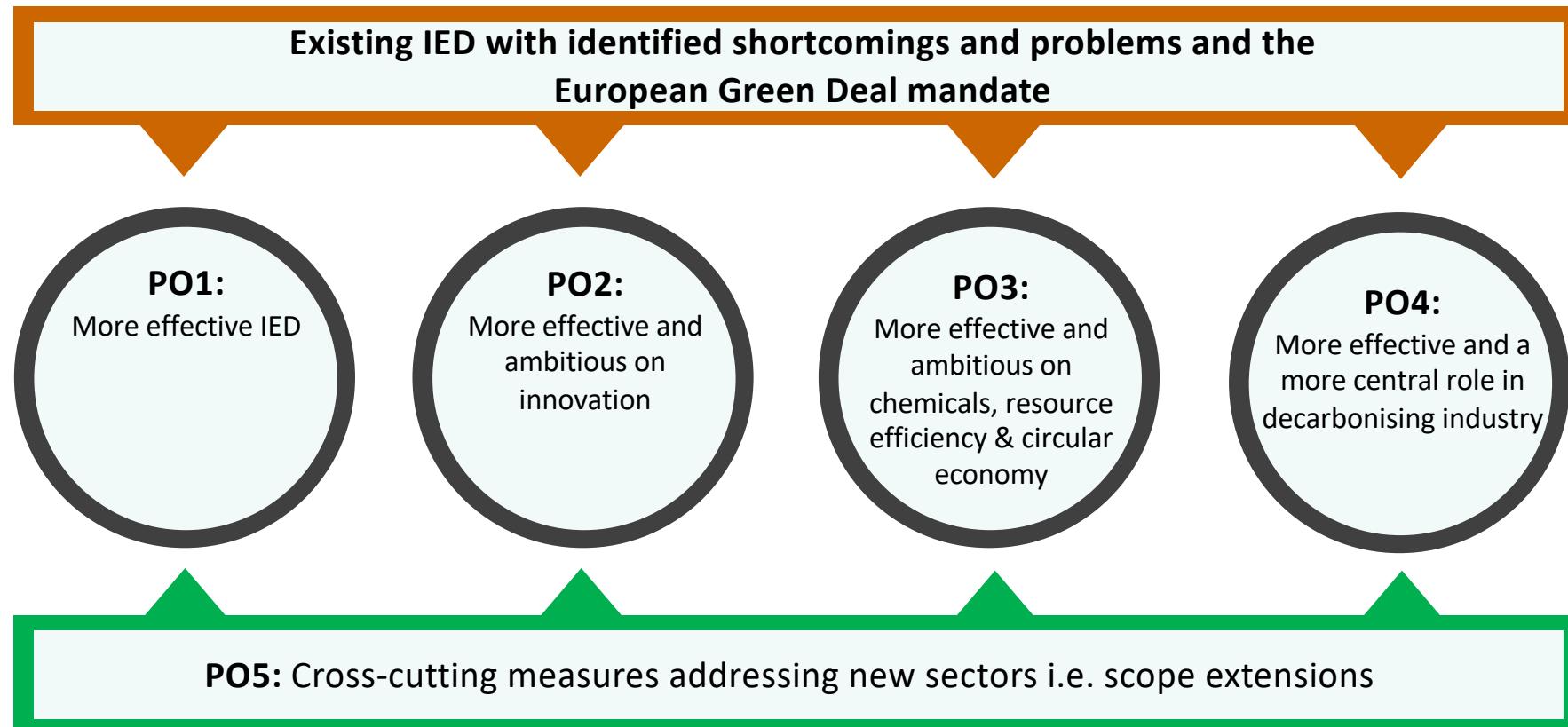


6. Diffuse emissions and releases from products



Next steps – policy packages

- To be aligned with IED policy packages under consideration – work in progress.



Next steps – policy packages

Policy Option 1: More effective IED & E-PRTR

- Additional pollutants covered by other EU legislation and existing pollutants with revised thresholds to improve 90% capture.
- Sunset list.
- Existing activities with revised thresholds to better match IED.
- Access to E-PRTR information.
- Reporting modalities and data flow (excluding simplified reporting for intensive livestock)
- Improvements to releases from diffuse sources and products.

Policy Option 2: Innovation

- Increased ambition on how innovation could drive faster and improved quality of reporting to E-PRTR.
- CEMs linkages for reporting.

Policy Option 3: More effective & ambitious on chemicals, RE & CE

- Additional emerging pollutants.
- Sunrise list.
- Information to track progress towards the circular economy and the decarbonisation of industry i.e. options considering reporting of data on resource use (e.g. raw materials, water, energy).
- More granular reporting of GHGs, waste composition and transfers.

Next steps – policy packages

Policy Option 4: GHG emissions

- Relevant E-PRTR policy options captured in Policy Option 3.

Policy Option 5: Scope extensions

- Additional activities and existing activities with revised thresholds (in addition to PO 1 above).
- For cattle, option for simplified top-down calculation approach.

Next steps / priorities

- Refining unit costs for operators, MS CAs and EEA.
- Aligning baseline numbers with IED analysis for key policy options.
- Refining estimates of numbers of facilities impacted i.e. those that would have to report.
- Finalising mapping of policy options to packages.
- Focus groups.
- Drafting supporting report



Open discussion



Final workshop on revision of the E-PRTR Regulation (8 July 2021)

Wrap-up

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Thank you!
