EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL RISK RADAR | NEW

What to watch out for in the EU's new legislative term 2024-2029



INDUSTRIAL AND LIVESTOCK REARING EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE (IED 2.0)

<u>Directive (EU) 2024/1785</u> amending Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste

The revised Directive is the main EU instrument to reduce emissions of air pollutants, wastewater discharge and waste generation from large industrial installations and intensive livestock farms (pig and poultry). Its rules will help promote innovation in new and emerging technologies and foster material efficiency and decarbonisation by encouraging greener practices.

WHAT'S IN IT?

OBJECTIVE

Climate ambition

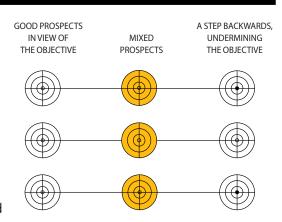
In view of respecting the limit of 1.5°C global warming under the Paris Agreement

Biodiversity

Preserving biodiversity in the EU and beyond

Zero pollution

Achieving zero pollution and a circular economy in the EU and beyond



WHAT'S NEXT?

STATUS

Entered into force



MILESTONES

By December 2026European Commission assessment regarding emissions from livestock activities.

By 1 July 2027
All operators to have an Environmental
Management Scheme.

By 30 June 2028European
Commission review.

By 30 June 2030All operators to have an Indicative Transformation Plan.

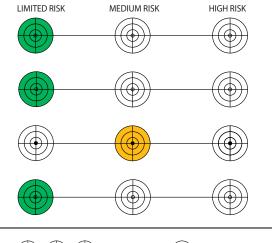
WHAT TO WATCH OUT FOR?

Speed. Slowing down the EU law's progress or implementation.

Money. Conflict on distributional effects or lack of finance for making this EU law impactful.

Licence for polluters. Undermining the polluter-pays principle, increasing global pollution.

Inequalities. Allowing for practices that deepen global inequality.



NO RISK



NOT APPLICABLE

Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emissions Directive (IED 2.0)

WHAT'S IN IT?

Climate ambition

The IED explicitly states that it does not tackle emissions that are regulated by the EU's Emissions Trading System (ETS) and thus inscribes itself at the same level of ambition of the ETS, which is considered to be aligned with the EU reaching net-zero emissions by 2050.

The specific reference to decarbonisation and the promotion of energy efficiency and renewables in the Directive is very positive.

Biodiversity

A key element of the IED's impact on biodiversity will be the implementation of the permits for livestock activities. There are already quite a number of exemptions for this sector and a lot of its impact will depend on further Commission action under the 2026 review of the inclusion of livestock and the related implementing act.

Zero pollution

While it is encouraging to see greater consistency in the overall approach, including the better integration of livestock and waste incineration activities, the overall objective of reducing emissions by 40% by 2050 diverges from the overall zero-pollution objective. Furthermore, the number of derogations and the weak standards for some Best Available Techniques (BAT) run the risk of slowing down the transformation objective of the Directive.

WHAT TO WATCH OUT FOR? RISKS











The effectiveness of the IED depends to a large extent on the further development of its standard-setting elements (BAT and related emissions levels). With polluters playing an important role in this standard-setting process, there is a risk that certain polluters get unjustified exemptions.

`I am happy about the overall outcome as Parliament defended the most important points in its mandate including significantly reducing emissions without creating further red tape for industries and farmers and as well as the level of penalties for non-complying

Radan Kanev, MEP, European People's Party (EPP), 29 November 2023

WHAT'S NEXT?



STATUS

Entered into force on 4 August 2024

Transposition by EU Member States

Deadline for transposition is 1 July 2026.

Revision clauses and reporting duties

By the end of 2026, the European Commission shall assess progress regarding emissions from livestock activities. By 30 June 2028 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report reviewing the implementation of this Directive. The report shall include information on activities for which conclusions on BATs have or have not been adopted, and shall assess progress on implementation and the need for further pollution prevention measures, including a revision of the legislation.

Delegated acts and other related legislative action

The Directive foresees a rather long list of delegated and implementing acts that the European Commission shall or can develop, some with specific dates but many without. These include delegated acts on the Indicative Transformation Plans (June 2026), on monitoring waste incineration and on amendments to annexes of the Directive, as well as implementing acts on the proposed Innovation centre, the Environmental Management Schemes (July 2027), on BAT (July 2026), compliance exemptions related to costs and/or environmental impacts of BATs, and on operating rules for livestock activities.

HOW TO IMPROVE IT? OPPORTUNITIES

It will be key for policy-makers and civil society to monitor further developments with the IED, both in terms of monitoring its transposition and implementation at the national level, as well as in terms of its further standard setting (BATs), the development of delegated and implementing acts, and both Commission review processes.

FURTHER READING

European Environmental Bureau (EBB): Revised Industrial Emissions Directive and Regulation Establishing the Industrial Emissions Portal: outcomes and opportunities, July 2024