

EN

E-003520/2025

Answer given by Ms Roswall
on behalf of the European Commission
(4.11.2025)

In its judgment of 25 June 2024 in Case C-626/22¹, the Court of Justice of the EU ruled that the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)² must be interpreted as meaning that the Member States are required to provide that the prior assessment of the effects of the activity of the installation concerned on the environment and on human health must be an integral part of the procedures for granting or reconsidering a permit to operate such an installation under the IED. Such a prior assessment of the effects of the installation's activity on the environment and on human health must be considered effectively and in a timely manner by the authority responsible for granting or reconsidering that permit. This must occur before the permit is granted or reconsidered.

In its judgment, the Court also ruled that the operator of an IED installation must, throughout that installation's period of operation, continuously assess the effects of the installation's activities on the environment and on human health.

In the context of infringement procedure INFR(2013)2177³, the Commission is currently assessing the conformity (i) of Italian legislation and (ii) of the permit granted to the Taranto steel plant via decree n. 436 of 25 July 2025 with EU legislation, namely with the IED.

¹ <https://curia.europa.eu/juris/documents.jsf?num=C-626/22>.

² Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast), OJ L 334, 17.12.2010, p. 17.

³ [https://ec.europa.eu/implementing-eu-law/search-infringement-decisions/?langCode=EN&version=v1&typeOfSearch=byDecision&refId=INFR\(2013\)2177&page=1&size=10&order=desc&sortColumns=decisionDate](https://ec.europa.eu/implementing-eu-law/search-infringement-decisions/?langCode=EN&version=v1&typeOfSearch=byDecision&refId=INFR(2013)2177&page=1&size=10&order=desc&sortColumns=decisionDate).