

Party: European Union	Pollutant(s): Main air pollutants: particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, ammonia, sulphur oxides, volatile organic compounds, carbon monoxide Heavy metals: Cd, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, Ni, Pb, Sn, Zn POPs: polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and -furans Other: hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulphide, nitrous oxide,
Protocol(s): 1999 Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone and its 2012 amended version 1998 Protocol on Heavy Metals and its 2012 amended version 1998 Protocol on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and its 2009 amended version	Sector: Industry: chemical sector, textiles industry, solvents use and ferrous metal processing industry
Type of strategy, policy or measure and the level of implementation: Legislation	Method used for the current analysis: Qualitative assessment
<p>What is the main objective of the strategy, policy or measure? When has it been implemented/or will be implemented?</p> <p>In 2020-2022, four new Best Available Techniques (BAT) conclusions were adopted under Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2020/2009 of 22 June 2020 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for surface treatment using organic solvents including preservation of wood and wood products with chemicals; - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2110 of 11 October 2022 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the ferrous metals processing industry; - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2427 of 6 December 2022 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for common waste gas management and treatment systems in the chemical sector; - COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2022/2508 of 9 December 2022 establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions, under Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, for the textiles industry. <p>The main objective is the reduction of industrial emissions of air and water pollution.</p> <p>New BAT conclusions enter into force upon their publication. Within 4 years of the publication of the decisions, the competent authorities must apply the updated permit conditions and the concerned installations must be in compliance with these conditions.</p>	
<p>Background and driving forces:</p> <p>The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED, 2010/75/EU) is the main EU instrument regulating</p>	

pollutant emissions from industrial installations. Around 52,000 installations undertaking the industrial activities listed in Annex I of the Directive are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). This permit should contain conditions set in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Directive.

Permits must take the whole environmental performance of the plant into account. This covers emissions to air, water and land, generation of waste, use of raw materials, energy efficiency, noise, prevention of accidents, and restoration of the site upon closure.

The permit conditions including emission limit values must be based on the Best Available Techniques (BAT). In order to define BAT and the BAT-associated environmental performance at EU level, the Commission organises an exchange of information with experts from Member States, industry and environmental organisations. This process results in BAT Reference Documents (BREFs); the BAT conclusions contained are adopted by the Commission as Implementing Decisions. The IED requires that these BAT conclusions are the reference for setting permit conditions.

The work on reducing industrial emissions to air and water is part of the overall European Union environmental policy and the Zero Pollution Ambition under the European Green Deal.

Description of the strategy, policy or measure:

Best available techniques (BAT) conclusions are the reference for setting permit conditions for installations covered by Chapter II of Directive 2010/75/EU. The objective is to support competent authorities in setting emission limit values which ensure that, under normal operating conditions, emissions do not exceed the emission levels associated with the best available techniques as laid down in these BAT conclusions. The conclusions list techniques proven to be effective to reduce emissions of pollutants to air and/or water.

This in turn contributes towards the emission reductions in line with the Air Convention protocols referred to above, to which the European Union is a Party.

Costs, Funding and Revenue allocation:

N/a

Effect and impacts on air pollution abatement:

Between 2010 and 2021, industrial releases of SO_x and PM₁₀ decreased by about 70% in the EU. Other emissions decreased to a lesser extent: heavy metals (Cd, Hg and Pb) by 56%, NO_x by 47%, NMVOC by 29% and CO₂ by 23%. During the same period, the value that industry generated for the economy increased, indicating that European industry has become less emission intensive as the ratio of air pollutant releases to the production of industrial goods decreased.

References/Further information:

<https://eippcb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/reference/>

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Additional comments:

N/a