



USES AND APPLICATIONS OF PRTRs

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EXPERIENCES IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PRTR
-USES AND APPLICATIONS -
WEBINAR



OECD Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Programme

38 Member countries, many partner countries and other stakeholders work together to develop and co-ordinate activities on chemical safety and biosafety on an international basis.

The main objectives of the Programme are to:

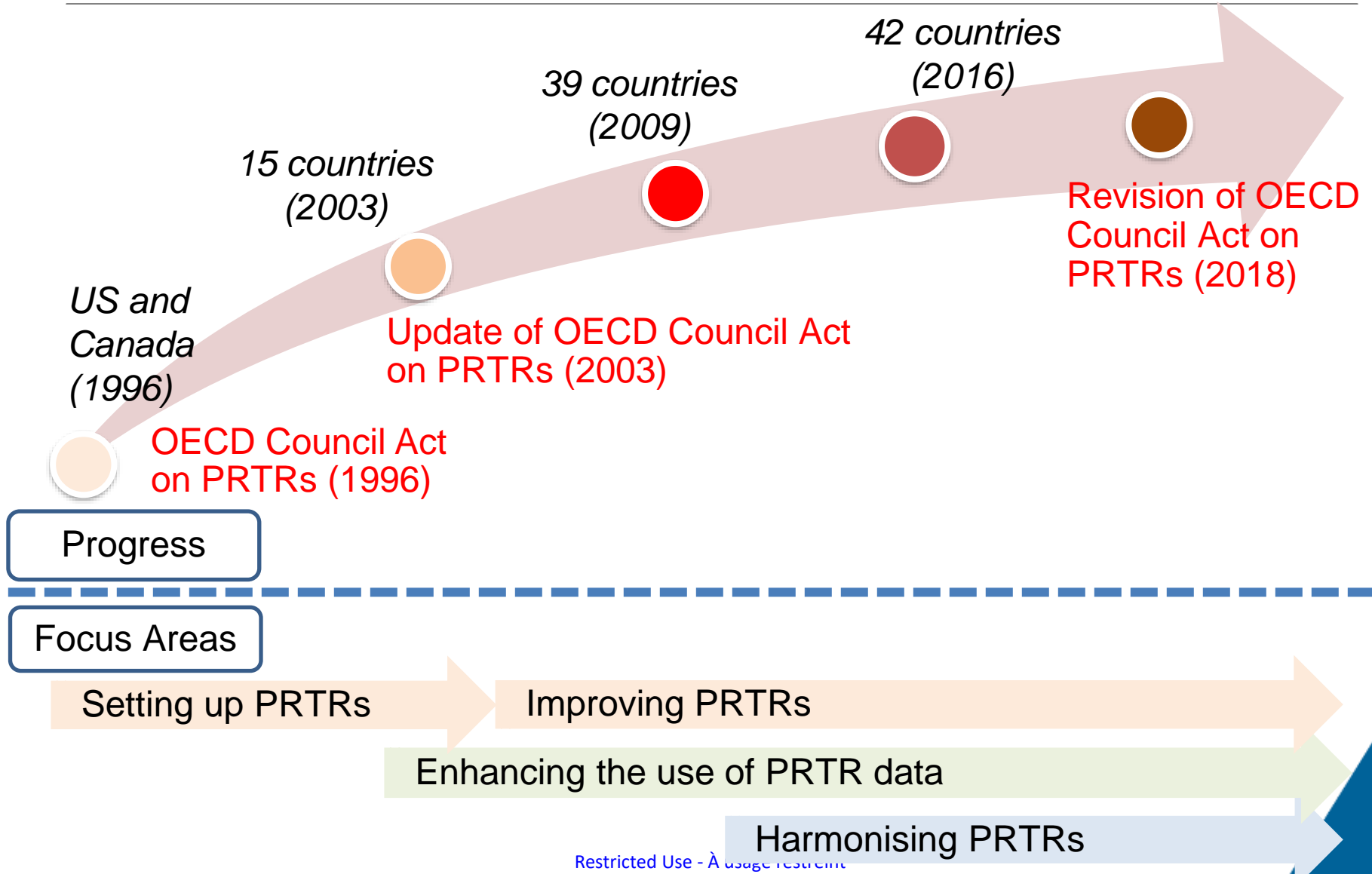
- Assist OECD Member countries' efforts to protect human health and the environment through improving chemical safety and biosafety
- Make chemical control policies more transparent and efficient and save resources for government and industry; and
- Prevent unnecessary distortions in the trade of chemicals, chemical products and products of modern biotechnology.



www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/

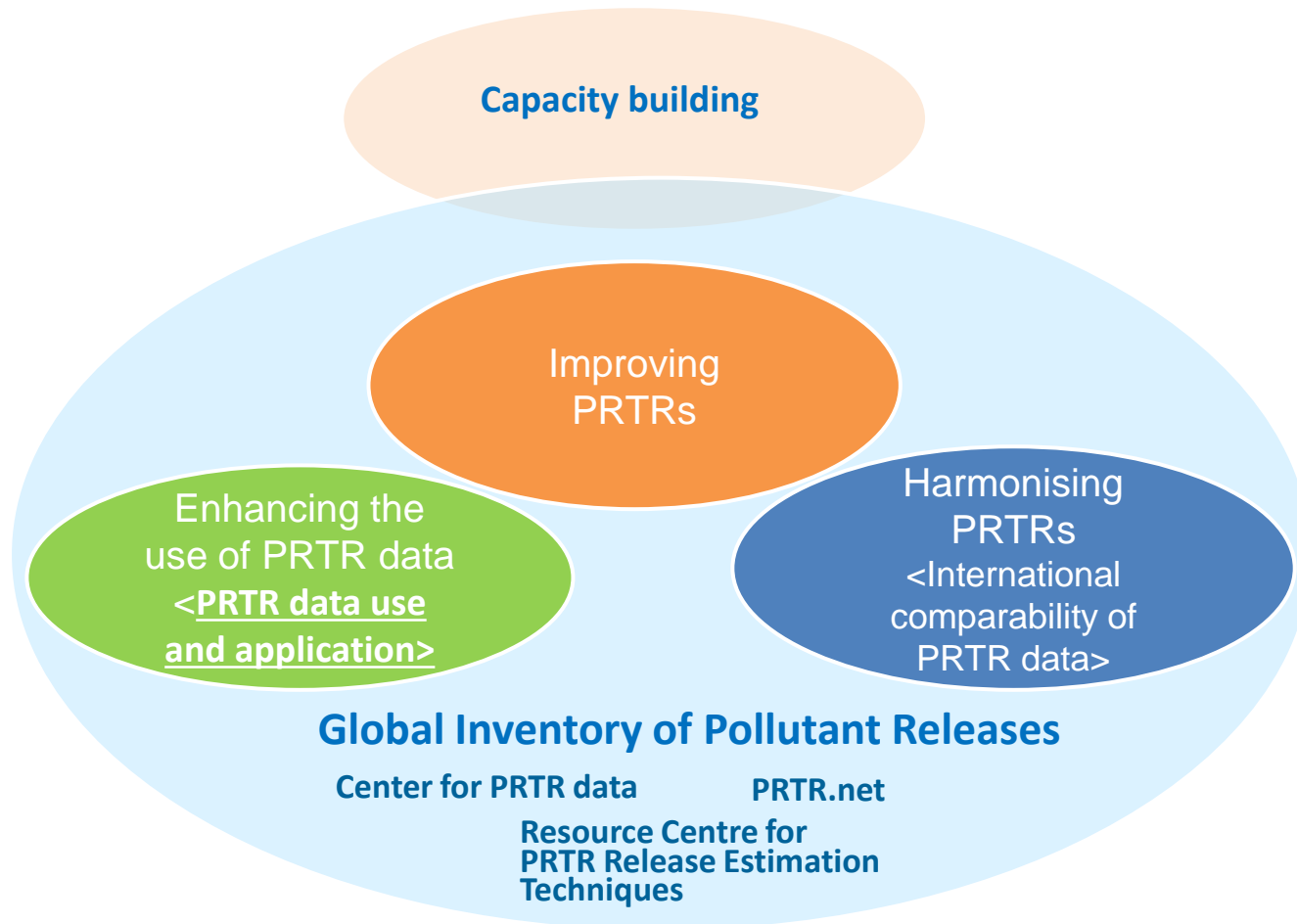


Progress of PRTR and OECD Activities





Overall image of OECD activities on PRTR





Three Focus Areas of OECD activities

Improving PRTRs

PRTR data are usually not directly measured, but estimated



Support countries to improve PRTR data quality by updating the Release Estimation Techniques to quantify pollutants

1. Point source (revising)
2. Non-point source (2020)
3. Off-site transfer (2017)
4. Release from products (2017)

Enhancing the use of PRTR data

PRTRs are rich sources of information



Support countries to use PRTR data

- **Use of PRTR data for tracking SDGs progress** (2021, the dashboard for tracking pollutant releases is regularly updated)
- **Data uses and tools for their presentation** (2023, dashboard is regularly updated)

Harmonising PRTRs

- PRTRs have been established throughout the world, but vary across countries.
- Harmonising PRTRs enables global analysis and comparison between countries



- Support countries to implement harmonised PRTRs by
- Provide Harmonised lists of pollutants (2022), and reporting sectors (2013)
 - Provide Guidance Document on PRTR (2014, 2015)



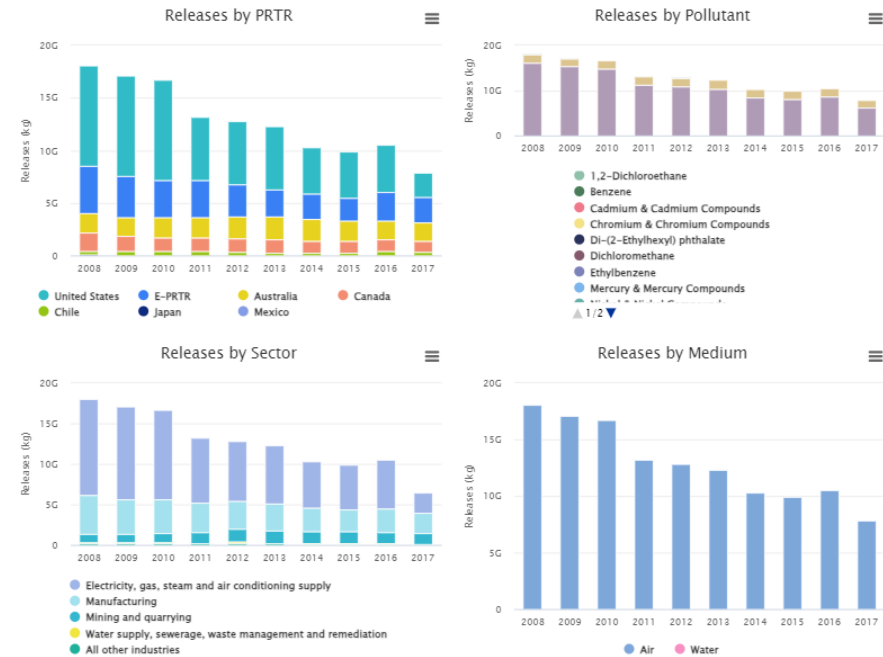
Using PRTR information to evaluate progress towards the SDG 12

- Published in 2021.
- Global analysis on PRTR data from 7 systems (Australia, Canada, Chile, E-PRTR, Japan, Mexico, United states)
- Aims to track progress toward the SDG 12
- Executive Summary and video released (in Spanish, in Japanese, and in French available)

*By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and **significantly reduce their releases to air, water and soil** in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.*

<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/monitoring-and-preventing-industrial-pollution.html>

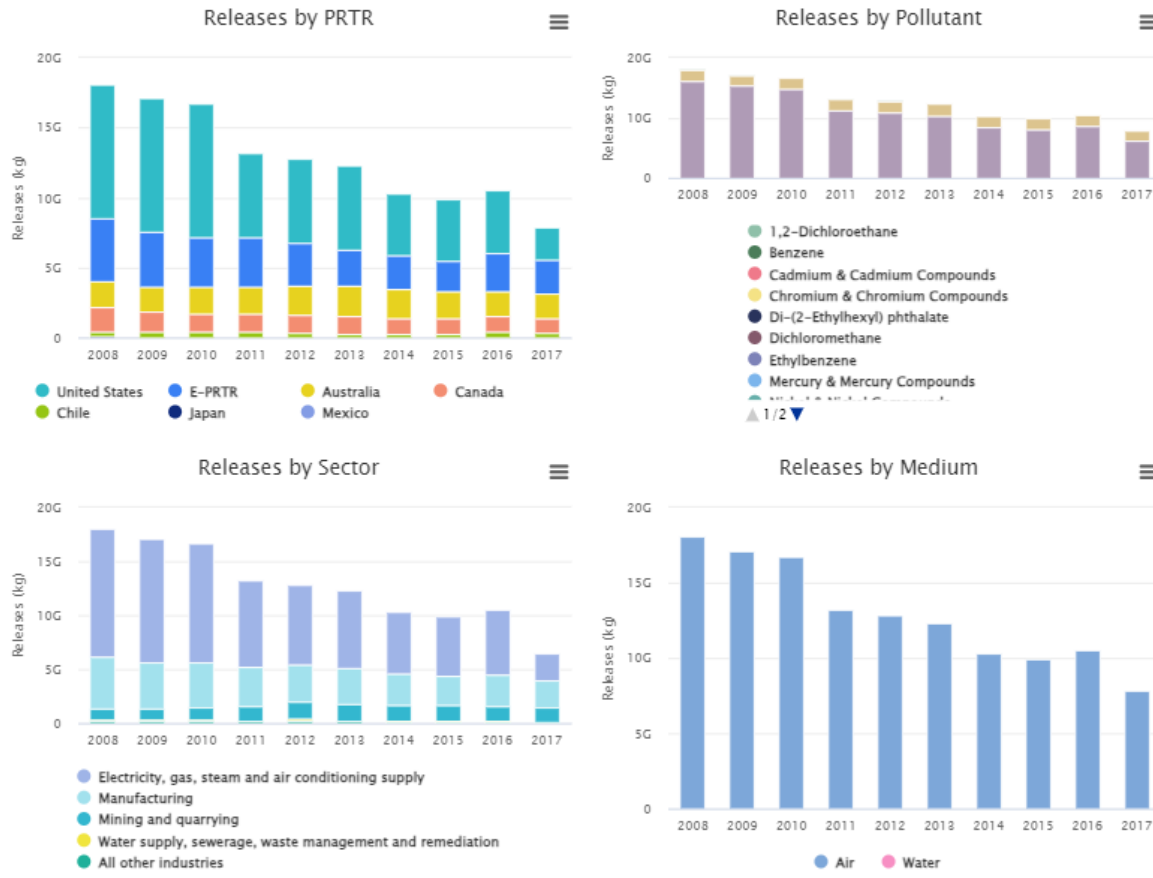
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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzzQiMViuPs>



Dashboard for tracking pollutant releases



- 14 pollutants
- focused on manufacturing sector
- focused on on-site releases to air and water
- Results: in kg, Human (cancer) toxicity-weighted releases, Human (non-cancer) toxicity-weighted releases, Ecotoxicity-weighted releases



Expanding the dashboard for tracking pollutant releases

- The dashboard for tracking pollutant releases could be expanded to other countries including non-OECD countries.
- The expanded dashboard could contribute to the discussion on the indicator to measure progress with the implementation of the Global Framework on Chemicals.



Uses of PRTR Data and Tools for their Presentation

- Report: published in May 2023
- Dashboard
 - compiles good practices of the data uses and tools for their presentation, which were gathered from member countries.
 - illustrates the varied uses of PRTR data and encourages additional audiences to access PRTR data.
- The examples of the data uses were classified by;
 1. Policymaking, 2.Environmental Performance Assessment
 3. Risk Assessment, 4.Education and Research
 5. Environmental Justice, 6.Building Partnerships/ Supporting Public Trust
- The examples of PRTR data tools are sorted by;
 1. Presentation of PRTR data, 2. Ranking
 3. Geographic Information Systems/Mapping
 4. Toxicity Weighting, 5.Data Visualisations



Category All	Data Use Examples															
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Justice <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Performance Assessment <input type="checkbox"/> Policymaking	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>Country/Region</th><th>Tool title</th><th>Description</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Israel</td><td>Identify areas with high pollution levels for the Bay Region Use Research: The Future of Haifa Bay</td><td>Haifa is the municipality with the highest number of reporting facilities in the local PRTR ITT reports in 2020. Many of the facilities are in the old industrial area of Haifa Bay, where petrochemical industries are currently active. In the annual PRTR report of 2013 (published in October 2014), Haifa led the list of localities in non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions. Haifa also had the highest emission density (kg emission per square kilometre). As a result, the Government issued the decision National plan for decreasing air pollutants and diminishing environmental hazards in Haifa 2015-2020.</td></tr><tr><td>Israel</td><td>Israel's Environmental Impact Index</td><td>Israel's Environmental Impact Index provides the public and investors with information that allows them to make comparisons between major Israeli companies regarding companies' environmental performance and risks. Compiled by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the index is the first step of bringing out together by a government source. This enables investors to receive a simple and direct indication of the level of their financial risk, based on companies' actions and activities.</td></tr><tr><td>Israel</td><td>Examining correlation between emissions and socio-economic status (not yet available)</td><td>The purpose of this work is to use PRTR data to examine the relationship between the level of emissions to air in a municipality and its socio-economic index. The level of emissions to air is represented by the average total of emissions.</td></tr><tr><td>Israel</td><td>Identifying industrial environmental aspects that require further action</td><td>This file provides access to Israel's PRTR information and includes tools and information for policymaking, such as: + Identifying increased emitters of pollutants from a specific</td></tr></tbody></table>	Country/Region	Tool title	Description	Israel	Identify areas with high pollution levels for the Bay Region Use Research: The Future of Haifa Bay	Haifa is the municipality with the highest number of reporting facilities in the local PRTR ITT reports in 2020. Many of the facilities are in the old industrial area of Haifa Bay, where petrochemical industries are currently active. In the annual PRTR report of 2013 (published in October 2014), Haifa led the list of localities in non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC) emissions. Haifa also had the highest emission density (kg emission per square kilometre). As a result, the Government issued the decision National plan for decreasing air pollutants and diminishing environmental hazards in Haifa 2015-2020.	Israel	Israel's Environmental Impact Index	Israel's Environmental Impact Index provides the public and investors with information that allows them to make comparisons between major Israeli companies regarding companies' environmental performance and risks. Compiled by the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the index is the first step of bringing out together by a government source. This enables investors to receive a simple and direct indication of the level of their financial risk, based on companies' actions and activities.	Israel	Examining correlation between emissions and socio-economic status (not yet available)	The purpose of this work is to use PRTR data to examine the relationship between the level of emissions to air in a municipality and its socio-economic index. The level of emissions to air is represented by the average total of emissions.	Israel	Identifying industrial environmental aspects that require further action	This file provides access to Israel's PRTR information and includes tools and information for policymaking, such as: + Identifying increased emitters of pollutants from a specific
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PRTR databases/tools to assist countries under the Global Inventory of Pollutants Releases of the OECD

- Clearinghouse of guidance manuals and documents on release estimation techniques



[Resource Centre for Pollutant Release and Transfer Registrants Release Estimation Techniques - OECD](#)

- National PRTR data from OECD countries at one Internet location



Resource
Centre for
Release
Estimation
Techniques

Centre for
PRTR data

IOMC-
Toolbox –
PRTRs
section

PRTR.net

- Stepwise guidance for PRTR initiation, operation, and long-term success

[Home | IOMC-Toolbox \(iomctoolbox.org\)](http://iomctoolbox.org)

- Global portal to PRTR information and activities around the world





Further information

- Website: <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/monitoring-and-preventing-industrial-pollution.html>
- Email: naoko.moritani@oecd.org



About

The Pollution Release and Transfer Register (PRTT) is a publicly accessible database of inventory of emissions for pollutants released to air, water and soil and transferred off site for treatment. It is a registered or information about which characteristics being released, where, how and how and by whom. Reporting can be both on emissions from fixed facilities (e.g., factory complexes) as well as from mobile sources (e.g., mobile sources such as aeroplanes, trucks, ships and trains). The OECD assists countries in the development, implementation and the improvement of PRTT national programmes.

In support of the objective to reduce the overall pollution of industrial production processes and improve their resource efficiency, the OECD works with its member countries to strengthen the performance of Best Available Techniques (BAT) policies and practices around the world by exchanging best practices amongst countries that already have a BAT based policy in place, and by providing guidance to governments considering adopting a BAT based approach.

