



The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) and the EU mining industry

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The IED - *what is it?*

DIRECTIVE 2010/75/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 24 November 2010
on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

A more complete name for the Directive might be.....

Pollution prevention and control of air, water and soil emissions from Europe's largest and most complex industrial sites and some large intensive livestock farms, minimising resource use (energy, materials and water), optimising process efficiency, encouraging circular economy practices, and ensuring waste prevention and control.....

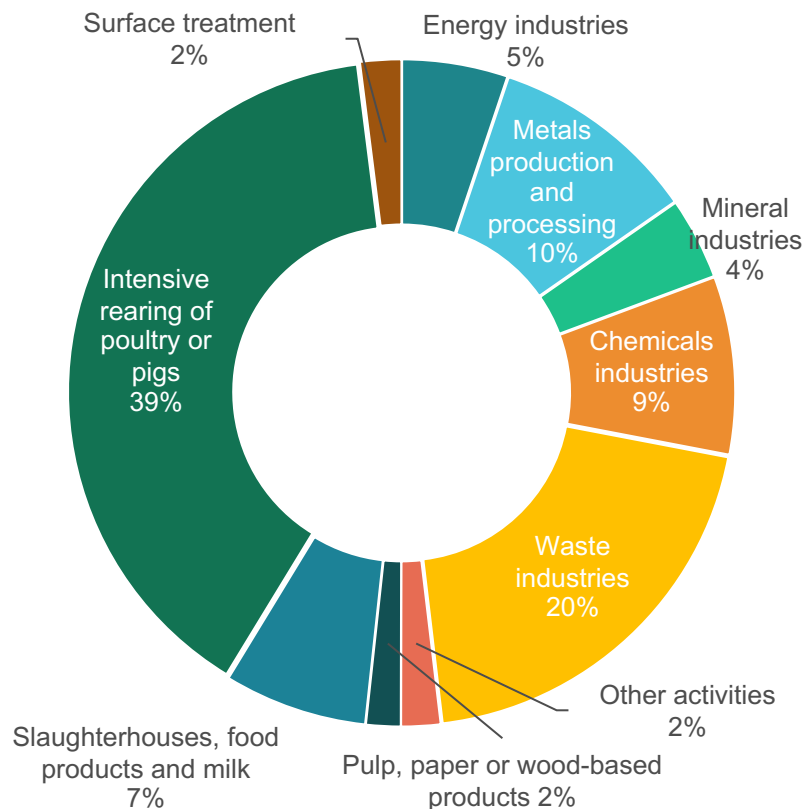
The IED - *what is it?*

The IED aims to:

- ✓ Support a **high level of protection** of human health and the environment
- ✓ Ensure a **level playing field** for operators across the EU
- ✓ Ensure **access to information, public participation** in decision-making and **access to justice** on industrial activities' environmental permitting and performance
- ✓ **Reduce** unnecessary or excessive administrative **costs for operators**

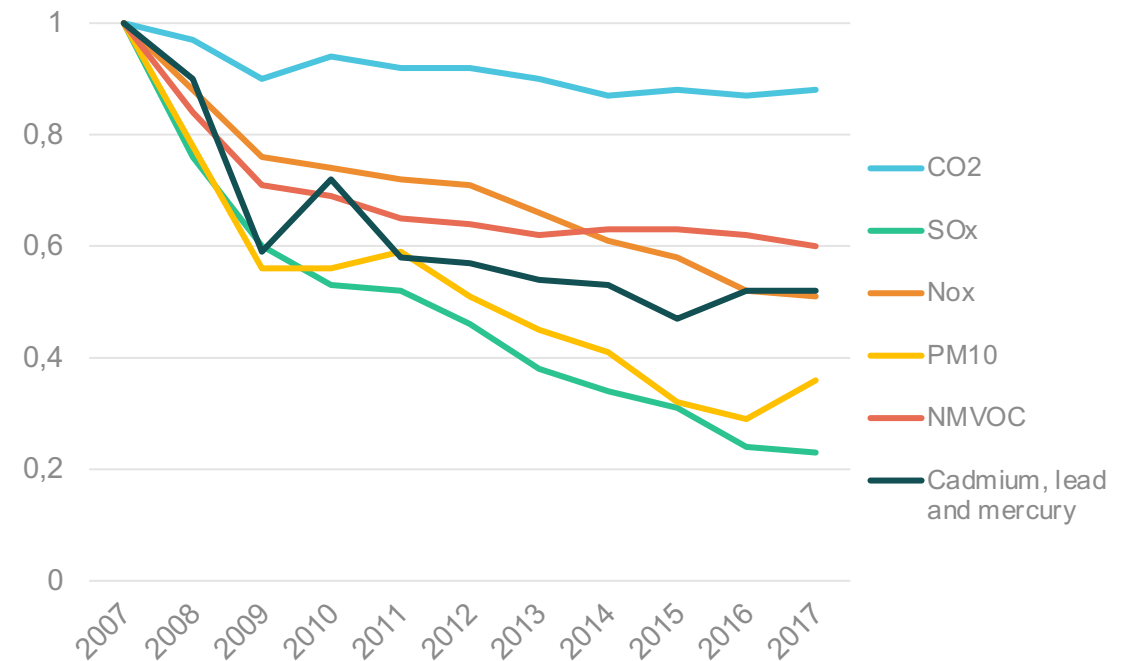
The IED - *what is it?*

IED regulates over **30 000+ large industrial installations and 20 000+ farms**



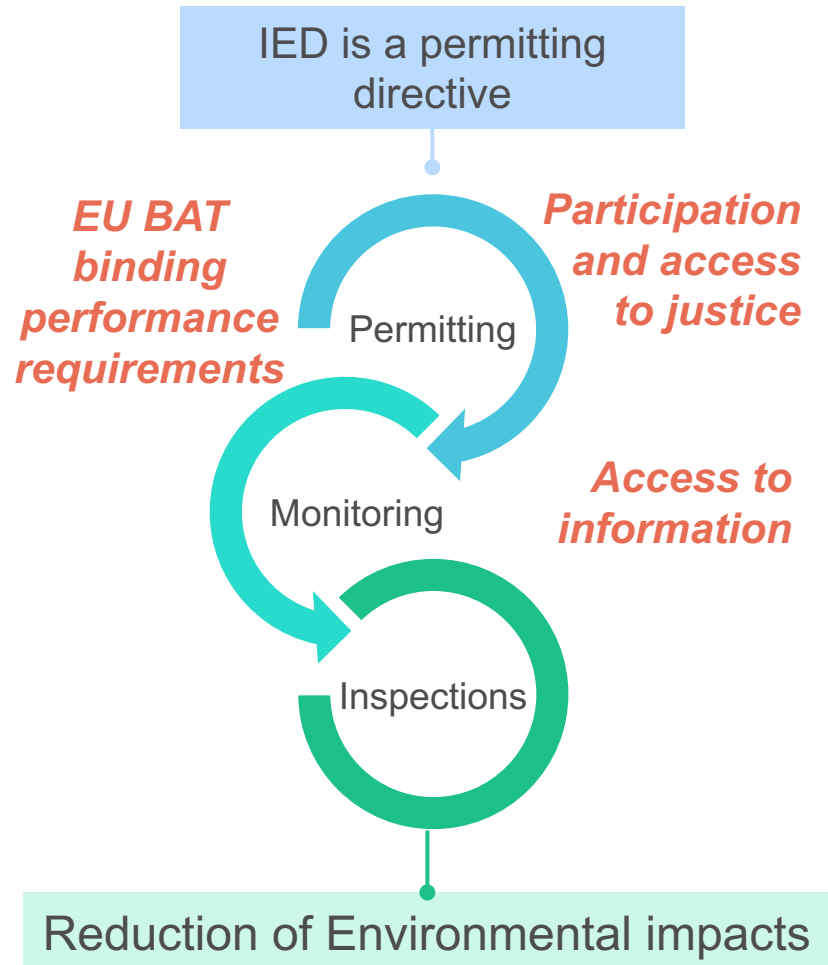
% of installations per industry sector

Supports a **high level of protection** of human health and the environment as a whole



Emissions of **air pollutants** by industry

The IED - *how does it work?*



- IED permitting directive prevents and reduces emissions from industrial sources in an **integrated way**
- Implementing acts define environmental performance: **Best Available Techniques conclusions (BATC)**
- Installation-specific **permit** comply with the BATC and other IED provisions

The IED - *how does it work?*

BATC are the fruit of a highly inclusive exchange of information among technical experts resulting in **BAT Reference Documents (BREFs)**

Member State
experts

Commission
(JRC + DG ENV)

NGO
experts

Industry
experts

BREF including
the BATC

- Forum opinion on BREFs
- Adoption of 'BAT conclusions' through Article 75 committee

BAT conclusion requirements

Emission limit values & Performance levels

Emissions to air



Emissions to water



Energy efficiency



EMS



Resource efficiency



Waste management



PERMIT

Permit with introductory note

Energy Recovery Facility

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*Applied locally
via IED permits*

Revision of the IED - main features

The European Green Deal – Zero Pollution Ambition:

“review EU measures to address pollution from large industrial installations. It will look at the sectoral scope of the legislation and at how to make it fully consistent with climate, energy and circular economy policies.”

- ✓ Proposal to amend the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)
- ✓ Proposal to replace and repeal the European Pollutant Release & Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation

Objective of the revised industrial emissions framework:

To transform the legislation into a forward-looking framework fit to accompany the industrial transformation needed for the green transition

Revision of the IED - main features

1. More effective

- Increase ambition in permits & tighten flexibilities
- Accessible information on permits & performance
- Reinforced Aarhus rights
- New Portal Regulation

2. Support innovation

- Flexible permitting for frontrunners
- Create INCITE to ensure latest technologies are employed
- Transformation plans in EMS

3. Resources & chemicals

- EMS to improve resource efficiency, apply circular economy practices and use safer chemicals
- Performance levels and benchmarks

4. Support decarbonisation

- Curb non-ETS emissions
- Energy efficiency requirements
- IED review in light of innovation dynamics (June 2028)

5. Widening of scope

- (1) close gaps in the IED scope (textiles, downstream metals, landfills),
- (2) accompany the growth of critical activities needed for the green transition (mining and battery gigafactories)
- (3) 13% largest livestock farms covered by tailored permit
- (4) Watch mechanism for future widening of the scope (delegated acts)

Revision of the IED – mining industry

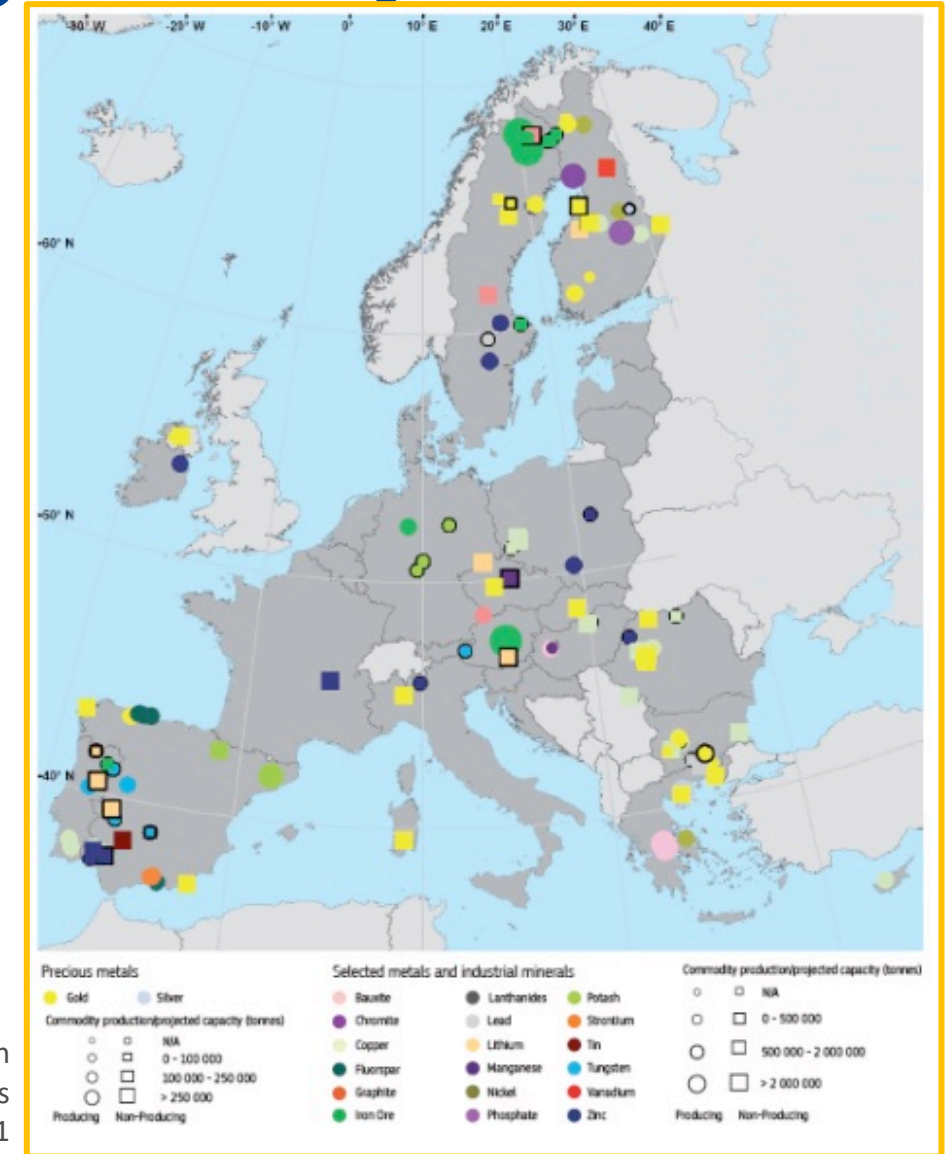
Widening of the scope of the IED to support expected growth of key activities for the EGD:

IED Annex I, activity 3.6:

Extraction and treatment of industrial minerals and metals

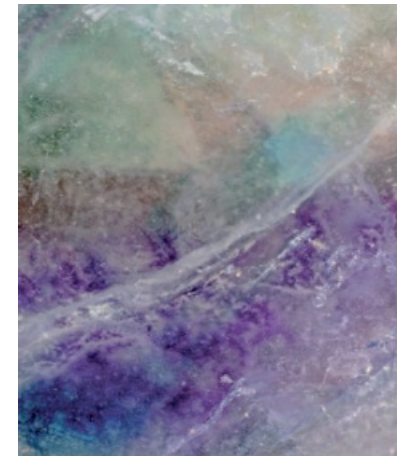
*Up to 850 extraction sites may be covered
(not energy-related, nor aggregates)*

European Commission, EIP on
Raw Materials, Raw Materials
Scoreboard 2021



Revision of the IED – mining industry

- The **EU's extractive industry is key to the aims of the European Green Deal**. Metals, rare earth metals and industrial minerals are needed for the upcoming energy, materials and Circular Economy transformation. We expect an expansion and opening of mines in the EU.
- **Environmental concerns** are leading to **strong public opposition**. Communities living adjacent to planned mines are worried about pollution, at the same time as being interested in the economic opportunities. Projects in Member States are therefore being put into question or even abandoned.
- **EU response is needed** that meets the demands of society to ensure that mines are operated in a manner safeguarding the environment.



Added value of covering mining by the IED

- The IED **prevents and reduces emissions** from industrial sources in an **integrated way**. There is significant potential to reduce emissions and pollution by applying the IED's permitting framework. The size of impacts will depend on the outcome of the BAT process.
- The IED approach will impose a **singular set of requirements** towards installations and therefore offers the potential to **level the playing field** by providing minimum criteria for all Member States (BAT and emission limit values).
- The **IED's proven governance mechanisms** to both develop consensual environmental requirements and organise participation of civil society would lead to higher levels of public acceptance, notably thanks to:
 - A close dialogue between experts from industry, MS and NGOs
 - Providing reputable minimum environmental standards, ensuring a level playing field
 - Flexibility to address a variety of activities and operating conditions.

Thank you

IED: <https://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/index.htm>

Sevilla process, BATs and BREFs: <https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

Proposal for the IED revision: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/publications/proposal-revision-industrial-emissions-directive_en



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