

**European
Commission
Directorate – General
Environment**

**Monitoring of
Permitting Progress
for Existing IPPC
Installations**

Framework Contract
ENV.C.4./FRA/2007/0011

Final Report

March 2009

ENTEC UK Limited in Partnership with the
Institute for European Environmental Policy
(IEEP)

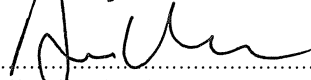
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Glossary

BAT	Best Available Techniques, defined by Art 2(11) of the IPPC Directive as “the most effective and advanced stage in the development of activities and their methods of operation which indicate the practical suitability of particular techniques for providing in principle the basis for emission limit values designed to prevent and, where that is not practicable, generally to reduce emissions and the impact on the environment as a whole”.
EU	European Union
EU10	Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia
EU15	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, UK
EU27	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK
Installation	“a stationary technical unit where one or more activities listed in Annex I [of the IPPC Directive] are carried out, and any other directly associated activities which have a technical connection with the activities carried out on that site and which could have an effect on emissions and pollution”, as defined by Art 2(3) of the IPPC Directive
IPPC	Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control
NIA	No Information Available
Permit	“that part or the whole of a written decision ... granting authorisation to operate all or part of an installation, subject to certain conditions which guarantee that the installation complies with the requirements of [the IPPC] Directive. A permit may cover one or more installations or parts of installations on the same site operated by the same operator”, as defined by Art 2(9) of the IPPC Directive

Member State Abbreviations:

AT	Austria
BE (BR)	Belgium – Brussels
BE (FL)	Belgium – Flanders
BE (WA)	Belgium – Wallonia
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HU	Hungary
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy

LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
UK	United Kingdom

Executive Summary

Background and Objectives

Member States were required, under the IPPC Directive, to ensure that all existing installations in their territory had been issued with permits compliant with the Directive by the end of October 2007.

The European Commission, therefore, requested information from the Member States on the state of permitting progress for existing installations as of 30 October 2007. A report on progress to this date was provided to the Commission in June 2008. The Commission subsequently requested information on permitting progress by the Member States as of 30 April 2008 (six months after the deadline in the Directive) or in response to a 'Letter of Formal Notice' (see below) which resulted in data provision at various dates in 2008¹. This report includes an analysis of the results of the responses of the Member States to this subsequent request for information.

The overall objectives of this project are to:

- Collate and analyse data submitted by the Member States on the number of permits issued for each category of IPPC installations and to comment on the quality of this information.
- Present the information in a format for inclusion in the IRIS database.
- Update the information periodically during the course of the project.

Assessment of Permitting Progress

Data were provided for all of the 27 Member States for the October 2007 deadline. However, information on subsequent permitting progress was only received from 21 Member States. In some cases the Member State data were complete. However, in a few cases some data were lacking, there was some incompleteness in the presentation of the data or other uncertainties remain. This report presents a summary of permitting progress across the EU using the latest data available (October 2007 or data provided in 2008).

On the basis of the latest available data from the 27 Member States, there are estimated to be about 43,264 existing installations covered by the IPPC Directive for those Member States. This compares to approximately 52,000 installations identified in a previous study reporting figures for 2005-6, but which did not include figures for Bulgaria and Romania.

Against these totals of installations, the total number of permits issued, reconsidered and updated was approximately 44,291 according to the latest information, with 4,618 permits outstanding. This equates to approximately 91% of permitting progress, based on the number of permits issued compared to the total number of permits required.

¹ More recent data is available at the European Commission's website:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pollutants/stationary/ippc/key_impl.htm

It is important to note that while some Member States issue one permit for each installation, some Member States issue more than one permit per installation and others issue single permits covering more than one installation. Therefore, the number of permits required under the Directive might be more or less than the number of installations in a Member State.

The Member States can be grouped as follows according to their permitting progress:

- Member States that have reported completion of their permitting activity under IPPC (100% progress): France, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovakia.
- Member States that reported 90% permitting progress or greater: Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, the Netherlands, Romania and the United Kingdom.
- Member States that reported 80% permitting progress or greater: Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Ireland, Poland, Spain and Sweden.
- Member States with 50% permitting progress or greater: Bulgaria, Italy and Portugal.
- Member States with less than 50% permitting progress: Greece and Slovenia.
- Member States with zero permitting progress: Malta.

There is, therefore, a wide disparity of progress in the Member States. This disparity is not obviously driven by any emphasis on permitting between the different industry sectors covered by IPPC as permitting progress is only slightly lower within the mineral sector (85%) compared to other sectors and this sector does not dominate the number of installations in any Member State.

In absolute terms, the Member States with the largest number of permits outstanding are: Italy (1588), Spain (589), the Netherlands (472), Poland (307), Denmark (295) and Portugal (280). Note that the number of permits outstanding does not necessarily equate to number of installations without an IPPC permit (particularly for Denmark and the Netherlands where higher numbers of permits are issued than there are installations).

Thirteen Member States report that all of the IPPC permits issued are 'new' permits in the terms of the Directive. This includes nine of the 12 'new' Member States as well as four older Member States. However, some Member States report significant reliance on existing permits that have been reconsidered, but not updated. This includes one Member State (France) that have reported 100% permitting progress.

Some Member States have indicated progress after the latest provision of collated data. The UK, in particular, states that all permits would be issued by the end of August 2008, so reaching 100% permitting progress. However, these comments were volunteered by the Member States concerned and no systematic request for further progress was made.

The report also provides information on the trends in permitting in the Member States compared with earlier published studies. Where earlier data exist, most Member States show continued progress in permitting, sometimes with significant increases in permitting activity in the preceding two years and some significant progress for a few Member States since the October 2007 deadline.

Following receipt of the reporting data for October 2007, in May 2008 the European Commission sent nine Member States (Belgium, Bulgaria, Estonia, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain) first written warnings ("Letter of Formal Notice") under Article 226 of the Treaty for failing to issue new or updated permits for over 9,000 industrial installations by the 30 October 2007 deadline. Further data on permitting progress to 30 April 2008 has been received from only one of these Member States (Italy).

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Appendix A Summary of EU27 IPPC Permits by Annex 1 Categories

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the Project

1.1.1 The IPPC Directive and its Implementation

The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive² came into force on 30 October 1996, with formal compliance for new installations required by 30 October 1999 and compliance for existing installations by 30 October 2007.

Specified industrial activities – set out in Annex I to the Directive – are to be permitted in order to attain ‘a high level of protection for the environment taken as a whole’. This is to be achieved by preventing or, where that is not practicable, reducing emissions to air, water and land, including measures concerning waste and energy efficiency.

The Directive requires installations to operate according to permit conditions based on best available techniques, without prescribing the use of any technique or specific technology taking into account the technical characteristics of the installation concerned, its geographical location and the local environmental conditions. It is necessary for the Member States to ensure that permits are issued, that they are properly determined and that operators comply with the conditions in those permits in order to comply with the legal requirements of the Directive.

1.1.2 Requirement for this Project

It was previously estimated³ that there were about 52,000 installations that fall into the categories defined in Annex I of the Directive across the 25 Member States. This previous study of permitting progress suggested that by the middle of 2006 only about half of these had been issued permits according to the Directive. The Commission has repeatedly encouraged Member States to speed up the processes for issuing permits (not only in COM(2007)2003, but also in numerous presentations, and letters to the Member States etc), warning of the problems that Member States would have in meeting the October 2007 deadline. For example, in a Communication in 2005⁴ the Commission indicated that:

“the IPPC Directive has been transposed with considerable delays”, with “a number of shortcomings” being identified in “the large majority of Member States”.

Concerns were also raised that:

² Council Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control, OJ L 257, 10.10.1996, p. 26. Since replaced by Directive 2008/1/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2008 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (Codified version). OJ L 24, 29.1.2008.

³ ENTEC 2007. Assessment of the Implementation by the Member States of the IPPC Directive. Dg Environment.

⁴ COM(2005) 540 ‘Report from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament: Report of the Commission on the implementation of Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control’.

“a disproportionate number of permit applications will be filed immediately prior to the deadline of October 2007. This may result in a disproportionate load on the competent authorities, which may not be able to cope. The end result could be failure to meet the deadline for the issue or updating of permits, or reduced regulatory attention not meeting the full requirements of the Directive.

In addition, it is not sufficient to simply issue a permit by 30 October 2007. Installations should be given sufficient time to fully comply with the requirements of the Directive by this date. In particular, as laid down in Article 9(4) of the Directive, all installations should operate according to conditions fixed in a permit based on BAT, taking into account the technical characteristics of the installation concerned, its geographical location and the local environmental conditions.”

In June 2008 a report was produced on permitting progress in all 27 Member States to the 30 October 2007 deadline. Subsequently, the Commission requested data from the Member States on permitting progress as of 30 April 2008 – six months after the deadline in the Directive – or in response to the issue of ‘Letters of Formal Notice’. This study uses the latest results submitted by the Member States to provide an analysis of the progress Member States have made in achieving the issuing of permits. It therefore also provides the Commission with important information upon which it can base any communication with Member States on the state of compliance.

1.1.3 Objectives of this Project

The overall objectives of this project are to:

- Collate and analyse data submitted by the Member States on the number of permits issued for each category of new and existing IPPC installations and to comment on the quality of this information;
- Present the information in a format for inclusion in the IRIS database; and
- Update the information periodically during the course of the project.

This project ran for 12 months. This is the final report of the project.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This is a draft final report of the project. It presents the updated findings of the project, namely a collation and analysis of information supplied by Member States to the Commission in response to a questionnaire on permitting progress.

Based on data supplied by the Member States during 2008 or, where these are lacking, 30 October 2007, this report sets out:

- Information on the number of different categories of IPPC installations for each Member State;
- Progress by each Member State on its permitting progress for IPPC installations;
- Information on whether the permits issued by Member States are new permits or are based on existing permitting systems (updated or unchanged);

- Analysis of the trends in permitting by the Member States by comparison of the new data with that previously published; and
- Identification of gaps and uncertainties in the data that might require follow-up in the later stages of this project.

2. Assessment of Permitting Progress

2.1 Introduction

This section provides the analysis of the study. This is done through the following sections:

- An introduction to the information sources used and consideration of the completeness in the Member State data submitted;
- A definition of what is meant by ‘permitting progress’;
- An assessment of the numbers of installations in each Member State and the IPPC Annex I categories to which they belong;
- An assessment of the numbers of permits issued for each category of installation for each Member State;
- An assessment of the numbers of outstanding permits for each category of installation for each Member State;
- An overall assessment of permitting progress in each Member State;
- An assessment of the different types of permits issued by each Member State;
- An analysis of permits issued and outstanding permits by industry sector; and
- An analysis of trends in permitting by each Member State comparing current data with those previously published.

2.2 Information Sources

The key data and information sources that were investigated as part of this task are described in the following sections.

2.2.1 Responses to the Commission Request for Information on Permitting Progress in 2008

The data used in this study are the responses made from the Member States responses to a Commission request for information on their permitting progress in 2008. The request took two forms. For Member States that were sent a ‘Letter of Formal Notice’, some provided completed tables as previously requested for reporting on progress to the October 2007 deadline. Others provided information in other formats (such as lists of individual installations and permitting status). For the remaining Member States, the Commission requested completion of a reporting table as previously requested for reporting on progress to the October 2007 deadline, providing the status of reporting as at 30 April 2008.

The standard reporting template required Member States to set out, by industry sector, the number of installations in each of the following categories:

-
- The total number of all existing installations in operation at the end of the reporting period;
 - The number of new permits issued;
 - The number of existing permits which have been re-examined, but which do not require updating;
 - The number of existing permits which have been re-examined and which have been updated; and
 - The total number of permits which have not yet been issued – outstanding permits.

Overall, this has provided information of four types:

- Member States that provided completed reporting templates during 2008 with a breakdown of data allowing detailed analysis in this report. These Member States were: Austria, Belgium (Brussels), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden and the United Kingdom.
- Member States that provided detailed information in other formats, which provide sufficient information on further permitting progress, but which is not sufficient to assess the type of permit issued (see below). In such cases an assumption was made that permits were ‘new’ to allow for further analysis. These Member States were Belgium (Walloon), Greece and Slovenia.
- Member States that provided very limited information of further progress (not broken down by Annex I category). This Member State was: Spain.
- Member States that provided no updated information and for which data presented in this report represent the status at 30 October 2007. These Member States were: Belgium (Flanders), Latvia, Malta, Romania and Slovakia.

In selected cases Member States were subsequently contacted to clarify issues arising from their reports.

2.2.2 Additional Published Literature

Additional literature sources have not generally been used in the assessment in this report.

2.3 Permitting Data Analysis

2.3.1 Introduction

As outlined in Section 2.2 above, the Commission submitted a template to all Member States asking them to report on the number of permits issued for existing installations as at 30 October 2007 and to many Member States for subsequent progress during 2008. Responses to this template by Member States form the basis of the permitting analysis carried out under this study, together with an analysis of progress compared with earlier studies.

The template featured 5 key questions against each Annex 1 category of industrial activity. These are:

- The number of existing installations⁵ operating at the time of reporting;
- The number of “new” permits granted under Articles 6 and 8 by the date of the state of play⁶;
- The number of “pre-IPPC permits” reconsidered but not updated by the date of the state of play⁷;
- The number of “pre-IPPC permits” reconsidered and updated by the date of the state of play⁸;
- The number of permits outstanding at the time of reporting.

All the responses received from the various Member States to date have been collated and entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet to facilitate analysis. Full copies of the Excel tables used in this analysis accompany this report. The following sub-sections present the output of the permitting data analysis.

2.3.2 Completeness of the Member State Data

Responses to the Commission template were received from all 27 Member States for progress to 30 October 2007. However, with respect to the request for information on progress in 2008, responses were received from 23 Member States in various formats and levels of detail set out in section 2.2.1 above.

In a few cases Member States indicated some incompleteness or other problems with the presentation of the data or the reporting was clearly incomplete.

The contents and analyses in this report use the latest information available (either that during 2008 or 30 October 2007). The date of the latest information available for each Member State is as follows:

Austria: April 2008

Belgium (Brussels): April 2008

⁵ “Existing installations” are as defined by Article 2(4) and “permits” as defined by Article 2(9).

⁶ The granting of a permit in accordance with the procedure set down by Articles 6 and 8. Such a permit is referred to as a “new” permit. The figures also include any such “new” permits granted as a consequence of a proposed “substantial change”.

⁷ As an alternative to applying the procedure of Articles 6 and 8, Article 5(1) allows a competent authority to bring existing installations into compliance “*by reconsidering and, where necessary, by updating*” the conditions to which the installations were already subject, e.g. under what might be termed a “pre-IPPC permit” (i.e. a permit issued under legislation preceding implementation of the IPPC Directive). This question requests data on those cases where the conditions of such a “pre-IPPC permit” were reconsidered, but no updating was undertaken because the conditions were considered to already comply with the requirements of the Directive.

⁸ This question requests data on those cases where the conditions of a “pre-IPPC permit” were reconsidered and the conditions were subsequently updated in order to comply with the Directive.

Belgium (Flanders):	October 2007
Belgium (Walloon):	July 2008
Bulgaria:	June 2008
Cyprus:	October 2007
Czech Republic:	April 2008
Denmark:	April 2008
Estonia:	October 2008
Finland:	April 2008
France:	October 2007
Germany:	December 2008
Greece:	July 2008
Hungary:	April 2008
Ireland:	April 2008
Italy:	April 2008
Latvia:	October 2007
Lithuania:	December 2007
Luxembourg:	April 2008
Malta:	October 2007
Netherlands:	October 2008
Poland:	April 2008
Portugal:	July 2008
Romania:	October 2007
Slovakia:	October 2007
Slovenia:	July 2008
Spain:	August 2008
Sweden:	April 2008
United Kingdom:	April 2008

Reports of the overall data being incomplete:

- Spain (08/08): it only provided summary data of permitting progress by each Autonomous Community, without a breakdown by installation category.

Incompleteness in the presentation of the data:

- Belgium (Flanders) (10/07): did not provide a breakdown of sub-categories of installation for the chemicals industry (category 4), but only overall figures for the category;
- Denmark (10/07): only provided data for each category of IPPC installation with no break-down of figures for sub-categories;
- Italy (4/08): it stated that it was unable to place 37 of its installations into specific categories as yet; and
- Slovakia (10/07): in October 2007 Slovakia only provided information on the number of IPPC installations by category and sub-category. It did not list the number of permits accordingly, simply stating that all installations have received permits. Subsequently, some breakdown of permitting has been provided, but this is incomplete.

Note also, as stated above, Belgium (Walloon), Estonia, Greece and Slovenia data have been collated from detailed reports to the Commission which have not allowed a breakdown of information by type of permit.

Other uncertainties:

- France (10/07): stated that it is working with operators to assess the results of the BREFs in assessing permit conditions. Therefore, it is not clear if such permits meet the requirements of IPPC.

None of the incompleteness identified for these Member States has prevented their inclusion in the subsequent analysis. However, it does mean that the fine detail of the analysis would be subject to revision as further data become available.

It is important, therefore, to keep in mind the limitations of these data in the subsequent analysis.

2.3.3 Defining Permitting Progress

In this report permitting progress is simply defined as the percentage of all permits issued which the Member State considers to meet the permitting requirements of the IPPC Directive compared to the total number of permits that the Member State considers is necessary to cover all IPPC installations in its territory.

In the request for data from the Commission, this translates as the following:

- Permits issued: the sum of new permits, existing permits reconsidered and not updated and existing permits reconsidered and updated; and
- Total number of permits required: the sum of permits issued and the number of outstanding permits.

It is important to note that the number of permits required need not be the same as the number of installations. A Member State might issue one permit to cover more than one installation. It might also issue more than one permit for a single installation. Thus the number of permits required might be greater, fewer or the same as the number of installations.

For example, the Netherlands has issued many more permits than it has installations. Indeed, some categories of installation are subject to a large number of different permits. In contrast, the Czech Republic reports that it requires significantly fewer permits than it has installations as it issues single permits covering more than one installation.

The data for a number of Member States⁹ indicate that the same number of permits is required as the number of installations in that Member State. This suggests that competent authorities issue one permit per installation. For example, Portugal reported that this is a requirement for permitting activity.

For most Member States the data used in this report on the number of permits and number of installations is as reported. In a very few cases an estimation has been necessary.

2.3.4 Analysis by Member State

Tables 2.1 to 2.5 and Figure 2.1 to 2.6 present the analysis by Member State of permitting data, based on responses received to date to the Commission's consultation with Member States on permitting progress.

A breakdown of the number of existing installations in each Annex 1 category of industrial activity¹⁰ across the 27 Member States where data is available is presented in Table 2.1. This is also presented graphically in Figure 2.1.

A breakdown of the number of permits issued, reconsidered or updated in each Annex 1 category of industrial activity across the 27 Member States where data is available is presented in Table 2.2. This is also presented graphically in Figure 2.2.

⁹ This is the case for: Belgium (Wallonia), Cyprus, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Malta, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

¹⁰ Activity 6.6 (a), (b), (c) 'Intensive agriculture' referred to in this report encompasses activities involving the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs.

Figure 2.1 Number of Existing Installations in each Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity by Member State (Based on Available Data and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories)

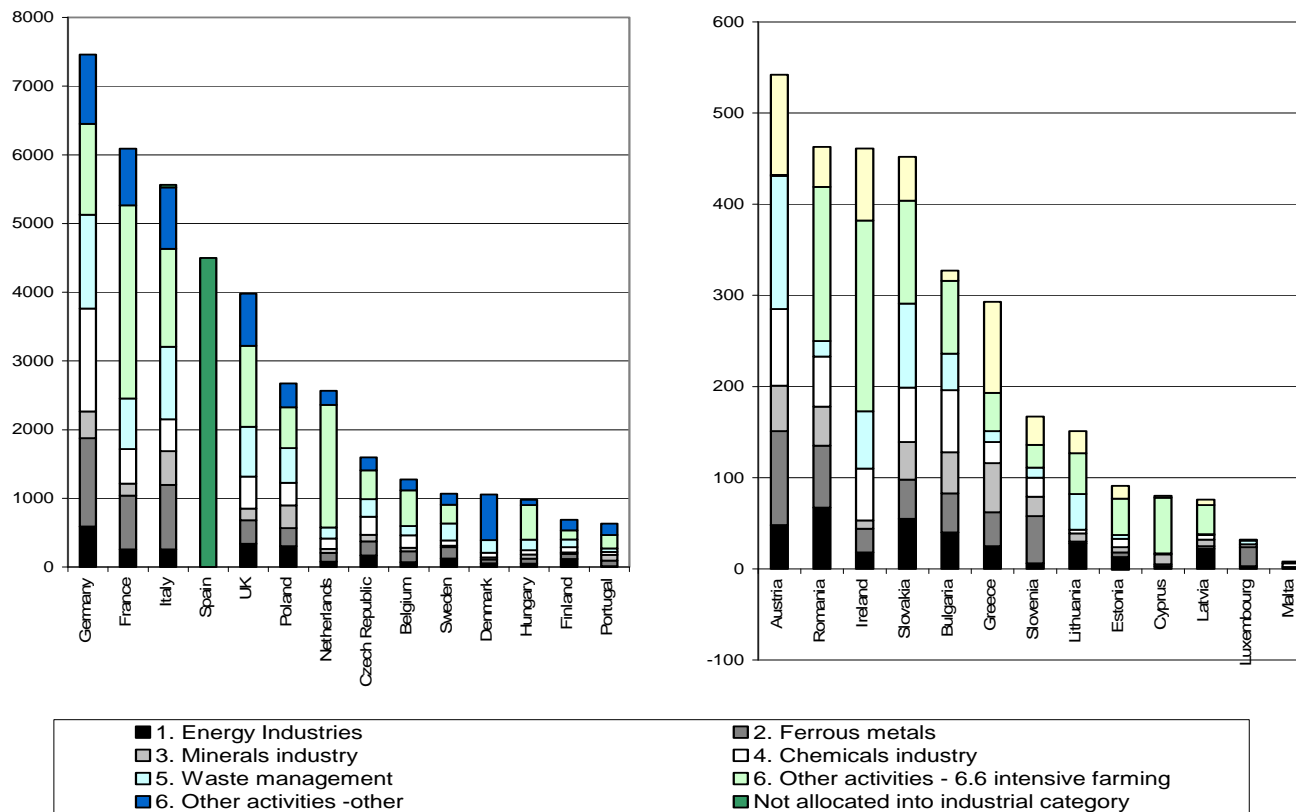


Table 2.1 Installations by Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity (Based on Available Data, and ordered in descending order of total number of existing installations and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of installations
Germany	591	1286	389	1499	1364	1321	1010	0	7460
France	258	780	177	503	736	2813	821	0	6088
Italy	255	939	493	462	1059	1424	893	37	5562
Spain								4499	4499
UK	338	343	168	467	726	1179	759	0	3980
Poland	305	261	331	330	506	594	346	0	2673
Netherlands	76	129	57	152	163	1781	207	0	2565
Czech Republic	170	204	96	263	257	418	189	0	1597
Belgium	71	158	50	185	135	518	158	0	1275
Sweden	126	163	21	77	246	274	159	0	1066
Denmark	55	58	28	67	185		664	0	1057
Hungary	49	72	61	65	153	502	77	0	979
Finland	117	75	22	77	110	131	157	0	689
Portugal	14	79	87	39	50	196	167	0	632
Austria	48	103	50	84	146	1	110	0	542
Romania	67	68	43	55	17	169	44	0	463
Ireland	18	26	9	57	63	209	79	0	461
Slovakia	55	43	41	60	92	113	48	0	452
Bulgaria	40	43	45	68	40	80	11	0	327
Greece	25	37	54	23	12	42	100	0	293

Table 2.1 (continued) Installations by Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity (Based on Available Data, and ordered in descending order of total number of existing installations).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of installations
Slovenia	6	52	21	21	11	25	31	0	167
Lithuania	28	2	9	4	39	45	24	0	151
Estonia	13	5	6	9	4	40	14	-1	90
Cyprus	3	2	11	0	1	61	2	0	80
Latvia	22	3	7	5	1	32	6	0	76
Luxembourg	3	21	3	0	4	1	0	0	32
Malta	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	8
Total	2755	4952	2279	4576	6120	11971	6076	4535	43264

Table 2.2 Total number of Permits Issued (new, reconsidered and updated and reconsidered and not updated) in each Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity by Member State (Based on Available Data, and ordered in descending order of total number of permits issued, reconsidered and updated and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of permits issued
Germany	879	1900	529	2310	1714	1382	1421	0	10135
France	258	780	177	503	736	3061	821	0	6336
Netherlands	215	298	95	506	381	2111	459	0	4065
Italy	107	743	345	330	707	1152	605	0	3989
UK	338	343	168	467	722	1179	759	0	3976
Spain								3910	3910
Poland	284	241	277	314	417	531	302	0	2366
Denmark	145	62	44	215	315		644	0	1425
Belgium	88	143	39	265	125	562	147	0	1369
Czech Republic	105	153	78	165	213	374	153	0	1241
Hungary	48	71	60	65	153	493	77	0	967
Sweden	109	133	17	72	214	242	139	0	926
Finland	105	73	19	73	109	131	154	0	664
Austria	50	93	51	53	158	1	99	0	505
Romania	66	67	43	59	17	169	44	0	465
Slovakia	55	43	41	60	92	113	48	0	452
Ireland	18	26	9	57	63	108	79	0	360
Portugal	14	53	59	27	39	50	110	0	352
Bulgaria	33	40	39	66	15	6	9	0	208

Table 2.2 (continued) Total number of Permits Issued in each Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity by Member State (Based on Available Data, and ordered in descending order of total number of permits issued, reconsidered and updated).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of permits issued
Lithuania	27	1	9	4	38	45	24	0	148
Greece	11	21	18	4	6	12	32	0	104
Estonia	10	4	6	8	3	39	13	0	83
Latvia	22	3	7	5	1	32	6	0	76
Cyprus	3	0	10	0	1	55	1	0	70
Slovenia	2	20	11	6	2	8	8	0	57
Luxembourg	2	25	5	0	9	1	0	0	42
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2994	5336	2156	5634	6250	11857	6154	3910	44291

Figure 2.2 The number of permits issued (new, reconsidered and updated and reconsidered and not updated) in each Member State according to the different categories of Annex I installation and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories

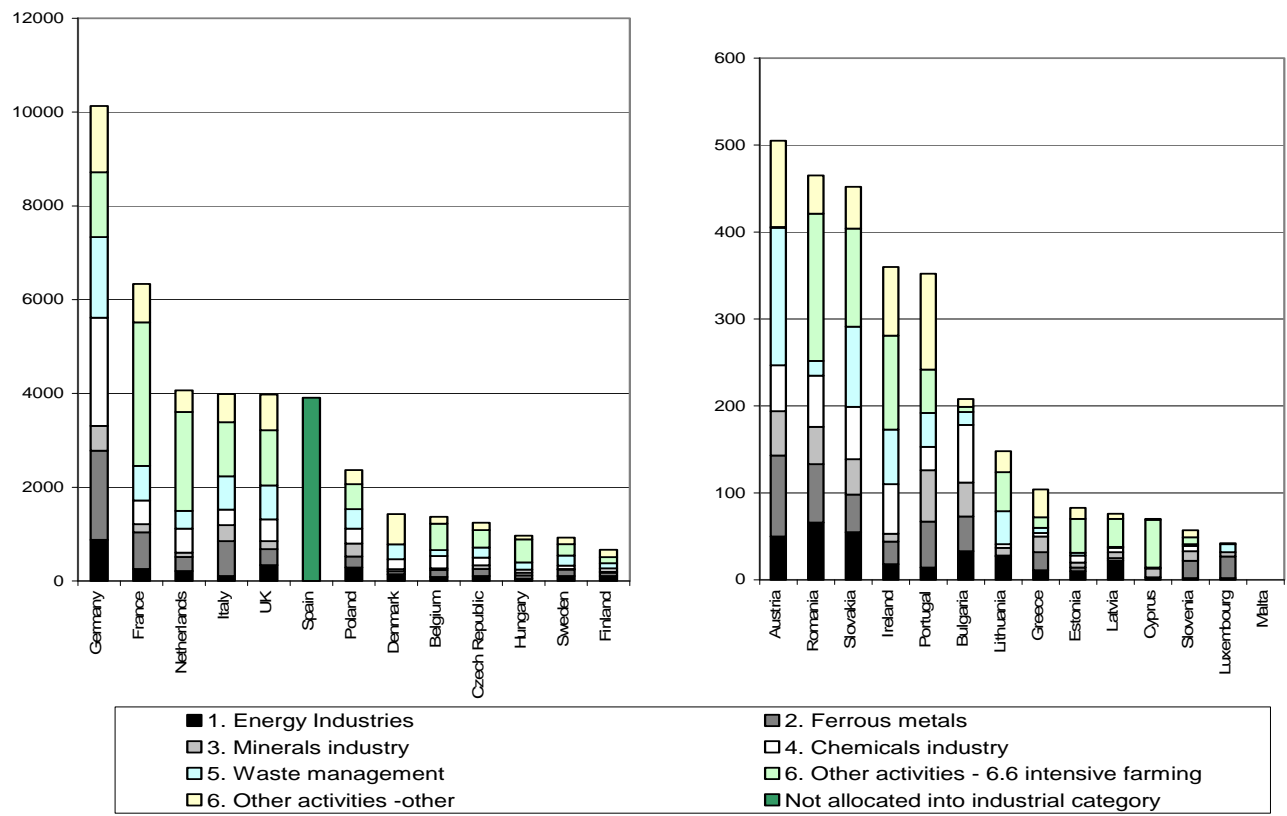


Table 2.3 The number of permits outstanding in each Member State according to the different categories of Annex I installation and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of permits outstanding
Italy	142	203	147	133	365	270	296	32	1588
Spain								589	589
Netherlands	36	43	20	35	11	271	56	0	472
Poland	21	20	54	16	89	63	44	0	307
Denmark	27	20	9	30	71	5	132	0	294
Portugal	0	26	28	12	11	146	57	0	280
Greece	14	16	36	19	6	30	68	0	189
Belgium	9	33	13	29	20	21	19	0	144
Sweden	17	30	4	5	32	32	20	0	140
Bulgaria	7	3	6	2	25	74	2	0	119
Slovenia	4	32	10	15	9	17	23	0	110
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	101
Germany	5	12	10	18	13	13	7	0	78
Austria	0	19	5	26	3	0	21	0	74
Czech Republic	4	14	6	11	11	7	9	0	62
Finland	12	2	3	4	1	0	3	0	25
Hungary	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	12
Cyprus	0	2	1	0	0	6	1	0	10
Malta	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	8

Table 2.3 (continued) The number of permits outstanding in each Member State according to the different categories of Annex I installation and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories).

	1. Energy Industries	2. Ferrous metals	3. Minerals industry	4. Chemicals industry	5. Waste management	6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	6. Other activities -other	Not allocated into industrial category	Total number of permits outstanding
Estonia	3	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	7
Romania	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
UK	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Latvia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	304	478	355	361	672	1069	758	621	4618

Figure 2.3 The number of permits outstanding in each Member State according to the different categories of Annex I installation and noting that the latest data from Spain does not allow a breakdown of data into individual Annex I categories

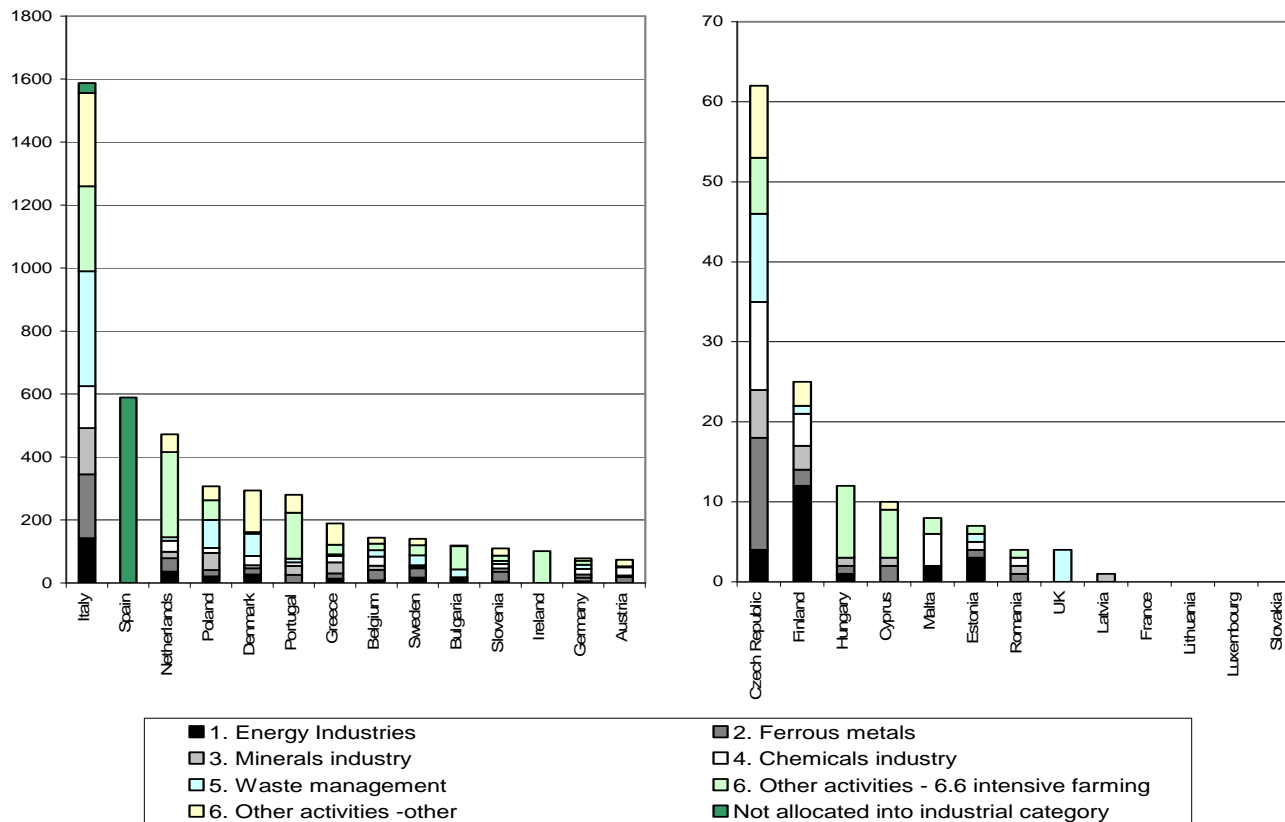


Figure 2.4 Number of Permits Issued, Reconsidered and Updated by Member State (Based on Available Data) and noting that the latest data from some Member States does not allow a breakdown of data according to type of permit

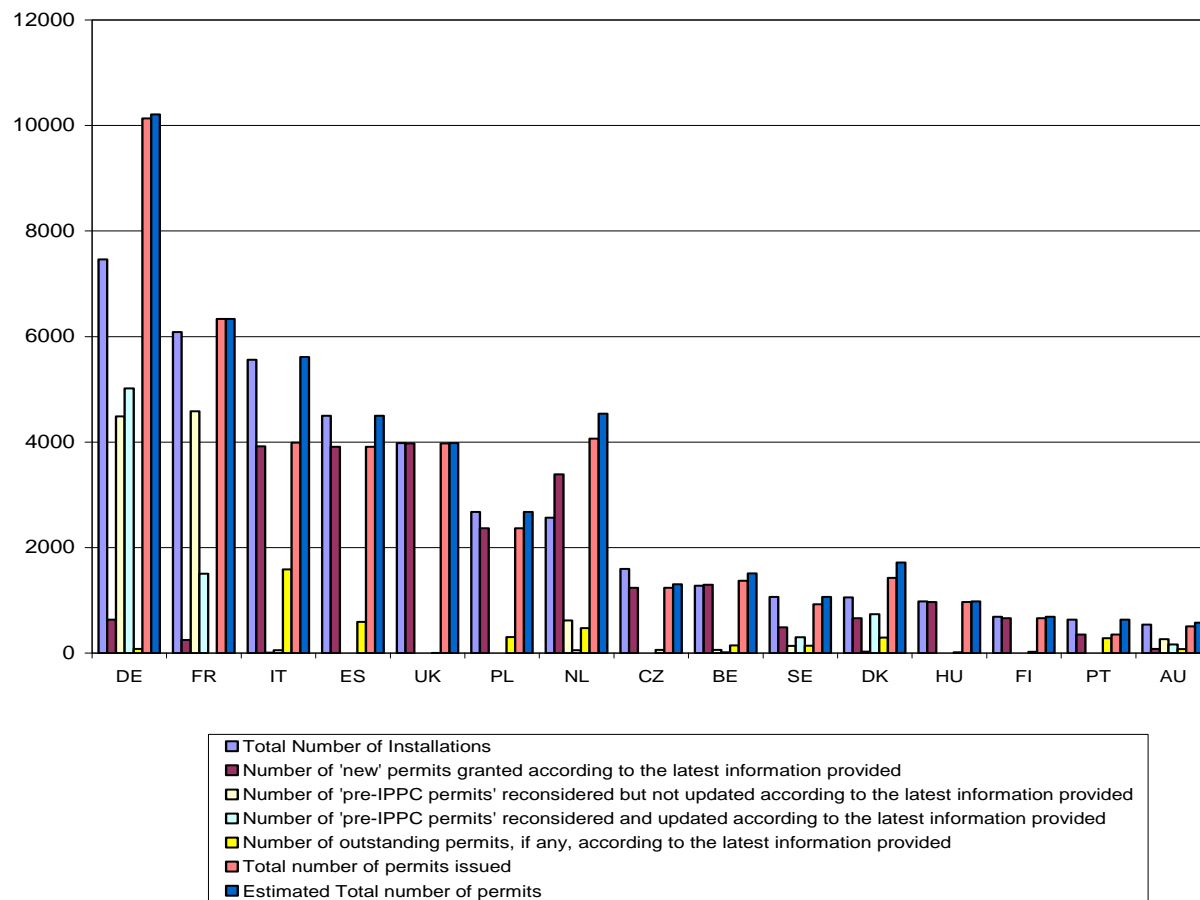


Figure 2.4 (continued). Number of Permits Issued, Reconsidered and Updated by Member State (Based on Available Data) and noting that the latest data from some Member States does not allow a breakdown of data according to type of permit

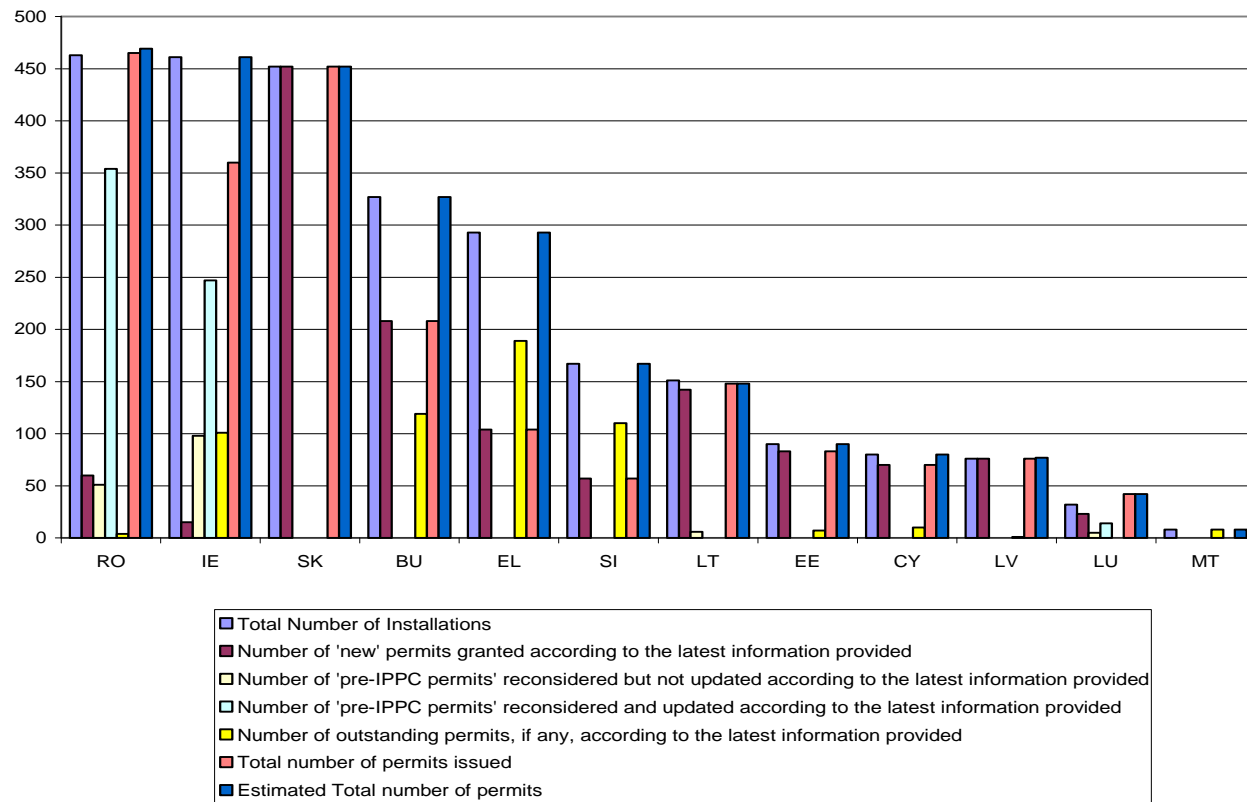


Figure 2.5 Overview of the total number of permits outstanding compared to the total number of permits required for each Member State.

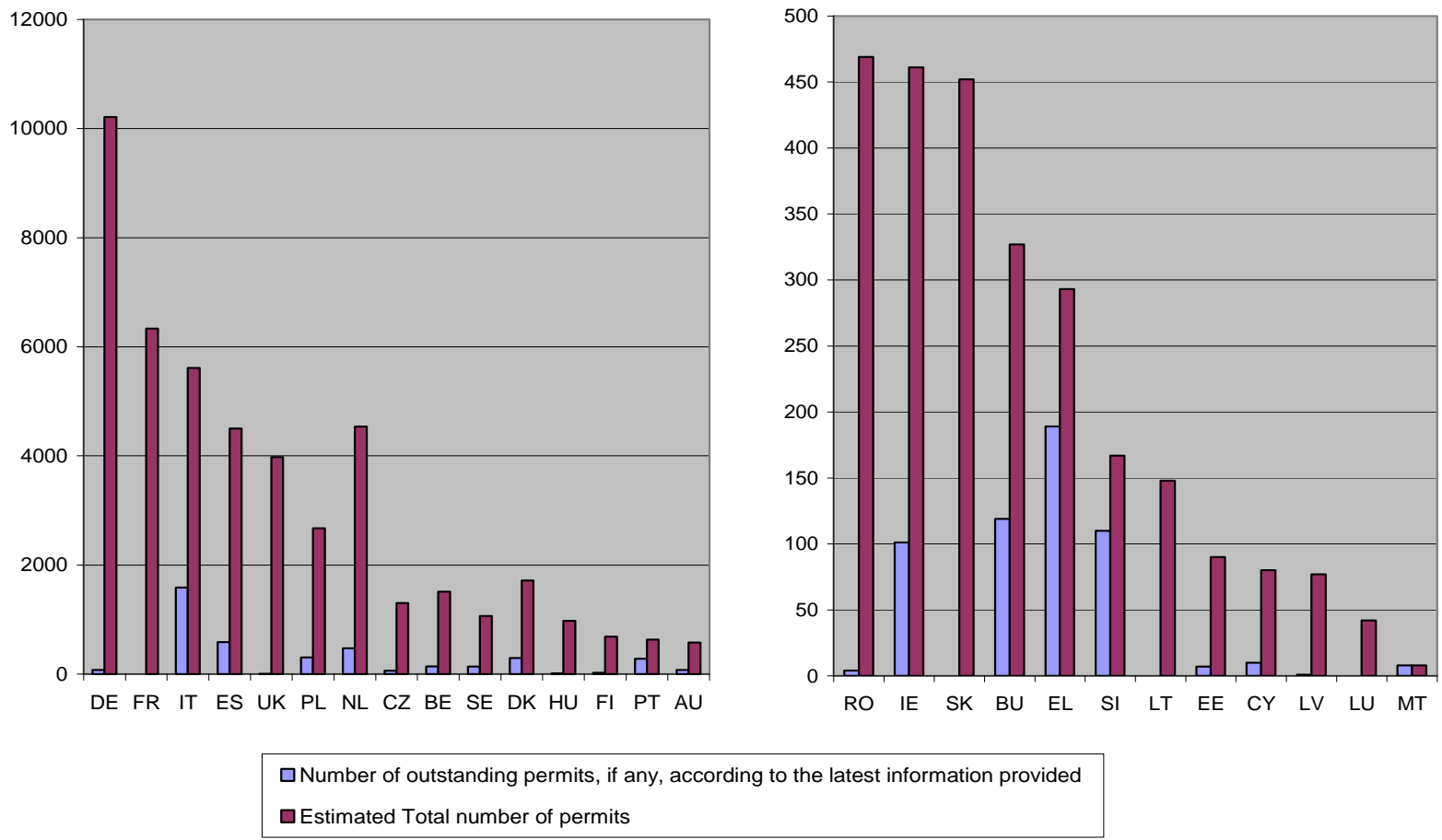
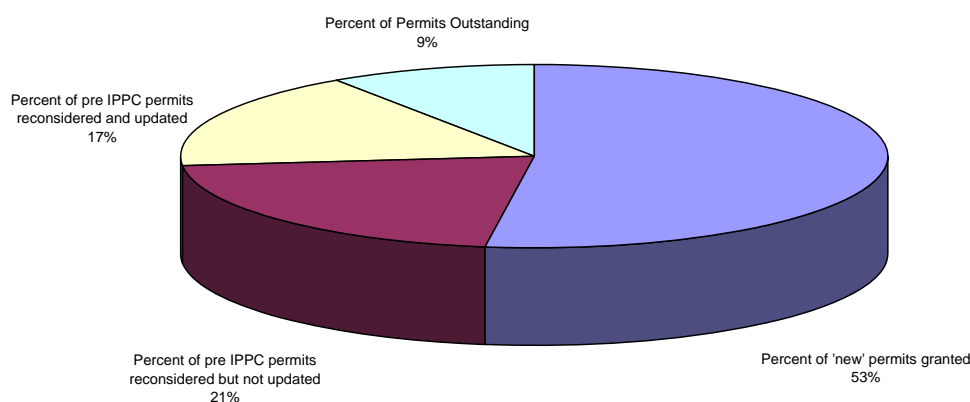


Figure 2.4 illustrates the percentage of permits in each permitting status category across the 27 Member States (see Table 2.3). A total of 44,291 permits (91%) have been issued and reconsidered (updated and not-updated), with 4,618 permits outstanding (9%) in the 27 Member States for 43,264 installations. Note that there are some uncertainties with regard to individual Member States (as noted in Section 2.2) and, therefore, the exact total and percentages are likely to be different in reality, although not to a large extent. The number of outstanding permits compared to the total number of permits required is set out more specifically in Figure 2.5 with an overall presentation combining Member State in the pie chart in Figure 2.6.

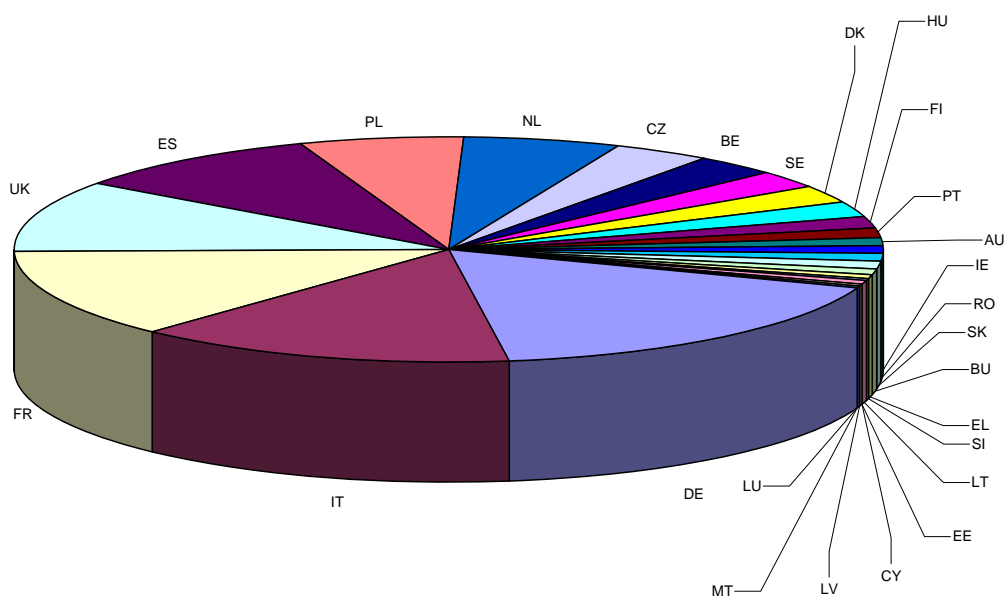
It should be noted that all percentages of permitting progress are expressed as the number of permits against the total number of permits required. For most Member States the total number of permits required has been reported by the Member State. However, occasionally this number has had to be estimated assuming that the same number of permits are required as there are installations as noted above. Some Member States issue more than one permit for an installation, while others may issue a single permit to more than one installation. Therefore, it is not possible to be fully precise on the overall permit data.

Figure 2.6 Percentage of Permits Issued, Reconsidered (updated and not-updated), Outstanding and Unaccounted across EU (Based on Available Data). Note that the number of 'new' permits is likely to be slightly lower than given here due to reporting issues as set out in section 2.2.



The percentage number of installations in each Member State is provided by Figure 2.7. This illustrates the difference in the permitting challenge faced by the different Member States.

Figure 2.7 Percentage of installations by Member State (Based on Available Data)



It is important to take note if a Member State has made significant progress, as demonstrated by a high percentage, and the total number of existing installations in that Member State is large, the number of outstanding permits may still be high. Thus Italy has the largest number of permits required (1,556) and permitting progress is 72%, whereas has a very low number of permits required (8), but permitting progress is reported as 0%. Table 2.4 illustrates the breakdown of permits for each Member State with respect to:

- The number of new permits granted for existing installations;
- The number of existing installations where the permits have been reconsidered but not updated;
- The number of existing installations where the permits have been reconsidered and updated;
- The number of permits issued, reconsidered and / or updated;
- The total number of outstanding permits; and
- The total number of installations.

Table 2.4 Breakdown of Permitting Progress by Member State (Based on Available Data). Note that the number of 'new' permits is likely to be slightly lower than given here due to reporting issues as set out in section 2.2.

Member State	Total Number of Installations	Number of 'new' permits granted	Number of 'pre-IPPC permits' reconsidered but not updated	Number of 'pre-IPPC permits' reconsidered and updated	Number of outstanding permits	Total number of permits issued	Estimated Total number of permits	Permitting Progress as % of total
Germany	7460	632	4487	5016	78	10135	10213	99%
France	6088	248	4583	1505	0	6336	6336	100%
Italy	5562	3921	11	57	1588	3989	5613	71%
Spain	4499	3910	0	0	589	3910	4499	87%
UK	3980	3976	0	0	4	3976	3980	100%
Poland	2673	2366	0	0	307	2366	2673	89%
Netherlands	2565	3388	620	57	472	4065	4537	90%
Czech Republic	1597	1241	0	0	62	1241	1303	95%
Belgium	1275	1293	62	14	144	1369	1513	90%
Sweden	1066	488	136	302	140	926	1066	87%
Denmark	1057	662	26	737	294	1425	1719	83%
Hungary	979	967	0	0	12	967	979	99%

Table 2.4 (continued) Breakdown of Permitting Progress by Member State (Based on Available Data). Note that the number of 'new' permits is likely to be slightly lower than given here due to reporting issues as set out in section 2.2.

Member State	Total Number of Installations	Number of 'new' permits granted	Number of 'pre-IPPC permits' reconsidered but not updated	Number of 'pre-IPPC permits' reconsidered and updated	Number of outstanding permits	Total number of permits issued	Estimated Total number of permits	Permitting Progress as % of total
Finland	689	664	0	0	25	664	689	96%
Portugal	632	352	0	0	280	352	632	56%
Austria	542	79	262	164	74	505	578	87%
Romania	463	60	51	354	4	465	469	99%
Ireland	461	15	98	247	101	360	461	78%
Slovakia	452	452	0	0	0	452	452	100%
Bulgaria	327	208	0	0	119	208	327	64%
Greece	293	104	0	0	189	104	293	35%
Slovenia	167	57	0	0	110	57	167	34%
Lithuania	151	142	6	0	0	148	148	100%
Estonia	90	83	0	0	7	83	90	92%
Cyprus	80	70	0	0	10	70	80	88%
Latvia	76	76	0	0	1	76	77	99%
Luxembourg	32	23	5	14	0	42	42	100%
Malta	8	0	0	0	8	0	8	0%
Total	43264	25477	10347	8467	4618	44291	48944	

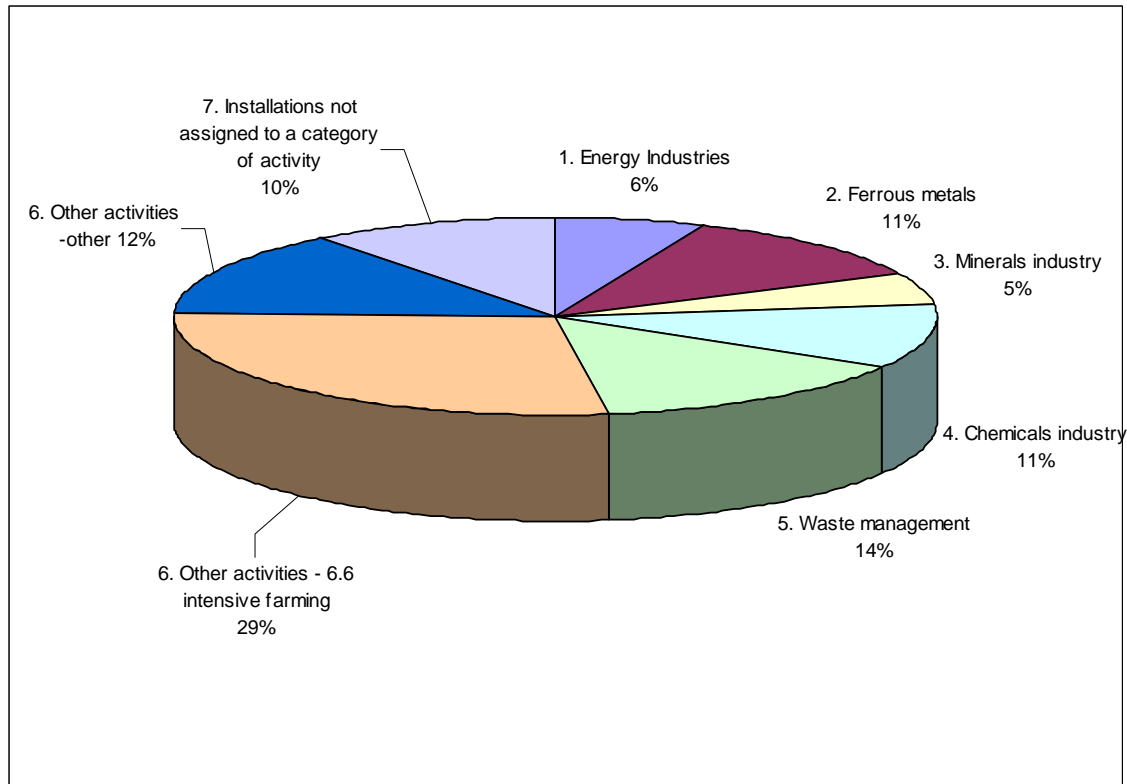
2.3.5 Analysis by Sector

The number of existing installations in each category of industrial activity across the 26 Member States where data is available is shown as in Table 2.5 and illustrated by Figure 2.8.

Table 2.5 Number of Existing Installations in each Industrial Category (Based on Available Data). Note that the installations 'not assigned to a category' mostly consist of all installations in Spain (for which reporting did not provide a breakdown by category) and 37 for Italy).

Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity	Total Number of Existing Installations	% of Existing Installations
1. Energy Industries	2755	6%
2. Ferrous metals	4952	11%
3. Minerals industry	2279	5%
4. Chemicals industry	4576	11%
5. Waste management	6120	14%
6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	11971	28%
6. Other activities -other	6076	14%
7. Installations not assigned to a category of activity	4535	10%
Total	43264	100%

Figure 2.8 The Percentage of IPPC Installations in each Annex I Category. Note that the installations 'not assigned to a category' mostly consist of all installations in Spain (for which reporting did not provide a breakdown by category) and 37 for Italy).



By far the greatest number of existing installations is within the 'Other Activities' category of industrial activity, out of which the sub-category 6.6 covering intensive animal units, which make up about 29% of total installations.

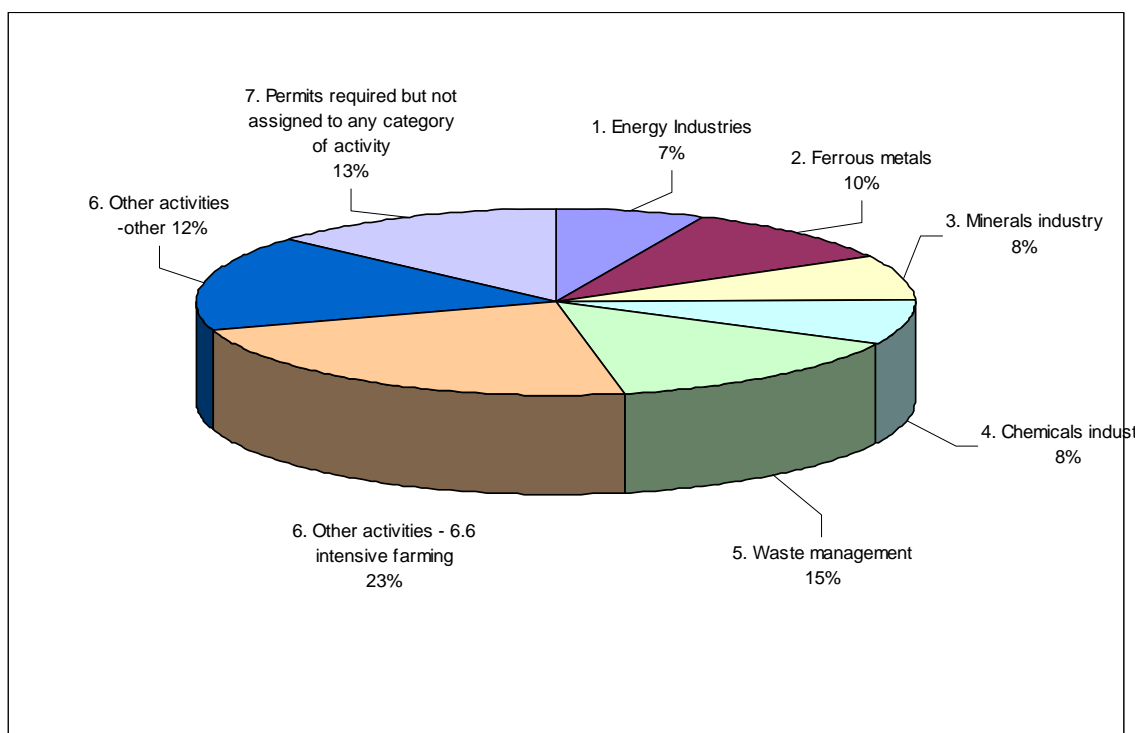
The number of permits issued, reconsidered and updated in each Annex 1 category of industrial activity across the 27 Member States where data is available is shown as in Table 2.6 and illustrated by Figure 2.9.

Table 2.6 Breakdown of Numbers of Permits required, the number of permits outstanding and permitting progress in each Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity across 26 Member States (Based on Available Data). Note that the installations 'not assigned to a category' mostly consist of all installations in Spain (for which reporting did not provide a breakdown by category) and 37 for Italy).

Annex 1 Category of Industrial Activity	Total Number of Permits Required	Number of Permits Outstanding	Permitting Progress
1. Energy Industries	3298	304	91%
2. Ferrous metals	5814	478	92%
3. Minerals industry	2511	355	86%
4. Chemicals industry	5995	361	94%
5. Waste management	6922	672	90%
6. Other activities - 6.6 intensive agriculture	12926	1069	92%
6. Other activities -other	6912	758	89%
7. Permits required but not assigned to any category of activity	4531	621	86%
Total	48909	4618	91%

Note this does not include data relating to the few installations which have not been assigned a category by the Member States.

Figure 2.9 The Percentage of the Total Outstanding Permits According to the Different Annex I Categories. Note that the installations 'not assigned to a category' mostly consist of all installations in Spain (for which reporting did not provide a breakdown by category) and 37 for Italy).



It can be seen that similar levels of progress have been made in the different categories, with slightly more in the energy and chemicals sectors. The minerals sector shows, however, significantly lower progress than the others.

2.3.6 Permits Reconsidered but not Updated

IPPC was not introduced into a regulatory vacuum in the Member States. Thus implementation could result in building on the existing regulatory system. Most explicitly this would be seen in the case of permits which pre-date the introduction of IPPC and, upon re-assessment, have not been updated.

A number of Member States did not report such permits. This is most obviously seen in most of the new Member States (10 out of 12), where approximation to IPPC has resulted in a completely new regulatory system. However, some older Member States have also significantly changed their systems, so resulting in new permits always being required, such as Finland, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom.

For those Member States/regions that did reconsider existing permits, but not update them, the percentage of such permits with respect to the total number of reported permits required is given in the Table 2.7.

Table 2.7 The percentage of existing permits reconsidered but not updated compared to the total number of permits issued for those Member States where such permits apply. Member States with data from April 2008 are highlighted in bold.

Member State	The percentage of existing permits reconsidered but not updated compared to the total number of permits issued
Austria	45%
Belgium – Flanders	5%
Denmark	1.5%
France	72%
Germany	44%
Ireland	21%
Italy	0.2%
Luxembourg	12%
The Netherlands	14%
Romania	11%
Sweden	13%

It must be noted that data on the type of permit issued (as noted earlier) has not been available for all Member States in this latest analysis. In particular, it should be noted that in the earlier report assessing data supplied for the status at the October 2007 deadline, Walloon reported that 4 per cent of its permits were existing and not updated and Greece reported that 13 per cent of its permits fell into this category. The assessment of new installation and permitting data for the latest information has not allowed such a breakdown for these Member States/regions.

It can be seen that there are significant differences. For some the reliance on existing permit conditions is limited. However, it is significant in Austria, France and Germany.

In the 2006 report on permitting progress (covering a range of dates) one the Netherlands did not indicate that it had permits in this category. Flanders, Walloon, Denmark, France, Germany and Luxembourg had all already identified such permits, although in France they formed a much smaller proportion of the overall number of permits issued. Note that earlier data are not available for Austria, Romania and Sweden.

It is not possible to comment on the consequences of these figures in this report as there is no further information upon which to base any conclusions. Reliance on existing permits may be a means to report higher permitting progress than is genuine. However, it can also reflect a genuine statement of the quality of the permitting system prior to the introduction of IPPC, as reflected in comments made by Germany.

Examination of the quality of existing permits that have been reconsidered but not updated should, therefore, be undertaken in some cases.

2.3.7 Conclusions on permitting progress

Data were provided for all of the 27 Member States for 30 October 2007 and further information on progress in 2008 was received from 23 Member States in various formats and levels of detail. In a few cases the Member State reported that its data were complete. However, in some cases (as noted earlier) some data were lacking, there was some incompleteness in the presentation of the data or other uncertainties remain.

The Member States can be grouped as follows according to their permitting progress:

Member States that reported completion of their permitting activity under IPPC (100% progress):

- France
- Lithuania
- Luxembourg
- Slovakia

Member States that reported 90% permitting progress or greater:

- Belgium
- Czech Republic
- Estonia
- Finland
- Germany
- Hungary
- Latvia
- The Netherlands
- Romania
- United Kingdom (note that 100% permitting progress was stated to be expected by the end of August 2008)

Member States that reported 80% permitting progress or greater:

- Austria
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Ireland
- Poland
- Spain

-
- Sweden

Member States with 50% permitting progress or greater:

- Bulgaria
- Italy
- Portugal

Member States with less than 50% permitting progress:

- Greece
- Slovenia

Member States with 0% permitting progress

- Malta

There is, therefore, a wide disparity of progress in the Member States. Results do not suggest a major impact from the presence of different types of installations as permitting progress is only lower within the mineral sector as this does not dominate the number of installations in any Member State.

2.3.8 Trend Analysis

Introduction

The questionnaire issued by the European Commission which has formed the basis for this report is the third that many Member States have responded to. Responses to earlier questionnaires have demonstrated progress towards meeting the October 2007 deadline under the Directive and trends since this deadline into 2008. Note that the data for progress after the October 2007 deadline refer to a range of dates from the different Member States, ranging from December 2007 to December 2008. It is, therefore, appropriate to compare these earlier results with the most recent responses in order to examine trends in the data.

The two earlier studies from which data are used in this trend analysis are:

- ENTEC: European Commission Directorate General Environment: Assessment of the Implementation by the Member States of the IPPC Directive, January 2007; and
- ENTEC and IEEP: European Commission Directorate General Environment: Monitoring of Permitting Progress for New and Existing IPPC Installations. Second Report June 2008.

There are, however, some important points to note in the interpretation of the data and its limitations prior to examining the trends themselves. These are:

- There are gaps in the data in the earlier studies and the current study. Thus data for some Member States are not available on all three occasions even when these have been sought;

-
- The coverage of the number of Member States varied in each study. The ENTEC study covered the EU25 and the June 2008 and the present study, the EU27;
 - The data gaps and the different country coverage mean that it is not possible to present meaningful totals (and trends) for the EU as a whole;
 - The ENTEC study presented data submitted by the Member States for a variety of dates. This means that the interpretation of the trends between the four studies varies accordingly;
 - The original data submitted by the Member States for the ENTEC study were re-examined and have formed the basis for this analysis, taking account of consideration on permitting progress reached in that study for Greece.

As only data for October 2007 are available for Romania, it has not been possible to draw any conclusions on permitting trends. For other Member States some trends can be discussed, even if some data are lacking.

As noted earlier, the issue of the relationship between the number of installations and the number of permits required to regulate these installations is important in assessing overall progress. As a result, the present study has revisited the original data submissions from the Member States for the earlier ENTEC study. Member States submitted data on the number of installations in their territories and the number of permits they had issued. However, while many also submitted data on the number of permits outstanding (necessary to calculate the total number of permits required), some did not. In such cases the total number of permits required was calculated. In all cases, this was assumed to be the same as the total number of installations. This was done for the following Member States:

- Austria
- Cyprus
- Finland
- Latvia
- Netherlands
- Poland
- Spain
- United Kingdom

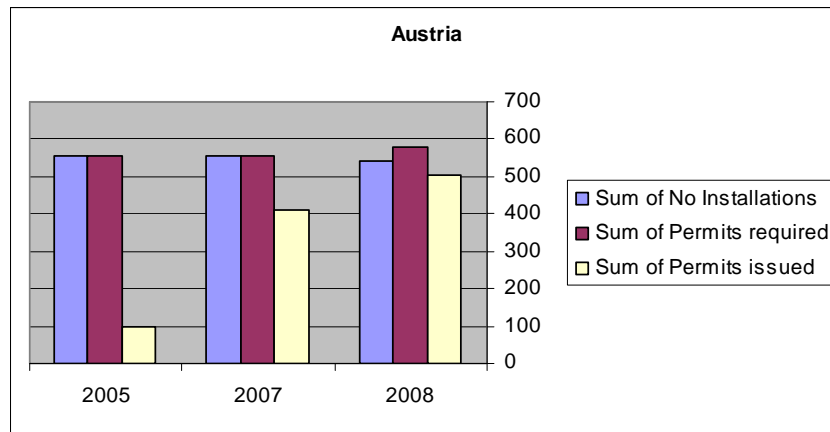
From the present study it is clear that such an estimate is reasonable for Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Latvia and Spain. However, it overestimates the number of permits required in Poland and significantly underestimates them in the Netherlands. As a result some care is required in the interpretation of trend analysis for these Member States and this is taken account of in the discussions below.

From these preliminary comments on the trend data, it is concluded that it is only possible to present trend data on an individual Member State basis. The following section, therefore, does this with some concluding comments at the end.

Austria

Since 2005, Austria has remained fairly constant with regard to the number of installations falling within IPPC.

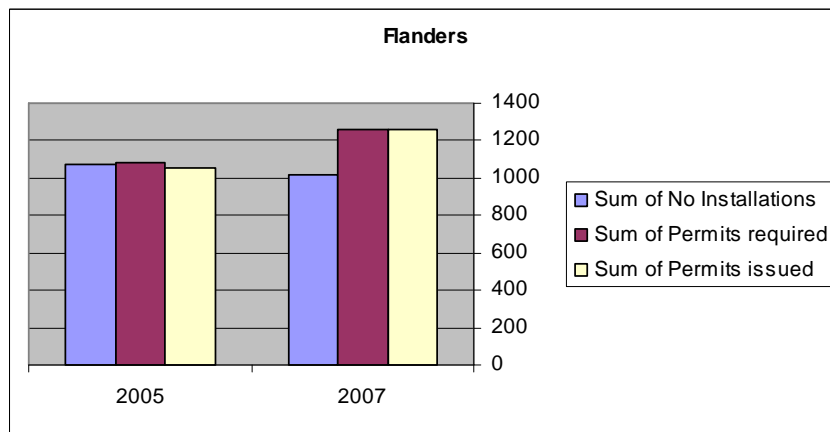
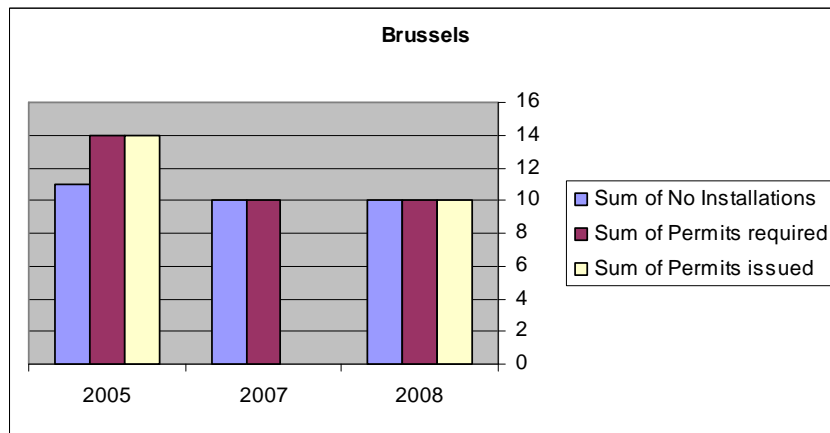
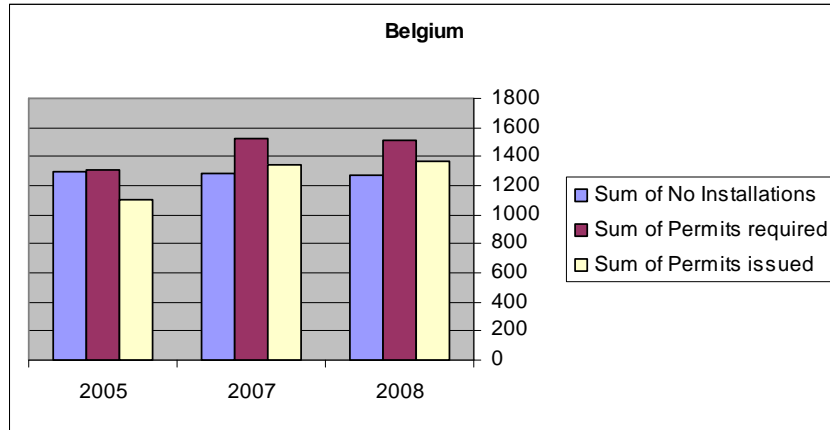
Austria has shown increasing progress in permitting. In 2005 it had issued 98 permits and by the October 2007 deadline it had issued 412. In the period following October 2007, Austria increased this by a further 93 permits. By April 2008 it issued 505 permits. The rate of permitting in the two years before the October 2007 deadline was more than 11 times higher than the two years which preceded this and this has subsequently continued.

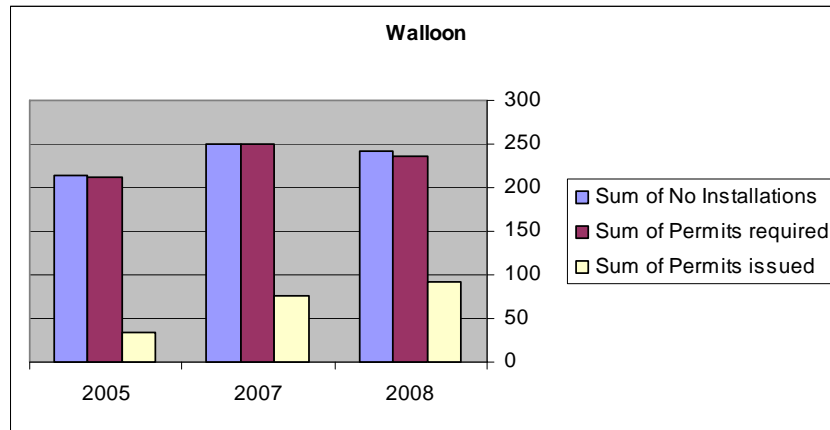


Belgium

Belgium showed a small decrease in the overall number of installations between 2005 and 2007, occurring in Flanders and Brussels with a slight increase in Walloon. Between 2007 and 2008 there was a small decrease in the total number of installations, although this was driven by Walloon, which reported a reduction of 7 installations at 1st July 2008. The number in Brussels remained unchanged and no further information was provided by Flanders.

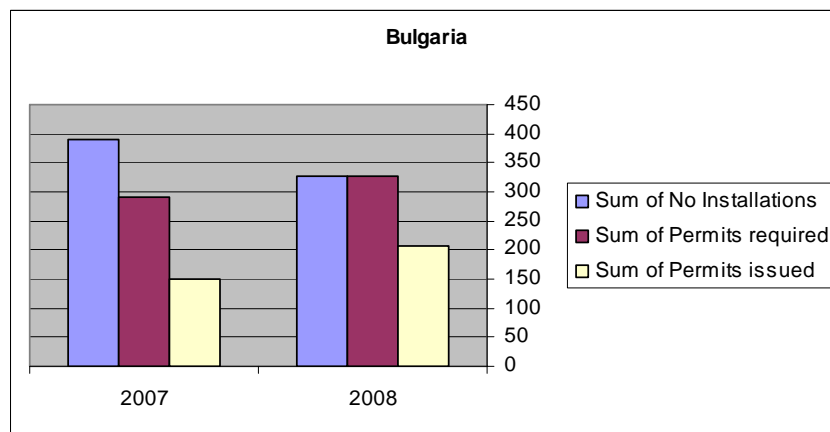
Across the country there has been steady progress in the number of permits issued. This has been driven by Flanders as it has about 80% of the installations in the country, issues more than one permit per installation (unlike Walloon) and it reported permitting progress of 100% by the October 2007 deadline. Progress in Walloon has been steady, with small numbers of permits issued in each reporting period, with further progress into 2008. Brussels Region reports for May 2008 that it has also issued all 10 required permits. For the country as a whole the latest cumulative information indicates permitting progress of 90%.





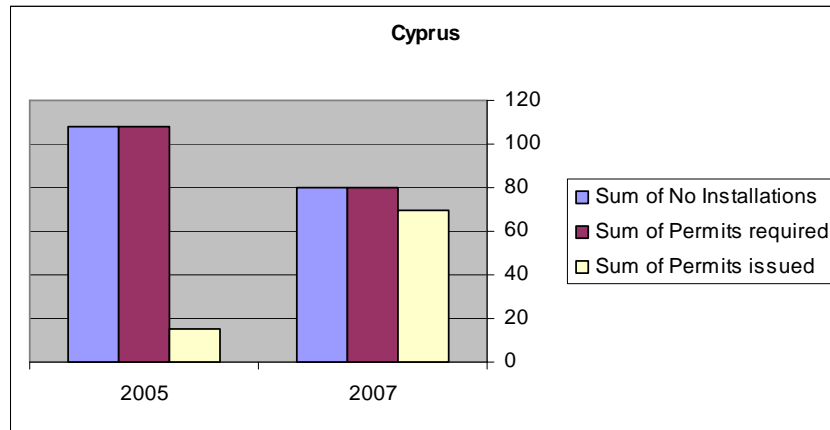
Bulgaria

Bulgaria's first report was for the October 2007 deadline. It then reported that it had 391 installations, but by June 2008 it reported that these had declined to 327 – a decline of 16%. For October 2007 it had issued 150 permits, but by June 2008 this had increased to 208 so that permitting progress was 64%.



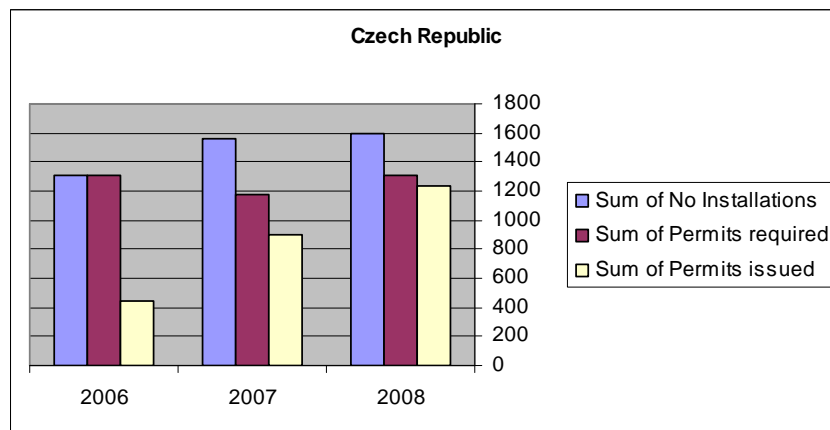
Cyprus

Cyprus has shown a decrease in the number of installations covered by the Directive from 108 to 80 over the 28 months prior to October 2007. At this earlier time it had issued its first 15 permits and Cyprus reports that over this period it has issued a further 55 permits, showing steady progress.



Czech Republic

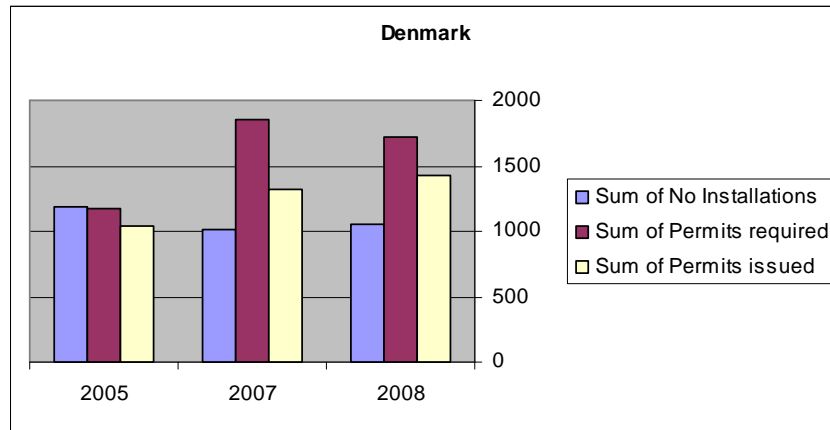
The Czech Republic reported a significant increase in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007 and this increased further by April 2008. It has also made progress in permitting since October 2007. However, it is important to note that in 2005 it reported that it required about the same number of permits as it had installations, in 2007 and 2008 it reported that it required far fewer permits than the increased number of installations (indeed a lower number of permits required than reported in 2005) was due to reporting changes rather than changes to permitting practice.



Denmark

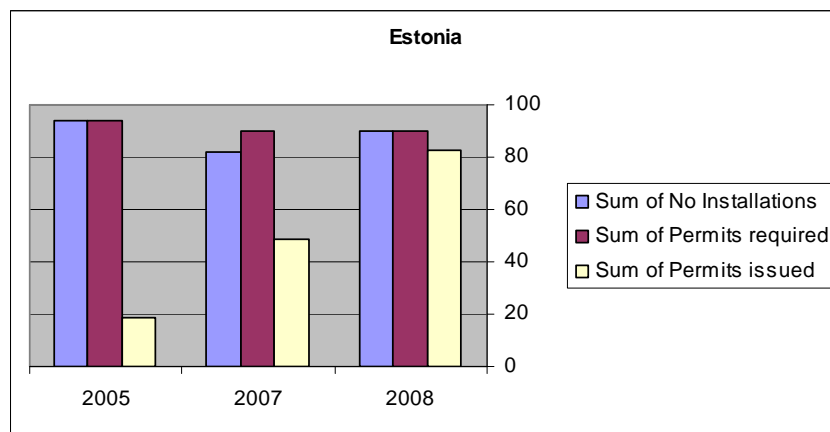
Since 2005, Denmark has reported that the number of installations has decreased by 14%, although this increased slightly for April 2008. Denmark reported it had issued 1042 permits by June 2005 and subsequently reported a steady number of permits were issued from 2005 to 2007. Further progress has taken place to April 2008 with permitting progress reported at 83%.

It is, however, important to note a difference in reporting of the number of permits required by Denmark. In 2005 it reported that 1178 permits were required for 1183 installations, but in 2007 it reported that 1852 permits were required for 1020 installations and for April 2008 1719 permits are required for 1057 installations. This suggests a change in the approach to permitting.



Estonia

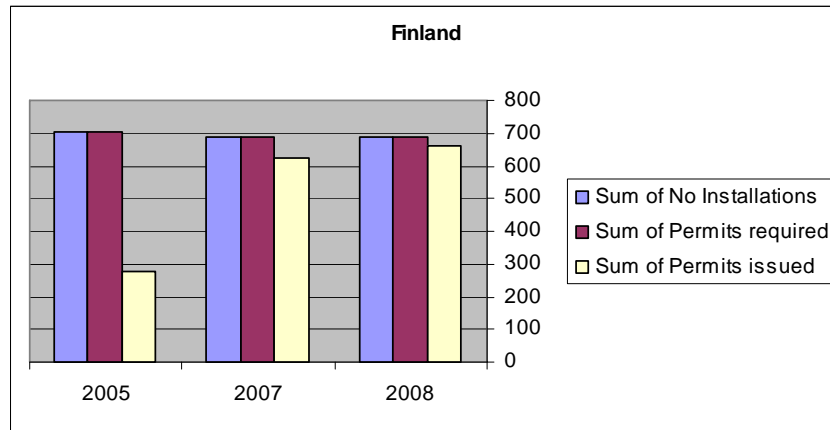
Estonia reported a decline in the number of installations between 2005 and 2007 of 12 (13%). However, for October 2008 it reported an increase in the number of installations to 90. Between 2005 and 2007 there was an increase in the number of permits issued from 19 to 49 and this increased further by October 2008 to 83 – therefore permitting progress is reported at 92%.



Finland

Finland has reported a relatively stable number of installations albeit a small reduction between 2005 and 2007 with two more by April 2008. From a baseline of 278 permits issued in 2005, progress was significant up to the October 2007 deadline, by which time it reported 64 outstanding permits. Progress in permitting continued to April 2008.

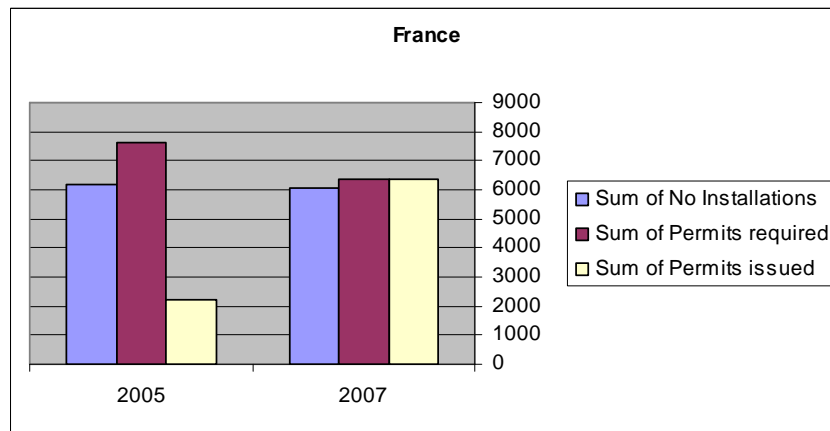
Note that, for 2005, the number of permits required is an estimate based on the number of installations. However, this relationship is probably correct as this is true for the report for 2007.



France

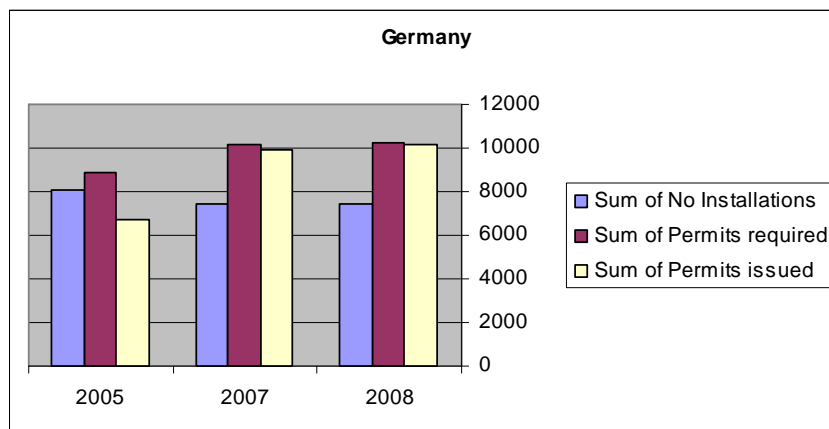
France has reported a steady decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive. Between 2005 and 2007 this was reported as 2%. France reported significant permitting progress in 2005 and in the subsequent period to 2007, a threefold increase in the number of permits issued was reported equating to 100% compliance.

France reported in both 2005 and 2007 that it required a larger number of permits to be issued than the number of installations. However, in 2005 the number of permits was 123% of the number of installations, but in 2007 this had declined to 104%. As noted earlier this period also included a large inclusion of permits reconsidered, but not updated and this change might reflect this.



Germany

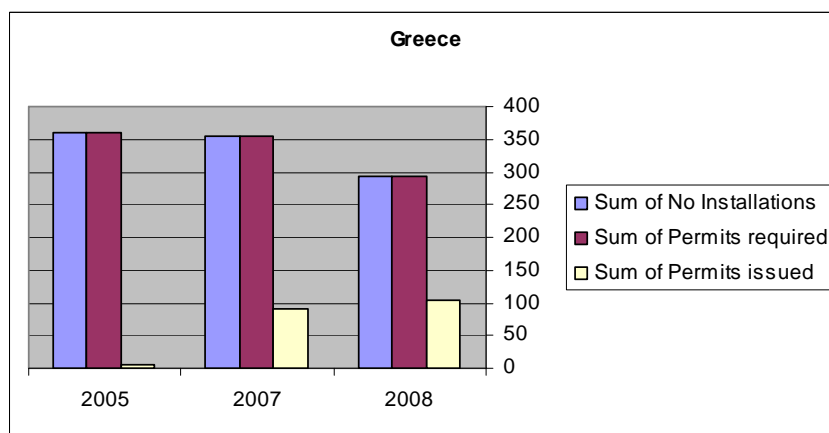
Germany reported a decline in the number of installations covered by IPPC between 2005 and 2008. In 2005 it reported 8068 installations, which declined to 7441 by October 2007 and a slight rise to 7460 by December 2008. Across this period it has reported steady and consistent progress with permitting, with a small number of additional permits issued between October 2007 and December 2008.



Greece

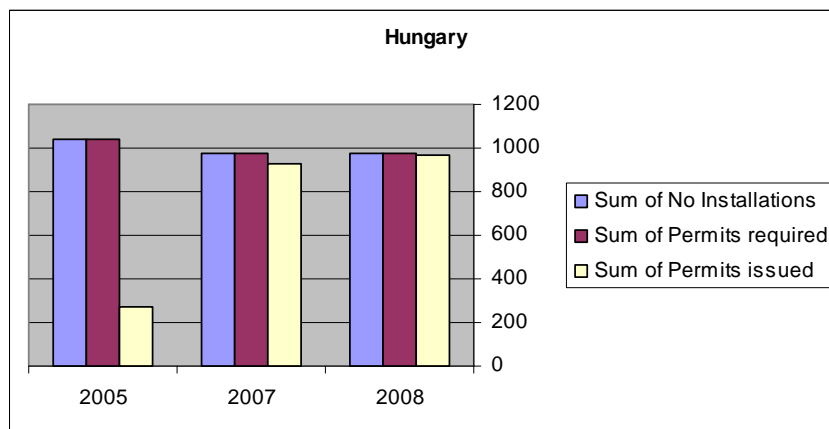
Greece reported 260 installations covered by IPPC in 2005 and this has remained largely stable to October 2007 at 356 installations. However, by July 2008 it reported a decline to 293 installations – a decline of nearly 18%. In November 2005 it had issued very few permits. This number increased to 92 in October 2007 and 104 by July 2008. However, the majority of installations have still not received permits, with permitting progress at 35%.

Note that the data used for the November 2005 analysis are those published by ENTEC (2007) rather than those submitted by Greece in response to the Commission request for information which supported the ENTEC study. The data for October 2007 and July 2008 are those submitted by Greece.



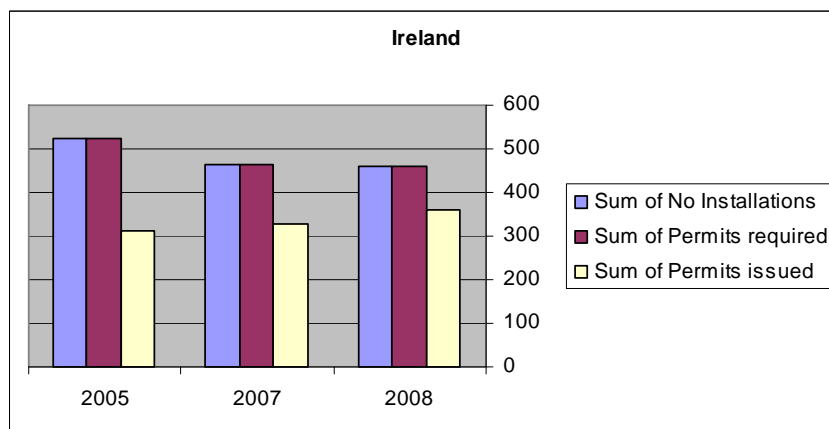
Hungary

Hungary has reported a small decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007 and a small increase by April 2008. It has also demonstrated significant progress in permitting, from 26% permitting progress to 96% by October 2007 and 98.8% by April 2008.



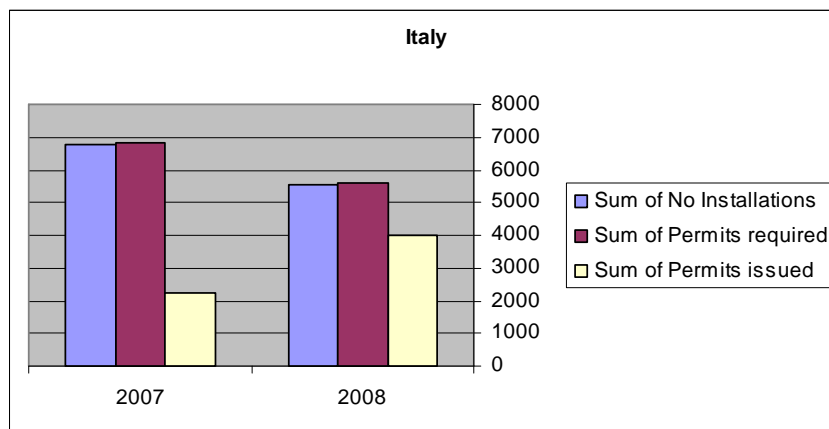
Ireland

Ireland reported a small decline in the number of IPPC installations between 2005 and 2007 and again to April 2008. Between 2005 and 2007 the number of permits issued increased by only 19 (note that this does not mean only 19 further permits were issued, as the number could be affected by the decline in the number of installations). Since October 2007 a further 60 permits were issued.



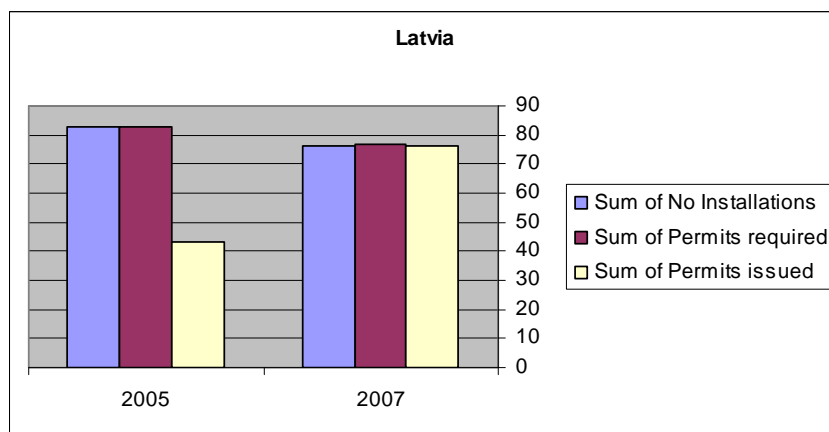
Italy

In 2005 the data provided by Italy was considered to be 'partial' information and, therefore, it is not possible to use it for an overall comparison with the 2007 reported data. Since October 2007, Italy has reported a further steep decline in the number of installations. Italy reported 2230 permits had been issued in 2007 and 3989 by April 2008, a significant increase of 79% over the figure for 30th October 2007.



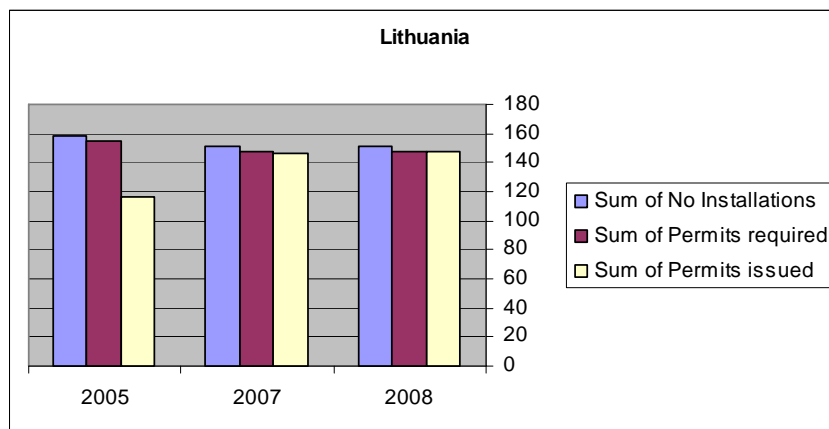
Latvia

Latvia reported a small decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007. In 2005 Latvia reported that just over half of the required number of permits had been issued, while almost all permits had been issued by 2007.



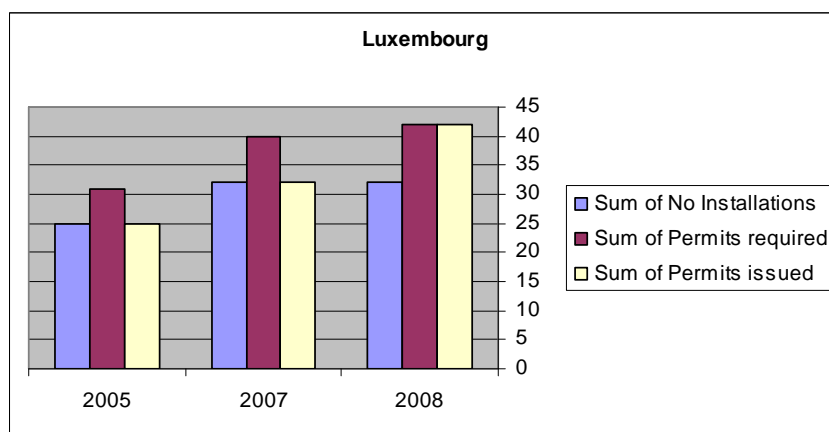
Lithuania

Lithuania reported a very small decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007. In 2005 Lithuania reported that about two thirds of the required number of permits had been issued, while almost all permits had been issued by October 2007. The last remaining permit was issued in December 2007, so that permitting progress is now at 100%.



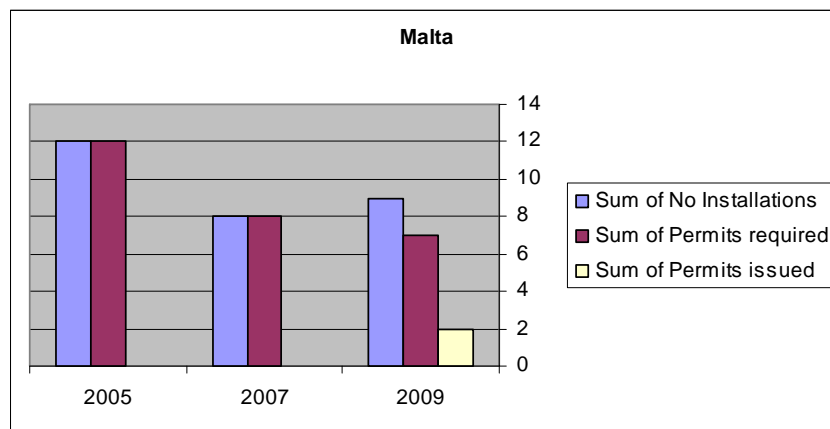
Luxembourg

Luxembourg reported that between 2005 and 2007 it has reported an increase in the number of installations of 7 (28%). In 2005 it reported that its permitting progress was 81% (25 of 31 permits). In 2007 it reported that it had issued 32 permits, but 40 were required, for the installations that were newly identified. By April 2008 the number of installations remained unchanged, but the number of permits required for these had increased by two and permitting progress had reached 100%.



Malta

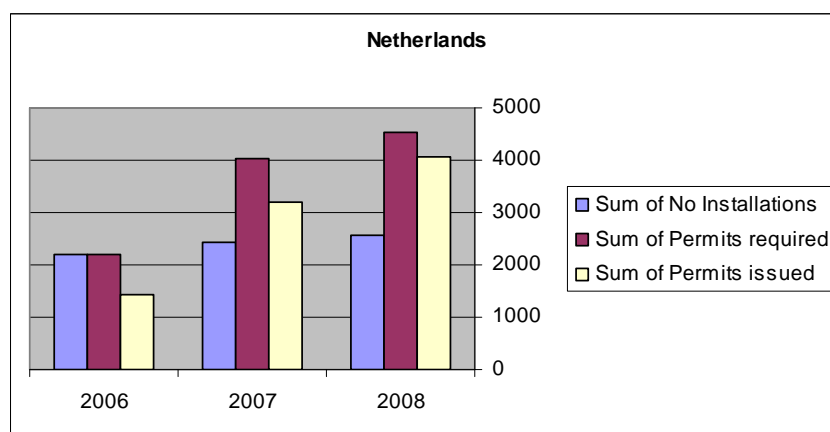
Malta reported in 2005 that it had 12 installations and this has declined to 8 in 2007 (33% decline). It had issued no permits in 2005 and none had been issued in 2007 (0% permitting progress). Malta reported in February 2008 that the number of existing installations had risen by 1 (9) and that two permits had been issued given a permitting progress of 22%.



Netherlands

The Netherlands reported that it had 2216 installations in 2006 and this figure rose to 2443 in October 2007, a rise of just over 10%. By October 2008 it reported another small increase to 2565.

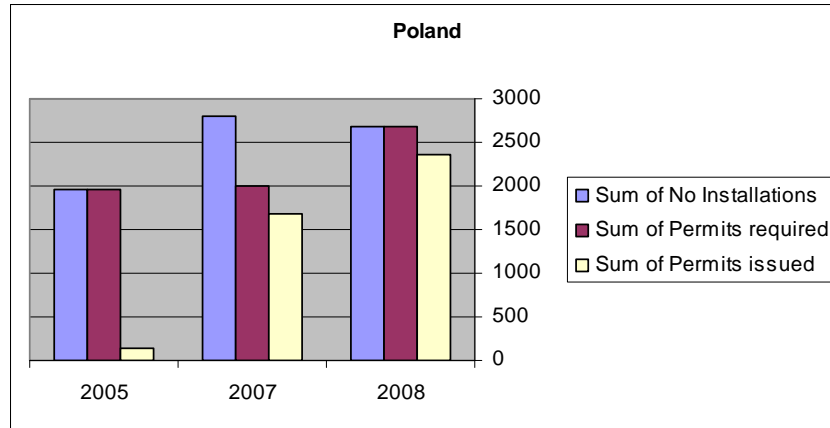
The interpretation of trends in permitting is more complex than for some Member States. In 2006 the Netherlands reported that it had issued 1443 of the 2216 required permits giving permitting progress of 65%. By October 2007 Netherlands report showed that the number of installations had risen by 227 from August 2006 and of the required 4018 IPPC permits, 3207 had been issued, a permitting progress rise to 79.8%. In October 2008 the Netherlands reported another slight rise in both the number of installations and permits required (2565 installations require 4537 permits); a higher permit installation ratio than reported earlier. Permitting progress rose by October 2008 to 89.6%.



Poland

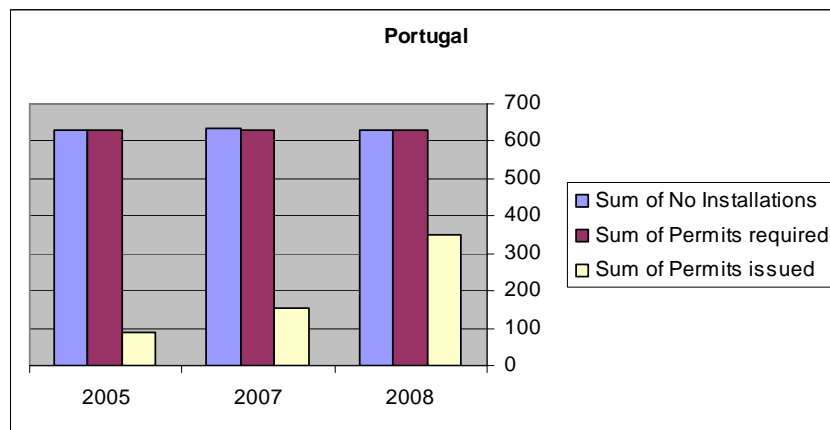
Poland reported a significant increase (43%) in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007. By April 2008 the number had declined to a small extent. In 2005 it had issued few permits, but considerable progress has been made between 2005 and 2007. In the six months to April 2008 permitting has continued significantly so that progress reached over 88%.

Note that the figure for the total number of permits required for 2005 is an estimate based on the number of installations. However, the 2007 report shows that this is likely to be a significant overestimate and, therefore, no trend should be interpreted based on this figure. Interestingly, the same reporting relationship in 2005 is repeated in April 2008.



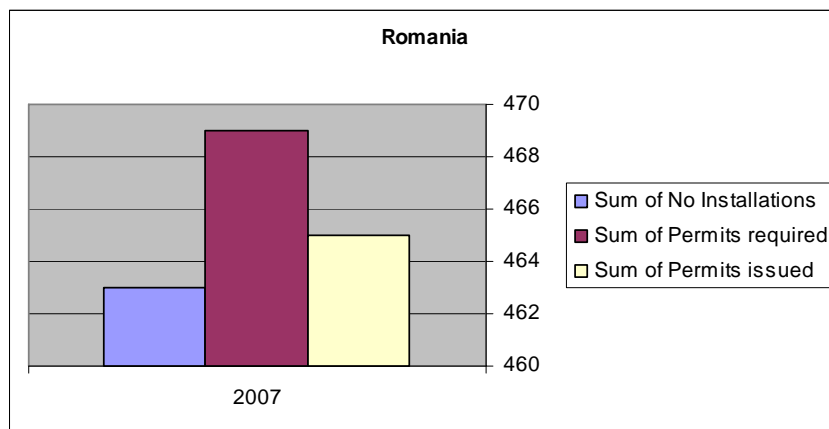
Portugal

Portugal reported the number of installations covered by the Directive and permits required as being steady from 2005 to October 2007 and July 2008. There has been a steady trend in the number of permits issued from a low base, with only 153 permits issued by the October 2007 deadline and 352 permits issued by July 2008/ Permitting progress is now at 56%. Note that the figure for the total number of permits required for 2005 is an estimate based on the number of installations. However, the 2007 report from Portugal stated that this relationship is exact under Portuguese law and, therefore, the estimate should be accurate.



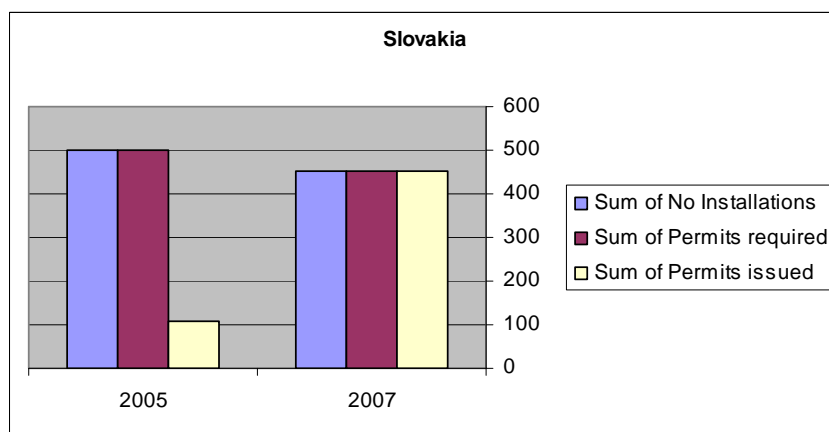
Romania

No data trend is available as reported data is for 2007 only.



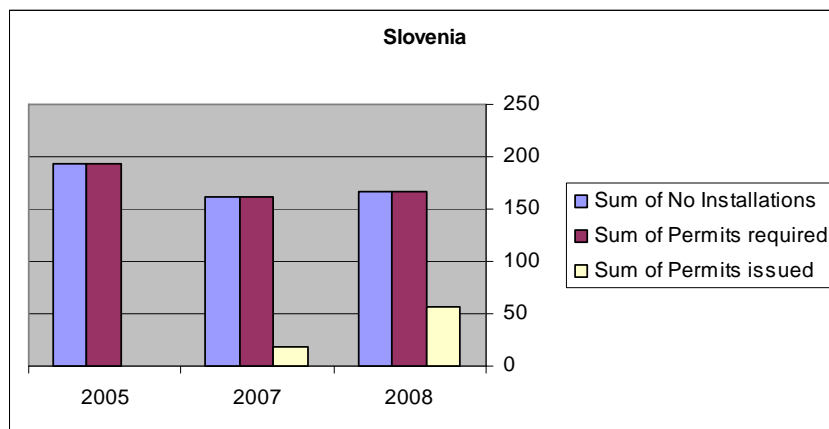
Slovakia

Slovakia reported a decline of 9.6% in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007. In 2005 it had issued about 20% of the number of permits required, but in 2007 it reported permitting progress of 100%, indicating significant progress over the intervening period.



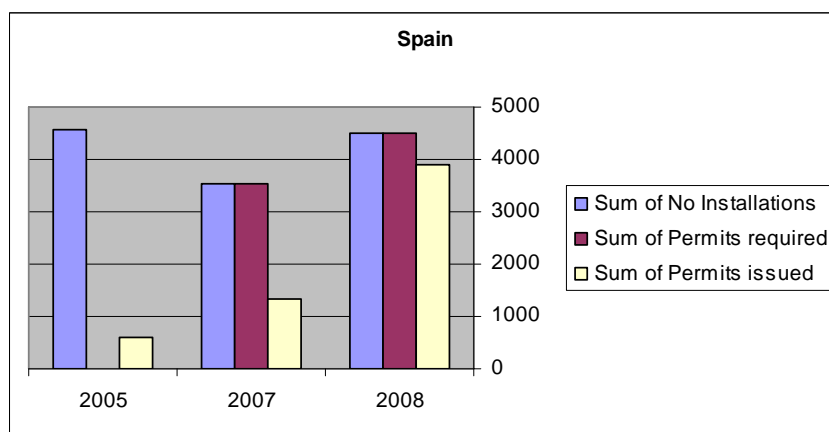
Slovenia

Slovenia reported a decline of 17% in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and 2007, with an increase of 2 installations by July 2008. Therefore, the number is currently steady. In 2005 it had issued no permits and by October 2007 only 19 had been issued. By July 2008 57 permits had been issued. Permitting progress has continued now standing at 34%.



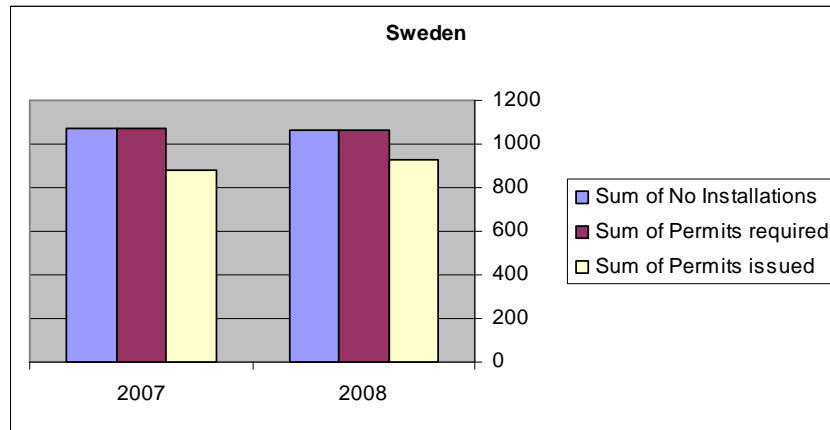
Spain

Spain reported a decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2005 and October 2007 (23%). However, in its report for August 2008 it reported that there were 4499 installations – an increase of 27% on the October 2007 report of 3538 installations. In 2005 it had issued 596 permits. There was a steady increase between 2005 and 2007, but by August 2008 it permitting had moved rapidly so that 3910 permits were issued and permitting progress was at 87%.



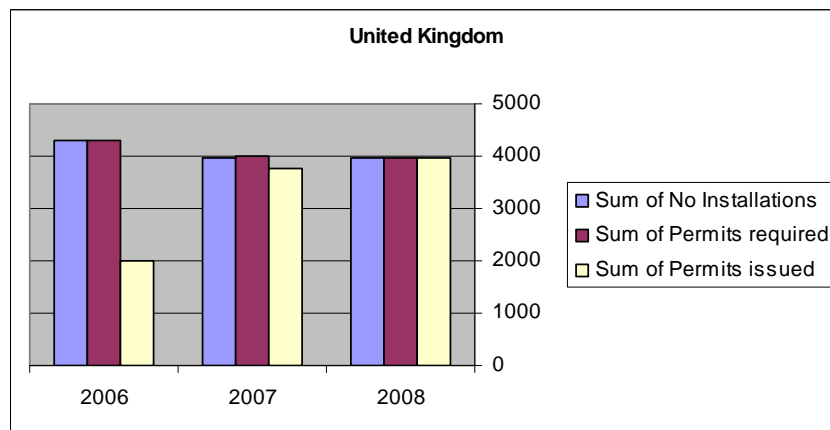
Sweden

Sweden did not report data for 2005. Between October 2007 and April 2008 there was a slight decline in the number of installations and a slight rise in permitting progress; 926 permits had been issued of the 1066 required.



United Kingdom

The UK reported a slight decline in the number of installations covered by the Directive between 2006 and 2007 (325 installations (8%)) and an increase of six installations to April 2008. The UK has reported a steady increase in the number of permits issued. The increase between 2006 and 2007 was more marked than progress into 2008 as the UK had made significant progress towards permitting all installations by the deadline. By April 2008 almost all permitting was completed, with the four outstanding permits expected to be issued by the end of August 2008.



3. Summary of Permitting Progress in the Member States

This section contains summaries of the main progress on permitting in each Member State. This information is provided in individual tables which provide headline summaries of the number of installations and permits issued. Where available, information is provided on progress beyond October 2007, on permitting trends, the relationship between the number of installations and number of permits and any uncertainties in the data.

Austria Permitting Progress on 30/04/2008

April 2008 Austria reported that it had 542 existing installations. Not all installations are assigned to sub-sub categories, though most are.

It reported that it had issued 505 permits (79 'new', 262 existing and not updated and 164 existing and updated). It reported that 74 permits were outstanding (total 579 permits).

Permitting progress was 87%.

Progress beyond 30/04/2008

None.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Austria reported that it had 554 installations. There has, therefore, been a decline of 12 existing installations. Austria reported that there had been some site closures to account for this. There has also been some change in how installations are assigned to sub-categories, with Austria reporting that there has been some reclassification by competent authorities.

In October 2007 it reported that it had issued 412 permits (77 'new', 206 existing and not updated and 129 existing and updated) and that 107 permits were outstanding (total 519 permits). Permitting progress was estimated at 74.4%.

There has, therefore, been an increase in permitting progress in Austria over the six months. Much of this has been due to a re-examination of existing permits, some updated and some not (only 2 additional 'new' permits are reported).

Relationship between permits and installations

Austria reports concerning 579 permits for 542 installations. Thus it issues more permits than it has installations. This is a similar relationship to that reported for October 2007.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

Austria found that it was not been possible to attribute installations to sub categories in every case (e.g. under 4 or 2.3. (a) to (c)). In these cases it added the installations under the respective heading only. Concerning 2.3., for example, it inserted a line with "2.3" as well as "2.3. (a) to (c)".

Belgium Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008

Brussels Brussels region reported that it had 10 installations covering 8 categories.

Region It reported that all permits were issued as existing permits reconsidered and updated.

April 2008 Permitting progress was 100%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Brussels Region reported that it had 11 installations. This had declined to 10 in its October 2007 report. The number of installations is, therefore, stable.

In June 2005 it reported that it had issued 14 permits, including 3 'new' permits and that none were outstanding, while in October 2007 it reported that the 10 installations required 10 permits and all were outstanding. However, all are now issued.

Relationship between permits and installations

In June 2005 the Region reported that it had issued 14 permits for 11 installations, so that more than one permit can be issued for one installation. However, in the October 2007 and April 2008 reports, it states that the 10 installations have 10 outstanding permits, indicating a 1:1 ratio.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

None.

Belgium Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007

Flanders Belgium, Flanders Region, reported that it had 1022 installations.

Region It had issued 1264 permits (62 reconsidered and not updated and 4 reconsidered and updated). No permits were outstanding.

October 2007 Permitting progress was 100%.

Note that Flanders responded to infraction A 2008/2066 against Belgium stressing that the Region had reached 100% permitting progress by the deadline in the Directive. In its response on 9 September 2008 the Region included a copy of the October 2007 permit reporting template. Therefore, the figures in this report are those of October 2007.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

N/a.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Flanders reported that it had 1069 installations. There has, therefore, been a decline of 47 installations (4.4%). LDK reported that Flanders had 1012 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. Thus there is no clear trend in the number of installations.

In June 2005 it reported that it had issued 1051 permits, with 30 outstanding. Permitting progress was 98%.

Thus the remaining few permits were issued in the following 28 months.

Relationship between permits and installations

Flanders can issue more than one permit for a single installation. This occurs across many different categories of installation.

Uncertainties

Flanders did not provide a breakdown of sub-categories of installation for the chemicals industry (category 4), but only overall figures for the category.

Other issues

None.

Belgium Permitting Progress on July 2008

Walloon Walloon reported that it 243 existing installations and that 93 of these had permits. Permitting progress was, therefore, 38.3%.

Region

Progress beyond July 2008

July 2008

Walloon reported that, for most installations with outstanding permits, processes were in place to determine these permits before the end of 2008.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Walloon Region reported that it had 214 installations. LDK reported that Walloon had 201 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. In October 2007 Walloon reported that it 250 installations, but this has now declined to 243.

In June 2005 Walloon Region had issued 34 permits (25 'new') and permitting progress was 16%. In October 2007 it reported that it had issued a total of 77 permits (46 'new', 11 reconsidered and not updated and 20 reconsidered and updated). 173 permits were reported as outstanding. Permitting progress was 30.8%.

There has, therefore, been some progress since the last report.

Relationship between permits and installations

In October 2007 Walloon Region reports that 250 permits should be issued to 250 installations, suggesting 1 permit per installation.

Uncertainties

The July 2008 report provided a detailed annex on the permitting status of individual installations. However, this did not indicate whether the permits were new or existing. The October 2007 indicated that some existing permits have formed the basis of IPPC permits. However, with further permits issued, etc, it has been necessary to assume the issued permits are 'new' for the purposes of overall statistical analysis.

Other issues

None.

Bulgaria Permitting Progress on 11 June 2008

June 2008

Bulgaria reported that it had 327 installations and that permits had been issued for 208 of these.

Permitting progress was 63.6%.

Progress beyond 11 June 2008

Bulgaria has reported that a detailed schedule for accelerated permitting has been adopted which aims to ensure all permits are issued by 30 September 2008.

Permitting Trends

For the October 2007 deadline Bulgaria reported that it had 391 installations covering most sub-categories. The largest sub-category was landfill sites (74 installations). By June 2008 the number of installations had declined by 64. In fact, in its report Bulgaria reported that 89 installations had been refused permits and this included 41 landfill sites. However, 48 of these installations have re-submitted permit applications. These are not included in the 327 total.

For the October 2007 deadline Bulgaria reported that it had issued 150 new permits and 140 permits were

outstanding. For June 2008 the number of permits issued had risen to 208 and there were 119 outstanding. Permitting progress has, therefore, risen from 52% to 63.6%.

Relationship between permits and installations

The data supplied indicate whether individual installations have permits (or not). However, Bulgaria stresses that individual operators may operate more than one installations and the total number of permits will not, therefore, be equal to the total number of installations, although information is not given as to what this number is. For ease of statistical analysis, a 1:1 ratio is assumed.

Uncertainties

None

Other issues

None.

Cyprus Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007

October 2007 Cyprus reported that it had 80 installations. 61 of these installations were intensive pig and poultry installations. The remainder were limited to a relatively few categories of installation. Note that Cyprus reported one installation for hazardous waste and none for the management of non-hazardous/municipal waste.

Cyprus had issued 70 permits and reported 10 permits outstanding. 6 of these outstanding permits concerned intensive pig and poultry installations. Others were non-ferrous metals (2.5a), surface treatment (2.6), producing asbestos (3.2) and animal carcasses (6.5).

Permitting progress was 87.5%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

The Permanent Representation of Cyprus reported that between 1/11/2007 and 7/01/2008 Cyprus issued permits to all 10 outstanding installations. Therefore, there are no outstanding permits.

The European Commission requested further information from Cyprus on permitting progress, including why no waste management facilities were reported as installations. In August 2008, Cyprus responded by stating that the Vathia Gonia has been reconsidered as an IPPC installation and will receive a permit by the end of 2008.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Cyprus reported that it had 108 installations. Thus there has been a decline of 28 installations (26%). This is most marked in relation to animal units and for waste installations. The latter has declined from 5 to 1 installation, with the loss of 4 landfill sites.

Permitting progress in June 2005 was 14%, so there has been a major increase in the following 28 months.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

It is unclear what has driven the significant decline in the number of installations. This could be examined.

Other issues

None.

Czech Republic**April 2008****Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008**

The Czech Republic reported that it had 1597 installations.

It reported that it had issued 1241 'new' permits and that 62 permits were outstanding (total 1303 permits).

Permitting progress was 95.2%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 the Czech Republic reported that it had 1555 installations. This number increased in the April 2008 report to 1597.

In October 2007 the Czech Republic reported that it had issued 903 'new' permits and that 274 permits were outstanding, permitting progress was 76.7%. In April 2008 the number of new permits issued had risen to 1241 with 62 outstanding. Permitting progress has increased to 95.2% - a significant change over the preceding six months.

Relationship between permits and installations

It is reported that 1303 permits are required for 1597 installations. Therefore, in the Czech Republic a single permit can be issued to more than one installation. This is a similar relationship to that reported in October 2007.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

None.

Denmark**April 2008****Permitting Progress on 30/04/2008**

Denmark reported that it had 1057 installations. These are reported to require 1719 permits for which 294 are outstanding. Of the permits issued 662 are 'new', 62 existing and not updated and 737 existing and updated.

Permitting progress was 83%.

Progress beyond 30/04/2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Denmark reported that it had 1183 installations. For October 2007 it reported there were 1020 installations. This decline has been partially offset for April 2008 with an increase to 1057.

In June 2005 it had issued 444 permits with 865 outstanding (total 1309). All of the issued permits were reported as 'new'. Permitting progress was 34%. For October 2007 Denmark reported that it had issued 1318 permits (including 832 'new' and 477 reconsidered and updated – only 9 permits were reconsidered and not updated). It reported that 534 permits were outstanding, giving a total of 1852 permits. Permitting progress was 71%.

There has, therefore, been an increase in permitting progress to April 2008.

However, there is some lack of consistency in reporting. For October 2007 there were reported to be 832 new permits, but this has declined to 662. It seems that a number of these have been re-classified as existing and updated.

Relationship between permits and installations

Denmark can issue more than one permit per installation, with an installation: permit ratio of 1:1.63.

Uncertainties

The report from Denmark only provided data for each category of IPPC installation with no break-down of figures for sub-categories.

Other issues

None.

Estonia Permitting Progress on 30/10/2008**October 2008**

In October 2008 90 existing installations were reported with 7 of these with permits outstanding.

Permitting progress was 92%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2008

Estonia reported in February 2009 that only three permits remained outstanding and that it expected all outstanding permits to be issued shortly.

Permitting Trends

In October 2005 Estonia reported that it had 94 installations. This was little changed by October 2007 and there has been a slight increase for July 2008.

In October 2005 it reported that it had issued 19 permits, with 76 outstanding. Permitting progress was 20%. In October 2007 it reported that it had issued 49 permits and that 41 were outstanding (total 90 permits). 25 of the outstanding permits concerned intensive rearing of pigs and 4 for combustion installations. Permitting progress was 54.4%.

In October 2007 Estonia reported that it had 82 installations for which it had issued 42 permits – permitting progress of 54.4%. There has, therefore, been significant progress since this date.

Relationship between permits and installations

Estonia reports that there is an exact 1:1 installation:permit ratio.

Uncertainties

See above.

Other issues

Estonia reported in its October 2007 report that some operators decreased their thresholds so as to avoid coming within the scope of the Directive.

Finland Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008**April 2008**

Finland reported that it had 689 installations covering a wide range of installation categories.

It reported that it had issued 664 permits (all 'new') and that 25 were outstanding (total 689).

Permitting progress was 96.4%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Finland reported that it had 687 installations. In April 2008 it reported an increase in 2 in the number of installations to 689.

In October 2007 Finland reported that it had issued 623 permits (all 'new') and that 64 were outstanding (total 687). Permitting progress was 90.7%. In April 2008 the number of outstanding permits had reduced to 25 and permitting progress increased to 96.4%.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

None.

France Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007
October 2007

France reported that it had 6088 installations covering most sub-categories.

It reported that it had issued 248 new permits, 1505 updated permits and that 4583 permits had been reconsidered but not updated. No permits were outstanding. Total number of permits was 6336.

Permitting progress was 100%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

The Competent Authorities are in the process of working with operators to assess the results of the BREFs in assessing permit conditions. However, France reports that this will not generally lead to a change in permit conditions and this process should be completed shortly.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 France reported that it had 6203 installations. There has, therefore, been a decline of 115 (1.9%). LDK reported that France had 6418 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. Thus the trend has been for further reduction in the number of installations.

In June 2005 France reported that it had issued a total of 2228 permits, including 1424 'new' permits, with permitting progress of 36%.

There has, therefore, been considerable progress in the following 28 months with 4108 permits being assessed.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation. The exception to this appears to be intensive pig units where France reports that there are more permits than installations. However, see uncertainties below.

Uncertainties

The number of intensive pig units (2504) is equal to the number of existing permits (updated or not updated). However, France also reports 248 new permits. This makes the sub-category the only one where the number of permits exceeds the number of installations. This needs to be confirmed. Note that any change in these numbers would affect the overall figures.

In June 2005 France reported 1424 'new' permits, but only 248 new permits for October 2007. This discrepancy should be examined.

The number of reconsidered and not updated permits appears very large (72% of the total) and could be further examined.

Other issues

France reported that its legislation from 1976 foresees the permitting regime of the IPPC Directive. This why so many existing permits have not required updating. The main exception to this concerns the 248 farms that have been added to the scope of permitting by IPPC.

Germany Permitting Progress on 30/12/2008
December 2008

Germany reported that it had 7460 installations covering all sub-categories.

It reported that it had issued 10135 permits (including 632 new permits) and there were 78 outstanding permits (total 10213 permits). Most permits are 'existing' permits – including 4487 not updated and 5016 that have been updated.

Permitting progress was 99.2%.

Progress beyond 30/12/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Germany reported that it had 7441 existing installations. In April 2008 it reported that the number of existing installations had declined by 4 to 7437.

In October 2007 Germany reported that it had issued 9903 permits (including 627 new permits) and there were 289 outstanding permits (total 10192 permits). Permitting progress was 97%. In April 2008 it reported that it had issued 9939 permits (629 new), with 249 outstanding. Permitting progress had, therefore, increased to 97.6%.

Relationship between permits and installations

Germany has stated that it requires 10213 permits for 7460 installations. Thus more permits are issued than there are installations. A similar situation was reported in 2005 and in the October 2007 report.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

Germany reported that most outstanding permits are for the installations already reviewed and the legal requirements are already met. However, the adjustment of the decision has not yet taken place, so that approval still pending. Germany also reported that in October 2007 it had 961 new installations in addition to the existing installations included in the analysis in this report. At the end of December 2008 this number had further increased to 986 installations.

Greece Permitting Progress on 3/7/2008
July 2008

Greece provided detailed information on the permitting status of individual installations, although this did not include information on whether permits were new or existing.

It reported that it had 293 installations and that it had issued 104 permits.

Permitting progress was 35.5%.

Progress beyond 3/7/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends

In November 2005 Greece reported that it had 360 installations. LDK reported that Greece had 324 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. Thus by November 2005 there was a small increase in the number of identified installations and this number has been relatively stable since then. For October 2007 Greece reported that it had 353 installations. However, for the July 2008 report this has declined to 293 installations.

In November 2005 Greece had issued only 2 'new' permits had been issued and permitting progress was 2%. For October 2007 it reported that it had issued 92 permits (8 'new', 12 existing and not updated and 72 existing and updated). 264 permits were outstanding (total 356 permits). Permitting progress was 25.8%.

Permitting progress has now increased to 35.5%. However, this is largely driven by the decline in the number of installations as the overall number of permits issued has increased from 92 to 104.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

N/a.

Other issues

N/a.

Hungary Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008
**April
2008**

Hungary reported that it had 979 installations covering most sub-categories.

It reported that it had issued 967 'new' permits with 12 permits outstanding. The outstanding permits were mostly in the pig and poultry (9) sub-categories.

Permitting progress was 98.8%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Hungary reported that it had 974 installations. Since then the number has increased by 5 to 979. At that time it had 43 permits outstanding. This has now reduced to 12. Permitting progress was 95.6% and this has increased to 98.8%.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

None

Ireland Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008
**April
2008**

Ireland reported that it had 461 installations across most sub-categories.

It had issued 360 permits (15 'new', 247 existing updated permits and 98 reconsidered but not updated). 101 permits were outstanding (total 461 permits). All outstanding permits concerned intensive poultry units (6.6a).

Permitting progress was 78.1%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

Ireland reported that it had had a problem with completing permitting on intensive rearing of poultry due to a disagreement with farmers on the release of sensitive information. In January 2008 an agreement was reached with the Irish Farmers' Association clarifying the issue and IFA members were notified on 25 January 2008. However, few permit applications have since been received. The Environmental Protection Agency is following this up and will begin inspections and initiate enforcement action against those of operating without a permit.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Ireland reported that it had 465 installations. In April 2008 it reported that it had 461 installations – a decline of 4.

In October 2007 Ireland reported that it had issued 300 permits (15 'new', 242 existing updated permits and

73 reconsidered but not updated). 135 permits were outstanding (total 465 permits). Almost all outstanding permits (122) concerned intensive poultry units (6.6a). In April 2008 the number of permits issued had increased to 360 and permitting progress had increased from 71% to 78.1%. Importantly, all outstanding permits other than those in the intensive pig sub-category have received permits.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

Ireland reported that undertaken 10 successful prosecutions against operators of pig units that had failed to obtain a permit and had initiated 20 prosecutions against pig unit operators for failure to comply with permit conditions.

Italy Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008

April 2008 Italy reported that it had 5525 installations. However, it stated that it was unable to place about half of these into specific categories yet.

It had issued 3989 permits, almost all 'new' permits. There were 1588 permits outstanding (total 5577 permits).

Permitting progress was 71.5%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Italy reported that it had 6783 installations. This declined by 1258 in April 2008 to 5525 installations. In the April 2008 report Italy noted that this decline is a continuation of that reported since 2003 and that there has been a decline of 30% in the number of installations over the five years.

In October 2007 Italy reported that it was unable to place about half of the installations into specific categories. In April 2008, only 37 remain uncategorised.

In October 2007 Italy report that it had issued 2230 permits, almost all 'new' permits. There were 4596 permits outstanding (total 6826 permits). Permitting progress was 33%. However, in its accompanying letter to the April 2008 report, Italy stated that this October 2007 figure did not take account of additional information supplied for the regions of Lombardy and Abruzzo in January 2008. These data showed that permitting progress was, in fact, 47%.

The April 2008 data show that the total number of permits issued has increased to 3989 and the outstanding permits declined to 1588. Permitting progress has increased to 71.5% - a significant increase. This would reflect not only effort on permitting, but also the decline in the number of installations.

Relationship between permits and installations

The total number of permits required (5577) is slightly greater than the total number of installations (5525). However, it is not clear what the exact relationship is.

Uncertainties

There are uncertainties in the reporting table submitted by Italy. Data are provided for each sub-category of installation. Totals are also provided for each category. In a number of cases these totals do not reflect the sum of the figures provided for the relevant sub-categories (the overall totals tend to be smaller). A similar discrepancy applies to the overall totals for all installations and permits in the reporting table. One possibility is that individual installations are assigned to more than one category because of mixed activities on the site, but the totals reflect that it is only one installation.

37 installations remain to be assigned to a category.

Other issues

Italy reported that the delay in implementing IPPC was largely due to the need to reorganise competencies relating to permits and to take account of specific local situations in assessing BAT on a case by case basis. This was further complicated by the over-lapping responsibilities (5 ministries, 18 regions and 2 autonomous provinces).

Latvia Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007

October 2007 Latvia reported that there were 76 installations and that it had issued 76 permits with 1 outstanding.

Permitting progress was 99%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

N/a.

Permitting Trends

In July 2005 Latvia reported that there were 83 installations, that it had issued 43 permits, with 40 outstanding and therefore, permitting progress was 52%.

Since July 2005, the number of installations has, therefore, declined by 7 and 33 further permits have been issued.

Note also that all permits issued are considered as 'new' permits as all were issued after transposition of IPPC into national law.

Relationship between permits and installations

In both reporting periods, Latvia reports the same number of permits issued (or outstanding) as there are installations. This suggests that each installation receives one permit.

However, for ceramic processes it has 3 installations, has issued 3 permits, but 1 permit is outstanding. This concerns one installation subject to a substantial change which had a pre-existing permit (a 'B' permits under the Latvian system), but which was awaiting a new permit (an 'A' permit under the Latvian system). Once issued this will restore the 1:1 installation:permit ratio.

Uncertainties

See above.

Other issues

Since July 2005 the number of installations has declined by 7.

Lithuania Permitting Progress on 30/12/2007

December 2007 Lithuania reported that there were 151 installations requiring 148 permits.

It had issued 148 permits. All of these were 'new' permits, except for 6 existing permits concerning landfill sites which were reconsidered but not updated. Permitting progress was 100%.

Progress beyond 30/12/2007

None.

Permitting Trends

In December 2005 it reported that there were 158 installations. Thus there has been a decline of 7 installations (4.4%).

In December 2005 it reported that 116 permits had been issued ('reconsidered and updated'). Permitting progress was noted at 73%. Thus almost all remaining permits were issued in the following 22 months.

Relationship between permits and installations

Lithuania reported that it had issued 147 permits with 1 outstanding – total 148 permits – for 151

installations. Thus there is nearly a 1:1 ratio between permits and installations. The two categories where this is not the case are combustion (1.1) where 26 permits cover 27 installations and hazardous waste (5.1) where 4 permits cover 5 installations.

The issuing of permits covering more than one installations occurs where more than one activity listed in Annex I is co-located and a single permit is issued to cover these. For example, there is one company which has a 6.4 (c) installation and 1.1 installation, but the main activity which best describes the installation is 6.4. Thus 26 permits are issued to cover the 27 installations listed as category 1.1.

Uncertainties

None

Other issues

None.

Luxembourg Permitting Progress on 30/04/2008

April 2008 At the end of April Luxembourg reported that it had 32 existing IPPC installations. For these it had issued 42 permits with none outstanding.

Permitting progress was 100%.

Progress beyond 30/04/2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Luxembourg reported that it had 32 installations. This number has not changed for the April 2008 report.

In October 2007 Luxembourg reported that it had issued 32 permits with 8 outstanding. Since then it has issued 10 permits to complete the permitting process. Permitting progress rose from 80% to 100%.

Relationship between permits and installations

Luxembourg has identified 32 installations with 42 permits required. Thus it issues more permits than there are installations. This relationship was also reported in the October 2007 report.

For a number of sub-categories the number of permits required is greater than the number of

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

n/a.

Malta Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007

February 2009 Overall 8 installations were identified and 8 permits issued with none outstanding. Following clarification from the Permanent Representative of Malta to the Commission on 27 November 2008, it was clear that IPPC compliant permits are yet to be issued.

Permitting progress is, therefore, at 0%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

The Permanent Representative of Malta stated that the permits will be updated by the Malta Environment and Planning Authority by no later than the end of February 2009.

The update shows that Malta has 9 existing IPPC installations requiring a permit, of which two within the chemicals sector have already been permitted. Most of the other permits are in the determination phase.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Malta had identified 12 installations and had not issued any IPPC permits. The number of installations declined by 4 (25%) by October 2007. The number of existing installations rose by 1 in the February 2009 report and permitting of two of the 9 sites was reported. Permitting progress is calculated at 22%.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits required as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

None.

Netherlands Permitting Progress on 1/10/2008

October 2008 The Netherlands reported that it had 2565 existing installations. For these it reported that 4537 permits were required and that 472 of these were outstanding. Permitting progress was 90%. 620 of the permits (14%) are existing permits reconsidered, but not updated.

Progress beyond 1/10/2008

N/a.

Permitting Trends

In August 2006 the Netherlands reported that there were 2216 installations. There has, therefore, been an increase of 227 installations (about 10%). LDK reported that the Netherlands had 3412 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. Thus the trend has been for further reduction in the number of installations.

In August 2006 the Netherlands reported that it had issued 1443 permits. In the following 14 months, therefore, a further 1764 permits were issued – an increase of 122%. In the August 2006 report, there was no record of the reconsideration of older permits, so all reconsideration has taken place since then. These reconsidered permits apply to most sub-categories.

In October 2007 the country reported that it had 2443 existing installations and had issued 3207 permits, with a further 811 outstanding. Total permits required were 4018. Permitting progress was 79.8%. Of the 3207 permits issued, 2762 were new permits, while 435 (13.6%) were permits reconsidered and not updated.

There has, therefore, been further permitting progress since October 2007.

Relationship between permits and installations

The Netherlands has issued more permits than it has installations. This occurs for installations in all sub-categories. However, it is most pronounced in the ferrous metal categories, where the 8 installations in categories 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3a are to have 70 permits. It is worth noting that most of these permits are 'new'.

Note that in October 2007 the Netherlands reported that its 2443 installations would require 4018 permits (an installation:permit ratio of 1:1.64), while for June 2008 the 2565 installations are reported to require 4537 permits (an installation:permit ratio of 1:1.77).

Uncertainties

N/a.

Other issues

In a decision of 6 May 2008 (reference C(2008) 1412), the Commission served formal notice on the Netherlands pursuant to Article 226 EC concerning the implementation of Directive 2008/1/EC. The Dutch Government responded, inter alia, stressing that all installations operate with at least one permit,

although some further permits remains to be issued. Approximately 10% of the permits based on the IPPC Directive are granted by the central (national) government. The remaining 90% of the permits are granted by 443 districts, 12 provinces and 27 water boards. The Dutch Government commented that the large number of organisations involved in implementing the IPPC Directive make reporting on implementation of the Directive a complex and time-consuming task.

Poland **Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008**

April 2008 Poland reported that it had 2673 installations. It had issued 2366 permits (all 'new') with 307 outstanding, thus a total of 2673 permits is required.

Permitting progress was 88.5%.

The outstanding permits cover a wide number of sub-categories, but most concern manufacturing of ceramics (3.5), landfills (5.4) and intensive poultry and pigs (6.6).

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

Poland reported that some permit applications were received after 30/4/2008 and new permits issued.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Poland reported that it had 2796 installations. In April 2008 it reported that it had 2673 installations – a decline of 23.

In October 2007 Poland reported that it had issued 1684 permits (all 'new') with 307 outstanding (total of 1991 permits). Permitting progress was 84.6%. In April 2008 the number of permits issued were reported to have increased to 2366, but 307 were still outstanding. However, the April 2008 report now records a 1:1 installation:permit ratio (see below), thus indicating an increase in the total number of permits issued. In this case permitting progress is increased to 88.5%.

However, if the installation/permit ratio has not, in fact, changed, then with a decline of 23 installations and the number of outstanding permits remaining unchanged at 307, permitting progress would have declined, not increased (although the exact figure is not possible to calculate).

Relationship between permits and installations

In April 2008 Poland reported that its 2673 installations require 2673 permits – a 1:1 installation: permit ratio.

However, in October 2007 Poland reported that its 2796 installations will be regulated through 1991 permits. This meant that the number of permits was 71% of the number of installations. The number of permits is less than the number of installations for almost all sub-categories (with the exception of municipal waste incineration). In its accompanying letter Poland reported at the time that:

'A significant number of integrated permits issued in Poland include several installations from different categories; in some cases, it has been extremely difficult to pinpoint the category that best describes the whole permit – e.g. for chemical installations for the production of basic organic chemicals (4.1) and inorganic chemicals (4.2). In such cases, the permit was classified in a specific category after taking into account the number of individual installations covered by the permit and the overall activity profile of the installation.'

It seems unlikely that a large number of issued IPPC permits would have been revisited and re-issued according to individual installations in the six months since October 2007. It is more likely that the April 2008 report is simply stating that installations have permits, rather than the exact number issued.

Uncertainties

See above on the relationship between the number of permits and number of installations.

Other issues

None.

Portugal Permitting Progress on July 2008
**July
2008**

Portugal reported that it had 632 installations for which it had issued 352 permits. Permitting progress was, therefore, 56%. Note that it reported 214 permits as outstanding. However, there are also 66 installations (included in the 632 total) which have not applied for permits and are being investigated to determine their status (see below).

Progress beyond July 2008

During the adjustment period under IPPC for existing installations the competent authorities have repeatedly warned operators that they should request a permit as early as possible, seeing as the permitting process is a complex one. However a number of operators submitted their requests too late. For those operators for which a request for a permit has not yet been submitted (currently 66, instead of the 87 on 30.10.2008) inspections are being conducted (expected to be completed by the end of 2008). These inspections may lead to conclusion that some installations have been closed down, resulting in the total number of installations being reduced. This might result in the assessment of the overall number of installations being reduced.

Permitting Trends

In November 2005 Portugal reported that it had 592 installations. Thus there has been an increase in the number of installations of 40 (6.8%). LDK reported that Portugal had 563 existing installations in the 2000-2002 reporting period. Thus the trend has been for a further increase in the number of installations.

In November 2005 Portugal had issued 54 new permits, with the remainder outstanding. Permitting progress was 9%, so, therefore, some progress has been made in the following 24 months.

In October 2007 Portugal reported that it had 632 installations – so there is no change for July 2008. It had issued 153 permits (all 'new') and it reported that there were 392 outstanding. There has, therefore, been a significant increase in the number of permits issued since then. Permitting progress has, therefore, increased from 24.2% to 56% - more than double.

Relationship between permits and installations

Portugal reports that each IPPC installation has only one environmental permit, as it issues permit for installations and not for IPPC activities (an IPPC installation may cover one or more than one legal entity and there are no installations with more than one permit).

For IPPC installations with more than one activity, the permit includes all the existing activities (IPPC or not). In the data analysis these are referred only once, by their principal IPPC activity.

Uncertainties

There is uncertainty about the total number of installations.

Other issues

See above.

Romania Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007
**October
2007**

Romania reported that it had 463 existing installations covering many sub-categories.

It had issued 60 new permits, 51 existing and with permits not necessary to be updated and 354 existing and updated permits. 4 permits were outstanding (total 469 permits). The 4 outstanding installations are currently not operational.

Permitting progress was 99%.

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

The 4 outstanding installations will only be subject to permitting if/when the operators resume activity.

Permitting Trends

Romania was not included in the previous study, so trends derived from this are not applicable. However, in its report Romania noted that, in 2004, it had stated to the Commission that it had 716 IPPC installations (671 existing and 45 new). However, for existing installations the following changes were noted:

- Of the 460 existing installations without a transition period, these declined to 293 in 2007.
- Of the 16 existing installations with substantial changes, these declined to 11 in 2007.
- Of the 195 existing installations with a transitional period, these declined to 159 in 2007.

Much of this decline is due to ceasing operation, although other changes are noted.

However, it should be noted that the total number of existing installations in 2004 was 671, declining to 463 in 2007. Thus the 463 installations reported in 2007 do not include 45 new installations noted in 2004. Romania subsequently reported that two of these new installations have closed and 15 have reduced capacity, etc, so that they are no longer within the scope of the Directive. The remaining 28 new installations all have IPPC permits.

It should also be noted that in 2007 a further 169 new installations have been identified beyond those previously noted in 2004. According to further information in November 2008, 31 of these installations were no longer operational or are now excluded from inclusion within the scope of IPPC, so the total number of new installations is currently 138.

Relationship between permits and installations

Romania has clarified the relationship between the number of installations and the number of permits issued. Generally in Romania, for permitting the IPPC installations, the principle is one site – one operator – one environmental integrated permit. However, for four installations environmental integrated permits were issued for parts of installations for 4 IPPC installations:

1. SC DOLJCHIM SA (category 4.2) – 1 IPPC installation with transition period, for which 5 environmental integrated permits were issued;
2. SC CARS SA (category 3.5) – 1 IPPC installation with transition period, for which 2 environmental integrated permits were issued;
3. SC NUTRICOD SA (category 6.6 b) – 1 IPPC installation with transition period, for which 2 environmental integrated permits were issued;
4. SC ELECTROCARBON SA (category 6.8) – 1 IPPC installation with transition period, for which 2 environmental integrated permits were issued.

As regards LCP installations, the distinction between the number of installations and the number of permits issued (58 installations and 57 issued permits) is because one operator (SC ALUM SA) was inventoried with 2 installations – which correspond to the categories 1.1 and 4.2 on the same site, for which the environmental authority decided to issue a single environmental integrated permit for the main activity 4.2, but the permit is referring to the whole IPPC installation (including LCP installation).

Uncertainties

None

Other issues

None.

Slovakia Permitting Progress on 30/10/2007

October 2007 Slovakia reported 452 IPPC installations and that it had issued permits to all of these.

Permitting progress was, therefore, 100%

Progress beyond 30/10/2007

N/a

Permitting Trends

In November 2005 Slovakia reported that it had 500 installations and had issued 107 permits, representing permitting progress of 21%. Between then and October 2007, the number of installations has declined by 48 (or 9.6%) and permitting progress has increased to 100%.

Relationship between permits and installations

It is not possible to comment on this, as the response from Slovakia does not actually indicate the number of permits issued or to what they are issued.

Uncertainties

The table provided by Slovakia only provides information on the number of IPPC installations by category and sub-category. An accompanying letter states that all installations have received permits and it is assumed for analysis that this is a one to one relationship, but this is not certain. It seems that this presentation is similar to that given in June 2006.

Other issues

Between June 2006 and October 2007 the number of installations declined by 93 (or 17%).

Slovenia Permitting Progress on 30/7/2008**July
2008**

Slovenia provided a detailed annex on the permitting status of each installation. It reported that it had 167 installations and that permits had been issued for 57 of these.

Permitting progress was, therefore, 34%.

Progress beyond 30/7/2008

Slovenia reported that it estimated that all permits would be issued by 1 September 2009.

Permitting Trends

In June 2005 Slovenia reported that it had 194 installations. This declined to 161 installations for the October 2007 report, but the July 2008 report addresses 166 installations.

In June 2005 Slovenia had not issued any IPPC permits – progress was 0%. In October 2007 it reported that it had issued 19 new permits and there were 142 outstanding permits (total 161 permits). Permitting progress was 11.8%. There has, therefore, been further progress to July 2008.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

None.

Other issues

In its reply to the Commission of 8 September 2008 Slovenia stated that the delay in issuing permits arose in particular from the fact that the majority of installations concerned did not submit a permit application until October 2006, i.e. just before the deadline set in national legislation. The Environmental Protection Act lays down that the permit must be issued within six months of receipt of the completed application and that all operators of existing plants must have received a permit by the end of October 2007. However, the institutional capacity to issue such permits was insufficient. Although the majority of plants are still operating without IPPC permits, Slovenia emphasises 'that this does not necessarily result in excessive environmental pollution since operators are obliged to ensure constant compliance with the general binding requirements on the release of harmful substances into the environment, which are based on the values attainable using the best available techniques'.

In the year up to 30.10.2007, only 21 permits were issued, whereas in the following seven months a further 37 permits were issued - a tripling over the same period of time. A further 101 applications are being processed. The exact situation as at 31 July 2008 is set out in the enclosed table.

Spain Permitting Progress on August 2008

August 2008 Spain provided a summary of the number of existing and new installations by Region and permits issued for August 2008. However, there was no further information according to category of installation.

It reported that it had 4499 installations. Each should have one permit. There were 589 permits outstanding, so that permitting progress was 86.9%.

Progress beyond August 2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends

In May 2005 Spain reported that it had 4582 installations and LDK reported that Spain had 5299 existing installations in the 200-2002 reporting period. For October 2007 Spain reported that it had 3538 installations – a significant decline. However, for August 2008 this has increased again to 4499.

In May 2005 Spain had issued 596 'new' permits and permitting progress was 13%. For October 2007 it reported that it had issued 1336 'new' permits and that there were 2202 outstanding permits (total 3558). Permitting progress was 37.8%. There has, therefore, been significant increase in permitting progress to August 2008.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

N/a.

Other issues

Spain only reports 'new' permits, because the concept of integrated environmental authorisations was introduced by Law No 16/2002 and is thus a new form of authorisation so that, although existing installations were already covered by sectoral environmental authorisations in respect of air, water and waste management, this legislation requires them to apply for the new authorisation and thus there is no reference to modifications or changes.

For the October 2007 Spain reported that "environmental authorisations will be granted before the end of April" 2008. This is in response to questions on the legal situation regarding the timing of the implementation of IPPC in the country. Spain provided detail on the current legal situation and this is detailed below.

With regard to "reports that the Spanish Government is to extend the time-limit for complying with the Directive", this relates to the amendments to Law No 16/2002 on integrated pollution prevention and control currently being planned by the Spanish Government in order to comply with the reasoned opinion issued by the Commission for alleged failure to transpose Directive 96/61/EC properly. However:

- The third final provision of Law No 34 of 15 November 2007 on the quality and protection of the atmosphere repeals Article 25(3) of Law No 16/2002, which provided: "Where, after the expiry of the integrated environmental authorisation, the competent body for issuing the authorisation has not delivered an express decision regarding the application for renewal referred to in the preceding paragraph, the application shall be deemed to be approved and, accordingly, the integrated environmental authorisation renewed under the original conditions". However, this paragraph is deleted so that administrative silence is no longer taken as tacit renewal of the IPPC permit. Administrative silence is now deemed to be tacit refusal.
- The sixth final provision of Law No 42 of 13 December 2007 on natural heritage and biodiversity amends the first transitional provision of Law No 16/2002 as follows (amendment in bold): "the operators of existing installations, as defined in Article 3(d) of this Law, must comply therewith before 30 October 2007, by which date they must hold the relevant integrated environmental authorisation. To that end, where the application for an integrated environmental authorisation is submitted before 1 January 2007 and the competent body has failed to issue an express decision thereon before the date mentioned in the preceding paragraph, installations may continue to operate provisionally until such a decision is issued, for a maximum period of six months, provided they meet all the environmental conditions required under the applicable sectoral legislation".

This legislative amendment thus restricts the time-limit available to the competent bodies of the autonomous communities within which to grant or refuse IPPC permits – the time-limit within which industrial installations may submit applications is not extended; rather, a time-limit has been set for the competent authorities to

deliver a decision.

This has clearly stimulated significant permitting activity, although not all installations received permits by this legal deadline.

Sweden Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008

April 2008

Sweden reported that it had 1066 installations covering most sub-categories.

It had issued 926 permits. 488 were new, 136 reconsidered but not updated and 302 were updated. 140 permits were outstanding.

Permitting progress was 86.9%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

None reported.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 Sweden reported that it had 1073 installations. This has declined by 7 to 1066 installations.

In October 2007 Sweden had issued 882 permits, 457 new, 28 updated and 397 were reconsidered but not updated. 191 permits were outstanding. In April 2008 it had issued 926 permits. Permitting progress had increased from 82.2% to 86.9%.

Interestingly, in the April 2008 report Sweden reported that the number of 'reconsidered and updated' permits had increased from 28 to 302 and the number of permits 'reconsidered and not updated' had declined from 397 to 136. The number of outstanding permits had declined by 51 to 140 permits.

Since October 2007 there has, therefore, been significant effort either to update existing permits or, in a few cases, to issue new permits. It is unclear why this has been necessary, but it raises the question of whether, at least in some cases, all of the 'reconsidered and not updated' permits reported in October 2007 were compliant with the Directive.

Relationship between permits and installations

For each sub-category of installation there is same number of permits issued as number of installations. There seem to be, therefore, one permit per installation.

Uncertainties

See above.

Other issues

None.

United Kingdom

Permitting Progress on 30/4/2008

April 2008

The UK reported that it had 3980 installations.

It had issued 3976 permits (all 'new') with 4 outstanding (total 3980 permits). The outstanding permits are all for landfill sites.

Permitting progress was 99.99%.

Progress beyond 30/4/2008

The UK reported that decisions on the 4 outstanding permits were delayed due to judicial proceedings that were completed in December 2007. It stated that it expected all 4 permits to be determined by the end of August 2008.

Permitting Trends since 30/10/2007

In October 2007 the UK reported that it had 3974 installations. In April 2008 it reported 3980 installations – an increase of 6.

In October 2007 the UK reported that it had issued 3751 permits (all 'new') with 215 outstanding (total

3966 permits). Permitting progress was 94.6%. In April 2004 the number of outstanding permits was reduced to 4 with permitting progress now 99.99%. It is worth noting that 174 of the October 2007 outstanding permits were for intensive animal units and all of these have now been issued.

However, it is worth noting a change in the presentation of information concerning the number of permits (see below).

Relationship between permits and installations

In October 2007 the UK reported that it was issuing 3966 permits for 3974 installations. In most sub-categories the number of permits was the same as the number of installations. However, in the waste category some permits covered more than installation. However, in the April 2008 report, the UK reported exactly the same number of permits as there are installations for every sub-category. It seems unlikely that permits already issued have been revisited in this regard and the April report might be short-hand to report on the total number of installations and the 4 outstanding permits.

Uncertainties

See above on relationship between the number of permits and number of installations.

Other issues

None.

Appendix A
Summary of EU27 IPPC Permits by Annex 1
Categories

Entec

Summary of Current Permitting Status EU27

Industry Sector / Member State	Austria	Belgium	Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland	Italy	Latvia	Lithuania	Luxembourg	Malta	Netherlands	Poland	Portugal	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Spain	Sweden	UK	Total	
Date for Reporting Data	Apr-08	2008	Apr-08	Oct-07	Jul-08	Jun-08	Oct-07	Apr-08	Apr-08	Oct-08	Apr-08	Oct-07	Dec-08	Jul-08	Apr-08	Apr-08	Apr-08	Oct-07	Dec-07	Apr-08	Oct-07	Oct-08	Apr-08	Jul-08	Oct-07	Oct-07	Jul-08	Oct-07	Apr-08	Apr-08	EU27	
Country Code	AT	BE				BU	CY	CZ	DK	EE	FI	FR	DE	EL	HU	IE	IT	LV	LT	LU	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SK	SI	ES	SE	UK		
I. Energy Industries																																
a) Existing installations	48	71	0	50	21	40	3	170	55	13	117	258	591	25	49	18	255	22	28	3	2	76	305	14	67	55	6	110	126	338	2865	
b) New permits granted	12	76	0	64	12	33	3	105	117	10	105	0	71	11	48	0	104	22	27	2	0	159	284	14	8	55	2	34	57	338	1697	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	32	12	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	160	377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	5	0	0	0	16	0	659	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	98	431	0	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	53	0	0	0	36	0	672	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	50	88	0	76	12	33	3	105	145	10	105	258	879	11	48	18	107	22	27	2	0	215	284	14	66	55	2	34	109	338	3028	
e) Outstanding permits	0	9	0	0	9	7	0	4	27	3	12	0	5	14	1	0	142	0	0	0	2	36	21	0	0	0	4	76	17	0	380	
1.1 Combustion installations																																
a) Existing installations	46	62	0	41	21	36	3	147		10	115	233	495	21	45	17	235	22	27	3	2	70	283	12	58	41	6	97	120	293	2499	
b) New permits granted	12	62	0	50	12	30	3	93		8	103	0	41	9	44	0	102	22	26	2	0	129	265	12	7	41	2	28	54	293	1388	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	31	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	5	0	0	0	14	0	588	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	341	0	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	45	0	0	0	36	0	547	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	48	80	0	61	12	30	3	93		8	103	233	732	9	44	17	105	22	26	2	0	166	265	12	57	41	2	28	104	293	2523	
e) Outstanding permits	0	9	0	0	9	6	0	4		2	12	0	4	12	1	0	122	0	0	0	2	36	18	0	0	0	4	69	16	0	317	
1.2 Mineral oil and gas refineries																																
a) Existing installations	1	8	0	8	0	4	0	10		3	2	19	91	4	3	1	17	0	1	0	0	5	12	2	9	13	0	11	5	35	256	
b) New permits granted	0	13	0	13	0	3	0	6		2	2	0	30	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	9	2	1	13	0	6	2	35	143	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	0	15	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	57	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	4	87	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	101	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	1	14	0	14	0	3	0	6		2	2	19	139	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	30	9	2	9	13	0	6	4	35	301	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0		1	0	0	1	2	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	31	
1.3 Coke ovens																																
a) Existing installations	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	11		0	0	2	5	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	38	
b) New permits granted	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	17	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4		0	0	2	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	47	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	5	
1.4 Coal gasification and liquefaction plants																																
a) Existing installations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	
b) New permits granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	15	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2. Production and processing of metals																																
a) Existing installations	103	158	1	112	45	43	2	204		58	5	75	780	1286	37	72	26	939	3	2	21	0	129	261	79	68	43	52	293	163	343	5245
b) New permits granted	22	132	1	120	12	40	0	153		24	4	73	0	76	21	71	2	734	3	1	14	0	246	241	53	6	43	20	66	61	343	2449
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	38	9	0	9	0	0	0	0		7	0	0	458	668	0	0	1	7	0	0	5	0	46	0	0	3	0	0	12	0	1254	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	33	2	0	1	0	0	0	0		31	0	0	322	1156	0	0	23	2	0	0	6	0	6	0	0	58	0	0	60	0	1699	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	93	143	1	130	12	40	0	153		62	4	73	780	1900	21	71	26	743	3	1	25	0	298	241	53	67	43	20	66	133	343	5402
e) Outstanding permits	19	33	0	0	33	3	2	14		20	1	2	0	12	16	1	0	203	0	0	0	0	43	20	26	1	0	32	227	30	0	705
2.1 Metal ore roasting or sintering installations																																
a) Existing installations	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4		0	0	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	0	2	4	3	36	
b) New permits granted	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	23	3	0	0	2	0	1	3	3	40	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	2		0	0	4	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	26	3	0	1	2	0	1	3	3	53	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	
2.2 Pig iron or steel manufacturing installations																																
a) Existing installations	9	11	0	2	9	4	0	20		0	6	35	54	5	8	0	26	1	0	5	0	2	11	2	12	5	3	9	13	9	250	
b) New permits granted	0	5	0	3	2	4	0	13		0	6	0	5	4	8	0	14	1	0	2	0	19	11	2	2	5	0	4	8	9	122	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	16	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	19	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	112	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	8	5	0	3	2	4	0	13		0	6	35	112	4	8	0	14	1	0	6	0	22	11	2	12	5	0	4	10	9	291	
e) Outstanding permits	1	7	0	0	7	0	0	0		0	0	0	4	1	0</																	

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a) Existing installations	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	40	
b) New permits granted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	32	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	3	39	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
6.4 (a) Slaughterhouses																													0	
a) Existing installations	24	41	1	32	8	1	0	28	0	10	50	130	16	19	31	54	0	1	0	0	30	60	25	7	6	9	77	17	103	739
b) New permits granted	1	35	1	33	2	0	0	28	0	10	0	10	7	19	1	40	0	1	0	0	39	54	12	0	6	0	16	8	103	390
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	129	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	65	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	129	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	20	37	1	34	2	0	0	28	0	10	50	153	7	19	31	40	0	1	0	41	54	12	7	6	0	16	13	103	648	
e) Outstanding permits	5	6	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	14	0	0	0	13	6	13	0	0	9	61	2	0	140	
6.4 (b) Treatment and processing of food products																													0	
a) Existing installations	7	30	1	18	11	0	0	75	1	14	267	216	41	20	15	239	1	7	0	0	72	115	61	12	12	4	162	20	287	1678
b) New permits granted	1	22	1	17	5	0	0	63	1	14	0	18	12	20	0	124	1	7	0	0	132	98	51	2	12	2	44	14	287	925
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	173	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	322
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	165	0	0	15	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	0	293	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	6	25	1	19	5	0	0	63	1	14	267	284	12	20	15	125	1	7	0	0	176	98	51	12	12	2	44	18	287	1540
e) Outstanding permits	2	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	109	0	0	0	19	17	10	0	0	2	118	2	0	318	
6.4 (c) Treatment and processing of milk																													0	
a) Existing installations	9	13	0	9	4	0	0	16	2	12	129	110	6	5	13	32	3	5	0	0	35	41	5	1	2	2	28	20	60	549
b) New permits granted	3	11	0	9	2	0	0	15	2	12	0	1	2	5	2	25	3	5	0	0	68	40	5	1	2	1	5	14	60	282
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	51	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	115	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	11	12	0	10	2	0	0	15	2	12	129	146	2	5	13	25	3	5	0	0	90	40	5	1	2	1	5	18	60	602
e) Outstanding permits	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	23	2	2	0	47	
6.5 Disposal of recycling animal carcasses																													0	
a) Existing installations	4	6	0	5	1	2	1	10	0	19	10	54	2	19	8	53	1	1	0	0	6	43	6	3	3	1	28	11	31	322
b) New permits granted	0	6	0	5	1	2	0	8	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	40	1	1	0	0	8	31	5	0	3	0	9	8	31	191
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	49	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	3	7	0	6	1	2	0	8	0	19	10	71	0	19	8	41	1	1	0	0	9	31	5	3	3	0	9	9	31	290
e) Outstanding permits	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	13	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	0	1	19	2	0	54	
6.6 (a) Intensive rearing of poultry																													0	
a) Existing installations	4	322	0	296	26	38	27	222	6	107	2504	720	31	213	120	749	8	17	0	2	925	472	98	111	70	16	277	157	965	8181
b) New permits granted	0	330	0	318	12	5	24	207	6	107	248	27	9	208	0	560	8	17	0	0	831	421	35	11	70	5	81	75	965	4250
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	1	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2279	575	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	13	0	0	0	20	0	3154	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	151	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	88	0	0	41	0	544	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	2	349	0	337	12	5	24	207	6	107	2752	753	9	208	19	563	8	17	0	0	1094	421	35	112	70	5	81	136	965	7948
e) Outstanding permits	2	8	0	0	8	33	1	6	0	0	0	10	22	5	101	186	0	0	0	2	136	51	63	0	0	11	196	21	0	854
6.6 (b) Intensive rearing of production pigs																													0	
a) Existing installations	0	179	0	166	13	22	34	135	34	14	284	395	7	241	89	580	22	24	1	0	639	116	83	49	38	8	1206	102	177	4479
b) New permits granted	0	187	0	187	0	1	31	117	33	14	0	24	0	237	0	505	22	24	1	0	735	107	9	9	38	2	646	51	177	2970
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	327	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	12	0	697
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	66	0	0	18	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	37	0	0	0	30	0	186	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	0	192	0	192	0	1	31	117	33	14	284	417	0	237	89	508	22	24	1	0	763	107	9	48	38	2	646	93	177	3853
e) Outstanding permits	0	13	0	0	13	21	3	2	1	0	0	3	7	4	0	75	0	0	0	0	96	9	74	1	0	6	560	9	0	884
6.6 (c) Intensive rearing of sows																													0	
a) Existing installations	0	17	0	16	1	20	0	61	10	25	206	4	48	95	2	4	0	0	0	217	6	15	9	5	1	249	15	37	1046	
b) New permits granted	0	21	0	20	1	0	0	50	10	0	11	3	48	84	2	4	0	0	0	253	3	6	7	5	1	106	9	37	660	
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	181	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	52	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	0	21	0	20	1	0	0	50	10	25	212	3	48	84	2	4	0	0	0	254	3	6	9	5	1	106	13	37	893	
e) Outstanding permits	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	39	3	9	0	0	0	143	2	0	226	
6.7 Surface treatment using organic solvents																													0	
a) Existing installations	29	32	2	27	3	0	0	17	8	31	172	270	7	4	12	198	0	5	0	0	28	38	19	6	7	6	74	26	163	1152
b) New permits granted	4	23	2	23	0	0	0	14	8	29	0	27	4	4	0	133	0	5	0	0	35	36	9	0	7	2	20	14	163	537
c) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered but not updated	13	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	278	
d) Pre-IPPC permits reconsidered and updated	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	210	0	0	12	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	318	
Total issued, reconsidered and updated permits	25	29	2	27	0	0	0	14	8	29	172	386	4	4	12	136	0	5	0	0	42	36	9	6	7	2	20	24	163	1133
e) Outstanding permits	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	62	0	0	0	13	2	10	0	0	4	5				