The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU

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The legal framework concerning industrial emissions in the European Union

IPPC Directive 2008/1/EC
Large Combustion Plants (LCP) Directive 2001/80/EC
Waste Incineration Directive 2000/76/EC
Directive on the limitation of emissions of VOC from solvents 1999/13/EC
Directives related to the titanium dioxide industry 78/176, 82/883 and 92/112

Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU

European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation 166/2006
Adoption process

- Co-decision procedure: 2008-2010 negotiations with Council and European Parliament
- Adoption of IED 2010/75/EU: 24 November 2010
- Publication in OJ: 17 December 2010
- Entry into force: 6 January 2011
Large variety of industrial/agro-industrial activities

- mostly as under IPPCD + a few additional activities

*Energy industries...*

*Metal industries...*

*Mineral industries...*

*Chemical industries...*

*Waste management...*

*Intensive livestock...*
Structure of IED

Ch. I: Common provisions

Ch. II: Provisions for all activities listed in Annex I

Ch. III: Special provisions for combustion plants [> 50 MW]

Ch. IV: Special provisions for waste (co-)incineration plants

Ch. V: Special provisions for installations and activities using organic solvents

Ch. VI: Special provisions for installations producing TiO2

Ch. VII: Committee, transitional and final provisions

Annexes

Sectoral « minimum » requirements incl. emission limit values

BAT based permit conditions
What are the essential requirements?

- **Prevention of pollution** and, if not feasible, **reduction**
- **Permit** is required for operating the installation
- Permit needs to contain **permit conditions** including **emission limit values (ELVs)** for all relevant pollutants, which are to be based on **the use of the best available techniques (BAT)**
- **Access to information** and **public participation**
Best Available Techniques

*the core element of IED*
Best Available Techniques (BAT)

**Best**
most effective in achieving a high general level of protection of the environment as a whole

**Available**
developed on a scale to be implemented in the relevant industrial sector, under economically and technically viable conditions, advantages balanced against costs

**Techniques**
the technology used and the way the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned
BAT information exchange

"Sevilla Process"

IPPC Bureau

Guidance document

Installation level data (techniques, emissions, ...)

MS experts

Industry experts

NGO experts

BREF with BAT conclusions
Revision of a BREF

Commission (EIPPCB)

TWG kick-off meeting

Draft 1 (D1)

Draft 2 (D2)

Final TWG meeting

Final draft

Forum opinion

“Sevilla Process”

Industry

Member States + EFTA and Accession Countries

Env. NGOs

Comments

BREF
IED

Sectoral requirements for combustion plants
Sectoral “minimum” requirements for combustion plants (Chapter III – Annex V)

- Will replace current provisions of LCP Directive
  - Status as EU-wide “minimum” requirements confirmed
- Stricter emission limits for SO2, NOx and dust
  - aligned with BAT levels (upper end of range) from the LCP BREF (2006)
  - from Jan 2013 on for new plants
  - from 1 Jan 2016 on for existing plants
- Clarification that “plant” = “common stack”
  - “de minimis” rule (15 MW)
Flexibilities in relation to combustion plants

- **Transitional flexibilities**
  - TNP option for some plants until 30 June 2020
  - opt out possible if < 17,500 operating hours 1/1/2016 - 31/12/2023 (NOT for LCPD Art 4(4) plants)
  - small isolated systems: 31/12/2019
  - some district heating plants: 31/12/2022

*Permit conditions as applicable on 31/12/2015 under IPPC/LCP Dir need to be maintained during these periods*

- **Other flexibilities**
  - peak load plants (< 1500 h/y)
  - plants firing solid indigenous fuels: SO2 ELV may be replaced by min. desulphurisation rates
    - Specific regime for oil shale
State of play LCP BREF review

- Review of 2006 BREF started in 2011 – now coming to final stages

- 1 April 2015 JRC's European IPPC Bureau sent out a Background Paper with revised version of BAT conclusions, taking into account stakeholder comments on the first draft (2013)

- Final technical working group meeting (including all stakeholders: industry, Member States, environmental NGOs) 1-9 June 2015 – Sevilla – to agree on BAT conclusions

- Next steps:
  - Opinion of IED Article 13 Forum (all stakeholders)
  - Adoption process - following IED Committee vote
IED - Other important provisions

- **Sectoral « minimum » requirements**
  - also for waste incineration, solvent using activities, TiO2 production (similar to current sectoral directives)

- **Environmental inspections**
  - Inspection plans and programmes
  - Site visit frequency determined on the basis of risk appraisal of installations: minimum yearly (highest risk) – 3-yearly (lowest risk)

- **Permit reconsideration:** max. 4 years after new BAT Conclusions are adopted for the main activity

- **Soil and groundwater monitoring and remediation**
For more information...

- **DG ENV industrial emissions website**
  

- **European IPPC Bureau (BREFs)**
  

- Please contact us if you have any further questions:

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