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IED-EPRTR-Revision-OPC-2020

Fields marked with * are mandatory.

Survey for Public Consultation

Introduction: European Green Deal, and the Role of Industry in Cleaning and Greening the EU

The European Green Deal sets the overall strategy on dealing with climate-related and wider environmental challenges whilst achieving "greener" EU economic growth.

In parallel, the Industrial Strategy for Europe highlights the need for new processes and technologies, innovation and investment to strengthen our industrial competitiveness and facilitate industry's shift to a climate neutral, clean and circular economy.

Since 1996, integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) methodologies and legislation has been the way in which the EU's Member States have issued environmental permits to govern the operation of larger industrial plants. The latest version of the EU legal rules is called the Industrial Emission Directive (IED) - Directive 2010/75/EU. The IED is effective in controlling pollution to air, water and soil from larger industrial and agricultural plants in an integrated way, and in pushing forward the incorporation of innovative "Best Available Techniques" [1]

Working hand-in-hand with the IED, the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation (EC) 166/2006 (as amended) is the Europe-wide register that provides easily accessible key environmental data from industrial facilities in European Union Member States and in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

The new European Green Deal and the Zero Pollution Ambition for Europe

The European Green Deal, adopted in December 2019, seeks to go way beyond the current policies to control emissions to air, water and soil. It sets out a long-term pathway to 2050, to ensure a climate-neutral, clean and circular economy, optimising waste management and minimising pollution over this timeframe.

The Green Deal commits inter alia to:

- 1. adopting an action plan towards a zero pollution ambition. Separate consultations on the Zero Pollution Action Plan initiative are ongoing.
- 2. revising EU measures to address pollution from large industrial plants, including both the IED and the E-

PRTR, to:

- Look at the sectoral scope of the legislation and at how to make it fully consistent with climate, energy and circular economy policies
- Ensure that industry sectors maintain their role in improving the EU's environment
- Increase the take-up by industry and agricultural sectors of novel and proven techniques to create a
 more sustainable EU economy, at the same time as achieving a cleaner environment that improves
 public health
- Improve public access to environmental information.

The scope of the revisions mentioned above are summarised in two brief documents: the IED inception impact assessment and the E-PRTR inception impact assessment.

The IED (Industrial Emissions Directive) – in more detail

The IED controls the environmental impacts of over 50,000 of the larger-scale agricultural and industrial activities in an integrated manner, to achieve a high level of protection of the environment. Activities regulated by the IED include power plants, refineries, waste treatment and incineration, production of steel, non-ferrous metals, cement, lime, glass, chemicals, ceramics, pulp and paper, food and drink, as well as the intensive rearing of pigs and poultry.

National authorities are obliged to issue permits for plants conducting activities under the scope of the IED, with permit conditions based on the use of Best Available Techniques (BAT). To ensure a consistent EU approach, sectoral BAT reference documents (BREFs) – tailored to each agricultural or industrial activity - are produced via EU-wide assessment with Technical Working Groups whose members include environmental and civil society NGOs, industry associations, EU Member States and the European Commission. So-called 'BAT conclusions' derived from these discussions, are then formally adopted into EU law and are binding. EU Member States' permitting authorities must use these as the reference when setting permit conditions.

The IED was evaluated earlier in 2020 to check how it was functioning. Findings from this evaluation included:

- Pollution is still occurring across the EU from large (agro)industrial plants (including emissions to air, water and soil; and use of harmful substances)
- Extending the IED to other sectors or activities could be appropriate, or thresholds at which plants become subject to the IED might be changed, in order to reduce significant pollution
- Member States are implementing EU IED requirements in a heterogeneous manner, including the stricter BAT conclusions measures. The result is that the environmental ambition varies across the EU's Member States
- Further efforts could be made to support the decarbonisation efforts of large-scale industries and agricultural activities as a whole
- Large industrial and agricultural facilities could contribute more to a circular economy, and their exploitation of natural resources could be reduced

- The IED may be able to more proactively promote new production processes, technologies and innovation
- Greater coherence and synergies with other EU legislation (e.g., the Emissions Trading System, the Landfill Directive and waste management opportunities) could be exploited.
- There is insufficient public access to information, participation in decision making and access to justice with regard to permitting decisions and revisions.

The European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR)

The E-PRTR is the Europe-wide register that provides easily accessible key environmental data from industrial facilities in European Union Member States and in Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway.

The register contains data reported annually by some 30,000 industrial facilities covering 65 economic activities across Europe, and complements the IED. It should be noted that some activities are covered by E-PRTR but not by IED (e.g. mining).

The E-PRTR registry contains details at Member State level of plants and related pollution/ discharges information throughout the EU, also enabling searches on individual or groups of pollutants to be made, including heavy metals, pesticides, greenhouse gases and dioxins for the year 2007 onwards. Some information on releases from diffuse sources is also available. Member States update the register's website annually.

The E-PRTR contributes to transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. It implements, for the European Union, the UNECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe)
PRTR Protocol to the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters.

An evaluation of the E-PRTR concluded in 2016 that whilst the E-PRTR Regulation was very much fit for purpose, some elements could be improved, e.g. in areas where there were opportunities for simplification and cost savings, and where the scope of the current Regulation could be extended to improve coherence with the following policy areas:

- the IED (for some industrial activity definitions, and for the Large Combustion Plant inventory)
- EU waste law (e.g. level of detail required for waste types when reporting transfers, and risk of discrepancies in reporting, depending on whether the waste is being treated, or disposed of)
- the Emissions Trading System (and differences in activities and thresholds)
- water legislation (and emission to water reporting requirements); and
- the INSPIRE (INfrastructure for SPatial InfoRmation in Europe) directive, relating to the interoperability of spatial datasets.

Your role – what you can do to help us ... and the EU

The purpose of this consultation is to gather the views of the public on revising the IED and E-PRTR.

First of all, we would like to enlist your help in understanding existing problems better. Secondly, we are trying to identify policy options to address these problems efficiently, clearly and coherently.

We are conducting the work on Impact Assessment to possibly revise the IED and the E-PRTR in parallel, to make the process more coherent and streamlined.

Content of this consultation

The consultation is divided into three parts:

- Part 1 asks for some information about you (such as which country you come from).
- Part 2 aims to gather information on general awareness and views of the impact of large (agro) industrial plants on the environment and the measures to manage it. The questions are aimed at the general public, and do not require any particular specialist knowledge, solely an interest in the area.
- Part 3 contains more detailed questions it is addressed to those persons with more experience/ expertise in the area, who may wish to comment in greater depth on the impact of large (agro) industrial plants on the environment and the measures to manage it in the revisions under consideration. (Please also note that there will be also be a follow-on Targeted Stakeholder Survey for experts, and other general/ specific consultation opportunities via stakeholder meetings see below).

Part 3 gives you the opportunity to let us know if you wish to take part in the follow-on Targeted Stakeholder Survey, and also to join in more detailed focus groups, interviews and stakeholder consultations.

At the end of the questionnaire, you are also able to upload one document (e.g. technical information, Position Paper, etc) supporting and detailing your views. Once you have submitted your answers, you will be able to download a copy of your completed questionnaire.

All responses to this consultation will be assessed and the results will be included in the analysis supporting our next steps. We will also produce a stand-alone factual summary on the input received, as well as a more detailed analysis of all consultation activities, which will be made available on the "Better Regulation" portal of the European Commission's website in the 2nd Quarter of 2021. More detailed material gathered during the consultation exercise may be uploaded to the publicly-available area of the Commission's "CIRCABC" library, and links to this will be provided to the general public.

If you have any questions, please contact the European Commission at this dedicated email address: **ENV-IED-REVISION@ec.europa.eu**

Your opinion matters, and we are very grateful to you for taking the time to answer these questions.

[1] Defined in Article 3 (10) of Directive 2010/75/EU as a combination of "best", "techniques" and "available techniques". Using this trio of conditions, the emphasis of the end result is (sensu lato) on achieving the most effective way of protecting the environment as a whole, under economically and technically viable conditions, and referring to the way in which the installation is designed, built, maintained, operated and decommissioned.

Part 1 - About you

Bulgarian

Croatian

Czech

Danish

*Language of my contribution

*I am giving my contribution as

Academic/research institution

Dutch
[®] English
[©] Estonian
Finnish
French
[®] Gaelic
German
[©] Greek
^D Hungarian
^D Italian
Latvian
Lithuanian
Maltese
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Slovak
Slovenian
[®] Spanish
Swedish

Business association
Company/business organisation
Consumer organisation
EU citizen
Environmental organisation
Non-EU citizen
Non-governmental organisation (NGO)
Public authority
Trade union
Other
* First name
Eva
*Surname
BLIXT
*Email (this won't be published)
eva.blixt@jernkontoret.se
*Organisation/association/institution/authority name
255 character(s) maximum
Jernkontoret - Swedish steel association
*Organisation size
Micro (1 to 9 employees)
Small (10 to 49 employees)
Medium (50 to 249 employees)
Large (250 or more)
EU Transparency register number
255 character(s) maximum
Check if your organisation is on the transparency register. It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to

influence EU decision-making.

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*Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

Afghanistan	Djibouti	Libya	Saint Martin
Aland Islands	Dominica	Liechtenstein	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Albania	Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Algeria	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Samoa
AmericanSamoa	Egypt	Macau	San Marino
Andorra	El Salvador	Madagascar	São Tomé and Príncipe
Angola	Equatorial Guinea	Malawi	Saudi Arabia
Anguilla	Eritrea	Malaysia	Senegal
Antarctica	Estonia	Maldives	Serbia
Antigua and Barbuda	Eswatini	[©] Mali	Seychelles
Argentina	Ethiopia	Malta	Sierra Leone
Armenia	Falkland Islands	MarshallIslands	Singapore
Aruba	Faroe Islands	Martinique	Sint Maarten
Australia	Fiji	Mauritania	Slovakia
Austria	Finland	Mauritius	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Mayotte	SolomonIslands
Bahamas	French Guiana	Mexico	Somalia
Bahrain	French Polynesia	Micronesia	South Africa
Bangladesh	FrenchSouthern andAntarctic Lands	Moldova	South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
Barbados	Gabon	Monaco	South Korea
Belarus	Georgia	Mongolia	South Sudan

BelgiumBelizeBeninBermudaBhutan	GermanyGhanaGibraltarGreeceGreenland	MontenegroMontserratMoroccoMozambiqueMyanmar/Burma	Spain Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname Svalbard and
BoliviaBonaire SaintEustatius andSaba	GrenadaGuadeloupe	Namibia Nauru	Jan Mayen Sweden Switzerland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guam	Nepal	Syria
BotswanaBouvet IslandBrazilBritish IndianOcean Territory	GuatemalaGuernseyGuineaGuinea-Bissau	NetherlandsNew CaledoniaNew ZealandNicaragua	TaiwanTajikistanTanzaniaThailand
British VirginIslands	Guyana	Niger	The Gambia
BruneiBulgaria	HaitiHeard Islandand McDonaldIslands	NigeriaNiue	Timor-LesteTogo
Burkina FasoBurundi	HondurasHong Kong	Norfolk IslandNorthernMariana Islands	TokelauTonga
Cambodia	Hungary	North Korea	Trinidad and Tobago
Cameroon	Iceland	North Macedonia	Tunisia
CanadaCape VerdeCayman Islands	IndiaIndonesiaIran	NorwayOmanPakistan	TurkeyTurkmenistanTurks andCaicos Islands
0	Iraq	Palau	Tuvalu

	Central African					
	Republic					
	Chad	Ireland		Palestine		Uganda
	Chile	Isle of Man		Panama		Ukraine
	China	Israel		Papua New		United Arab
				Guinea		Emirates
	Christmas	Italy		Paraguay		United
	Island					Kingdom
	Clipperton	Jamaica		Peru	0	United States
	Cocos (Keeling)	Japan		Philippines		United States
	Islands					Minor Outlying
						Islands
	Colombia	Jersey	0	Pitcairn Islands	0	Uruguay
	Comoros	Jordan	0	Poland	0	US Virgin
		_				Islands
0	Congo	Kazakhstan	0	Portugal	0	Uzbekistan
	Cook Islands	Kenya	0	Puerto Rico	0	Vanuatu
	Costa Rica	Kiribati		Qatar		Vatican City
	Côte d'Ivoire	Kosovo		Réunion		Venezuela
	Croatia	Kuwait		Romania		Vietnam
	Cuba	Kyrgyzstan		Russia	0	Wallis and
						Futuna
	Curaçao	Laos		Rwanda		Western
		_				Sahara
0	Cyprus	Latvia	0	Saint	0	Yemen
				Barthélemy		
0	Czechia	Lebanon	0	Saint Helena	0	Zambia
				Ascension and		
				Tristan da		
	_			Cunha		
	Democratic	Lesotho		Saint Kitts and		Zimbabwe
	Republic of the			Nevis		
<u></u>	Congo	(i) 1	(A)	Online I and a		
0	Denmark	Liberia		Saint Lucia		

Publication - privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. Please choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

- Anonymous
 - PLEASE TICK THIS BOX if you wish to remain Anonymous. We will only publish your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution. We will not publish any other details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, etc).
- Public
 - PLEASE TICK THIS BOX if you are happy to make your submission Public. We will publish your identification details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) and your contribution.
- I agree with the personal data protection provisions

Part 2 – General awareness and views on the environmental impacts of agro-industrial activities

This section asks about your general awareness of industrial emissions policy and to gather general views on revising the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) and European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR) Regulation. In each question, please select the answer which best represents your views.

Please note that you can choose to respond to this section - Part 2 – and then choose not to answer the following section (Part 3). NB Also, in either Part 2 or Part 3 – you do not need to answer all of the questions.

1. How important are the impacts of large industrial plants and intensive agricultural installations on the following environmental issues? :

	Very Important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not so important	Hardly important	l don't know
Air pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil pollution (contaminated land)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollution of rivers, lakes and ground water	0	0	•	0	0	0
Marine pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emissions of greenhouse gases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depletion of natural resources	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perturbing natural habitats and ecosystems	0	0	©	0	0	0
Odour pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Noise pollution	0	0	©	0	0	0
Other types of pollution or impacts	0	•	©	0	0	0

If other please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Annex 1 are important but different sectors have different impact and should be assessed in an integrated way & for the environment as a whole. In the OPC we will only reply for steel and associated activities and not for all sectors.

2. Today, what is the contribution of large (agro)industrial plants to the following techno-economic and environmental objectives ? :

	Very important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not so important	Hardly important	I don't know
Achieving a climate-neutral economy	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promoting green growth	0	•	0	0	0	0
Achieving a Circular Economy in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other issues, please specify

300 character(s) maximum

Swedish steel industry support Green deal. Other important techno-econ are e.g. innovation, welfare, jobs in EU. To develop new processes and products - IED need to remain focused (not all-inclusive) with some flexibility to continue to deliver advanced specialised steel, resource efficient in use.

3. Post-2030, how important should the role be of large (agro)industrial plants for the following techno-economic and environmental objectives ? :

	Very important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not so important	Hardly important	l don't know
Achieving a climate-neutral economy	0	•	0	0	0	0
Promoting green growth	0	•	0	0	0	0
Achieving a Circular Economy in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Minimising pollution of soils, water and air in the EU	0	•	0	0	0	0
Minimising industry's emissions of greenhouse gases	0	•	0	0	0	0
Minimising agriculture-related emissions of greenhouse gases	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimising effects on nearby natural habitats and ecosystems	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimising noise pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minimising odour pollution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Facilitating other changes	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other changes, please specify them

300 character(s) maximum

Post-2030 transformation to decarbonized steel processes will still be ongoing. This sector is capital-intensive & excisting plants need time and flexibility to make the transformation technical and economical feasable. Important to remain steel making within EU, for jobs and innovations.

4. In the place where you mostly live, work or study, are there:

	Please tick one
No large (agro)industrial activities (if so, you may wish to skip Questions 5, 6 & 7)	•
Relatively few large (agro)industrial activities?	0
Some large (agro)industrial activities	0
Medium levels of large (agro)industrial activities	0
High levels of large (agro)industrial activities	0
I do not know	0

5. With regard to available information on the level of environmental impacts of large (agro)industrial plants in your places of interest (place where you live, work or study), do you agree that:

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
You have access to sufficient information on the types of environmental impacts of large (agro)industrial plants?	•	0	0	0	0	0
You have access to sufficient information on the level of environmental impacts of large (agro)industrial plants?	•	0	0	0	0	0

Optional: You can provide reasons for the above answer

300 character(s) maximum

In Sweden almost everything is public available.

6. With regard to the granting, revision or enforcement of operating permits for large (agro)industrial plants in your places of interest (place where you live, work or study), how important is the principle that the public can find the information on the following questions...:

	Very important	Important	Neither important nor unimportant	Not so important	Hardly important	l don' t know
Which authority is responsible for granting and enforcing permits for the operation of large (agro)industrial plants?	0	•	0	0	0	©
How can I participate in the granting or revision of permitting decisions for large (agro)industrial plants?	0	•	0	0	0	0
How can I appeal against the granting of such permits, or appeal for them to be revised?	0	•	0	0	0	0

Optional: You can provide reasons for the above answer	
300 character(s) maximum	

7. For your places of interest (where you live, work or study), can you find information on the following? :

	Yes	No	I don' t know
New or recent environmental permit applications to operate large (agro)industrial plants	•	0	0
Environmental permits that have already been granted to operate large (agro) industrial plants	•	0	0
Compliance details for operators of large (agro)industrial plants with their environmental permit conditions	•	0	0
Emissions monitoring data related to large (agro)industrial plants	•	0	0
Reporting information on environmental management performance of large (agro) industrial plants (e.g. resource consumption, energy use, greenhouse gas emissions, other)	0	•	0
Information on best available techniques (BAT) for industry sectors / farming installations	•	0	0
Administrative and judicial review procedures and decisions related to the operation of large (agro)industrial plants	•	0	0

On behalf of the DG Environment IED Team, thank you very much for your time and your contribution!

NB PLEASE FEEL FREE TO STOP HERE, OR TO CONTINUE TO PART 3 (DETAILED QUESTIONS, requiring some specialised knowledge)

If you have any questions, please contact the European Commission at this dedicated email address: **ENV- IED-REVISION@ec.europa.eu**

Part 3 – Detailed questions on revision of the IED and the E-PRTR

Part 3 seeks to gather more detailed views on revising the IED provisions and the E-PRTR. Please select the answer which best represents your views.

Please note that you can choose to respond to Part 3 only. Not all questions need to be answered.	

8. Do you agree with the following statement, with regard to each environmental issue outlined below? "The existing Industrial Emissions Directive, supplemented by horizontal legislation (e.g., Framework Directives on Waste and Water, Emissions Trading System, etc) and guidance on operating large (agro)industrial plants, sufficiently controls environmental impacts from these installations regarding...":

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know
Air quality	•	0	0	0	0	0
Fresh water quality	•	0	0	0	0	0
Marine water quality	•	0	0	0	0	0
Efficient water use in processes	•	0	0	0	0	0
Efficient energy use in processes	•	0	0	0	0	0
Emissions of greenhouse gases	•	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption of raw materials	•	0	0	0	0	0
Soil contamination	•	0	0	0	0	0
Generation of waste	•	0	0	0	0	0
Habitats and ecosystems, especially close to installations	•	0	0	0	0	0
Fostering Circular Economy approaches	•	0	0	0	0	0
Noise emissions	•	0	0	0	0	0
Odour emissions	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other issues	•	0	0	0	0	0

If other issues, please specify them

300 character(s) maximum

IED is not & shall not be an all-inclusive legislation to remain efficient. IED is to prevent or, where that is not practicable, reduce industrial emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, seeing the environment as a whole. Use other existing tools where appropriate

9. For existing sectors covered by IED BREFs, to what extent do you agree that the following activities carried out at large (agro)industrial plants still have a significant negative impact on the environment and on human health?

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
Energy – large combustion plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy – oil refining, gasification and liquefaction, coke ovens	0	•	0	0	0	0
Metals production / processing - iron and steel, and other ferrous	0	0	•	0	0	0
Metals production / processing - non-ferrous	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral industry - cement, lime, magnesium oxide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral industry – glass, glass fibre, ceramics	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	©
Hazardous waste management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste management	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waste incineration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independent industrial wastewater treatment plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of pulp and paper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughterhouses & animal by-products	0	0	•	0	0	0
Ceramics industry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drink production	0	0	©	0	0	0
	<u> </u>	+			+	

Intensive rearing of poultry or pigs

Do you think that the threshold for consideration under the IED should be reduced or modified for any of the above sectors? If so, to what level(s)? (500 character maximum limit)

500 character(s) maximum

Our reply is for steel activities and if its still SIGNIFICANT negative, and we dont think it should be lowered for IS/FMP or associated activities, e.g. smaller installation - with a lot more ADM for them. Focus Seville-process on the large installations in relevant sectors onsidering the key environmental issues on an EU-wide basis.

10. Looking at possible NEW sectors to be covered by the IED and the associated BREFs process, to what extent do you agree that the following additional activities need to be addressed by the IED in order to significantly reduce significant negative impacts on the environment and on human health?

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know
Energy industries – medium combustion plants (i.e. under the IED, rather than via the existing Medium Combustion Plant Directive)	©	©	•	•	•	•
Intensive rearing of cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive aquaculture (fish or shellfish farming)	0	©	0	0	0	0
Mining industries	0	0	0	0	•	0
Urban waste water treatment plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy – oil and gas extraction activities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Landfills - management	0	0	0	0	•	0
Storage of Hazardous Substances	0	0	0	0	•	0
Other activities	0	0	0	0	0	0

If other activities, please specify which

Only reply for associated activites to steel. It there is a well funtion legislation (e.g. MCPD; Landfill, REACH) then it is not needed to add this into the Seville process and later the permits. This will harm the effciency of IED and updates of permits, important to respect subject matter §1

11. To what extent do you think that the functioning of these current IED procedures needs to be improved in the future to optimise them?

	No changes needed	Minor changes needed	Some changes needed	Many changes needed	System requires a complete overhaul	l don't know
Environmental permitting procedure to operate an (agro)industrial plant	•	0	0	0	0	0
Site inspections to ensure compliance with environmental permit conditions to operate an (agro)industrial plant	•	©	•	•	0	•
Reporting of emissions monitoring data related to compliance with environmental permit conditions to operate the (agro)industrial plant	•	©	©	•	•	•
Ease of obtaining information on what are considered to be best available techniques (BAT)	•	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative and judicial review procedures related to the operation of large (agro) industrial plants	•	0	0	0	0	0

Other issues - please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

Differences already exist in regions and MSs. In this question we reply for the country we are situated in - SE.

12. How would you rate the functioning of the following aspects regarding the public'
s access to information in relation to agro-industrial activities and their impacts on
the environment and on human health?

	Very easily available	Available moderately easily	Neither easily available nor difficult to access	Moderately difficult to access	Very difficult to access	l don't know
Information on IED permits already granted	•	0	0	0	0	0
Information submitted by operators/ potential operators to competent authorities prior to IED permits being granted	•	•	•	•	0	0
Information on the compliance of plants with IED permit conditions	•	0	0	0	0	0
Emissions monitoring data from agro-industrial plants covered by the IED	•	0	0	0	©	0
Information on best available techniques (BAT)	•	0	0	0	0	0
Application of BAT at the individual (agro)industrial plants	•	0	0	0	0	0
Other public information areas related to plant covered by the IED	0	0	0	0	0	•
Information on the environmental performance of large (agro)industrial plants	•	0	0	0	©	0

If other public information areas, please specify which

300 char	racter(s) maximum			

13. To what extent do you think that enabling greater public participation in decision making in these current IED procedures needs to be improved in the future to optimise them, related to (agro)industrial activities and their impacts on the environment?

	No changes needed	Minor changes needed	Some changes needed	Many changes needed	System requires a complete overhaul	l don't know
IED permit applications	•	0	0	0	0	0
BAT-AEL derogation on the grounds of geographical location, local environmental conditions or installation's technical characteristics – Article 15(4) of the IED	•	0	0	•	•	•
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

If other areas of public participation in IED decision making should be improved , please specify which

30	O character(s) maximum

14. How would you rate the information provided in the E-PRTR regarding the environmental performance of large (agro) industrial plants?

	Very complete	Moderately complete	Neither complete nor incomplete	Moderately incomplete	Very incomplete	l don't know
Releases to air	•	0	0	0	0	0
Releases to water	0	•	0	0	0	0
Releases to soil	0	0	0	0	0	•
Transfers of waste	0	•	0	0	0	0
Transfers to waste water treatment plants	0	0	0	0	0	•
Diffuse releases to air	0	0	0	0	0	•
Diffuse releases to water	0	0	0	0	0	•
Releases of pollutants from accidents	0	0	0	0	0	•
Production volume of the facility	0	0	0	0	0	•
Other issues	0	0	0	0	0	•

•			for information		•	
? :	Very well	Moderately well	Neither well nor poorly	Moderately poorly	Very poorly	l don'i
Search by - facility	0	0	0	0	0	0
Search by – industrial activity	0	0	0	0	0	0
Search by - pollutant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Search by – geographical location	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Search by - facility name Search by - industrial activity Search by - pollutant Search by - geographical location	Very well Search by - facility name Search by – industrial activity Search by - pollutant Search by – geographical location	Very Well Moderately Well Search by - facility Maname Search by - industrial Mactivity Search by - pollutant Search by - pollutant Search by - Mactivity Search by - Mactivity	Very Moderately Neither well nor poorly Search by - facility name Search by - industrial activity Search by - pollutant Search by - geographical location	Very Well Neither well Noderately poorly Search by - facility name Search by - industrial activity Search by - pollutant Search by - geographical location	Very well Neither well nor poorly poorly poorly Search by - facility name Search by - industrial netivity Search by - pollutant Search by - geographical location

16. Going into sector-specific data in the E-PRTR, how would you rate the usefulness of the E-PRTR with regard to environmental performance data on these (agro)industrial sectors?

	Very satisfactory	Moderately satisfactory	Neither satisfactory nor unsatisfactory	Moderately unsatisfactory	Very unsatisfactory	l don't know
Energy – large combustion plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy – oil refining, gasification and liquefaction, coke ovens	0	•	©	0	0	0
Metals production / processing - iron and steel, other ferrous	0	•	©	0	0	0
Metals production / processing - non-ferrous	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mineral industry processes - cement, lime, magnesium oxide	0	0	©	0	0	0
Mineral industry – glass, glass fibre, ceramics	0	0	©	©	0	0
Production of chemicals	0	0	©	0	0	0
Hazardous waste management	0	0	©	0	0	0
Non-hazardous waste management	0	0	©	0	0	0
Waste incineration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater treatment plants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production of pulp and paper	0	0	0	0	0	0
Textiles manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drink production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive rearing of poultry or pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0

Energy use – medium combustion plants (i.e., via IED, rather than via existing MCP Directive)	©	©	•	•	©	0
Intensive rearing of cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intensive aquaculture (fish or shellfish farming)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining industries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other activities	0	0	0	0	0	0

ii otiloi activitics, picase specify	WITHOUT
300 character(s) maximum	

For this question - only reply for our sector and associated activities

17. Thinking in more detail about the pollutants covered by the E-PRTR:

If other activities please specify which

a)	Are there any pollutants that should be removed from the E-PRTR?

no

b) Are there any pollutants that should be added to the E-PRTR?

no

c) Are there existing E-PRTR pollutants, or their reporting thresholds, that should be amended? Please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

no

18. How well does public access to justice function in relation to (agro)industrial activities (e.g., siting of plant, operating permits etc)?

	Very well	Moderately well	Neither well nor poorly	Moderately poorly	Very poorly	l don't know
Public access to justice in my Member State	•	0	0	0	0	0
Public access to justice at the EU level	•	0	0	0	0	0
The right to bring a case before a court, or to ask for a judicial review in my Member State, functions	•	0	•	0	0	0
Other related elements	0	0	0	0	0	0

If you refer to other related elements, please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

Replying from a SE perspective		

improved with regard to agro-industrial plants, please specify which	
300 character(s) maximum	

19. In order to reach the objectives listed in the table below, what would be the necessary level of contribution from operators of large (agro)industrial plants? :

If you think that other areas of public access to justice need to be addressed or

	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	l don't know
Progress towards achieving zero pollution (where emissions still occur, but within the carrying capacity – spatially and temporally – of air, water, soil, and ecosystem receptors)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Contributing to a Circular Economy	0	0	0	•	0	0
Supporting the transition to climate-neutral EU industry sectors through modernisation and decarbonisation	0	0	0	•	0	0
Support innovation and forward-looking uptake of new technologies to facilitate industry's shift to a climate neutral and circular economy	0	0	0	•	0	0
Other	0	0	•	0	0	0

If "other", please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

IED is not the tool for developing new techniques/innovation/transition but to assess if its BAT (TRL 9) or ET. Tool are e.g. research programs & JTF as the transformation is needed but the cost for installations to find new solutions needs to be shared. IED is not the main tool for CE and GHG.

20. 'In order to achieve the objectives listed in the table below, what would be the degree of effort needed from Member States' responsible competent authorities for large (agro)industrial plants? :

	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	l don't know
Progress towards achieving zero pollution (where emissions still occur, but within the carrying capacity – spatially and temporally – of air, water, soil, and ecosystem receptors)	0	0	•	0	0	0

Contributing to a circular economy	0		•			0
Supporting the transition to climate-neutral EU industry sectors through modernisation and decarbonisation	0	0	•	0	0	0
Support innovation and forward-looking uptake of new technologies to facilitate industry's shift to a climate neutral and circular economy	0	0	•	0	0	0
Enhancing coherence with other EU environmental legislation	0	•	0	0	0	0
Enhanced coherence with other EU safety- related legislation	0	•	0	0	0	0
Simplifying provisions	0	•	0	0	0	©
Other	0	0	0	0	0	©

If "other", please specify which

3	O character(s) maximum	

21. Could the following objectives be achieved by EU Member States alone without intervention at EU level? (i.e. greater use of subsidiarity)

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know
Progress towards a zero-pollution ambition	0	0	0	•	0	0
Contribute to a circular economy	0	0	0	•	0	0
EU industry's competitiveness, resilience and transition to becoming climate-neutral, through modernisation and decarbonisation	0	0	0	0	•	0
Support new technologies and innovation that will facilitate industry's shift to a climate neutral and circular economy	0	•	0	0	0	0
Enhanced coherence and synergies with other EU legislation	0	0	0	0	•	0
Simplify provisions	0	0	0	0	•	0
Other	0	0	•	0	0	0

If "other", please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

Steel industry is global, and EU-wide activities are most of the time better for a level playing field and for the environment as a whole. With national legislation/activities there is risks of sub-optimizing.

22. When reviewing policy options in the IED and E-PRTR, how would you assess the following, in relative importance?

	Very important	Relatively important	Neutral	Relatively unimportant	Not important	l don't know
Options that contribute to a zero-pollution ambition for a toxic-free environment	0	0	•	0	0	0
Options that support EU industry's transition to becoming climate-neutral through decarbonisation	0	0	0	0	•	0
Options that realise EU industry's potential contribution to a circular economy	0	0	0	0	•	0
Options that support new technologies and innovation, that will support competiveness and resilience and facilitate industry's shift to a climate-neutral, clean and circular economy	0	0	0	•	0	0
Options that support public access to environmental information relating to the impacts of industrial emissions; and also	0	0	•	0	0	0
Options to ensure a level playing field for companies and consistent regulatory implementation across EU Member States	0	•	0	0	0	0
Options that empower public participation in environmental decision making and access to justice.	0	0	•	0	0	0
Options that keep the administrative burden on business, and on government administrations, at a low level, but without compromising the effectiveness and efficiency of the EU in meeting its objectives	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

If "other", please specify which

3	00 character(s) maximum		

23. In your opinion, when reviewing options for the revision of the IED, what are the main future potential impacts on large (agro)industrial plants that will need to be assessed (max. 500 characters, please)?

500 character(s) maximum

IED permits is the license to operate - important to remain our transformative steel industry in EU for jobs and growth. To remain IED efficient to lower polluting substances, keep the subject matter/scope as it is. Avoid to regulate products or binding rules on use of energy or raw material in IED as flexibility as is needed. Assess new techiques (also for GHG) in Seville process if suitable for THE sector, but continue to regulate GHG in ETS, chemicals in REACH, landfill in LD, MCP in MCPD.

24. Following COVID-19, how do you assess the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree	l don't know
Revisions to the IED should very strongly contribute to the acceleration of the transition towards a green and digital economic recovery	©	©	0	•	0	0
Funding earmarked for the "Green Deal" and for the EU's transition to a zero-pollution economy by 2050 should not be diverted to continue the "business as usual" trend regarding agro-industrial plants as part of the EU's response to COVID-19	0	0	0	•	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

If "other", please specify which

300 character(s) maximum

IED is the license to operate - Green Deal is environment AND growth strategy. Steel is needed for the transformation. We need to secure Industry remain in EU, for the environment as a whole, as it might not be better by producing somewhere else (outside EU). For citizens also a job is important.

25. Whilst maintaining the effectiveness of the IED/EPRTR legislation, would you see any possibilities to reduce costs? :

500 character(s) maximum

To focus Seville process on Key environmental issues and not to include every everything Focus on processes and not products. Respecting other legislations and avoid excessive burdens tha might affect efficiency, e.g. ETS and IED, Waste and landfill directive and IED, MCPD.

26. What is your view on the capacity of the IED and EPRTR to ensure a level playing field and fair competition?

500 character(s) maximum

IED is useful to setting EU-wide requirements for a sector. Derogations is needed as these installations are very complex and one is not like the other. Also the local cirumstances are needed to take into consideration. But all in all, EU-wide BATC in IED is an efficent way to find the BAT and do the data assessemt in Seville process, with the experts from the industry and MS.

Any other comments

Please include any further information that would be useful for the ongoing impact assessments of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) or E-PRTR Regulation. In particular, please provide public references to relevant studies, position papers, and case studies or alternatively, please upload relevant documents. If you have already uploaded such a document as part of consultation activities undertaken for the reviews of the IED or the E-PRTR Regulation, please do NOT upload the same document again here.

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

85a0f890-2ba9-405c-b4fb-62e4f69287e1/Final_key_messages_revision_IED_15032021.pdf

If you are familiar with the IED and its implementation, or the E-PRTR, please indicate if you are happy to be contacted to participate in targeted consultation activities.

- YES, please include me / my organisation in the targeted consultation activities on revision of the IED
- YES, please include me / my organisation in the targeted consultation activities on revision of the E-PRTR

In particular, if you have any further information that you believe would be useful for this impact assessment, please respond to the subsequent Targeted Stakeholder Survey that will also be conducted for this study. The targeted survey offers the opportunity to provide public references/documents for relevant studies.

On behalf of the DG Environment IED Team, thank you very much for your contribution to this Consultation!

If you have any questions, please contact the European Commission at this dedicated email address: **ENV-IED-REVISION@ec.europa.eu**

Contact

ENV-IED-REVISION@ec.europa.eu