

EVALUATION ROADMAP

Roadmaps aim to inform citizens and stakeholders about the Commission's work to allow them to provide feedback and to participate effectively in future consultation activities. Citizens and stakeholders are in particular invited to provide views on the Commission's understanding of the problem and possible solutions and to share any relevant information that they may have.

TITLE OF THE EVALUATION	Evaluation of the Industrial Emissions Directive
LEAD DG – RESPONSIBLE UNIT	ENV.C.4 Industrial Emissions & Safety
INDICATIVE PLANNING (PLANNED START DATE AND COMPLETION DATE)	Q4 2018 and complete Q1 2020
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/index.htm

The Roadmap is provided for information purposes only. It does not prejudice the final decision of the Commission on whether this initiative will be pursued or on its final content. All elements of the initiative described by the document, including its timing, are subject to change.

A. Context, purpose and scope of the evaluation

Context

Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (the IED) controls the environmental impact of the around 50 000 largest industrial installations in an integrated manner to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole. Various industrial sectors including for example the large and medium combustion plants, refineries, iron and steel manufacturing, waste treatment and incineration, or the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs, are in the scope of the IED.

Permits must be issued for these installations by national authorities with conditions based on the use of Best Available Techniques (BAT). To ensure a comparable EU approach, sectoral BAT reference documents (BREFs) are produced through an EU level techno-economic assessment carried out by a Technical Working Group of the Commission, Member States, industry and civil society. The BAT conclusions are adopted as Commission implementing acts.

The IED merged seven existing Directives related to industrial emissions into a single legislative instrument. The main precursor of the IED has been the Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC).

The general objective of the IED is to prevent, reduce and as far as possible eliminate pollution arising from industrial activities. Further specific objectives were identified when carrying out the [IED impact assessment](#):

- (1) Increase legislative effectiveness,
- (2) Strengthen provisions on enforcement and environmental improvement, while stimulating innovation,
- (3) Cutting unnecessary administrative burden and simplifying legislation,
- (4) Better contribute to the objectives of the Thematic Strategies on [Air Pollution](#), [Soil Protection](#) and the [Prevention and Recycling of Waste](#).

This evaluation is timely because by 2020 most requirements for emission reduction under the IED will have been reviewed or elaborated through BREFs, most of the BAT Conclusions will have been adopted and well over half the IED installations will have had their permits reviewed as a result. The next Commission report on implementation of the IED is due in 2019 and will feed into the evaluation.

Purpose and scope

This evaluation is to assess how the IED is working, whether it has the correct scope, and the degree to which its intended impacts have been achieved. If it is appropriate, the outcome will provide the basis for a possible future Impact Assessment and possible proposal for revision of the Directive.

The evaluation will cover all parts of the IED, including the process for elaborating BREFs and the BAT Conclusions, and the whole of the EU. It will primarily cover the period from adoption of the IED in 2010, however it may be pertinent to look back further to its predecessor legislation.

The evaluation will assess:

Effectiveness:

- The extent to which the IED objectives have been achieved;
- The process of elaborating BREFs and BAT Conclusions;
- The emissions monitoring and reporting process.

Efficiency:

- The extent to which the costs are justified, given the impact of the IED and the benefits it has delivered;
- Whether there are significant differences between Member States in implementation;
- Whether efficiency could have been improved;
- The extent to which administrative burden has been reduced with respect to initial expectations.

Relevance:

- The extent to which the IED objectives still correspond to the needs of the EU;
- Whether the IED is able to respond to new or emerging environmental issues.

Coherence:

- The extent to which the IED is internally consistent and coherent;
- The extent to which the IED is coherent with other EU environmental and wider EU policies, and with market based instruments.

EU added value:

- What the added-value from the IED is, compared to what is likely to have been achieved by Member States in its absence.

B. Better regulation

Consultation of citizens and stakeholders

Stakeholders will be consulted in line with the Better Regulation Guidelines of the Commission (a) to confirm the topics and issues covered by this evaluation (during the early stage of this evaluation via feedback to this roadmap), (b) gather factual information, data and knowledge about the implementation of the IED, and (c) to solicit opinions on how well the IED is working. Different consultation tools will be used to collect data and the views of a wide range of stakeholders, including:

- A 12-week online public consultation to be launched in late 2019 in 23 official EU languages. Respondents can reply in any of the 23 official EU languages.
- Targeted interviews with representatives of Member States' authorities responsible for implementation, industry associations, civil society, and other key stakeholders. Target groups and representatives will be identified based on a stakeholder mapping taking into account that:
 - It will be important to understand views not only of national but, where applicable, also of regional and/or local competent authorities in charge of implementing and enforcing the IED requirements.
 - The views of EU level umbrella organisations will be important, but so will input directly from businesses impacted by the IED.
 - The main civil society input is expected to come from non-governmental organisations at EU and Member State level. It is also desirable to receive input from local organisations that have used the provisions of the IED.
- If appropriate, a workshop will bring together stakeholders to ensure that their views are correctly understood.

The online public and stakeholder consultations related to this initiative will be announced and carried out under the Commission's [central public consultations portal](#). A synopsis report in English, summarising the results of all consultation activities will be annexed to the evaluation staff working document.

Data collection and methodology

The main monitoring information available for emissions to air and water comes from the European Pollution Release and Transfer Register (E-PRTR). Limitations due to the reporting thresholds mean that a significant proportion of plants do not need to report or that information is not available consistently for the same installation. In addition, reported emissions may be estimated or modelled, not necessarily measured. The E-PRTR legislation has been subject to an [evaluation](#) in 2017.

Additional information may be available from IED permits, inspections and national databases.

Other sources of information are reporting under the Convention on Long Range trans-Boundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP), the National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NECD), and the Water Information System for Europe (WISE). Information on resource use may be available at an aggregated level e.g. for energy and water use, but this is not likely to be accurately mapped to IED sectors and installations.

The evaluation can draw on a number of studies carried out to better understand the impacts of the legislation and its predecessors, published on [CIRCABC](#), and the reports on the implementation of the IED. The [Impact Assessment](#) carried out in anticipation of the proposal for the Industrial Emissions Directive will also provide information. A first [report on the implementation of the IED](#) has been published.