



European Commission - DG Environment



Federal Ministry for the  
Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

Conference organised by



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**Conference of the European Commission – DG Environment  
and the  
German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety**

**On the Road to Sustainable Production  
in the Enlarged EU  
Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)**

**Date and Location: 20 – 22 September 2005, Dresden (Germany)**

**Conference Concept**

Ecologic/German Federal Environmental Agency

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If you are interested in receiving further information on this conference, please send an e-mail to [ippc@ecologic-events.de](mailto:ippc@ecologic-events.de) or visit [www.ecologic-events.de/ippc](http://www.ecologic-events.de/ippc)

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# 1 Overall objectives of the Conference

The European Commission and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety are hosting the following conference in Dresden (Germany) on 20 –22 September 2005:

## **On the Road to Sustainable Production in the Enlarged EU Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)**

In April 2000, an international conference on the implementation of the Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) organised by the German Federal Environmental Agency and Ecologic took place in Stuttgart. Entitled “The Sevilla Process: A Driver for Environmental Performance in Industry”, the aim of the conference was to provide information on the Sevilla Process and the draft reference documents on best available techniques (BREFs), to promote the implementation of the IPPC Directive and to foster the increased application of environmentally advanced techniques in Europe.

Five years later, in 2005, the conference in Dresden will directly tie in with the Stuttgart conference and provide a forum to resume the progress made since then. In the past years, a lot of progress has been achieved:

- The implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Member States is reaching its climax with the deadline for existing installations in 2007 and the first round of BREFs is expected to be finalised around the end of 2005.
- The review of BREFs has started in 2005.
- The Member States have already reported once on the implementation of the IPPC Directive according to Article 16 (3).
- The Commission has published the Communication “On the Road to Sustainable Production”, which outlines successes as well as gaps and problems with the implementation of the IPPC Directive and presents some future plans of the European Commission for a possible revision of the Directive.
- In addition, 10 new Member States joined the European Union (EU) in 2004.
- The Commission has started to prepare the review of the IPPC Directive.

With the IPPC Directive the EU has fixed sustainability as the long-term aim for industrial production. One of the major instruments is the information exchange on the best available techniques between all stakeholders and their continuous development to improve the environmental performance of the industrial production; this information exchange is organised by the Commission. A successful and ambitious implementation of the IPPC Directive as well as its future development require inter alia:

- An exchange of experiences and good practices in implementing the IPPC Directive;
- An understanding of the different ways of implementation of the IPPC Directive in the Member States, which is a prerequisite for a proper application of the IPPC Directive;
- Active integration of the 10 new Member States in the Sevilla Process and network building among all Member States;
- Conviction of the advantages of the IPPC Directive and of sustainable production among all stakeholders;
- Enhanced commitment to the Sevilla Process, in order to raise awareness of this process and to enhance its attractiveness;
- Ambitious visions on where we want to stand in 10 years.

These aspects will all be discussed in the Dresden conference. The conference will be directed towards stakeholders in new and old Member States. It will provide a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and views on the implementation of the IPPC Directive, the use of the BREFs and the future development of the Directive. The aim of the conference is to raise awareness of the paramount importance of the IPPC Directive for the prevention and control of industrial pollution and the development of sustainable production patterns. The conference will assess the effects of the IPPC Directive on the environmental performance of industrial installations. Of special importance is the compliance of existing installations with all requirements of the IPPC Directive *by 30 October 2007*.

Furthermore, the interaction of the IPPC Directive with other European policies will be examined as well as the international effect of the IPPC Directive with specific regard to the development of international environmental standards.

The conference will end with an outlook on the future perspectives of the IPPC Directive: What remains to be done to foster the objective of the IPPC Directive to strive for sustainable production throughout the European Union? Where do we want to stand in ten years?

The conference will give particular attention to the situation of the new Member States. The specific challenges for the new Member States regarding the implementation of the IPPC Directive - especially the challenge of meeting the 2007 deadline - will be discussed.

Furthermore, the conference is supposed to provide a forum where the exchange of experiences with the IPPC Directive is possible and where contacts among stakeholders in different Member States can be established.

***The conference will include a one day workshop (20 September 2005) where participation is restricted to people especially invited for the workshop followed by a one and a half day plenary session (21 – 22 September 2005) open to everyone.***

The conference and the accompanying social programme (such as a boat cruise after the workshop on 20 September and a reception at the end of the first day of the plenary session on the 21 September) will contribute to the development of informal networks. These informal networks are supposed to facilitate a continued exchange of information and experiences among the Member States after the conference and to keep up the dynamic of the development of the IPPC Directive.

## 2 Workshop

The workshop will take place on the first day of the conference (20 September 2005). Due to the fact that participation in the workshop is limited to 120 people admittance to the workshop is restricted to people especially invited to the workshop.

### 2.1 Objectives and Character of the Workshop

The main aim of the workshop will be to foster the exchange of experiences and ideas concerning the implementation of the IPPC Directive, especially with the use of the BREFs, among the relevant experts of the old and new Member States. The participants will discuss the various practical approaches and problems related to national IPPC implementation strategies. This will enhance knowledge of specific problems encountered in the different Member States and possible solutions. The workshop will give particular attention to the situations and interests of the new Member States.

It is of an utmost importance for the success of the workshop that the discussion focuses on the practical approaches and does not enter into general, political discussions on issues such as national general binding rules vs. individual emission limit values or emission limit values vs. emissions trading.

Therefore, the main target group for the workshop consists of persons involved in practical implementation of the IPPC Directive. Small working groups, with around 30 participants each, will facilitate active participation and discussion. An interesting and successful workshop will provide valuable inputs for a fruitful conference.

### 2.2 Concept of the Workshop

The workshop will be held on the first day of the conference (20 September 2005). The workshop is held in English. The accompanying documents and contributions from the participants will also be written in English.

The workshop will consist of four working groups. All working groups will have two chairpersons from one new and one old Member State. The chairpersons should represent different fields of knowledge regarding the IPPC Directive and have practical experience regarding the themes and examples discussed in the working groups (implementation, permitting process, etc.).

Before breaking into working groups, all participants will convene in the morning (first part of the workshop plenary session). After introductions by DG Environment and the chairpersons, the four working groups will meet for most of the day (two sessions).

At the beginning of each working group session, the chairpersons will give an introductory report on the relevant issues and will briefly present the key topics for discussion. The working groups will develop a short summary of the outcomes of their discussions (e.g. in the form of bullet point lists). At the end of the day, all participants will reconvene and discuss these results in the plenum of the workshop (second part of the workshop plenary session). The discussion will be brief and focused, concentrating on three to five core messages

identified by each working group. During the following two days, the chairpersons of the working groups will present the outcomes in the plenary session of the conference.

To make best use of the limited time available, each working group will focus on a few specific issues. In order to deliver a useful output from the working groups, which can later be fed into the plenary session of the conference, the issues to be discussed should be clearly defined from the outset. Each working group has two time slots for discussion (10:00 - 12:30 and 14:00 - 16:30). Therefore not more than **two** core issues have been identified for each working group.

The working groups will in general deal with cross-sectional questions. The discussions should be illustrated by scenarios and concrete examples.

### **2.2.1 Working Group 1:**

#### **The practical application of the BREFs: From BAT to Emission Limit Values**

##### **Examples: Cement kilns and Refineries**

The general purpose of a BREF is to offer information to the permitting authorities in the Member States, industrial operators and the public in order to guide the determination of BAT-based permit conditions. Working group 1 will explore the practical application of the BREFs in the permitting process, considering as an example the licensing of cement kilns and refineries. However, the discussion of specific technical aspects of these BREFs, as covered in the Technical Working Groups established when the BREFs were produced, will be avoided.

Working group 1 will deal with some aspects of identifying BAT-based requirements for the permits. One focus of the working group will be the discussion of how to derive emission limit values (ELVs) from the BAT-associated emission levels (BAT-AELs) identified in the BREFs. This is a major challenge for the Member States and permitting authorities, as the emission limit values, equivalent parameters or equivalent technical measures stipulated in the permits have to be based on BAT. Additionally, the permitting authorities have to take into account the technical characteristics of the installation concerned, its geographical location and the local environment conditions. The Member States may also prescribe requirements for certain categories of installations in general binding rules instead of including them in individual permit conditions (see article 9 (8) of the IPPC Directive). A special challenge for the Member States and permitting authorities is that BREFs may contain large ranges of BAT-AELs for industrial sectors, making it more difficult to come to clear conclusions (for example in the BREF for refineries).

In this regard, it is of particular interest to see whether the permit conditions of installations are in practice based primarily on the information in the BREFs, or whether the Member States and permitting authorities additionally use other sources of information or apply other methods to determine the concrete BAT requirements for permits.

The second issue to be discussed in working group 1 concerns the handling of “split views” (in the permitting process or the elaboration of national binding rules). Split views regarding BAT and BAT-AELs are another major challenge for the permitting authorities. If the BREFs

contain divergent views, problems may arise during practical application. In this case, the Member States and the permitting authorities lack precise guidance, but must nevertheless come to conclusions.

In view of the BREF revision process, it is important to discuss and compare various methods employed by permitting authorities throughout the European Union (EU) for dealing with these specific problems. Additionally, potentially important differences in permit conditions across the EU, due to the different ways of handling split views in the BREFs, should be discussed. The BREF on cement and lime production is one of the oldest BREFs (and also contains the problem of split views), and significant experience should therefore exist with its application. The revision of this BREF will start in 2005, and the outcome of this working group may feed into the revision process.

### **Issues to be dealt with:**

General perception of the benefits of the BREFs for the implementation of the IPPC Directive

#### 1. How to derive emission limit values from the range of BAT-AELs in BREFs:

- How to deal with (wide) ranges of BAT-AELs. How to deal with missing BATAELs.
- How to deal with measurement methods for the BAT-AELs in BREFs which are not clearly defined, especially regarding old BREFs.
- How to define ELVs based on national ELV concepts and practices (e.g. daily average, yearly average etc.) and measurement methods. What additional information is necessary for defining ELVs?
- How could guidance help to define ELVs in the Member States?

#### 2. How to deal with split views:

- How do permitting authorities, industry and the public read and understand split views?
- How do split views affect the determination of ELVs?
- Do split views endanger the objective of the Directive to achieve a high level of protection of the environment?

### **2.2.2 Working Group 2:**

#### **Existing installations: Meeting IPPC requirements by 2007**

#### **Examples: Different approaches in the Member States**

This working group will deal with the requirements to bring existing installations into compliance with the IPPC Directive. By 30 October 2007 all Member States will have to ensure that permits for all existing installations have been granted or reconsidered and, where necessary, updated, according to the requirements of the IPPC Directive and that all installations are operating according to the Directive.

This task is extremely demanding, especially for the new Member States that did not have to implement the forerunner of the IPPC Directive, Council Directive 84/360/EEC of 28 June 1984 on combating air pollution from industrial plants. To avoid a major bottleneck in 2007,

many of the Member States have opted for a systematic approach to ensure that permits are delivered and enforced on time.

This working group will serve as a forum for discussing how the permitting authorities deal with this task and should foster the sharing of experiences. The working group should discuss the different strategies to meet the deadline for implementation of the IPPC Directive in 2007, and possible solutions to the main problems that confront the Member States in this respect.

### **Issues to be dealt with:**

#### 1. Different systematic approaches for updating of existing permits:

- Examples of different approaches for setting priorities in permit updating e.g.:
  - Permitting according to certain sectors, age and size of IPPC installations as well as regional conditions.
  - Continuous or sequential permitting.
  - Responsibility for the elaboration of the prioritisation approach (e.g. participation of the public and industry).

#### 2. Main problems in meeting the deadline of October 2007:

- Identification of IPPC installations.
- What are the realistic planning intervals for the authorities and industry concerning the permitting procedure (duration, public participation, etc.)?
- How to ensure that sufficient time is given to operators to ensure that the installations concerned operate in full conformity with the Directive by October 2007.
- The possible need for administrative improvement of the implementation process (e.g. design of new application forms in accordance with the demands/criteria of the IPPC Directive for an efficient and standardised permitting procedure).
- Issuing of new permits or updating of existing permits.
- How to deal with industrial sectors where BREFs do not yet exist.
- Is there a need for training and/or specific competence centres or regional authorities?
- How to monitor (at local, national and EU levels) the progress made towards full implementation of the IPPC Directive by October 2007 (in particular by monitoring the number of new, updated or reconsidered permits for existing installations and any update on the total number of installations).

### **2.2.3 Working Group 3:**

#### **Interaction of the IPPC Directive with other European Directives**

#### **Examples: Large Combustion Plants (LCP) and Waste Incineration (WI) Directives**

The IPPC Directive interacts with several other EU Directives. Member States therefore have to find approaches to harmonise as far as possible the implementation of the different

directives at the national or regional level, assuring an overall efficient application and avoiding overlaps.

Working Group 3 will look at barriers and obstacles encountered when implementing different legal instruments, and also examples of good practice in finding solutions to bring about coherent implementation. The interaction of the IPPC Directive and other EU directives will be illustrated by the examples of the Large Combustion Plants (LCP) Directive 2001/80/EC and the Waste Incineration (WI) Directive 2000/76/EC. The interaction of these Directives gives rise to a number of combinations of controls on combustion and incineration, including:

- Combustion activities > 50 MW that fall under the IPPC and LCP Directives
- Waste incineration activities covered by the WI and IPPC Directives
- Co-incineration in a combustion plant > 50 MW, which will be covered by all three Directives.

The approaches to ensure a smooth implementation of these related Directives and possible problems, barriers and solutions, will be discussed. Solutions could relate to possible actions at the national level, for example as shown by examples of good practice in achieving coherent means of implementation, or at the EU level, for example through suggested production of guidance or even possible amendment of legislation. The working group will also consider the relationship between the IPPC Directive prescribing a system of site-specific permits based on BAT, and the LCP and WI Directives prescribing minimum standards for certain industrial installations. Furthermore, the interaction of the IPPC Directive with the options given in the LCP Directive for implementing the requirements for existing plants – either in the form of minimum standards on a plant-by-plant basis or by establishing a National Emission Reduction Plan – will be examined.

#### **Issues to be dealt with:**

The relation between specific/sectoral directives ensuring minimum standards for certain industrial installations and the IPPC Directive prescribing a permitting system based on BAT for the same kinds of installations (using the WI and LCP Directives and the BREFs for these sectors as illustrative examples):

- How do the Member States and the permitting authorities deal in practice with the parallel implementation of the Directives – what challenges or issues can be identified, for example resulting from differences in scope, definitions, regulatory requirements such as application and permitting procedures, performance standards, and monitoring and reporting obligations?
- How can the requirements of the Directives be met efficiently by the regulators and operators of installations (e.g. avoiding overlaps and inconsistencies in the permit requirements)?
- How do national permitting authorities take into account the BAT-AELs, parameters or equivalent technical measures referred to in the BREFs in the permitting process when both a specific directive and a BREF exist?

- Is there a positive or negative dynamic between the formulation of a minimum standard by a specific directive and the additional existence of BREFs – do specific directives speed up or impede the practical implementation of BAT-based standards in the permits according to the IPPC Directive?

#### **2.2.4 Working Group 4:**

##### **How to further promote good application of the IPPC Directive?**

In order to implement the IPPC Directive in a thorough and efficient way, and to reach a coherent implementation across the EU and hence a high level of environmental protection, it is of utmost importance that the Member States reach a common understanding of the IPPC Directive and its practical application. Working group 4 will consider how improvements in the implementation of the IPPC Directive can be attained through actions at national and EU levels.

At national level and within the current legal framework, the discussion will focus on the specific preconditions, possible obstacles and solutions for a straightforward and proper implementation by the permitting authorities in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment. This should be based on the practical experiences in new and old Member States.

At EU level, conditions which impede an efficient and straightforward implementation in certain cases may lie in the IPPC Directive itself, in the BREFs or in the absence of further detailed guidelines or legislation. A major issue to be dealt with is the upcoming review process of the BREFs.

##### **Issues to be dealt with:**

1. At national level, how to improve the implementation of the IPPC Directive in the current EU framework:
  - Exchange of opinions and experiences between Member States on good practice in the implementation of the IPPC Directive (rules and good practice in permit application, organisation and management of the permitting and inspection bodies, development of general binding rules, development of guidelines, support for the local permitting authorities regarding permitting procedures, procedures to reconsider and review permits, procedures for the monitoring and reporting of emissions, inspection guidelines, etc.).
2. At EU level, what can be done to improve the implementation of the IPPC Directive and, if necessary, amend the Directive?
  - How to organise the revision process of the first round of BREFs. What are the most important aspects for the revision process (establishing a wish list)? What are the concrete ideas to improve the way BREFs can be used?
  - Do we need more EU guidance regarding the implementation of the IPPC Directive and, if so, what kind of guidance is needed (e.g. for capacity thresholds, installations etc.)?

## 2.3 Draft Schedule for the Workshop on 20 September 2005

<b>Time Schedule</b>	<b>Session</b>
<b>9:00</b>	<b>Workshop Plenary Session Part I</b>
<b>9:10</b>	<b>Welcome and Introduction</b>
<b>9:30</b>	<b>Breaking into Working Groups, with Coffee &amp; Tea</b>
<b>10:00</b>	<b>Working Group Session I</b>
<b>12:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>14:00</b>	<b>Working Group Session II</b>
<b>16:30</b>	<b>Coffee &amp; Tea</b>
<b>17:00</b>	<b>Workshop Plenary Session Part II</b>
<b>18:00</b>	<b>End of Workshop</b>
<b>18:30</b>	<b>Boat cruise</b>

### 3 Plenary Session

The plenary session is to be held on the second and third day of the conference (21 and 22 September 2005). Contrary to the workshop the plenary session is open to everyone and the discussions will be held in the plenum.

#### 3.1 Objectives of the Plenary Session

In the plenary session the general progress towards sustainable production in the European Union and the situation in the new Member States in particular will be addressed. The plenary session will concentrate on the political implications of the IPPC Directive. Issues such as assessment of the IPPC Directive, interactions with other European instruments, the revision of the BREFs or the need of further guidance concerning the implementation of the IPPC Directive will be part of the discussion. The results of the working groups will serve as valuable input for the discussion in the plenary session. However, the plenary session goes beyond the rather practical issues of the workshop and includes the development of visions concerning the IPPC Directive.

The plenary session will assess the effects of the IPPC Directive on the environmental performance of industrial installations. The benefits of the IPPC Directive and its interaction with other European and international policies will be discussed. Furthermore, the international effect of the IPPC Directive with specific regard to the development of international environmental standards will be considered. A critical assessment of the achieved implementation of the IPPC Directive will lead to a debate on the future: What remains to be done to foster the objective of the IPPC Directive to strive for sustainable production throughout the European Union?

#### 3.2 Concept of the Plenary Session

Apart from the introductory part (welcome speeches), the plenary session is divided into five blocks. In general, each block includes an introductory presentation, a report from the respective working group, statements to the presentations/reports and an open discussion regarding the issues dealt with in the respective blocks.

- The **presentations** are supposed to give a general overview of the topic(s) to be discussed in the respective block and will be held by representatives from the – old and new - Member States, the COM and international organisations.
- The **reports** from the working groups will be given by the chairperson(s) of the respective working group. The reports will have to be concise and should reflect the main results and core messages elaborated in the working groups.
- Brief **statements** to the presentations and reports from different stakeholders will indicate differing views and give additional impulses to the open discussions.
- The **open discussion** after each block of the plenary session should encourage the exchange of views, experiences and expectations and create a dialogue between the

stakeholders. Sufficient time for questions and discussion has therefore been reserved after each block.

This concept of the plenary session is supposed to help to familiarise the participants with the current discussions and developments of IPPC and to enable them to take part in the open discussion after each block and the panel discussion at the end of the plenary session. The discussions should be a trigger for the further exchange of experiences and information between the participants of the plenary session also after the conference.

In order to further support and facilitate the discussion, a simultaneous interpretation into English, French and German will be provided.

The selection and the sequences of the issues to be discussed in the various sessions of the plenary session partly are linked with the practical issues discussed in the workshop but focus on more general and strategic issues regarding the IPPC Directive. The drafted programme for the plenary session is illustrated in section 6.3.

### **3.2.1 First Day of the Plenary Session: 21 September 2005**

The *morning session of the first day* of the plenary session deals with the issue “Implementation of the IPPC Directive” and covers primarily the specific issue of BREFs and their use in the permitting process (theme of the working group 1). After introductory presentations, including an assessment of the IPPC Directive and future perspectives of the Sevilla Process, different stakeholders will give their views on these issues.

The *first afternoon session* of the first day deals with the challenges of implementing the IPPC Directive. Specifically the issue of meeting the requirements of the IPPC Directive in all existing installations until October 2007 will be discussed.

The *second afternoon session* deals with the interaction of the IPPC Directive with other European instruments.

The *third afternoon session* deals with the role of the IPPC Directive for the development of international environmental standards.

### **3.2.2 Second Day of the Plenary Session: 22 September 2005**

The programme of the *second day* deals with the future perspective of the IPPC Directive.

After a general presentation by the European Commission about the review of the IPPC Directive, a couple of visionary statements and stakeholder views will open the discussion and stimulate the development of “visions” concerning the IPPC Directive. Subsequently, a panel discussion will conclude the plenary session and the conference.

**Programme Plenary Session  
(Status 31 August 2005)**

**First Day of the Plenary Session: 21 September 2005**

<b>Introductory Session:</b>	<b>Welcome and Introduction</b>
9:00	Opening by <b>R. A. Kraemer</b> , Ecologic
9:10	Welcome speech by <b>Margareta Wolf</b> ; Member of Parliament, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
9:20	Welcome speech by <b>Stanislaw Tillich</b> , Minister for the Environment and Agriculture, Free State of Saxony
9:30	Welcome speech by Prof. Dr. <b>Andreas Troge</b> , President of the German Federal Environmental Agency
9:40	Welcome speech and introduction by <b>Jos Delbeke</b> , Director Air and Chemicals, European Commission – DG Environment

<b>10:00</b>	<b>Coffee &amp; Tea (Parallel press conference)</b>
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<b>Morning Session:</b>	<b>Implementation of the IPPC Directive</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Peter Vercaemst (VITO, Belgium)</b>	
10:30	<u>Presentation by an old Member State:</u> Benefits, efficiency and gaps – An assessment of the IPPC Directive	<b>Erik Nyström</b> Environmental Protection Agency (Sweden)
10:50	<u>Presentation by the EIPPCB:</u> The Sevilla Process – Opportunities, Challenges and Perspectives	<b>Don Litten</b> European Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Bureau

<b>Morning Session:</b>	<b>Implementation of the IPPC Directive</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
11:10	<u>Report from Working Group 1:</u> The practical application of the BREFs: From BAT to Emission Limit Values	<b>Juri Truusa</b> Ministry of Environment (Estonia)
11:20	<u>Statement:</u> An assessment of the IPPC Directive from the perspective of an industry	<b>Jean-Marie Demoulin</b> CEFIC
11:30	<u>Statement:</u> An assessment of the IPPC Directive and the Sevilla Process from the perspective of an NGO	<b>Stefan Scheuer</b> European Environmental Bureau
11:40	Questions & Discussion	

<b>12:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
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<b>Afternoon Session 1:</b>	<b>Implementation of the IPPC Directive (cont.)</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Peter Vercaemst (VITO, Belgium)</b>	
13:45	<u>Presentation:</u> Challenges in the implementation of the IPPC Directive – the view of a new Member State	<b>Zdenka Volná</b> Ministry of Environment (Czech Republic)
14:05	<u>Report from Working Group 2:</u> Existing installations: Meeting IPPC requirements by 2007	<b>Balazs Horvath</b> Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Hungary
14:15	Questions & Discussion	

<b>15:00</b>	<b>Coffee &amp; Tea</b>	
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<b>Afternoon Session 2:</b>	<b>The Interaction of the IPPC Directive with other European Instruments</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Peter Vercaemst (VITO, Belgium)</b>	
15:30 (15:30)	<u>Report from Working Group 3:</u>  <u>Presentation:</u> The Interaction of the IPPC Directive with Other European Instruments – An Introduction	Siegmund Böhmer Federal Environment Agency (Austria)
(15:45)	<u>Report:</u> The Results from Working Group 3 Interaction of the IPPC Directive with other European Directives	Bohuslav Bezuch Inspectorate of Environment (Slovakia)
15:55	<u>Presentation of a Member State:</u> More efficient and simpler Monitoring and Reporting	Marianne Petitjean Ministry of the Walloon Region (Belgium)
16:15	Questions & Discussion	

<b>Afternoon Session 3:</b>	<b>The Role of the IPPC Directive for the Development of International Environmental Standards</b>	
<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Peter Vercaemst (VITO, Belgium)</b>	
16:45	<u>Presentation:</u> The international impact of the IPPC Directive – Benefits for the environment and industry from the perspective of the World Bank	Alexander W. Indorf (World Bank Group)
17:05	<u>Presentation:</u> IPPC and POPs – the Stockholm Convention and the UN-ECE Protocol on POPs	Hille Hyytiä Environment Institute (Finland)
17:25	Questions & Discussion Preparation for the next day	
18:00	End of the day	

<b>18:30</b>	<b>Reception organised by the Land Saxony</b>	
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## Second Day of the Plenary Session: 22 September 2005

<b>Morning Session:</b>	<b>The future development of the IPPC Directive – Where do we want to stand in ten years?</b>	<b>Speaker</b>
<b>Chair:</b>	<b>Katerina Iakovidou-Anastasiadou, Hellenic Ministry for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (tbc)</b>	
9:00	<u>Presentation by the European Commission:</u> The Review of the IPPC Directive – Overview and Perspectives	Laurence Graff European Commission – DG Environment
9:20	<u>Report from Working Group 4:</u> How to further promote good application of the IPPC Directive?	Philippe Lucas Agence de l'Eau Seine-Normandie (France)
9:30	<u>Statement by a new Member State:</u> A perspective on the future development of the IPPC Directive	Malgorzata Typko Ministry of the Environment (Poland)
9:40	<u>Statement by a scientific or international Organisation:</u> The future development of the IPPC Directive – Expectations and Prerequisites	Andrew Farmer (IEEP)
9:50	Questions & Discussion	

<b>10:30</b>	<b>Coffee &amp; Tea</b>	
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<b>Panel Discussion:</b>	<b>Panel Members:</b>
<b>Moderation</b>	<b>R. Andreas Kraemer (Ecologic)</b>
11:00	<b>Alexandre Paquot</b> , European Commission – DG Environment
	<b>Norbert Salomon</b> , Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
	<b>Balazs Horvath</b> , Ministry of Environment and Water of Republic of Hungary
	<b>Alfredo Pini</b> , National Agency for the Protection of the Environment, Italy,
	<b>Richard Vincent</b> , Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, United Kingdom
	<b>Mechthild Naschke</b> , European Environmental Bureau
	<b>Michel Bruder</b> , Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (UNICE)

<b>13:00</b>	<b>Lunch &amp; End of the Event</b>
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