Environmental permitting processes in the Nordic countries

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Scenarios

A: A new industrial installation that will have effects on the environment. In this scenario it might be interesting to focus on industries where environmental impact assessment is not mandatory and where the national authorities have to decide whether an EIA is needed according to Article 4.2 of the EIA Directive, 2011/92/EU (projects listed in Annex II).

B: A change of a permit for an existing industrial installation as part of the effort to achieve climate neutrality, that is a change that aims to lower the facility's carbon footprint. Such changes may include increased energy efficiency in the installation, or a change of fuel or processes (such as electrification). In this scenario, it might be interesting to see how the national systems deal with the application of Article 20 of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75).



Comparative Law

"Criminal law is part of public law. Civil law is divided into public law and private law"

McKenna-report 1996: Study of civil liability systems for remedying environmental damage, p. 4 (Denmark)



Environmental permitting processes in the Nordic countries

Constitutional traditions; 1523 → West – East: 1814/1905, 1917/1944, 1809/1918

- Administrative structure (Gov → auth ← → municipalities)
- Role of the courts

EU/EEA

 DK/SE/FI, EEA, COM – ESA, CJEU/Efta court, "binding", sanctions...

Business structure...

Sami people...



1. Scope and method

Scope of the study; comprehensive within a limited scope...

Actors: Authorities and "decision-makers"...

Method: Comparative study, quality check, workshops with discutants (interviews)...

<u>Perspective</u>: "Swedish" (*independence of the municipalities*)...



3. Conclusions from the workshop

- Integration in legislation and procedure
- Case processing time
- Eternal permits or permits limited in time?
- Changes in the operation of permitted activities
- Permitting, supervision and enforcement
- Challenges to the permitting process



Integration

- In law (DK, SE, NO) or procedure (IS, FI)...
- EIA, WFD and IED for all, BD and HD only for DK, SE, FI...
- Environmental permits and PBL (relationship, emissions/developments)...
- EIA procedure, integrated or separate...



Case processing time

- The design of the study...
- A variety of factors:
 - EIA; separate or integrated, obligatory or screening, the process...
 - PBL; plans and permits...
 - Formal time limits or administrative bench marks...
- The Nordic systems do not differ much, but what is measured?
 - Appeals stage...
 - Reformatory or cassatory (SE ← → NO)..?
 - May the permit be utilized..?



Eternal permits or limited in time?

- Eternal permits in all the Nordic countries, except for IS (12/16 years)...
- A single permit or several/subsequent permits..?
- What does the permit cover..?



Changes in the operation

- Alterations in the given permit...
- Old permits and updating (SE; 1998 ← → FI; 2010)...
- EIA and screening...
- New BAT conclusions and the 4-years requirement...
- Ongoing evaluation of the permits...
- Who may apply for an update..?



Permits and enforcement

- Same authority in DK, NO and IS, separate in SE and FI...
- Pros and cons; efficiency v. transparency...
- Trends in EU law on enforcement..?



Challenges

- Quality of the applications...
- The EIA procedure and remits...
- Environmental aw (IED, WFD, HD, Seveso) may be technically complicated...
- Lack of administrative resources and experienced personnel...
- Possibility to prioritize...



....and finally...

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING..!

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