

EN
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Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(10.1.2025)

1. The process to develop Best Available Techniques (BAT) has been operating for more than 15 years. It is a collaborative process involving Member States, the concerned industry, environmental non-governmental organisations and the Commission. It is also technical and data-driven, where data comes from a large sample of operating installations across the EU.

Industry is part of the process and contributes to the determination of BAT, considering the technical and economic feasibility of the techniques. Legally, installations have four years from the moment the BAT Conclusions¹ are published in the Official Journal to implement them, but, given their close involvement in the Sevilla process², industry in practice knows about such BAT as soon as the technical work is finalised and has therefore more time to plan investments.

Furthermore, the revised Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)³ provides more time for industry to apply emerging techniques or transformative decarbonisation techniques⁴, thereby promoting innovation and thus competitiveness, in line with the objectives of the Clean Industrial Deal⁵.

2. Next to delivering ambitious environmental standards, the Sevilla process ensures clarity, predictability and a EU-wide level playing field for industry, as it provides the same reference for all competent authorities to set permit provisions.

The Commission has started to revise the document⁶ laying down the rules of the Sevilla process, involving external stakeholders. It will build on the experience gained over time and consider the new provisions of the revised IED, seeking also to make the process even more efficient. The revised rules will be reflected in the BAT reference documents being or to be developed.

¹ 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 (notified under document C(2022) 7054), OJ L 284, 4.11.2022, p. 69–133.

² <https://eipie.eu/the-sevilla-process/>

³ Directive (EU) 2024/1785 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 April 2024 amending Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) and Council Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste, OJ L, 2024/1785, 15.7.2024

⁴ Respectively six and eight years instead of four years.

⁵ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/green-deal-industrial-plan_en

⁶ Commission Implementing Decision of 10 February 2012 laying down rules concerning guidance on the collection of data and on the drawing up of BAT reference documents and on their quality assurance referred to in Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on industrial emissions, OJ L 63, 2.3.2012, p. 1–39.