



HM Government

‘Best Available Techniques’– A future regime within the UK

Preventing or minimising impacts on the environment from industry

A joint consultation of the UK Government, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland.

January 2021



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Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



Department of
**Agriculture, Environment
and Rural Affairs**

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control.pollution@defra.gov.uk

Contents

General information	1
Why we are consulting	1
Consultation details.....	1
Executive summary	4
Introduction	5
Proposals on the process for developing ‘Best Available Techniques’	7
Organisation and governance	7
Public participation.....	10
Scrutiny.....	11
Policies on implementing ‘Best Available Techniques’	12
Evaluation.....	15
Horizon scanning	15
Annex A.....	17

General information

Why we are consulting

To set out the UK Government and Devolved Administrations' approach to a regime for developing 'Best Available Techniques' which will be used in environmental permitting for certain industrial activities. This consultation seeks stakeholders' views on the design of the proposed UK regime.

Consultation details

Issued: 25th January 2021

Respond by: 18th April 2021

Enquiries to: control.pollution@defra.gov.uk

E-Consultation: This consultation is available at www.gov.uk/government/publications

Consultation reference: Future Regime for 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK

Audiences:

This consultation will be of particular interest to individual companies and representatives currently regulated under the Industrial Emissions Directive. This consultation is not limited to these stakeholders; any organisation or individual is invited to respond.

Territorial extent:

This consultation relates to a proposed joint future regime for Best Available Techniques which will operate across England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, as well as the UK territorial seas and Continental Shelf (the latter in relation to offshore oil and gas operations).

How to respond

Your response will be most useful if it is framed in direct response to the questions posed, though further comments and evidence are also welcome.

We encourage respondents to make use of the online e-Consultation wherever possible when submitting responses as this is the government's preferred method of receiving responses.

However, responses in writing or via email submitted to the above addresses will also be accepted. Should you wish to submit your main response via the e-Consultation platform and any supporting information via hard copy or email, please be clear that this is part of the same consultation response.

Additional copies:

You may make copies of this document without seeking permission. An electronic version can be found at www.gov.uk/government/publications.

Respond online at:

https://consult.defra.gov.uk/airquality/industrial_emissions_bat

Email to: control.pollution@defra.gov.uk

Write to: Consultation Coordinator at Defra, 2nd Floor, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York, YO1 7PX

When responding, please state whether you are responding as an individual or representing the views of an organisation.

Confidentiality and data protection

Information provided in response to this consultation, including personal data, may be published or disclosed in accordance with the access to information regimes these are primarily the Environmental Information Regulations 2004 (EIRs), the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA) and the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA). We have obligations, mainly under the EIRs, FOIA and DPA, to disclose information to particular recipients or to the public in certain circumstances.

If you want the information that you provide to be treated as confidential, please be aware that, as a public authority, the Department is bound by the Freedom of Information Act and may therefore be obliged to disclose all or some of the information you provide. In view of this it would be helpful if you could explain to us why you regard the information you have provided as confidential. If we receive a request for disclosure of the information we will take full account of your explanation, but we cannot give an assurance that confidentiality can be maintained in all circumstances. An automatic confidentiality disclaimer generated by your IT system will not, of itself, be regarded as binding on the Department.

Quality assurance

This consultation is being conducted in line with the Cabinet Office “Consultation Principles” and be found at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/consultation-principles-guidance>

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, please address them to:

Consultation Coordinator at Defra, 2nd Floor, Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme
Green, York, YO1 7PX

Or email: consultation.coordinator@defra.gov.uk

Executive summary

This consultation sets out how we will ensure a collaborative approach to developing ‘Best Available Techniques’ within the UK, within a framework that provides a clear process for collating and sharing technical views, determining new ‘Best Available Techniques’ and ensuring that both ‘Best Available Techniques’ and the ‘Best Available Techniques’ determination process is evaluated.

‘Best Available Techniques’ means the economically and technically viable techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment as a whole.

As we develop the detail of the new regime for ‘Best Available Techniques’ development within the UK, we particularly wish to hear views from stakeholders on key elements of policy design, including the organisation and governance process, public participation, scrutiny, related policies on implementing ‘Best Available Techniques’, and how the process will be evaluated.

Following the UK’s exit from the European Union, the UK Government, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government, and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland are firmly committed to providing a future regime for the development of ‘Best Available Techniques’ within the UK.

The UK Government and the devolved governments have been at the forefront of reducing industrial pollution, using a proportionate framework of regulation to require industry to improve their environmental performance, and industry has responded with investment and innovation to meet these standards.

The UK introduced an integrated approach to controlling pollution to air, water and land in the Environmental Protection Act 1990, as well as the concept of ‘Best Available Techniques’. These approaches have subsequently been adopted and applied across the EU through the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive and subsequent Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), which sets challenging industry standards for the most polluting industries.

We are proposing to develop and set future ‘Best Available Techniques’, based on the same principles we have followed since the concept was devised; a transparent, collaborative, data and evidence led process that safeguards and builds on the high levels of environmental protection already in place across the UK.

Air quality is a devolved policy area and, following the UK’s exit from the European Union, the power for defining “Best Available Techniques” conclusions is transferred to each government independently. Different countries in the UK may set different ‘Best Available Techniques’. For instance, Scottish Government has committed to maintaining alignment with EU standards where possible. However, whilst some aspects of ‘Best Available

Techniques' may be different, a common approach to the development of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK will be taken.

Introduction

Industrial installations undertaking specific types of activity are required to use 'Best Available Techniques' to reduce emissions to air, water and land. 'Best Available Techniques' means the economically and technically viable available techniques which are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment as a whole. 'Techniques' include both the technology used and the way the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned. 'Best Available Techniques' is used to determine the types of abatement technologies and methods operators should put in place, as well as setting associated emission limits associated with the use of 'Best Available Techniques' within environmental permits.

The UK Government, the Scottish Government, the Welsh Government, and the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs in Northern Ireland are putting in place a new regime for the development of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK. The power for defining "Best Available Techniques" conclusions is transferred to each government independently, but, through the new process, they will work together to determine 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK. Existing 'Best Available Techniques' already determined under the EU 'Best Available Techniques' process will continue to apply in the UK. This EU process produces 'Best Available Techniques' Conclusions for specific types of processes or sectors and includes associated emission limits that must not be exceeded, unless agreed by the relevant competent authority. The sectors considered under the new regime will remain consistent with the IED framework.

The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ensures that the existing 'Best Available Techniques' Conclusions continue to have effect in UK law. It provides powers for the Secretary of State to determine 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK, which may include Devolved Administrations if consent is given by their Ministers. It also ensures that Devolved Administrations will retain the power to determine 'Best Available Techniques' in their countries, including setting their own 'Best Available Techniques' where desired.

A process is required to enable information to be exchanged, and technical views to be collated, in order to determine 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK.

In developing 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK the government and Devolved Administrations will:

- Ensure high levels of environmental protection while maintaining a proportionate approach and avoiding unnecessary bureaucracy. Now that the UK has left the EU

we will ensure an efficient and effective process that is tailored to UK needs, achieving the UK's environmental ambitions.

- Continue the existing successful model of integrated pollution control to reduce emissions to air, water and land.
- Continue the commitment to continuous improvement, building on existing good practice to deliver a stable and predictable regulatory environment for business as part of a world leading clean green economy.
- Continue to develop and determine 'Best Available Techniques' as the basis for setting environmental permit requirements, including emission limits.
- Ensure an open, transparent and collaborative approach with stakeholders, including the regulated industry to which the 'Best Available Techniques' would apply, as part of an evidence led approach.
- Recognise the importance of maintaining policy stability for industry in order to send a clear, long-term signal, to provide the certainty they need to make investment decisions

In addition, the UK Government and Devolved Governments are committed to safeguarding and improving environmental standards. Any 'Best Available Techniques' determined in Northern Ireland will need to ensure account is taken of the Northern Ireland Protocol, which requires some specific activities that interact with the Single Electricity Market to continue to align with the IED.

Proposals on the process for developing 'Best Available Techniques'

Organisation and governance

1. We propose that a new governance structure be created that will enable the effective development of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK. This would be formed of a new Standards Council, made up of representatives from the UK Government and Devolved Administrations, a new Regulators Group that will provide technical advice to the Standards Council, and Technical Working Groups for each new 'Best Available Techniques' under consideration.
2. The Standards Council will provide strategic oversight of the regime for 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK and for the programme of 'Best Available Techniques' development and agreement. The Council will aim to reach consensus, including agreement to a common approach or differing approaches on 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK. The Council will communicate decisions on 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK, in particular, making clear where differing approaches across the UK have been agreed.
3. The Council will coordinate a rolling programme for review of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK. The programme will be informed by the time since the industry sector last had a 'Best Available Techniques' review as well as technical insight on new and emerging techniques and 'Best Available Techniques' development in other regimes around the world. This includes considering when general guidance on 'Best Available Techniques' developed for new processes or for unique installations would benefit from being considered through the new system. The decision on the future timetable will be based on technical advice provided by the Regulators Group, and instigation of 'Best Available Techniques' development can be proposed by any Council member. It is proposed that 'Best Available Techniques' currently under review by the EU, where UK industry and experts have already been involved, should be considered by the UK process, once established. The current status of the programme of 'Best Available Techniques' reviews for each industry sector is shown in Annex A.
4. The Regulators Group will support the Council and provide oversight of the work of the sector specific Technical Working Groups. It will develop and regularly review the technical principles that underpin 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK, apply those principles when reviewing each sector 'Best Available Techniques' and will make recommendations to the Council on 'Best Available Techniques'. The Regulators Group membership would comprise of representatives from the Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales, Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency as well as the Offshore Petroleum Regulator for Environment and Decommissioning (OPRED) (for offshore oil and gas installations).

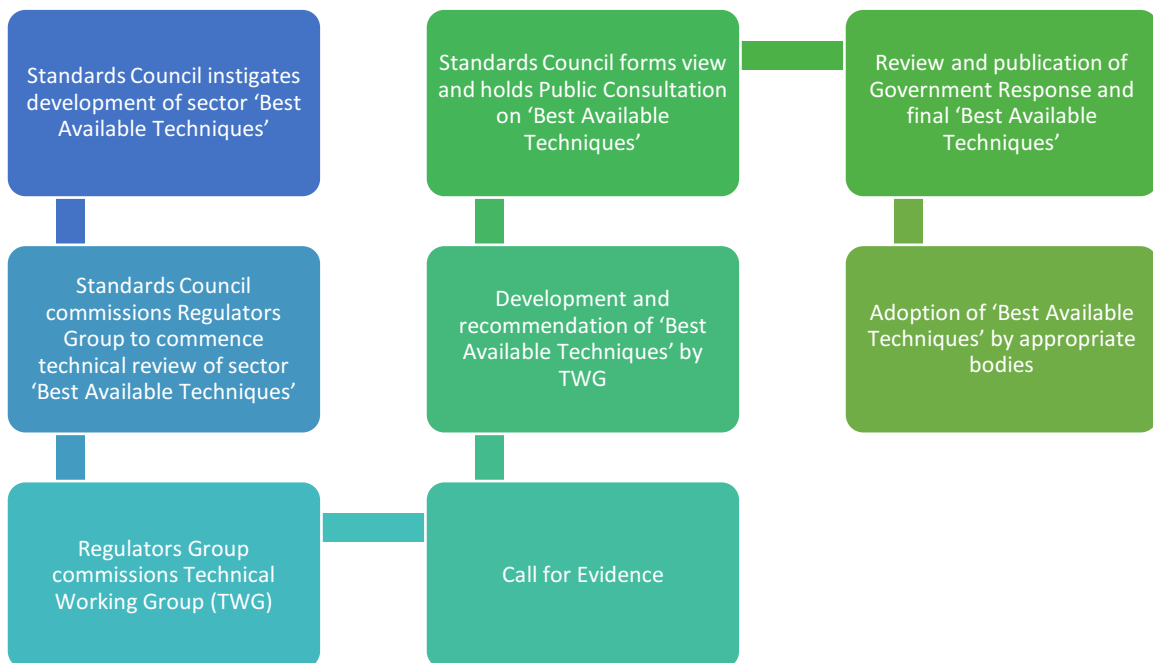
5. The development of 'Best Available Techniques' will require sharing of information and expertise to enable an understanding of which techniques are the best for preventing or minimising emissions and impacts on the environment and in turn setting the associated emission limits based on those techniques. This will require input and engagement of industry representatives and other interested parties.
6. We propose that 'Best Available Techniques' specific Technical Working Groups (TWGs) be set up to provide the opportunity for exchange of information, including installation level data and technical expertise, in order to enable recommendations on 'Best Available Techniques' to be made. The Technical Working Groups will be led by sector experts from the regulatory bodies within the UK and comprise industry representatives from the relevant sector and other interested parties with technical expertise on sector 'Best Available Techniques'.
7. Many countries around the world also have processes for developing 'Best Available Techniques' in order to set environmental permitting requirements under their own legislative regimes. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has an active working group where countries, and bodies such as the EU, share information on technical methods around 'Best Available Techniques' development. Engagement with these international groups, and review of international 'Best Available Techniques', including EU 'Best Available Techniques', will form part of a key evidence review stage to be undertaken by the Regulators and TWGs in their development of 'Best Available Techniques' for the UK. Where appropriate, consideration of international information on 'Best Available Techniques' for given sectors will also enhance the level of information available for reviewing and setting 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK.
8. On reviewing recommendations for 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK, the UK Government and Devolved Administrations will work together and collaborate on development. The 'Best Available Techniques' determination process will aim to achieve a common UK approach to 'Best Available Techniques'. Alternatively, it may result in agreement to determine 'Best Available Techniques' differently in different parts of the UK. Either way, the goal will be to aim for as much commonality in approach as possible.
9. Proposals on 'Best Available Techniques' will be set out within 'Best Available Techniques' determination documents, which would be subject to Public Consultation. Further information on participation in the process is set out in the following section.
10. These are the three proposed groups and their membership.

- A. Standards Council
 - a. UK Government
 - b. Devolved Administrations

- B. Regulators Group
 - a. Environment Agency
 - b. Natural Resources Wales
 - c. Northern Ireland Environment Agency
 - d. Scottish Environment Protection Agency
 - e. OPRED

- C. Sector specific Technical Working Groups
 - a. Led by UK Regulators
 - b. Industry representatives
 - c. Other interested parties with technical expertise on sector 'Best Available Techniques'

11. The diagram below sets out our proposed process for the development of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK:



- 1) Standards Council instigates development of sector 'Best Available Techniques'
- 2) Standards Council commissions Regulators Group to commence technical review of sector 'Best Available Techniques'

- 3) Regulators Group commissions Technical Working Group (TWG)
- 4) Call for Evidence
- 5) Development and recommendation of 'Best Available Techniques' by TWG
- 6) Standards Council forms view and holds Public Consultation on 'Best Available Techniques'
- 7) Review and publication of Government Response and final 'Best Available Techniques'
- 8) Adoption of 'Best Available Techniques' by appropriate bodies

Do you want your response to be treated as confidential? Yes/No

Q1. Do you agree or disagree with the proposed organisation and governance arrangements?

Options: Strongly Agree/agree/neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree

Q2. Do you agree or disagree that the 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK process should consider first 'Best Available Techniques' for sectors that have already begun development within the EU 'Best Available Techniques' process?

Q3. Do you have any further comments on the organisation and governance proposals?

Public participation

12. Public participation in the development of 'Best Available Techniques' will ensure that relevant and accurate information is used in the technical considerations. In order for the process to be effective, early sharing of technical information and site specific data will be encouraged to allow appropriate formation of recommendations on 'Best Available Techniques'.
13. We propose a two stage public participation process, firstly, an initial call for evidence and, following the creation of a 'Best Available Techniques' determination document, a further public consultation.
14. The call for evidence would provide the opportunity for industry and other interested parties to provide relevant technical information and site specific data on the use, availability, and effectiveness of techniques. The scope and details asked for in the call for evidence would be based on an initial review of the sector, and would be undertaken via the Technical Working Group. The TWG would also ensure the call for evidence is

highlighted to those likely to have greatest interest and evidence to provide for the sector under review. This stage will provide the opportunity for stakeholders to raise technical views on 'Best Available Techniques', and inclusions of all pertinent technical information at this stage would be encouraged so it can be considered as a whole. The TWG will undertake quality assurance of the data to ensure that the UK 'Best Available Techniques' regime is based on appropriate and suitably accurate data.

15. The public consultation will provide all stakeholders with the opportunity to provide views on the final 'Best Available Techniques' proposals and would focus on the overall process of development. The consultation would be accompanied by technical and economic analysis. The public consultation is an additional steps that goes beyond the process previously used in the UK as part of the EU 'Best Available Techniques' system. This step will add real value to the quality and robustness of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK.
16. For those 'Best Available Techniques' whose technical experts have already shared technical and site specific data as part of the EU process, this information may be used to inform the 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK process. As such, there may be less need to undertake the initial call for evidence stage, however, a full consultation with interested parties would still take place. The scope of the process to be undertaken for each sector 'Best Available Techniques' would be determined by the Council.

Q4 Do you agree or disagree with the concept of a two stage public participation process?

Options: Strongly Agree/agree/neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree

Q5 Do you have any views on the proposal to potentially remove the need for the call for evidence for sectors where data gathering has already occurred?

Q6 Do you have any further comments on public participation proposals?

Scrutiny

17. We welcome the participation of stakeholders and the added value and scrutiny this will bring to the process. The new process will allow direct scrutiny and engagement from stakeholders across the UK.
18. Providing a clear and open process on decision making will enable stakeholders to follow and engage with the key steps in developing 'Best Available Techniques'. Through a call for interest in participation, and call for evidence, those with relevant

technical knowledge will be able to participate in the 'Best Available Techniques' development process. As well as industry, this could include the involvement of academia, research organisations, NGO's or other bodies with relevant knowledge and insights. Key decision steps will be documented as 'Best Available Techniques' are developed, including the initial decision on scope, the outcome of the call for evidence and the recommendations on 'Best Available Techniques'. The final recommended 'Best Available Techniques' determination document will be subject to consultation, to which the UK Government and Devolved Administrations would provide a response.

19. To allow appropriate organisation and oversight, a hierarchy of groups is proposed. This starts with the Technical Working Groups, whose work is overseen by a Regulators Group made-up of regulators from the four nations of the UK. Oversight of the Regulators Group and the overall strategy for developing 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK will be provided by a Standards Council, formed from representatives from the appropriate authorities (Defra, Scottish Government, Welsh Government and NI DAERA). Representatives from any other UK Government Departments with an interest in specific 'Best Available Techniques' sector reviews will be invited to join on an ad hoc basis as required.
20. The Council members will consider the advice of the Regulators Group and TWG's on 'Best Available Techniques' and provide written recommendations on the 'Best Available Techniques' for their respective authority.
21. 'Best Available Techniques' will be determined for the UK by the Secretary of State, by agreement of the Devolved Ministers, or Devolved Ministers can determine 'Best Available Techniques' for their respective countries. Final 'Best Available Techniques' documents would be published and will be implemented via Statutory Instruments.

Q7 Do you agree or disagree with the proposals for ensuring scrutiny of the 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK regime?

Options: Strongly Agree/agree/neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree

Q8 Do you have any other comments on how to ensure effective scrutiny?

Policies on implementing 'Best Available Techniques'

22. In developing 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK, the government and Devolved Administrations will safeguard and build on the high levels of environmental protection already in place across the UK

23. The Clean Air Strategy (England), Clean Air Plan for Wales and Cleaner Air for Scotland, the latter of which is currently being revised and updated, have set policy goals and commitments related to air quality. These include a commitment to continuous improvement in relation to integrated pollution control; building on existing good practice to deliver a stable and predictable regulatory environment for business as part of a world leading clean green economy. Other wider strategies of relevance to this area include the 25 Year Environment Plan, Clean Growth Strategy, Scotland's Environment Strategy along with policies and commitments related to Net Zero and the circular economy.
24. We are committed to continue the existing successful model of integrated pollution control and ensuring there is a clear process for determining future 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK for industrial sectors. We are also committed to continue the collaborative approach to 'Best Available Techniques' development with industry and other interested parties.
25. From feedback received on these strategies, stakeholders were supportive of the commitments to continuing the current model of integrated pollution control and the collaborative approach on developing standards.
26. The UK Government and Devolved Administrations recognise the importance of maintaining policy stability for industry to provide the certainty they need to make investment decisions. It is acknowledged that many businesses have long-term plans and investment cycles, so any changes to the regulatory framework need to be signalled well in advance.
27. Following feedback on the Strategy documents, it is proposed that key policies for implementing 'Best Available Techniques' are retained as they currently are within the UK. These include:
 - a. Currently there is a 4-year time line for implementing 'Best Available Techniques' from the point of 'Best Available Techniques' publication (for existing installations). This allows time for regulators to engage with regulated industry and issue permit updates, and for operators to make any changes needed to meet new standards. It is proposed that this timeframe is retained.
 - b. The criteria and process for granting a derogation for a permit requirement is proposed to remain the same, which allows some flexibility in approach if deemed appropriate. Derogations may be provided, for example, where an assessment shows that the achievement of emission levels associated with the best available techniques as described in 'Best Available Techniques' would lead to disproportionately higher costs compared to the environmental benefits due to the geographical location, the local environmental conditions or the technical characteristics of the installation concerned. Time limited

derogations can also be applied to the testing and use of emerging techniques.

- c. Where needed interpretational guidance will be drawn up that assists the regulators across the UK in applying the new 'Best Available Techniques' in permits. This need would be deemed by the Council on a case by case basis.
- d. Emissions monitoring, emissions reporting and other reporting obligations will remain the same, including the details required and the timings, as set out in permits. Health impacts will continue to be considered by the Environment Agency as part of their permitting decisions

28. One operational element related to 'Best Available Techniques' that is proposed to be changed is the setting of emission limit values within permits. 'Best Available Techniques' associated emission levels are the basis for setting emission limit values (ELVs). Section 4.35 of the Industrial Emission Directive EPR Guidance on Part A installations, which is applicable in England and Wales, tells permit writers how to use the 'Best Available Techniques' associated emission levels range when setting ELVs. The guidance currently stipulates that, in general, the limit should be set at the top (least stringent) of the range. This guidance will be amended to give the regulator the discretion to select the most appropriate value, within the relevant 'Best Available Techniques' associated emission levels range, to set the ELV for an emission source. This determination will be made during the usual permitting process and so will involve regulators considering the appropriate conditions with the relevant industry. Guidance to this effect is only in place in England and Wales, and as such this proposal is only applicable in these countries. It is proposed that this change only take effect at the usual point at which an installation is due to have its permit reviewed.

29. The rationale for modifying the approach here is to provide more flexibility for regulators to determine what the most appropriate emission limit is and this will provide the potential for greater emission reductions. It is proposed that this is implemented for 'Best Available Techniques' determined under the UK 'Best Available Techniques' regime, and for sectors undergoing 'Best Available Techniques' reviews, but where no permits have been issued by the point at which the guidance is amended. This will not apply to sectors undergoing 'Best Available Techniques' reviews where some permits have already been issued. Nor will this apply to installations which have already undergone a permit review under the IED framework; these emission limits will not be changed until 'Best Available Techniques' is reviewed again for that sector in the future.

Q9 Do you have any feedback on policies for implementing 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK?

Q10 Do you have any views on the proposals in England and Wales to modify the guidance for setting emission limit values?

Evaluation

30. It is proposed that each sector 'Best Available Techniques' determined in the UK be subject to a review and that the overall 'Best Available Techniques' development process should be evaluated at an appropriate stage. These evaluation stages will provide the opportunity to make further improvements to the regime for determining 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK.
31. A review is proposed 6 years after the 'Best Available Techniques' has been published, to review how it has been implemented within permits and any technical difficulties that have arisen. This would be two years after the new 'Best Available Techniques' requirements are required to be enacted in all permits, and allows time for relevant data on applicability and improvements to be understood. This review process does not currently take place in the EU 'Best Available Techniques' system.
32. Once a complete programme of 'Best Available Techniques' review within the UK has been undertaken, so that all sectors under the framework of the Industrial Emissions Directive have their 'Best Available Techniques' determined (see Annex A), it is proposed that an evaluation of the regime as a whole is undertaken to assess its effectiveness. It is anticipated that this would take place in the early-2020s and that at this point in time broader considerations around the scope of the 'Best Available Techniques' regime may be explored. Some of these considerations are set out below under 'horizon scanning'.

Q11 Do you agree or disagree with the proposals for evaluation within the new regime?

Options: Strongly Agree/agree/neither agree nor disagree/disagree/strongly disagree

Q12 Do you have any other comments on the evaluation proposals?

Horizon scanning

33. Whilst this consultation sets out the proposals for a regime for 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK for the present, we are keen to hear stakeholders' views on further and broader areas which could be useful to explore in the longer term.
34. The initial proposals are to develop 'Best Available Techniques' for the processes which were covered by the IED. There could be scope in future to consider 'Best Available Techniques' for other industrial activities. An example may be small installations (known as "Part B" in England, Scotland and Wales and "Part B and Part C" in Northern Ireland) which are currently regulated for air emissions alone, rather than the integrated approach taken for more complex processes where land and water emissions are also

considered. The development of new 'Best Available Techniques' for these activities could enhance the consideration of the best techniques and methods available and deliver further environmental benefits.

35. Another example of longer-term proposals may be a change in the implementation of 'Best Available Techniques' within the UK to encompass a greater emphasis on achieving overall environmental improvements, as oppose to prescribed abatement solutions. This could involve more innovative approaches to the control of emissions such as the Integrated Emissions Management Technique used in the refinery sector 'Best Available Techniques'. This may be best considered on a case by case basis for each sector's 'Best Available Techniques', where it would be determined if these approaches are appropriate.
36. In considering how future 'Best Available Techniques' should be developed, as well as consideration of new sectors or activities, there could be a further review of whether it is best to develop 'Best Available Techniques' on a process or emission basis, or by industrial activity, which may aid implementation.
37. Future considerations of 'Best Available Techniques' development could also explore the links to broader ambitions relating to Net Zero, the circular economy and reduction of use of natural resources, in a more holistic way.

Q13 Do you have thoughts on additional elements that could be explored in the longer term around areas of 'Best Available Techniques' policy?

Q14 Do you have any other views or comments, which you have not already made, on the proposals in this consultation?

Annex A

Status of sector specific 'Best Available Techniques'

Existing 'Best Available Techniques' Conclusions that will continue to have effect in UK law

Sector	Date of publication
Iron and Steel Production (IS)	03/2012
Manufacture of Glass (GLS)	03/2012
Tanning of Hides and Skins (TAN)	02/2013
Production of Cement, Lime and Magnesium Oxide (CLM)	04/2013
Production of Chlor-alkali (CAK)	12/2013
Production of Paper, Pulp and Board (PP)	09/2014
Refining of Mineral Oil and Gas (REF)	10/2014
Wood-based Panels Production (WBP)	11/2015
Non-Ferrous Metals Industries (NFM)	06/2016
Common Waste Water in the Chemical Sector (CWW)	06/2016
Large Combustion Plants (LCP)	07/2017
Intensive Rearing of Poultry and Pigs (IRPP)	07/2017
Production of Large Volume Organic Chemicals (LVOC)	12/2017
Waste Treatment (WT)	08/2018
Food, Drink and Milk Industries (FDM)	12/2019
Waste Incineration (WI)	12/2019

Surface Treatment with Organic Solvents (STS)	12/2020
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Sectors proposed to be considered first through the ‘Best Available Techniques’ within the UK system, as a result of development in international ‘Best Available Techniques’ regimes

Ferrous Metal Processing Industry (FMP)
Waste Gas Treatment in the Chemicals Sector (WGC)
Textiles Industry (TXT)
Slaughterhouses and Animal By-products Industries (SA)
Smitheries and Foundries Industry (SF)
Ceramic Manufacturing Industry (CER)

Sectors yet to have ‘Best Available Techniques’ determined under the IED - to be considered for development in the future under the ‘Best Available Techniques’ within the UK system

Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals (LVIC)
Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics (STM)