

# The national system of IED controls: roles, responsibilities, coordination, specific tasks of SNPA

Rome, 20.03.2026 MASE-Auditorium

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# Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emissions Directive 2024/1785 (IED 2.0)

The revised Industrial and Livestock Rearing Emissions Directive (IED 2.0, or Directive 2024/1785) entered into force on August 4, 2024. It amends the 2010/75/EU directive, aiming to minimise the impact of pollution on people's health and the environment by reducing harmful industrial and intensive livestock emissions across the EU, in particular through application of Best Available Techniques (BAT).

BATs play a key role. These techniques are the most environmentally effective and economically and technically viable for the prevention and control of emissions.

BATs are generally identified sector-by-sector and are the basis for drafting permit conditions by Member States' permitting authorities.

# Integrated Environmental Authorization (IEA)

In Italy the Integrated Environmental Authorization (IEA) is the measure that authorizes the operation of a plant or part of it under certain conditions, which must ensure compliance with legal requirements (IED).

- Ministry of Environment and Energy Security (MASE) is the Competent Authority (CA) for installations permitted at State Level
- Regions and Provinces are the Competent Authorities (CA) for installations permitted at Regional Level
- Permit procedures adopted at State level are based on evaluation schemes including coherence of permit conditions with Best available techniques Reference document (BREF) requirements;
- ISPRA support MASE for permit procedures and it is the Control Authority for environmental inspections, collaborating with Regional Agencies (ARPA)

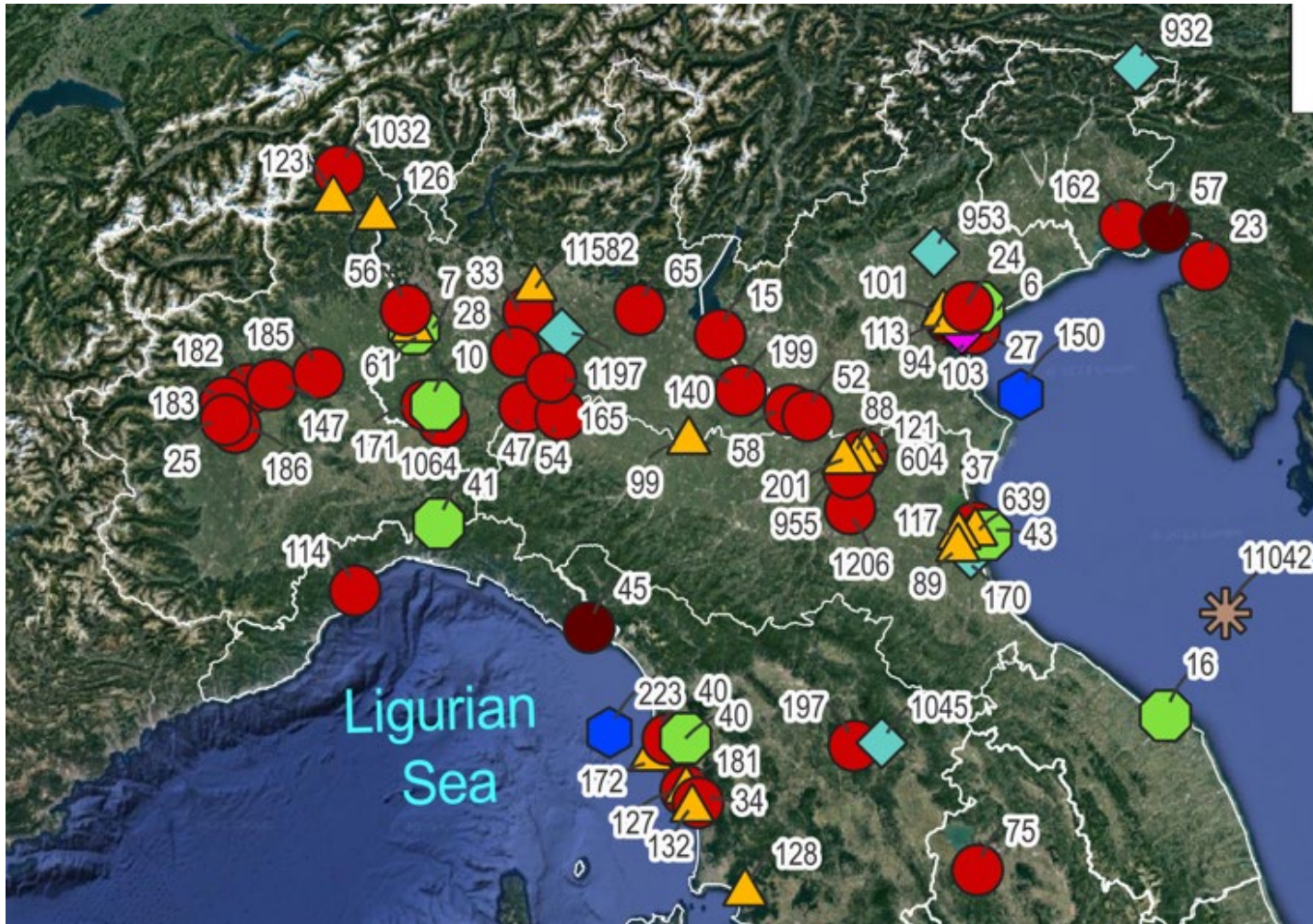
# Italian IED installations currently subject to control activities according to Annex XII to Part Two of Legislative Decree 152/06

In Italy there are 133 IED industrial plants under state jurisdiction



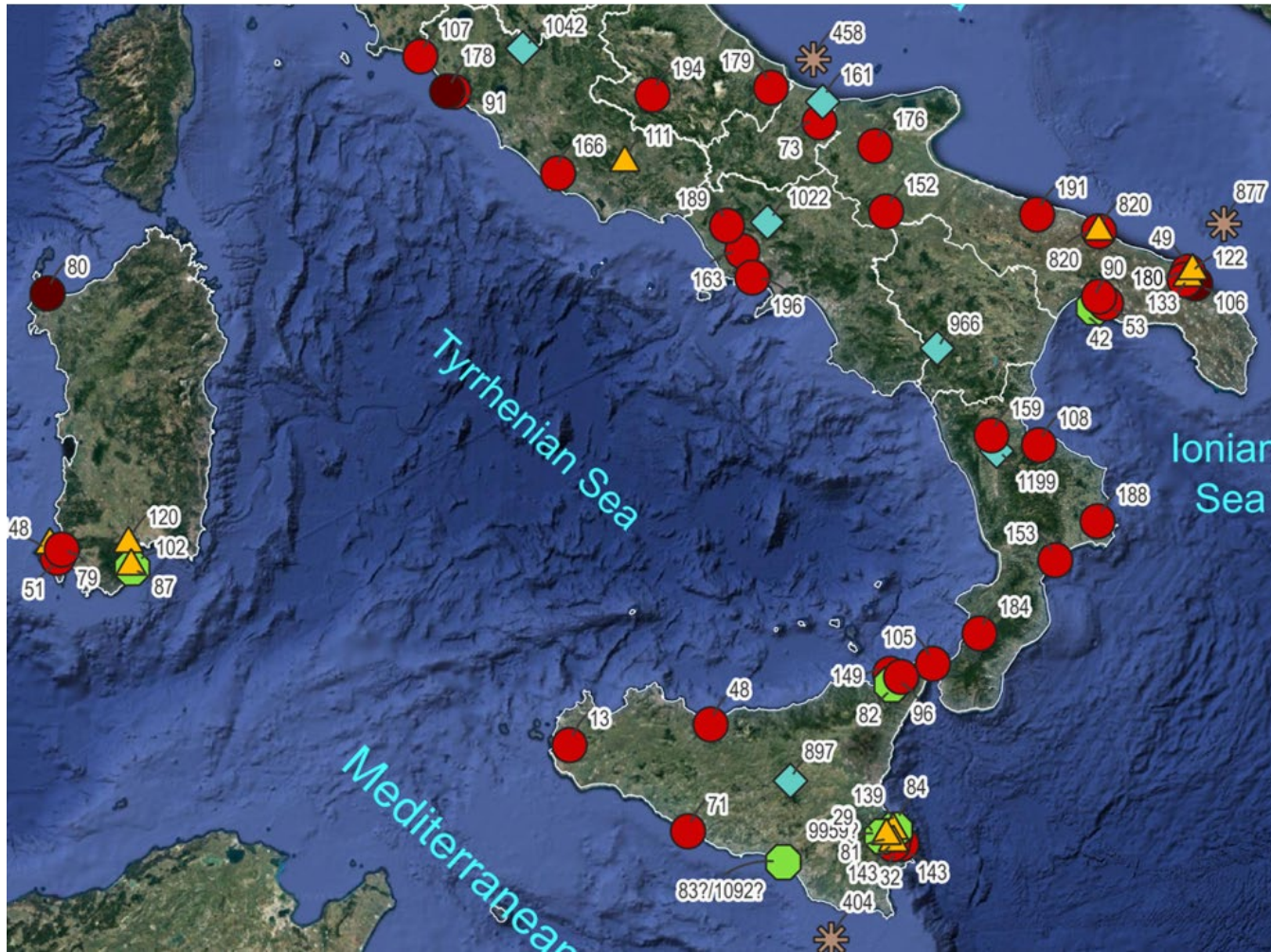
- 1 complex installation
- 11 petroleum refineries
- 31 chemical installations
- 70 thermal installations and other large combustion installations
- 13 gas compression power installations
  - 3 off-shore platforms
  - 4 regasifiers

# IED installations currently subject to control activities: industrial plants in central and northern Italy

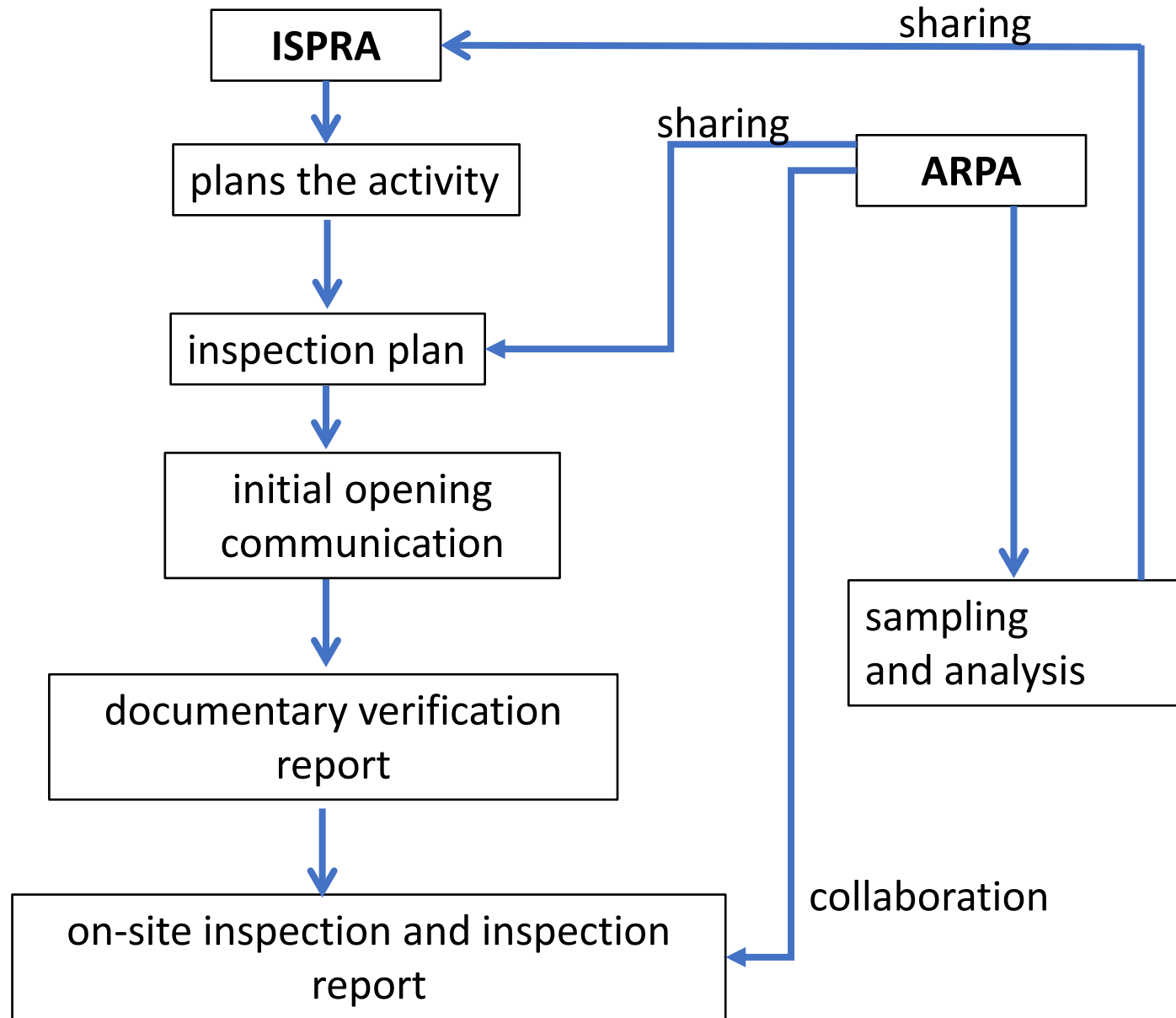


- Thermal installations and other Large combustion installations-GAS [65]
- Thermal installations and other Large combustion installations-COAL [7]
- ▲ Chemical installations [28]
- ⬡ Petroleum refineries [13]
- ◆ Gas compression power installations [12]
- ✳ Offshore platforms [4]
- ⬢ Regasifiers [2]
- ◆ Complex installation [1]

# IED installations currently subject to control activities: industrial plants in central and southern Italy



- Thermal installations and other Large combustion installations-GAS
- Thermal installations and other Large combustion installations-COAL
- ▲ Chemical installations
- Petroleum refineries
- ◆ Gas compression power installations
- ✳ Offshore platforms
- ⬡ Regasifiers
- ◆ Complex installation



# Drawing up of the inspection plan

The inspection begins with a review of the following documentation:

1. IEA, documents that updating its content, and other documents of environmental relevance or requiring the operator;
2. information on the production cycle (material flows);
3. impact analyses of individual environmental compartments with any monitoring elements;
4. periodic reports submitted by the operator, useful information from ISO 14001 or EMAS certifications;

# Drawing up of the inspection plan

The inspection continues with the review and evaluation of:

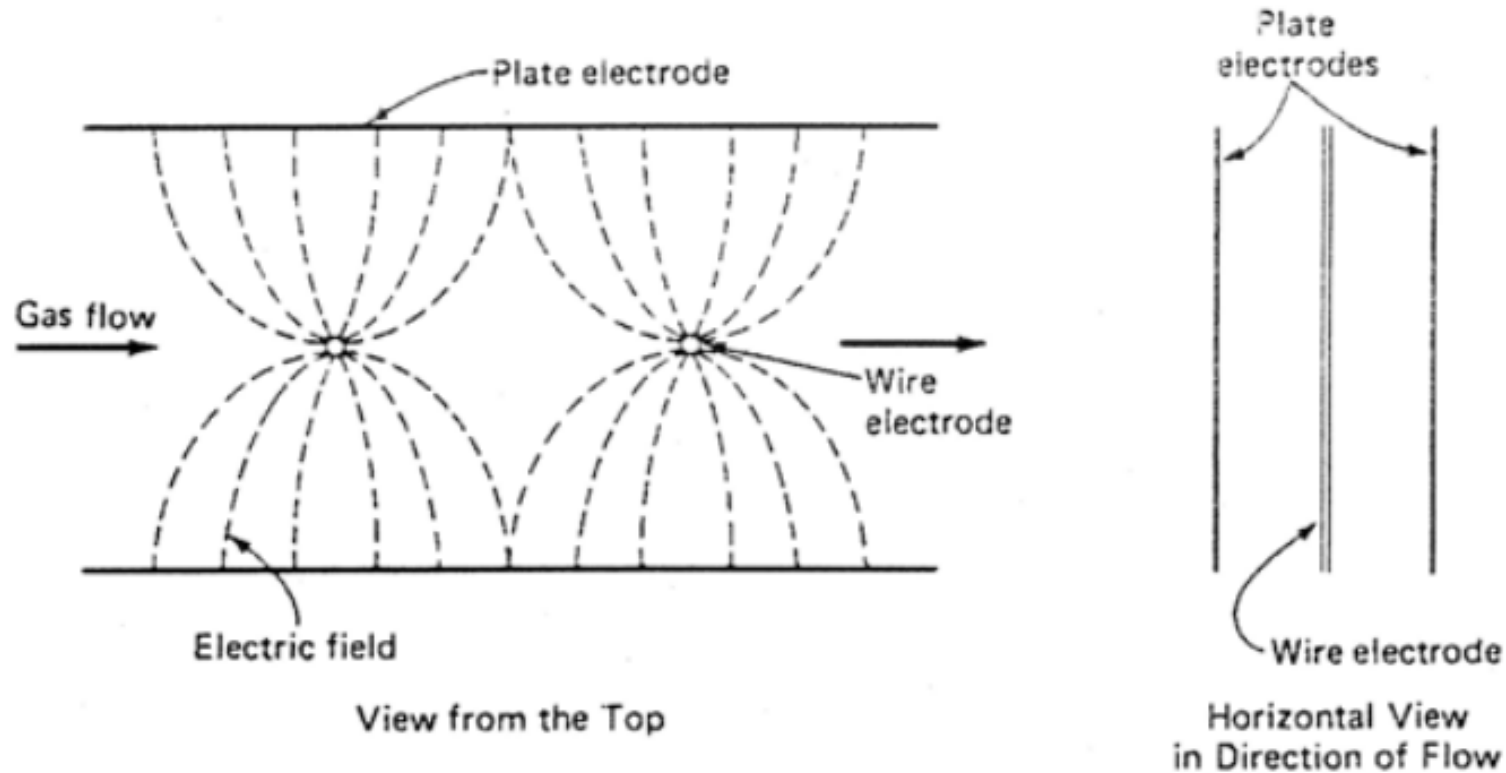
5. Results of previous ordinary inspections, sampling, analyses, or evaluations issued for permit modification request
6. Results of any extraordinary inspections and the presence of complaints or observations from the public
7. Information on the company's organization in relation to management responsibility
8. Information to prepare the inspections in compliance with workplace safety regulations.

# Documentary verification and on-site inspection

During the inspection, by analyzing documentation and verifying the status of the plant units on-site, we verify the company's compliance with the requirements and monitoring methods established in the IEA, checking:

- the regular transmission of data, information, and reports;
- compliance with emission limits;
- the potential environmental impacts of the system solutions adopted;
- the relevant records kept by the operators of the inspected plants;
- the correct positioning, operation, calibration, and maintenance of the instruments for continuous emission monitoring;
- the regular execution of maintenance activities on the various equipment;
- the consistency of the measurements taken during self-monitoring.

# Example of air emissions control: ESP efficiency



The separation of particulate matter and aerosols by electrostatic precipitation is based on the mutual attraction between electrically charged particles and a collection electrode of opposite polarity.

## Example of air emissions control: ESP efficiency

During an inspection of a thermoelectric power plant, we examined the monitoring methods adopted to management operating parameters of the electrostatic precipitator, in the control room.

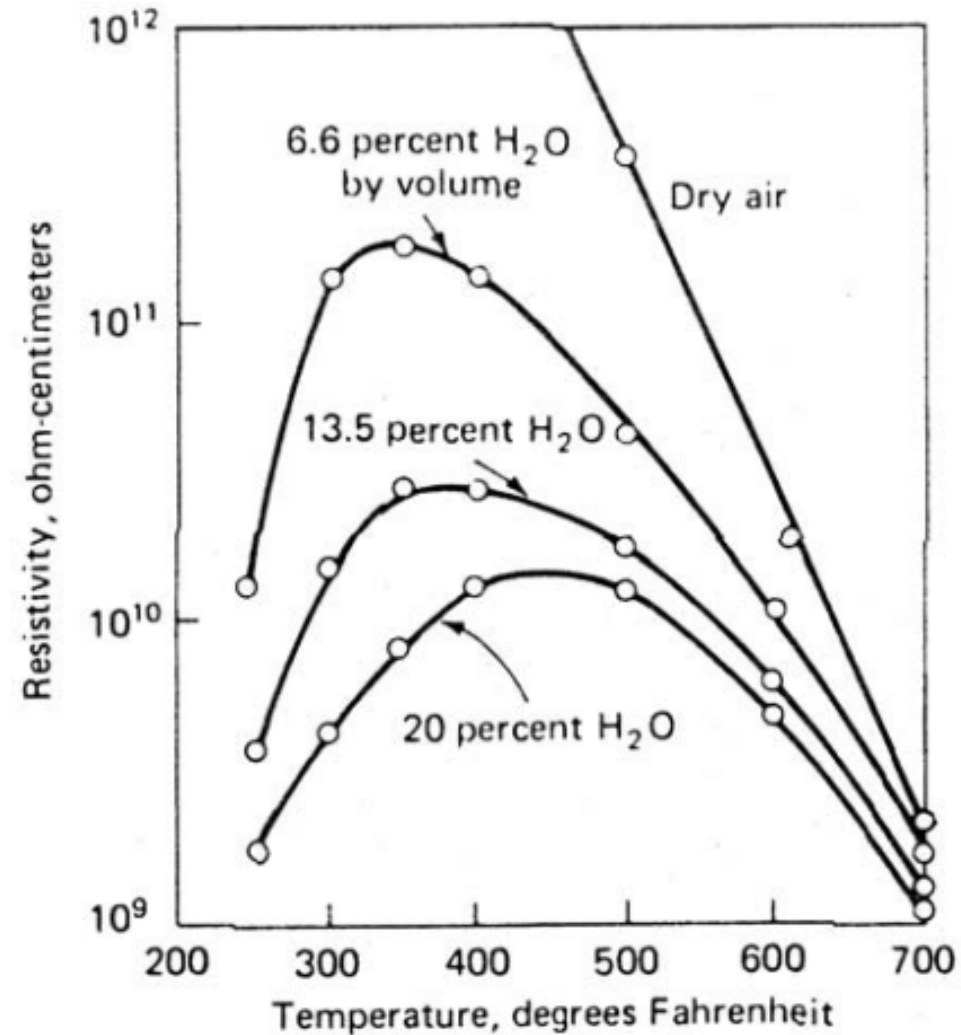
We reviewed the DCS screen relating to the electrostatic precipitator control operating parameters, which were:

- Flue temperature  $> 120^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,
- Power supply voltage of all the operational fields (50-60 kV),
- Power supply current (1600 mA).

The electrode percussive frequency was preset for each field.

# Example of air emissions control: ESP efficiency

The dust abatement through electrostatic precipitation is very efficient with resistivity in the range  $10^4 - 10^{10}$  Ohm·cm



**Grazie per l'attenzione**

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