



Four guidelines for a successful IED reform

The EU Commission has initiated the revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) with the aim of accelerating the transition to a sustainable and circular economy. **LANXESS supports these efforts**, but sees room for improvement in the current version.

The Chemical Industry has managed to decouple industrial emissions from productivity: **Since 1990, we have halved our greenhouse gas emissions** – despite an increase in production of almost 70 percent. We supply key materials for wind turbines, solar panels, batteries and semiconductors – all key resources for the green transition.

Yet the pressure on the European chemical industry is higher than ever and we are facing a triple transformation: decarbonization, digitalization and the development of new products for a sustainable future.

The current revision of the IED contributes to the significant burdens on the chemical industry and jeopardizes its European competitiveness. **Any over-bureaucratization must be avoided at all costs.** The modernization of the IED must take into account these two targets: maintaining the competitiveness of the chemical industry and securing investments in renewal and modernization of our production facilities. Therefore, we consider the following four conditions as essential. →

IED

The Industrial Emissions Directive forms the basis for the authorization, operation, monitoring as well as decommissioning of currently about 52,000 particularly environmentally relevant industrial installations throughout the EU.



1

Retention of the principle of emission band widths

The setting of only theoretically achievable, lowest limit values is not expedient, as it leads to costly case-by-case assessments, excessive administrative testing requirements and, in extreme cases, even to the shutdown of existing plants. Instead, the principle of emission ranges that take into account the technical reality of production conditions must be retained.

2

No extension of mandatory environmental management and chemical management systems and transformation plans to the plant level

This is the only way to prevent approval times from being extended even further and to enable companies to operate their plants in a predictable and, above all, legally secure manner. Examples such as the LANXESS Strategy Climate Neutrality 2040 show that existing regulations are effective and that there are sufficient market incentives for the implementation of ambitious climate targets decided at company level.



3

No reversal of the burden of proof for private claims for damages

The burden of proof must remain with the claimant, as it is in all national and EU jurisdictions. Liability limitations or burden of proof regulations already existing in national law must not be touched.

4

Economically sensitive data and business secrets must not be published

Business and trade secrets as well as company know-how and security-relevant data may only be made accessible to a list of designated public bodies with a legitimate interest after signing non-disclosure agreements. Aggregated and anonymized data could then be made available to the public by these bodies. Industry's data protection interests must be protected and not compromised.