



Revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

Scope extension - livestock

***European Commission
DG Environment - Industrial Emissions Unit (C.4)***

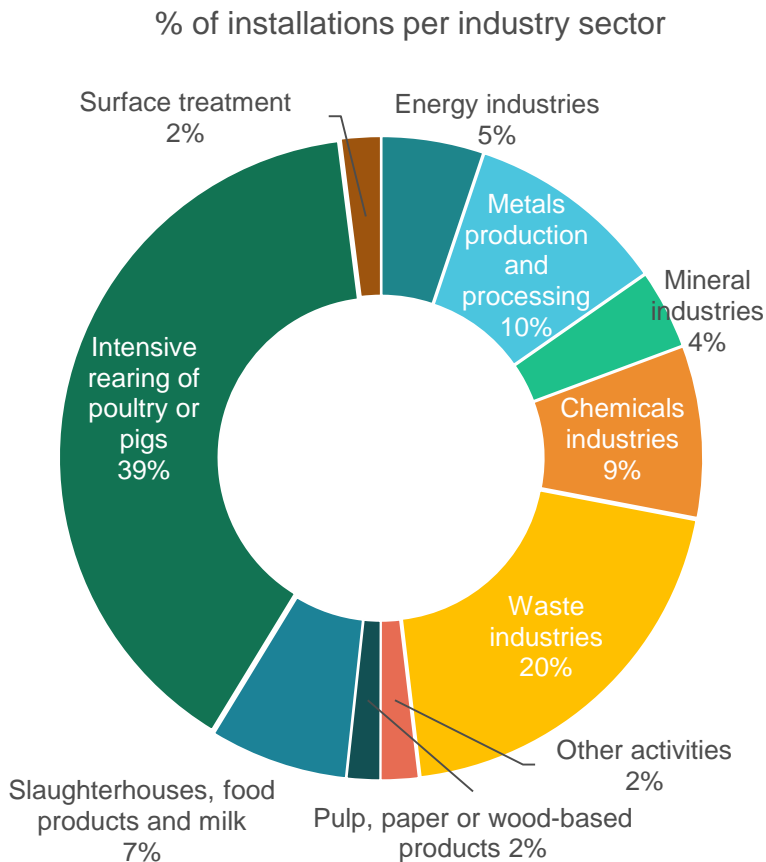
CDG 16/09/2022

Content

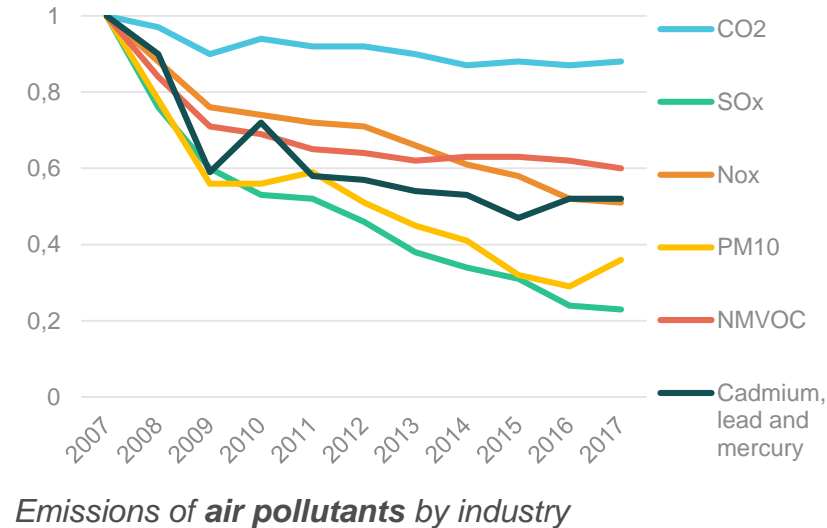
1. Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?
2. Widening of the IED scope (livestock) – main features

What is the Industrial Emissions Directive?

IED regulates over **30 000 large industrial installations** and **20 000 farms**



Supports a **high level of protection** of human health and the environment as a whole



Despite clear reduction, IED plants still represent about **20% of emissions to air**, **20% of emissions to water** and **40% of GHG emissions**.

IED is a permitting directive

Access to justice

Permitting

Monitoring

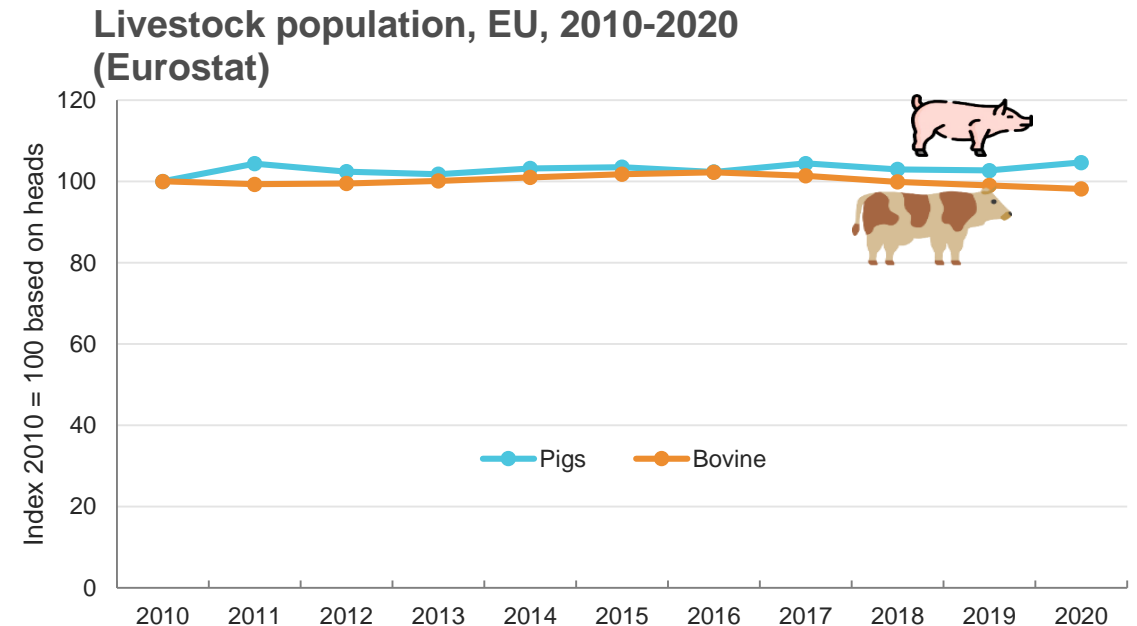
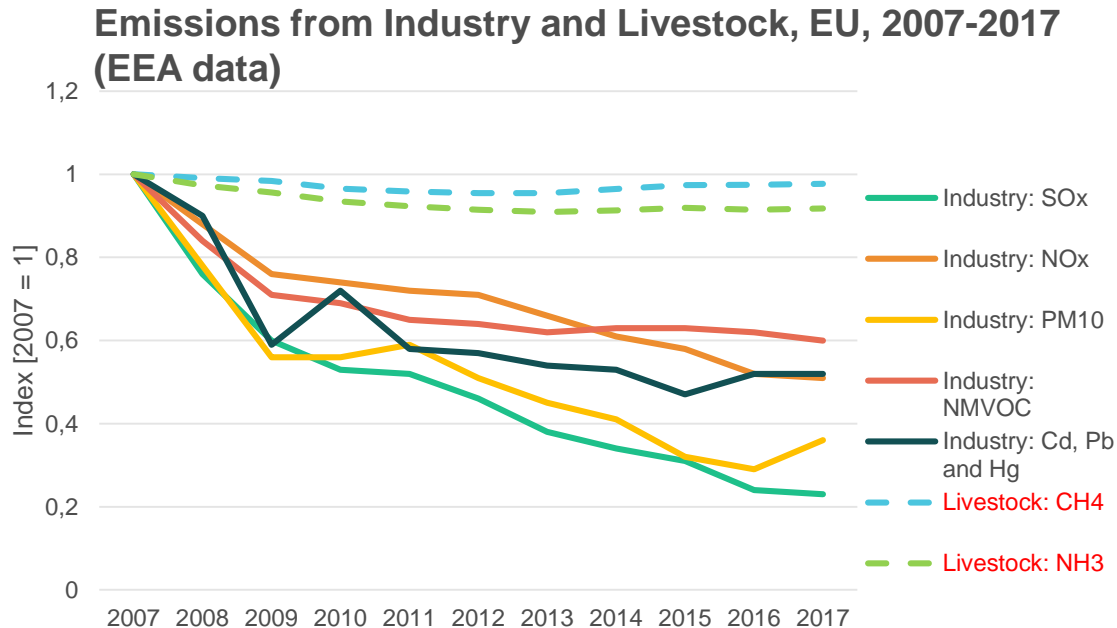
Access to information

Inspections

Reduction of Environmental impacts

Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?

- IED can support the livestock sector in reducing its emissions of **methane** and **ammonia** that have remained about stable for over a decade



Scope widening – Livestock (1/9)

150 Livestock Units (LSU) threshold: an equivalence unit for various species of animals. **1 LSU** is the **grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow producing 3 000 kg of milk annually**, without additional concentrated foodstuffs. In practice, it corresponds to (Annex II of Commission Implementing Regulation 808/2014)

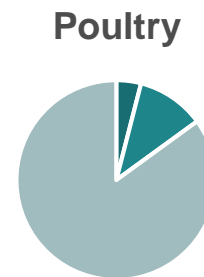
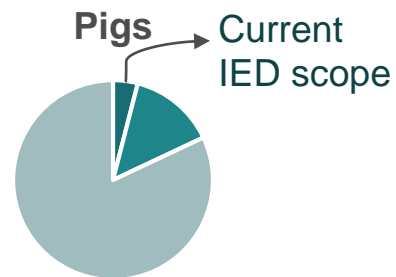
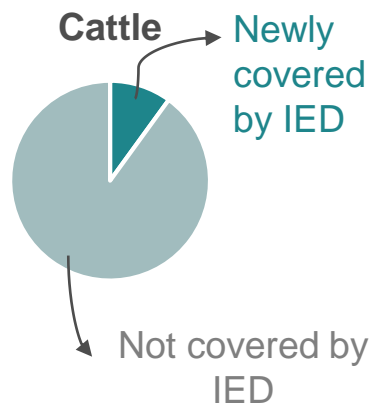
Animals type	Conversion rate	LSU	Number of animals
Bulls, cows and other bovine animals over 2 years and equine animals over 6 months	1,0	150	150
Bovine animals from 6 months to 2 years	0,6	150	250
Bovine animals below six months	0,4	150	375
Breeding sows over 50 kg	0,5	150	300
Other pigs	0,3	150	500
Laying hens	0,014	150	10 714
Other poultry*	0,03	150	5 000

**For this category conversion rates may be decreased, taking into account scientific evidence to be explained and duly justified in the RDPs (Rural Development Programmes)
E.g. Eurostat data: Broilers
LSU 0,007 = 21 429 animals*

Scope widening – Livestock (2/9)

What is covered?

- To cover more pigs and poultry farms than currently (IED Annex I activity 6.6).
- To include cattle farming within the scope of the IED and the E-PRTR.
- The analysis considered various LSU thresholds: 50, 100, 125, 150, 300, 450, 600 and 750 LSU.
- Three criteria used to select the threshold in the proposal: (i) the cost benefit ratio, (ii) the degree of coverage of emissions from the sector, and (iii) the number of farms regulated.
- The aggregation provision aims at avoiding artificial splitting of farms to avoid regulation.
- Livestock farms: share of non-subsistence farms covered (150 LSU):



Overall 13% of EU livestock farms
(184 k out of 1.46 million)

Scope widening – Livestock (3/9)

- **Livestock is now listed only in the new Annex Ia**, point 6.6 of Annex I is deleted.
- **New Chapter VIa *Special Provisions for Rearing Poultry, Pigs and Cattle*** applies to the activities listed in Annex Ia. Hence, Chapter II will no longer be applicable to rearing of livestock.
- **Main elements:**
 - **Tailored approach (TA)** - sets specific permitting procedures tailored to the sector, mindful of the need to balance the administrative permitting procedures with environmental integrity, public information and participation, and compliance requirements.
 - **Permits and/or registrations** - Member State may implement the tailored approach as a permit or a registration, **as long as all its minimum elements set out in Chapter VIa are fulfilled.**
 - **Operating Rules (OR)** - will take into consideration not only the nature, type, size and density but also the complexity of these installations and the range of environmental impacts they may have, together with economical aspects. **OR** will be adopted **two years** after entry into force and will have to be applied **within 42 months, hence no earlier than 2029.**

Scope widening – Livestock (4/9)

- Member States may implement **either permits or registrations**, e.g. based on their already existing national system.
- **Public participation** (*Chapter VIa, Article 70g*) - Member States shall ensure public participation in following cases:
 - Preparation of General Binding Rules (GBR)
 - In case the Member State implements a permitting procedure:
 - Granting a permit for a new installation falling within the scope (Annex Ia)
 - Granting an update permit for any substantial change
- In case of **registration**, public participation is only required when preparing the GBR.
- The national **GBR** will have to fully comply with the **Operating Rules (OR)**.
- Member States to define detailed **inspection rules** that are not specified in Chapter VIa.

Scope widening – Livestock (5/9)

Operating Rules (*Chapter VIa, Article 70i*)

- **The European Commission will adopt OR** as a delegated act within 2 years after entry to force of the revised IED.
- The OR will address all key environmental issues (e.g. methane, ammonia, nitrates, etc.) and include:
 - Emission limit values and monitoring requirements
 - Land spreading practices and pollution prevention and mitigation practices
 - Environmental performance limit values and other measures consistent with Annex III
- OR will be developed through an information exchange similar to the BREF process – involving all stakeholders (Member States, farming industry, NGOs); this will be an evidence-based process.
- OR will take specificities into account, i.e. nature, type, size, density, complexity of installations and their range of environmental impacts.

Scope widening – Livestock (6/9)

Operating Rules (*Chapter VIa, Article 70i*)

- OR will take into the account the existing IRPP BREF.
- OR will consider specificities of pasture based cattle rearing systems, where animals are only seasonally reared in indoor installations. Moreover, differentiated requirements for indoor and outdoor rearing will be discussed within OR.
- Stakeholders involved in shaping the OR will determine how GHG emissions would be regulated through feed and manure management techniques.
- Animal welfare will be taken in to the account while establishing the OR.

Scope widening – Livestock (7/9)

Tailored Approach (TA) or *lighter permitting regime*

- TA is a solution designed specifically for the livestock sector.
- TA aims to introduce a **lighter/simpler permitting or registration** regime.
- Lighter **does not** mean weaker.
- The adoption of a **lighter permitting** approach for livestock under the IED could see the permitting **costs drop by c. 30%, per year.**

Scope widening – Livestock (8/9)

Farms may benefit from financial support from the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP):

- Under the current CAP (period 2023-2027), if they proactively adopt measures earlier.
- Member States are encouraged to consider such early support already now. The future CAP may retain or possibly extend such funding provisions, to help to promote the *greening* of farming practices, and to assist farmers to fulfil their CAP duty of care on responsible control of pollution and protecting human health and ecosystems
- The current CAP allows funding up to 2 years after the date at which the EU standards become binding – such measure may be considered for the next CAP period (starting 2028).

Scope widening – Livestock (9/9)

Expected benefits

- Covering the **13% (184 000)** largest cattle, pig & poultry farms - representing **60%** of the EU's livestock emissions of ammonia and **43%** of methane.
- Minimum expected emission reductions (conservative assumptions):
 - NH₃ reductions: 12% cattle, 7% pigs, 20% poultry
 - CH₄ reductions: >8% cattle, 37% pigs
- For methane emissions in particular, a recent approval by the Commission of a feed-additive may reduce enteric methane emissions by 25%. Scientific publications suggest even higher possible efficiencies of feed practices up to 36-50%.
- Health benefits estimated at **€ 5.5 bn per year** – benefit to costs ratio of **11**.

Thank you

More info?

<https://ec.europa.eu/environment/industry/stationary/index.htm>



#EUGreenDeal



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