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**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**

**Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and  
Best Environmental Practices  
First meeting  
Geneva, 28 November–2 December 2005**

**Report of the first meeting of the Expert Group on Best Available  
Techniques and Best Environmental Practices**

**Introduction**

1. The Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices was established pursuant to decision SC-1/19, adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants at its first meeting, in May 2005.
2. The first meeting of the Expert Group was held at the Geneva International Conference Centre, Geneva, from 28 November to 2 December 2005. Mr. Gang Yu (China) and Mr. Bo Wahlström (Sweden) served as co-chairs of the meeting.

**I. Opening of the meeting**

3. The Co-Chair declared the meeting open at 10 a.m. on Monday, 28 November 2005.
4. Mr. John Whitelaw, Deputy, United Nations Environment Programme Chemicals Branch (UNEP Chemicals), gave an opening statement in which he welcomed participants and recalled that the Expert Group had a significant challenge before it, namely in only two meetings – and perhaps intersessionally – to enhance and strengthen the draft guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices, and to submit the result of its work to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting. Noting that 2005 had been a particularly busy year in the international chemicals agenda, he drew attention to initiatives to strengthen the management of chemicals and wastes globally, including the negotiation of the strategic approach to international chemicals management and steps to exploit synergies between the Stockholm Convention, the Basel Convention on the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

## **II. Organizational matters**

### **A. Adoption of the agenda**

5. The Expert Group adopted the agenda set out below, on the basis of the provisional agenda which had been circulated as document UNEP/POPS/EGBATBEP.1/1:

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
  - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (b) Organization of work;
  - (c) Report by the Secretariat on preparatory work for the meeting.
3. Further work on the enhancement or strengthening, as appropriate, of the guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices relevant to the provisions of Article 5 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.
4. Preparations for the next meeting.
5. Other matters.
6. Adoption of the report.
7. Closure of the meeting.

### **B. Organization of work**

6. The Co-Chair drew attention to the objectives and possible outcomes of the meeting, as set out in the scenario note for the meeting (UNEP/POPS/EGBATBEP.1/INF/1), and the tentative schedule for the week (UNEP/POPS/EGBATBEP.1/INF/2).

7. The Expert Group agreed to conduct its work in plenary and to establish such contact groups as necessary, which would be open to observers as well as to members of the Expert Group.

### **C. Report by the Secretariat on preparatory work for the meeting**

8. The Secretariat gave a brief presentation outlining the work that it had undertaken in preparation for the Expert Group meeting, drawing attention in particular to the steps taken to ensure the participation of experts and observers in accordance with the terms of reference for the Expert Group.

### **D. Attendance**

9. The meeting was attended by the following government-designated experts: Mr. Luis Alberto Tournier (Argentina), Ms. Anahit Aleksandryan (Armenia), Mr. Chris Mobbs (Australia), Mr. Siegmund Böhmer (Austria), Mr. Chabi Séké Morakpai (Benin), Mr. Moore Moffat (Botswana), Mr. Carlos Eduardo Komatsu (Brazil), Mr. Patrick G. Finlay (Canada), Mr. Alex Kurt Berg Gebert (Chile), Mr. Gang Yu (China), Mr. Ivan Holoubek (Czech Republic), Mr. Ahmed Houssein Bouh (Djibouti), Ms. Hille Hyytiä (Finland), Mr. Emmanuel Fiani (France), Ms. Steffi Richter (Germany), Mr. Sam Adu-Kumi (Ghana), Mr. Stefan Einarsson (Iceland), Mr. Shinichi Sakai (Japan), Mr. Francis Kihumba (Kenya), Ms. Ruta Bendere (Latvia), Mr. José Maria Lorenzo Alonso (Mexico), Ms. Tuul Tudevbar (Mongolia), Ms. Louise Wickham (New Zealand), Mr. Oladapo A. Afolabi (Nigeria), Ms. Christel Benestad (Norway), Mr. Saeed bin Ali Al-Zedjali (Oman), Ms. Katrina Solien (Papua New Guinea), Ms. Genandrialine L. Peralta (Philippines), Ms. Lina Margarida Guerreiro Morais Pereira (Portugal), Mr. Fliur Z. Macaev (Republic of Moldova), Mr. Aloys Kamatari (Rwanda), Mr. Ignacio Quintana San Miguel (Spain), Mr. Bo Wahlström (Sweden), Mr. Hans-Peter Fahrni (Switzerland), Mr. Nares Chuersuan (Thailand), Mr. Lotfi Ben Said (Tunisia), Ms. Nicola Lettington (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Ms. Marisol Mallo (Uruguay) and Mr. Tomas Perruolo (Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of).

10. The meeting was also attended by the following non-member experts: Ms. Heidelore Fiedler (UNEP), Ms. Catalina Marulanda (World Bank), Mr. Jindrich Petrlík (Arnika Association), Mr. Willem van Loo (European Cement Association and Cement Sustainability Initiative), Mr. Jack Weinberg (Environmental Health Fund), Mr. William F. Carroll (International Council of Chemicals Associations), Mr. Emmanuel Maria C. Calonzo (Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives), Mr. Arseen Seys (World Chlorine Council) and Mr. Clifton Curtis (World Wide Fund for Nature).

11. A complete list of participants, including observers from Governments, observers from intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and others, is set out in document UNEP/POPS/EGBATBEP.1/INF/7.

### **III. Enhancement or strengthening of the guidelines**

12. Introducing agenda item 3, the Secretariat made a short presentation on the draft guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices,<sup>1</sup> as contained in document UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/7. Attention was drawn to the current structure of the guidelines, which were divided into sections I–IV, dealing with general issues; and sections V and VI, dealing with the specific source categories listed in parts II and III of Annex C to the Stockholm Convention. It was noted that a complete list of references and bibliographical information on the guidelines was provided on the Convention website.

#### **A. General review of the guidelines**

13. The Expert Group was mandated by the Conference of the Parties to complete further work on the enhancement or strengthening, where appropriate, of the guidelines. Accordingly, the Expert Group considered a number of issues.

##### **1. Enhancing the document to make it easier to understand and use**

14. With regard to enhancing the document to make it easier to understand and use, the Secretariat introduced two models. The first involved producing the document in a smaller format, with section IV (compilation of summaries) removed, and with editorial changes to the text based on the discussions of the Expert Group. The second involved splitting the document into several individual booklets, based on the different source categories. Both models would include an interactive CD-ROM. It was suggested that an introductory leaflet could be prepared, to help raise awareness of the guidelines.

15. During the ensuing discussion, experts considered those models and other ways of amending the document, relating both to the format and the arrangement of the text, with a view to making it more accessible to different users, in particular those in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

16. The Expert Group requested the Secretariat to edit the revised guidelines and further elaborate the individual booklet model to be submitted to the Expert Group for consideration at its next meeting. Each booklet could include a recommendation that it should be read in conjunction with other relevant parts of the guidelines.

##### **2. Enhancing the guidelines to identify and more fully address the needs and circumstances of developing countries and regions**

17. On enhancing the guidelines to identify and more fully address the needs and circumstances of developing countries and regions, the Expert Group proposed inclusion of several case studies in the guidelines relevant to those needs and circumstances. It was suggested that the case studies should cover a broad range of techniques and operations in process. Furthermore, attention was drawn to the financial implications of adopting best available techniques, in particular for developing countries, and to the costs involved in the application of best available techniques to small and medium-sized enterprises and those with low production levels. The issue of continuous improvement measures for reducing emissions was also raised. Suggestions were made on how to modify the guidelines to meet those and other concerns.

18. The Expert Group agreed to revisit the issue once the needs and circumstances of developing countries had been addressed in the different chapters.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of the present report, the guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices are hereinafter referred to as “the guidelines”.

### **3. Considerations that countries might take into account when establishing requirements for best available techniques, including economic and social considerations**

19. In the general discussion on considerations that countries might take into account when establishing requirements for best available techniques, including economic and social considerations as described in the Convention, it was pointed out that such considerations were already partly addressed in the current version of the guidelines. Attention was drawn to the issue of incremental costs and the need for financing, and it was suggested that the guidelines could be strengthened in that respect. Attention was also drawn to the possible role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in that regard. It was suggested, among other things, that the issue should be brought to the attention of the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting.

20. The Expert Group noted that a guidance document on social and economic assessment was being developed by the Secretariat, to be used in connection with the national implementation plans that would be considered by the Conference of the Parties at its second meeting. The Expert Group agreed to highlight the links between that document and related issues in the guidelines.

### **4. Available alternatives, including indigenous ones, and the use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes, and development of criteria for evaluating alternatives**

21. In the general discussion on the provision of additional information on available alternatives, including indigenous ones, and on the use of substitute or modified materials, products and processes with respect to Annex C sources, and the development of criteria for evaluating alternatives, attention was drawn to, among other things, the importance of indigenous alternatives. It was noted that the issue of the incorporation of substitute or modified materials, products and processes into the guidelines was distinct from that of the consideration of alternatives in the application of best available techniques and the issues should be dealt with separately. A number of relevant case studies on available alternatives and on the use of substitutes were identified, relating in particular to the treatment and minimization of medical, municipal and hazardous wastes. Experts also considered the type of criteria that should be used for evaluating alternatives in comparison with conventional techniques and practices.

22. The Expert Group agreed to undertake intersessional work on the issue, the results of which would be presented at its second meeting.

## **B. Contact groups on source categories and cross-cutting issues**

23. The Expert Group established contact groups on the different source categories listed in parts II and III of Annex C to the Convention, with the task of building on and enhancing the draft guidelines during the session, by: reviewing and incorporating, where appropriate, the comments received; reviewing the results of the regional consultations held prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties and how those should be included in the guidelines; considering releases to all media; considering alternatives and substitutes and how they could be factored into the guidelines; taking into account circumstances specific to developing countries and countries with economies in transition; identifying case studies that could be referenced in the different source-specific guidelines and those that could be included in the guidelines; and taking into account information relevant to costs and social and economic factors. The contact groups were requested to identify any additional work that might be required and the processes that should be undertaken to complete any intersessional work on the guidelines prior to the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The Expert Group also established contact groups on a number of cross-cutting issues.

24. The results of the contact group meetings were reported in plenary.

### **1. Source categories listed in part II of Annex C to the Convention**

25. The contact group on waste incinerators considered three proposals for restructuring and making more accessible the large volume of complex material in the guidelines relating to waste incineration, and discussed a proposal to produce a companion document to the guidelines, on waste management. The experts from Switzerland and the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) indicated their willingness to prepare such a document. It was noted that further information on alternative treatment of medical waste was needed.

26. The contact group on cement kilns firing hazardous waste restructured the chapter on that source category, to clarify the distinction between the modes of operation of cement production. It noted that such a measure would significantly improve the user-friendliness of the text. It also noted that references would be made to the cross-cutting chapters on waste management and waste disposal

techniques. It was observed that the section on performance requirements was too limited and acknowledged that there was a need to undertake further work on the guidelines intersessionally.

27. The contact group on pulp production drew attention to the need to highlight further the key issues in the chapter on pulp production and that the information contained in it needed to be more balanced. While the structure of the chapter would remain the same, the summary would need to be rewritten to incorporate additional information. Additional information would be sought from Chile, China, Finland, Japan, Kenya, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

28. Discussions in the contact group on thermal processes in the metallurgical industry revolved around four main themes: artisanal production, achievable performance levels, intersessional work and the need for further information. The group noted that inclusion in the guidelines of more text on artisanal production would reflect the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. A number of sources had been consulted, for the purpose of redefining achievable performance levels; it was noted that those sources might need further review. Further information was requested, particularly relating to artisanal production and small-scale zinc and copper operations.

## 2. Source categories listed in part III of Annex C to the Convention

29. The contact group on the open burning of waste and landfills noted that the guidelines promoted bad environmental practice, in that they currently conveyed the message that the open burning of waste was acceptable. It felt that much of the information should be removed to discourage open burning. After some discussion, the contact group agreed to retain the general information and to include additional data on the production of persistent organic pollutants during various open burning processes. It agreed that the topic of landfills should be reviewed and specific information should be included in the section on waste management on the maintenance of landfills. The experts from IPEN and the World Bank indicated their willingness to provide such information, including relevant case studies. Other experts were urged to contribute.

30. The contact group on thermal processes in the metallurgical industry not mentioned in part II of Annex C and on smouldering of copper cables noted that written comments as well as those from the regional consultations had been reviewed. Additional readily-available information would be requested from Canada on primary aluminium production facilities at the international level; from the Philippines and Thailand on secondary lead production; from Norway on magnesium production; and from the European Union best available techniques reference documents. Further information would also be sought on some other specific issues such as blast furnaces, cupolas used in foundries, smaller scale facilities and polyvinyl chlorides in lead batteries.

31. The contact group on residential combustion sources indicated that additional information was required on certain fuels and charcoal production, noting that there was also a need to look at releases to all media and for increased emphasis on education and awareness. It drew attention to the potential value of regional case studies on cooking and heating and noted that testing data on wood from New Zealand and data on monitoring programmes in the Czech Republic would be provided.

32. Themes covered during discussions in the contact group on fossil fuel-fired utility and industrial boilers, and firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels, included the need for consistency in the presentation of information, including standardized statistical units, and the possibility of moving some information to the cross-cutting section of the guidelines. Where firing installations for wood and biomass fuels were concerned, the need was felt within the contact group for: inclusion of information on more fuel types; consideration of the many residential-scale industrial operations burning biomass; and updating of information in the light of recent developments, particularly the increase in the cost of fuel. A large number of case studies were expected, including a number from the South-East Asia and Pacific regions.

33. The contact group on specific chemical production processes releasing chemicals listed in Annex C was in favour of making some structural adjustments, with a view to enhancing the clarity of the text; these included providing a glossary for the guidelines; adding literature sources, more practical information and case studies; and ensuring more accurate use of terminology. Additional data were required.

34. The contact group on crematoria and destruction of animal carcasses focused first on crematoria, noting that active carbon injection applied for mercury control also led to dioxin reduction and would be included in the guidelines. It was indicated that research conducted in Thailand pointed to processes that

might be applied in developing countries. It was also noted that there had been some concern within the contact group that the current achievement levels were unrealistic for smaller plants; those levels would consequently be reviewed. Other areas where the text might be strengthened included social and cultural considerations, disposal of ashes, and pre-preparation for cremation. Regarding the destruction of animal carcasses, the group was in favour of including more guidance on landfill as an incineration alternative, and on the use of pyres. It was noted that data on the source were lacking and that additional information was expected from New Zealand and the non-governmental organization Health Care without Harm.

35. The contact group on textile and leather dyeing considered that additional text was needed on artisanal activities and monitoring, and more information was sought on treatment of sludges in the wool industry and safer alternatives to pentachlorophenol.

36. The contact group on waste oil refineries noted that the chapter on the source category currently contained a summary but no other text, because of a lack of available evidence that unintentional persistent organic pollutants were newly formed in waste oil refineries. The group had developed a set of guidelines for the intersessional work required to complete work on the chapter.

37. The contact group on motor vehicles, particularly those burning leaded gasoline, noted that a study conducted in the United Kingdom had provided new information on diesel engine emissions. The group agreed to include in the guidelines additional information on alternatives, including on awareness-raising. In addition, measurement data for biofuels and data on two-stroke engines were expected, but not yet available. With regard to shredder plants for the treatment of end-of-life vehicles, the issues were considered very complicated and no new evidence had been found for formation of by-products. It was suggested that the text should comprise a summary and a list of website citations on best available techniques and best environmental practices for operating shredder plants.

### **3. Cross-cutting issues**

38. The contact group on waste management considerations felt that the current text was too condensed and would benefit from additional information that would be of assistance to legislators and authorities in countries. The group had identified new issues and those that needed strengthening and a structure that would facilitate drafting. Definitions for hazardous waste and waste management were necessary and a section on public education was essential. Criteria to assist countries to select alternative waste management options and the advantages and disadvantages of those alternatives were also required. The aim was to encourage countries to recognize the importance of developing national waste management strategies that focused on reduction of persistent organic pollutants in the context of the Stockholm Convention. Information on zero-waste possibilities, reduction of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants and social and economic considerations, as well as some case studies, would be included in the guidelines.

39. The contact group on consideration of alternatives for new sources considered that the term "alternatives" could generally be taken to include substitution, unless reference was being made to a specific part of the Convention. As many of the comments received reflected a misunderstanding of the reference in the guidelines to a "check-list approach", the intended use of the term needed to be clarified. Disaggregating some of the information in the chapter on alternatives would improve the text; for example, the issue of health should be treated as a separate item.

40. The contact group on cross-cutting issues other than waste management considered ways to improve the text of the guidelines, including the addition of a general introduction to best available techniques and best environmental practices and information on the treatment of wastewater and solid waste. The group wished to draw attention to the co-benefits of controlling unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants, and to the difference between removal and capture. Technical information on the management of flue gas and other residues, and on the testing, monitoring and reporting of releases, could be updated, and the subsection on formation mechanisms could be restructured to accommodate information on the formation of polychlorinated biphenyls and hexachlorobenzene. The relevance of the section to Articles 10 and 11 of the Convention required further consideration.

### **C. Response to the request by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its seventh meeting**

41. The Expert Group was also mandated by the Conference of the Parties to consider the request by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its seventh meeting and, if practicable, develop information on best available techniques and best environmental practices with respect to

unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants, including the more recent technologies for destruction and irreversible transformation listed in the Basel Convention's general technical guidelines.

42. The representative of the Basel Convention Secretariat made a brief presentation on the issue.
43. During the ensuing discussion, it was noted that the Stockholm Convention was a recent convention which focused on persistent organic pollutants whereas the Basel Convention was long established and had extensive experience in the area of waste management. Accordingly, experts considered how best to respond to the invitation from the Basel Convention within the current meeting and intersessionally. Several experts spoke on the cost-effectiveness of different options for waste destruction, noting that it might be more economically feasible for toxic waste to be exported to appropriate treatment facilities than for those facilities to be constructed in the host country.
44. The Expert Group agreed to set up a contact group to discuss the matter further, which reported back on its work.
45. The Expert Group considered the outcome of the contact group discussions and agreed to submit a report to the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention at its second meeting, outlining its response to the request of the Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention. That text is reproduced in annex I to the present report.
46. The Expert Group further agreed to establish an intersessional working group on the issue and to convene, subject to the availability of funding, a meeting on the subject. The Basel Secretariat would examine the possibility of holding such a meeting in conjunction with the meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Basel Convention, to be held in early April 2006.

#### **IV. Preparations for the next meeting**

47. The Expert Group agreed on a schedule to undertake intersessional work in preparation for the Expert Group's second meeting. A copy of the schedule is set out in annex II to the present report.
48. The Expert Group further agreed to establish working groups to undertake the intersessional work with a view to enhancing or strengthening the different chapters of the draft guidelines and also identified leads within its membership to coordinate such work. Each working group was requested to revise the relevant chapter of the draft guidelines on the basis of the outcome of the regional consultations on the guidelines held prior to the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties; the amendments and comments made during the current meeting; the comments to be submitted by Parties and others during the intersessional period; and the tasks identified in the terms of reference of the Expert Group, as contained in decision SC-1/19 adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting.
49. A list of the experts who volunteered to lead the work is set out in annex III to the present report, followed by a matrix setting out the names of the experts and the areas where they each expressed interest in participating in the work to be undertaken in the intersessional period by the working groups.
50. The Expert Group welcomed the invitation made by the expert from China to hold the second meeting of the Expert Group in Beijing. That invitation would be further considered in consultations between the Chinese Government and the Secretariat. The expert from Kenya also made a proposal to hold the meeting in Nairobi. The Expert Group tentatively scheduled its second meeting from 4 to 9 December 2006; the dates would be confirmed taking into account the meeting schedule of other relevant multilateral environmental agreements.

#### **V. Other matters**

##### **1. Clearing-house mechanism**

51. Under the item, attention was drawn to the stipulation in Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Convention that the Secretariat should serve as a clearing-house mechanism for information on persistent organic pollutants. The Expert Group expressed strong support for the establishment of such a mechanism.

##### **2. Regional consultations**

52. The Expert Group requested the Secretariat to examine the possibility of holding a second round of informal regional consultations, funds permitting, to be held between the second meeting of the

Expert Group and the third session of the Conference of the Parties. In addition, it was suggested that awareness-raising regional workshops should be held in the intersessional period leading up to the second meeting of the Expert Group. The Secretariat was also requested to consider holding a briefing session on the work in progress on the guidelines during the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

## **VI. Adoption of the report**

53. The Expert Group adopted its report on the basis of the draft text circulated during the meeting, as amended and on the understanding that finalization of the report would be entrusted to the co-chairs working in consultation with the Secretariat.

## **VII. Closure of the meeting**

54. Following the customary exchange of courtesies, the co-chairs declared the meeting closed at 1.20 p.m. on Friday, 2 December 2005.

## Annex I

### Response to the request by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its seventh meeting

1. The Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices has considered the request from the Basel Convention inviting bodies of the Stockholm Convention to consider best available techniques and best environmental practices with respect to unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants, including the more recent technologies for destruction and irreversible transformation listed in the general technical guidelines.
2. The Basel Convention has identified ten processes that might be permitted for the purpose of destruction and irreversible transformation of the persistent organic pollutant content in wastes when applied in such a way as to ensure that the remaining wastes and releases do not exhibit the characteristics of persistent organic pollutants.
3. The Expert Group notes that two processes (cement kiln co-incineration<sup>1</sup> and hazardous waste incineration) are already covered in the current draft guidelines on best available techniques and provisional guidance on best environmental practices.
4. The Expert Group has established a working group to assess the remaining processes, but notes that there is insufficient data on the releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants from these processes to undertake this assessment.
5. The Expert Group has therefore invited Parties and others to provide any data on releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants and any relevant operation information they have available, on any of the following processes operating in their country:
  - Alkali metal reduction
  - Base catalysed decomposition (BCD)
  - Catalytic hydro-dechlorination (CHD)
  - Gas phase chemical reduction (GPCR)
  - Photochemical dechlorination (PCD) and catalytic dechlorination (CD) reaction
  - Plasma arc
  - Potassium tert-Butoxide (t-BuOK) method
  - Supercritical water oxidation (SCWO) and subcritical water oxidation
6. The Expert Group has also requested Parties and others, in consultation with the Secretariat, to nominate additional experts who could assist in assessing these processes. Members of the Basel Convention Open-ended Working Group and the Secretariat of the Basel Convention could provide relevant expertise.
7. The Expert Group proposes that the working group should meet, at a time to be determined in consultation with the Stockholm Convention Secretariat, to develop a substantial response to the Basel Convention request. The Group proposes that the working group should meet at a time close to other meetings such as the second meeting of the Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the PCB Consultation Meeting in May 2006.
8. The response to the Basel Convention request would be submitted to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention for consideration at its third meeting and forwarded to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention.

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<sup>1</sup> “Cement kiln co-incineration” is the term used in the Basel Convention, while Annex C, part II (b) of the Stockholm Convention refers to “cement kilns firing hazardous waste”.

## Annex II

### **Schedule for intersessional work in preparation for the second meeting of the Expert Group on Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices**

15 December 2005	Deadline for Secretariat to send out request to members and others to provide additional relevant information that has been identified
30 January 2006	Deadline for members and other interested stakeholders to provide to the Secretariat additional information related to the work of the Expert Group
7 February 2006	Deadline for Secretariat to distribute to the working groups a compilation of the comments received
<b>13 April 2006</b>	<b>Deadline for Expert Group working group coordinators to submit to the Secretariat revised guidance on source categories and cross-cutting issues</b>
25 April 2006	Deadline for Secretariat to distribute revised guidance for comments to members of the Expert Group and others
30 May 2006	Deadline for submission of comments to the Secretariat
7 June 2006	Deadline for Secretariat to send to working groups compilation of comments received
<b>25 July 2006</b>	<b>Deadline for working group coordinators to submit second revised drafts of guidance (taking into account comments received) to the Secretariat</b>
29 September 2006	Deadline for Secretariat to distribute the edited and revised guidance as official pre-session documents for the second meeting of the Expert Group
4 -9 December 2006	Second meeting of the Expert Group

## Annex III

Table 1. Coordinators of the intersessional work of the Expert Group

TASK		LEAD
<b>Section II: Consideration of alternatives in the application of best available techniques</b>		
<b>II.A</b>	Consideration of alternatives in the Stockholm Convention	Mr. José Maria Lorenzo (Mexico)
<b>II.B</b>	Consideration of alternatives for new sources: A checklist approach	
<b>II.C</b>	Other considerations of the Stockholm Convention	
<b>Section III: Best available techniques and best environmental practices: Guidance, principles and cross-cutting considerations</b>		
<b>III.A</b>	Guidance	Mr. Stefan Einardsson (Iceland)
<b>III.B</b>	General principles	
<b>III.C</b>	Cross-cutting considerations: (i) Chemicals listed in Annex C: Formation mechanisms (iii) Management of flue gas and other residues (iv) Training of decision-makers and technical personnel (v) Testing, monitoring and reporting of releases	
<b>III.C</b>	Cross-cutting considerations: (ii) Waste management considerations	
<b>Section V: Guidance/guidelines by source categories: Source categories in Part II of Annex C</b>		
<b>V.A</b>	Waste incinerators	Mr. Siegmund Bohmer (Austria) and Dr. Gang Yu (China)
<b>V.B</b>	Cement Kilns firing hazardous waste	Ms. Steffi Richter (Germany)
<b>V.C</b>	Production of Pulp using elemental chlorine or chemicals generating elemental chlorine	Ms. Hille Hyttia (Finland)
<b>V.D</b>	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry	Mr. Patrick G. Finlay (Canada)
<b>Section VI: Guidance/guidelines by source categories: Source categories in Part III of Annex C</b>		
<b>VI.A</b>	Open burning of waste, including burning of landfill sites	Mr. Francis Kihumba (Kenya)
<b>VI.B</b>	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry not mentioned in Annex C Part II	Mr. Patrick G. Finlay (Canada)
<b>VI.C</b>	Residential Combustion sources	Mr. Moore Moffat (Botswana)
<b>VI.D</b>	Fossil fuel-fired utility and industrial boilers	Mr. Chris Mobbs (Australia)
<b>VI.E</b>	Firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels	
<b>VI.F</b>	Specific chemical production processes releasing chemicals listed in Annex C	Ms Ruta Bendere (Latvia)
<b>VI.L</b>	Smouldering of copper cables	Mr. Patrick G. Finlay (Canada)
<b>VI.G</b>	Crematoria	Ms. Nicola Lettington (United Kingdom)
<b>VI.I</b>	Destruction of animal carcasses	
<b>VI.H</b>	Motor vehicles, particularly those burning leaded gasoline	Mr. Shinichi Sakai (Japan)
<b>VI.K</b>	Shredder plants for treatment of end-of-life vehicles	
<b>VI.J</b>	Textile and leather dyeing and finishing	Ms. Genandrialine L. Peralta (Philippines)
<b>VI.M</b>	Waste oil refineries	Mr. Tomas Perruolo (Venezuela)
Response to the request by the Conference of the Parties to the Basel Convention at its seventh meeting		Mr. Chris Mobbs (Australia)

**Table 2. Experts interested in participating in intersessional work on the guidelines**

Experts		Section II- Consideration of alternatives	Section III – Cross-cutting considerations (i) (iii-v)	Section III-Cross-cutting considerations: (ii) Waste management considerations	Annex C part II Source categories				Annex C part III Source categories												Response to Basel request			
					Waste incinerators	Cement kilns firing hazardous wastes	Production of pulp using elemental chlorine	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry	Open burning of wastes, including burning of landfill sites	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry not mentioned in Annex C part II	Residential combustion sources	Fossil fuel fired utility and industrial boilers	Firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels	Specific chemical production processes releasing chemicals listed in annex C	Crematoria	Motor vehicles, particularly those burning leaded gasoline	Destruction of animal carcasses	Textile and leather dyeing and finishing	Shredder plants for the treatment of end of life vehicles	Smouldering of copper cables		Waste oil refineries		
Argentina	Luis Alberto Tournier		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√											√
Armenia	Anahit Aleksandryan				√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√											√
Australia	Chris Mobbs	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√											√
Austria	Siegmund Böhmer	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√											√
Benin	Chabi Séké Morakpai		√	√	√			√	√	√							√							√
Botswana	Moore Moffat			√	√			√	√	√	√					√								
Brazil	Carlos E. Komatsu	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√										√
Canada	Patrick G. Finlay	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√			√									√		√
Chile	Alex Kurt Berg G.	√		√	√	√	√	√			√		√									√		√
China	Gang Yu		√		√			√	√				√											
Czech Republic	Ivan Holoubek			√	√	√		√			√					√								
Djibouti	Ahmed Houssein Bouh		√	√				√		√												√		√
Fiji	Razia Zahina Zariff																							
Finland	Hille Hyttia		√		√		√			√		√	√							√				√
France	Emmanuel Fiani		√		√		√				√		√			√						√		
Germany	Steffi Richter	√			√									√				√						√
Ghana	Sam Adu-Kumi		√	√	√			√		√			√			√	√							√
Iceland	Stefan Einarsson		√		√	√				√														
Japan	Shinichi Sakai		√		√	√		√		√						√				√				√
Kenya	Francis Kihumba		√	√			√					√	√											
Latvia	Ruta Bendere			√	√			√					√											
Mali	Bakary Toure																							
Mexico	José Maria Lorenzo	√				√						√	√											



Experts		Section II- Consideration of alternatives	Section III – Cross-cutting considerations (i) (iii-v)	Section III-Cross-cutting considerations: (ii) Waste management considerations	Annex C part II Source categories				Annex C part III Source categories													
					Waste incinerators	Cement kilns firing hazardous wastes	Production of pulp using elemental chlorine	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry	Open burning of wastes, including burning of landfill sites	Thermal processes in the metallurgical industry not mentioned in Annex C part II	Residential combustion sources	Fossil fuel fired utility and industrial boilers	Firing installations for wood and other biomass fuels	Specific chemical production processes releasing chemicals listed in annex C	Crematoria	Motor vehicles, particularly those burning leaded gasoline	Destruction of animal carcasses	Textile and leather dyeing and finishing	Shredder plants for the treatment of end of life vehicles	Smouldering of copper cables	Waste oil refineries	Response to Basel request
Arnika Association	Jindrik Petrlik	√	√	√	√	√			√		√	√		√			√					√
CEMBUREAU	Willem van Loo	√	√			√		√		√				√	√		√			√		√
EHF	Jack Weinberg	√	√	√	√	√		√		√				√			√			√		√
GAIA	Emmanuel C.Calonzo	√	√	√	√	√		√			√			√								√
ICCA	William Carroll		√	√	√		√	√						√							√	
ICMM	Dennis Kemp		√	√				√		√												
UNEP	Heidelore Fiedler			√	√	√		√		√				√		√		√	√			√
WCC	Arseen Seys	√	√	√	√									√								
World Bank	Catalina Marulanda			√	√	√		√			√			√								√
WWF	Clifton Curtis	√	√			√	√															
<b>Observers</b>																						
China	Sun Yangzhao	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√		√		√
Germany	Ute Karl		√			√							√		√							
Italy	Pasquale Spezzano						√		√				√		√				√	√		
Japan	Hirofumi Aizawa		√		√		√		√						√				√	√		√
South Africa	Zini Mokhine			√							√											
Spain	Oscar Gonzalez	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√			√	√
Spain	José Luis Carrasco	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√				√
United States of America	Dale Evarts	√	√	√	√	√			√		√											
IPEN	Alan Watson	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√