

Amendment 136**Anders Wijkman, Dorette Corbey, Chris Davies, Roberto Musacchio and others****Report****A6-0046/2009****Holger Krahmer**

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast version)

COM(2007)0844 – C6-0002/2008 – 2007/0286(COD)

Proposal for a directive**Recital 7***Text proposed by the Commission*

(7) In order to avoid double regulation, the permit of an installation covered by Directive 2003/87 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC should not include an emission limit value for the emissions of greenhouse gases except where it is necessary to ensure that no significant local pollution is caused or where an installations is temporarily excluded from that scheme.

Amendment

(7) In order to avoid double regulation, the permit of an installation covered by Directive 2003/87 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC should not include an emission limit value for the emissions of greenhouse gases except where it is necessary to ensure that no significant local pollution is caused or where an installations is temporarily excluded from that scheme ***or where otherwise provided for in this Directive.***

Or. en

Justification

Consequential adjustment: enables CO₂ emission limit values only for the largest installations in the electricity sector. Relates to proposed Article 33a (new) and proposed Recital 19a (new).

Amendment 137**Anders Wijkman, Dorette Corbey, Chris Davies, Roberto Musacchio and others****Report****A6-0046/2009****Holger Krahmer**

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast version)

COM(2007)0844 – C6-0002/2008 – 2007/0286(COD)

Proposal for a directive**Recital 19 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment*

(19a) Large combustion plants contribute greatly to emissions of carbon dioxide into the air resulting in an increase in the concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, thus increasing global climate change and inducing detrimental impacts and feedbacks to human and ecological systems. Such increasing concentrations are rapidly approaching or have already passed critical thresholds and will lead to an increase in average surface temperatures well above the Community target of less than 2° Celsius which is likely to be beyond our civilisation's abilities to manage or recover from within imaginable time-scales. The Community's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), while potentially providing a useful if slow framework for economy-wide reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, does not provide a sufficiently strong price signal to prevent new very large high-emitting sources of carbon dioxide emissions from entering and remaining in the system. Therefore it is necessary to include carbon dioxide emission limit values in Community industrial pollution law for new electricity-generating installations with a rated thermal input greater than 500 megawatts, and for these limit values to be applied in due course to existing

installations above the same threshold.

Or. en

Justification

EU ETS operation today does not safeguard against lock-in to many new, high cost and high-emitting installations, particularly new coal-fired power plants, that if built would expect to operate for around 40 years, thus making it difficult and expensive to meet overall climate goals. CO₂ emission performance standards will help ensure the electricity sector is decarbonised to a timetable consistent with limiting increases in global average temperatures to less than 2°C.

Amendment 138**Anders Wijkman, Dorette Corbey, Chris Davies, Roberto Musacchio and others****Report****A6-0046/2009****Holger Krahmer**

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast version)

COM(2007)0844 – C6-0002/2008 – 2007/0286(COD)

Proposal for a directive**Article 10***Text proposed by the Commission*

Emission of greenhouse gases

1. Where emissions of a greenhouse gas from an installation are specified in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in relation to an activity carried out in that installation, the permit shall not include an emission limit value for direct emissions of that gas, unless necessary to ensure that no significant local pollution is caused.
2. For activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, Member States may choose not to impose requirements relating to energy efficiency in respect of combustion units or other units emitting carbon dioxide on the site.
3. Where necessary, the competent authorities shall amend the permit as appropriate.
4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not apply to installations which are temporarily excluded from the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community in accordance with Article 27 of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Amendment

Emission of greenhouse gases

1. Where emissions of a greenhouse gas from an installation are specified in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in relation to an activity carried out in that installation, the permit shall not include an emission limit value for direct emissions of that gas, unless necessary to ensure that no significant local pollution is caused.
2. For activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC, Member States may choose not to impose requirements relating to energy efficiency in respect of combustion units or other units emitting carbon dioxide on the site.
3. Where necessary, the competent authorities shall amend the permit as appropriate.
4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 shall not apply to installations which are temporarily excluded from the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community in accordance with Article 27 of Directive 2003/87/EC.
- 5. Paragraphs 1 to 4 shall not apply to the permits issued for installations referred to in Article 33a(1) from [entry into force] nor to the permits issued to the installations referred to in Article 33a(2) until 1 January 2025.**

Justification

Consequential adjustment: enables CO₂ emission limit values only for the largest installations in the electricity sector. Relates to proposed Article 33a (new) and proposed Recital 19a (new).

Amendment 139**Anders Wijkman, Dorette Corbey, Chris Davies, Roberto Musacchio and others****Report****A6-0046/2009****Holger Krahmer**

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast version)

COM(2007)0844 – C6-0002/2008 – 2007/0286(COD)

Proposal for a directive**Article 33 a (new)***Text proposed by the Commission**Amendment**Article 33a**Emission Limit Values for Carbon Dioxide*

- 1. For all electricity-generating large combustion installations with a rated thermal input greater than 500 megawatts that are granted a construction permit, or in the absence of such a procedure granted the original operating permit, on or after the date of entry into force of this directive, the operating permits for such installations shall from 1 January 2020 include conditions requiring compliance with an emission limit value to air of 350 grams of carbon dioxide per kilowatt hour of electrical output.*
- 2. All permits for electricity-generating large combustion installations with a rated thermal input greater than 500 megawatts other than those installations covered by paragraph 1 shall from 1 January 2025 include conditions requiring compliance with an emission limit value to air of 350 grams of carbon dioxide per kilowatt hour of electrical output.*
- 3. The emission limit value referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be verified on an annual basis by the competent national authority.*
- 4. By 30 June 2014, the Commission shall review the provisions of this Article taking*

into account overall progress in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and the potential contribution of appropriate abatement techniques. The review shall consider in particular lowering the emission limit value referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 to 150 grams of carbon dioxide per kilowatt hour of electrical output, bringing forward the date referred to in paragraph 2 or introducing a phased approach, and widening the scope of application to include large combustion installations other than those in the electricity sector. On conclusion of the review, the Commission shall where appropriate bring forward proposals.

Or. en

Justification

A 350g limit ensures only the most efficient (state of the art) gas-fired power plants are built. CO₂ standards that apply from a future date (2020) mean that new coal-fired power stations could be built after entry into force of this proposal providing that they use CO₂ capture equipment from 2020 onwards or are shut down. Power plant equipment suppliers expect CCS to be commercially proven by this date. Existing installations would have a longer period to comply with the standard, either by adding CO₂ capture equipment or by closing down. Installations may also comply with the standard in other ways, e.g. by co-firing biomass or by using the heat from 'co-generation' techniques.

4.3.2009

A6-0046/140

Amendment 140

Lambert van Nistelrooij and others

Report

A6-0046/2009

Holger Krahmer

Industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control) (recast version)

COM(2007)0844 – C6-0002/2008 – 2007/0286(COD)

Proposal for a directive

Article 22, paragraph 3, first subparagraph

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

Where the Commission ***adopts*** a new or updated BAT reference document, Member States shall, ***within four years of publication***, ensure that the competent authority, where necessary, reconsiders and updates the permit conditions for the installations concerned.

Where the Commission ***publishes and translates*** a new or updated BAT reference document, Member States shall, ***taking account of investment cycles***, ensure that the competent authority, where necessary, reconsiders and updates the permit conditions for the installations concerned.

Or. en

Justification

If it is not necessary to consider case by case whether changes fit into the investment cycle, as proposed by Krahmer in Amendment 27, it will be possible to decide in general for all businesses in a given situation, for example for existing installations, whether they do fit into the investment cycle. This will not only be good for business operators but will also reduce the costs incurred by local authorities, as they will not have to assess each case separately.