Basic information

2003/2125(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure	Procedure completed
Integrated pollution prevention and control (Directive 96/91/EEC). Report **Subject** 3.70 Environmental policy 5.05 Economic growth	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Public Health, Consumer Policy	FLEMMING Marialiese (PPE-DE)	16/06/2003

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
PETI Petitions	LAMBERT Jean (V/ALE)	06/11/2003

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
19/06/2003	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2003)0354	Summary
04/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
21/01/2004	Vote in committee		Summary
21/01/2004	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0034/2004	
10/02/2004	Decision by Parliament	T5-0082/2004	Summary
10/02/2004	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2003/2125(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Procedure subtype	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ENVI/5/19856

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	**Committee**	**Reference**	**Date**	**Summary**
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0034/2004	21/01/2004	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0082/2004 OJ C 097 22.04.2004, p. 0035-0126 E	10/02/2004	Summary
European Commission				
Document type		**Reference**	**Date**	**Summary**
Non-legislative basic document		COM(2003)0354	19/06/2003	Summary
Other institutions and bodies				
Institution/body	**Document type**	**Reference**	**Date**	**Summary**
EESC	Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report	CES1596/2003 OJ C 080 30.03.2004, p. 0029-0034	10/11/2003	

Integrated pollution prevention and control (Directive 96/91/EEC). Report

2003/2125(INI) - 10/02/2004 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Marialiese FLEMMING (EPP-ED, Austria). The vote was adopted by 514 votes in favour, 10 against and 10 abstentions. (Please see the summary of 21/01/04.) Parliament added that the status and role of the information exchange network and the "reference documents" (BREFs) need clarification. The aim of these is to make comparative analyses and to identify and seek to guide the determination of "best available technology" - elements which constitute the directive's cornerstone. Parliament recognised that the BREF definition procedure had not fully reflected the original intentions of Directive 96/61/EC. It asked the Commission, therefore, to establish clear criteria for BAT selection in line with the objectives of the directive, to propose rules for reporting on industry performance levels, and to define transparent decision-making rules for the Technical Working Groups with appropriate conflict management procedures and adequate possibilities to record minority positions. The Commission should also make proposals to strengthen the formal status of NGO participation in the BREF definition procedure and make available financial resources to ensure appropriate participation of the environmental non-governmental sector.

Integrated pollution prevention and control (Directive 96/91/EEC). Report

2003/2125(INI) - 19/06/2003 - Non-legislative basic document

PURPOSE : to present a communication from the Commission on the road to sustainable production : progress in implementing Council Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control. CONTENT : the Commission has presented its communication on the progress on implementing Council Directive 96/61/EC concerning integrated pollution prevention and control. Compliance with the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive is one of the key prerequisites for European industry to achieve good environmental performance. The Commission has a clear message to send to Member States and Candidate Countries: a high level of protection of the environment, which is the overriding objective of the Directive, can only be achieved if the authorities in charge of implementation make the efforts necessary for correct implementation and engage in constructive interaction with plant operators and other stakeholders. A large number of Member States need to accelerate progress towards this objective and the majority of the Acceding Countries must continue to significantly enhance their efforts, as agreed in the accession negotiations. In all cases except where an extra transition period has been granted, which may be the case for installations located in Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia or Latvia, the final deadline is October 2007. Under the Directive, most decisions about binding environmental standards are taken by the Member States and their authorities in line with the principle of subsidiarity. However, if it becomes clear that their efforts to implement the Directive are insufficient, it might be necessary to consider a higher degree of harmonisation to ensure reasonable consistency between permits issued by different authorities, or alternative ways to achieve the Directive's objectives. Should it become clear that the efforts of the authorities are insufficient, it might be necessary to

consider a more harmonised approach that ensures a reasonable degree of consistency between permits issued by different authorities, for example by setting minimum Community-wide emission limit values as a rule rather than as an exception. Alternatively, greater use of market-based instruments could be considered. Successful implementation of the Directive would represent a major contribution to a number of actions under development as part of the Sixth Community Environment Action Programme, in particular the thematic strategies on air pollution, the marine environment, soil protection, sustainable resource use and recycling as well as the strategy on climate change. A particular challenge in this respect will be to evaluate the expected impact of the Directive on the environmental issues addressed in these strategies. The Community also needs to constantly strive for an optimal mix of environment policy instruments, check that there is full consistency between them and to explore the possibility of making more use of non-traditional approaches which provide incentives to companies to further improve their environmental performance. In the global arena, the Community needs to continue its efforts to promote a progressive transition to sustainable production patterns within the 10-year framework of programmes agreed at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. It isparticularly important for non-European countries as well to be able to reap the benefits of the European information exchange on best available techniques. With the publication of this Communication, the Commission is launching a broad consultation on implementation issues and future development of the policy that addresses the environmental impact of large industrial point sources.