

TOWARDS A JUST GREEN TRANSITION

INDUSTRIAL EMISSIONS DIRECTIVE FOR A GREENER INDUSTRY IN THE EU

The Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) is the European Union's main instrument for preventing and reducing pollution from large industrial installations and intensive livestock farms. After more than a decade of implementation, developments in environmental policy and the European Union's evolving priorities in the areas of the circular economy, energy efficiency and decarbonisation have highlighted the need to further strengthen the Directive.

In 2024, the European Union adopted the revised Industrial Emissions Directive (IED 2.0), laying the foundations for the further transformation of industry. The new regulatory framework not only extends the scope of the legislation to additional industrial activities, but also strengthens citizens' rights, introduces stricter requirements for resource efficiency, promotes innovation and establishes clear mechanisms to accelerate the transition towards climate-neutral industry in the coming decades.

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The European Union has been strengthening its approach to industrial pollution control for decades, first through the IPPC Directive in 1996 and subsequently through the IED in 2010. Their implementation has significantly reduced emissions of key pollutants from industry.

However, experience with the IED has highlighted the need for further improvements, particularly to ensure the more consistent application of Best Available Techniques (BAT), more efficient use of energy, water and raw materials, reduced waste and pollutant emissions, and a greater contribution to climate neutrality.

IED 2.0 addresses two key challenges. The first is the inconsistent application of BAT conclusions when issuing integrated permits, leading to stricter rules for setting emission limit values, with the aim of bringing them as close as possible to the best performance achievable by the installation. The second is that existing integrated permits have

not sufficiently addressed resource efficiency, the circular economy and decarbonisation. The revised Directive therefore introduces new requirements in these areas, significantly broadening the traditional approach to industrial pollution control.



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



Transparency is one of the key principles of the revised IED. Through the Industrial Emissions Portal (IEP), the public will have access to enhanced information on installations, pollutant emissions and other relevant environmental information.

The IED 2.0 promotes the transformation of industry towards climate-neutral and sustainable production. Operators will be required to develop transformation plans aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy and resource efficiency, and enhancing environmental performance. The Innovation Centre for

Industrial Transformation and Emissions (INCITE) will provide additional support for the development, exchange and uptake of innovative techniques in industry.

The revised IED strengthens environmental inspection and provides for more effective measures in cases of non-compliance, including the possibility of suspending the operation of installations and imposing higher fines. At the same time, the scope of the Directive is extended to new industrial activities and additional intensive farming activities.

Overview of key changes in IED 2.0

Applies to:

37,000 industrial installations

38,500 pig & poultry farms
without new sectors

