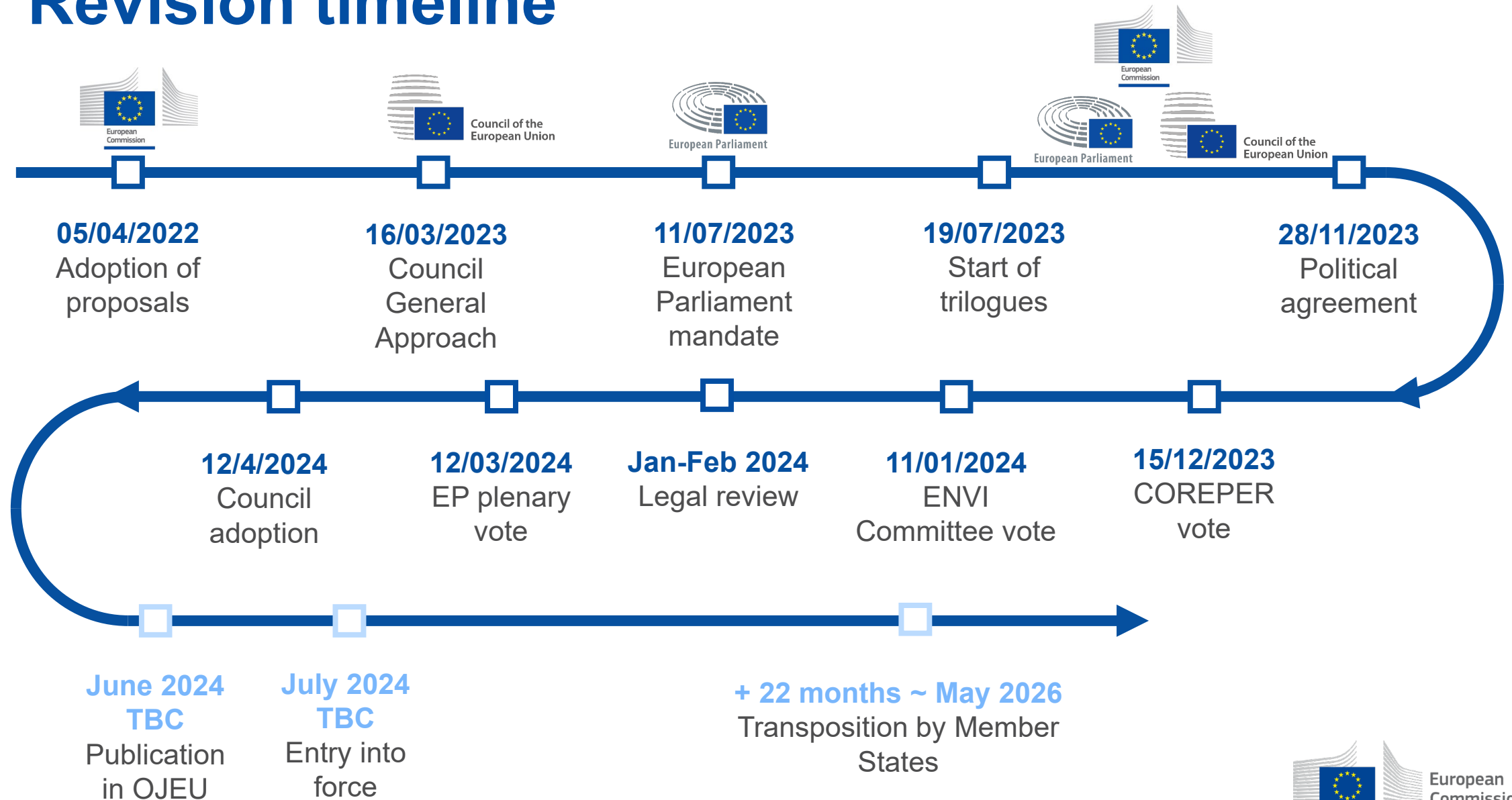


The revised IED

Pigs and poultry rearing

Revision timeline



Overview of main elements of revised IED

Promoting innovation and transformation

- Creation of INCITE
- Targeted permitting flexibilities
- Transformation plans
- Deep industrial transformation

More effective legislation

- Emission limits in permits reflecting best performance of BAT
- Strengthened enforcement
- Streamlining & digitalisation
- Simplified regime for pig and poultry farms

New and stronger tools for resource efficiency, circular economy and use of less toxic chemicals

- Binding performance levels
- Mandatory Environmental Management System
- Substitution of hazardous chemicals

Enhanced Aarhus rights

- Stronger focus on human health protection
- Right to seek compensation for damages
- Upgraded public information, participation and access to justice

Widening of IED scope

- Mining of metals and production of batteries
- Higher coverage of pig and poultry farms
- Adoption of BAT for waste landfills



New separate chapter for livestock

- The revision of the IED clearly distinguishes between the requirements for industry and those for livestock farming. A new separate chapter (with an annex) contains all relevant requirements in a compact form.
- CHAPTER VIa **SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR REARING POULTRY AND PIGS**
 - Scope (Annex Ia)
 - Aggregation rule
 - Permits and registrations
 - Obligations of the operator
 - Monitoring
 - Non-compliance
 - Public information and participation
 - Access to justice
 - Uniform conditions for operating rules

Scope – new thresholds for livestock

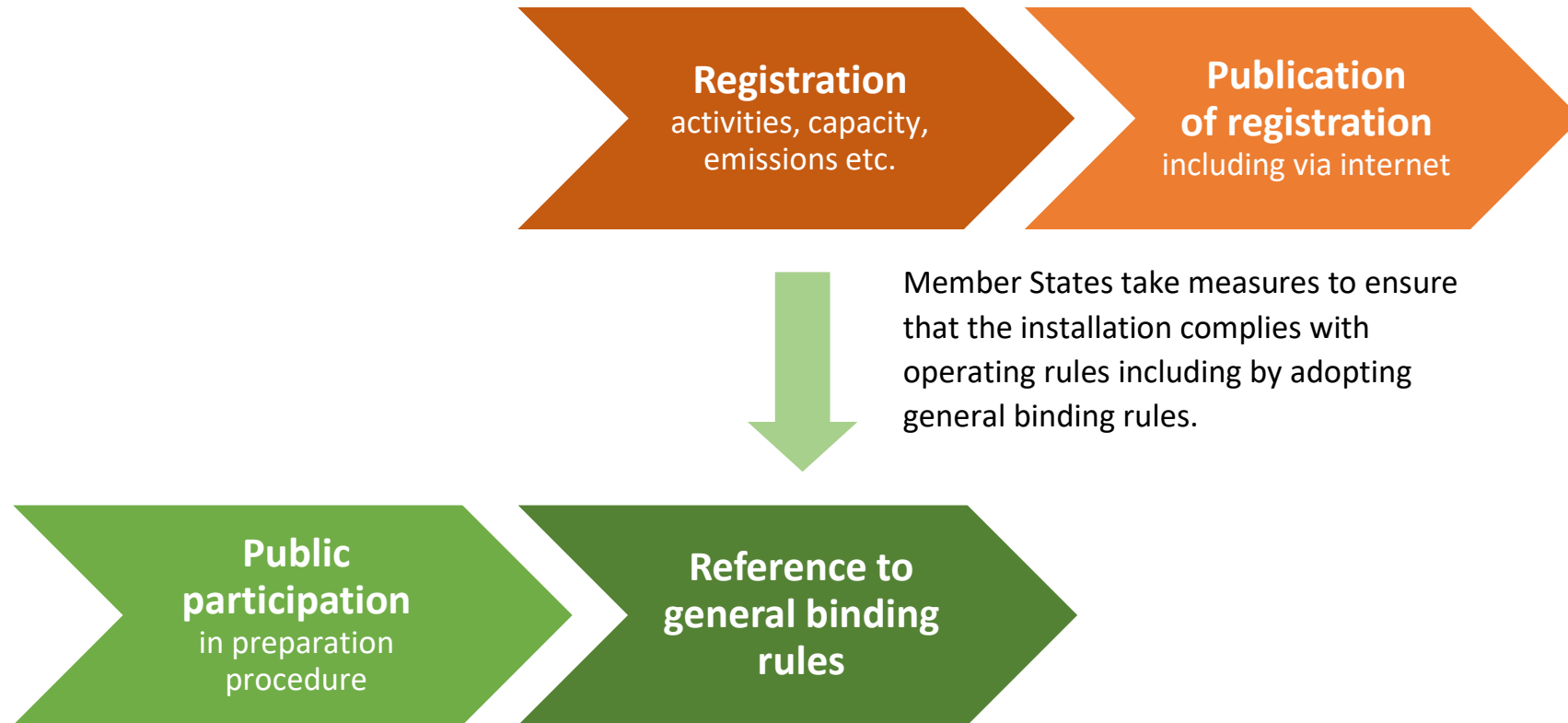
- The thresholds for farms are defined in ‘**livestock unit**’ (LSU) - a standard measurement unit that allows for the aggregation of the various categories of livestock in order for them to be compared. Conversion rates are given in new IED (the same conversion rates as used in Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 on integrated farm statistics).
- New thresholds are the following:
 - Rearing of pigs representing 350 LSU or more.
 - Rearing of only laying hens representing 300 LSU or more, or rearing of only other poultry categories representing 280 LSU or more.
 - Rearing of any mix of pigs or poultry representing 380 LSU or more.
- Two sub-categories of pig farms are **explicitly excluded from IED**:
 - Activities that are carried out under organic production regimes in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2018/848.
 - The stocking density is less than 2 LSU/hectare used only for grazing or growing fodder or forage used for feeding the animals and the animals are reared outside for a significant amount of time in a year or seasonally reared outside.

Simplification in permitting

- Member States have a wide range of options for implementing the new chapter of the IED on livestock:
 - Maintain existing permitting procedures
 - Include requirements in general binding rules.
 - Use **registration** instead of permits.
 - Member States may use any similar existing procedure for registration to avoid administrative burden.
- Minimum requirements for application/registration are defined by IED (activities, animal types, capacity, emission sources).
- Detailed technical requirements based on **Uniform Conditions for Operating Rules (UCOL)** - a simplified and more user-friendly document. UCOL can be applied directly or through national general binding rules.
- Installations are required to comply with the UCOL - emission limit values, monitoring, manure management, etc.
- In order to ensure a level playing field, the IED introduces a specific article against the **artificial splitting of farms** (aggregation rules).

Simplification in permitting

Example of a registration procedure:



Simplification in monitoring and inspection

- Simplified requirements for **inspection and compliance monitoring system** - Member States have a general obligation to set up a compliance monitoring system and to require measures in case of non-compliance (including suspension of activities in most serious cases).
- According to a sister regulation (Regulation (EU) 2024/1244 on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations, establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal) Member States may decide to **quantify releases of emissions themselves on behalf of operators**.

Uniform Conditions for Operating Rules

Content

- emission limit values
- environmental performance limit values
- monitoring requirements
- land spreading practices
- pollution prevention and mitigation practices
- nutritional management
- feed preparation
- housing
- manure management (collection, storage, processing, land spreading)
- storage of dead animals
- indicative information on emerging techniques


Factors taken into account

- nature of installation
- type of installation
- size of installation
- density of installations
- size of herds of single animal types in mixed farms
- specificities of pasture-based rearing systems, where animals are only seasonally reared in indoor installations.


Uniform Conditions for Operating Rules




Participants: Member States, sector concerned, non-governmental organisations promoting environmental protection and the Commission



Exchange of information: the emission and the environmental performance levels, the techniques used, monitoring, cross-media, economic/technical viability
⇒ Identification of BAT and emerging techniques

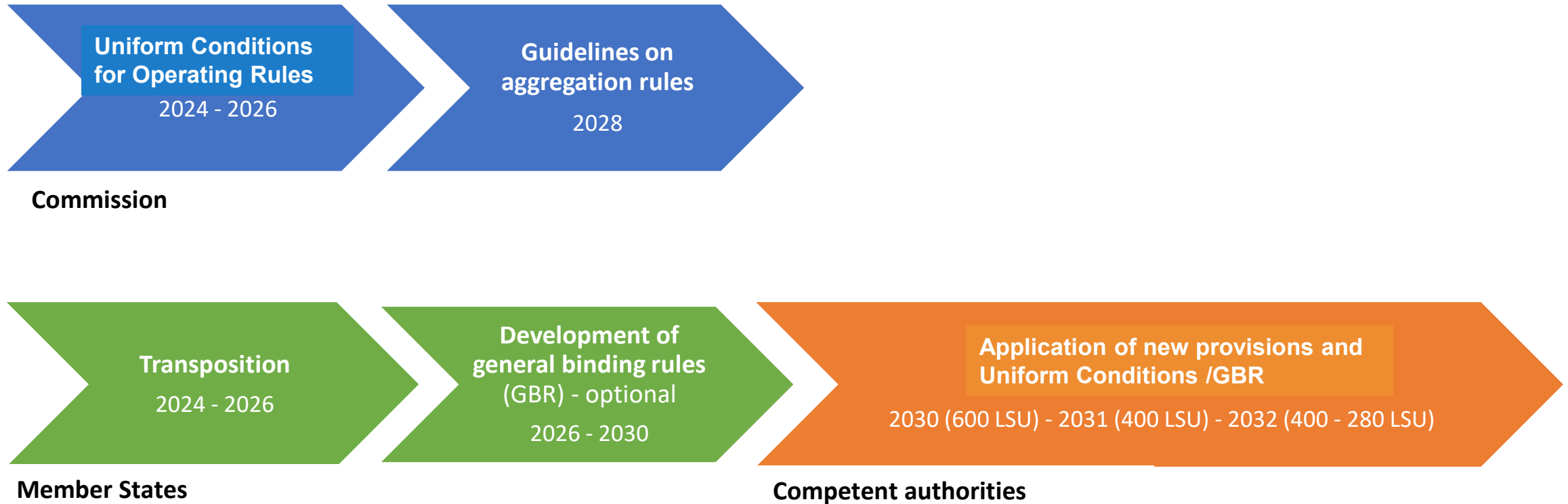


Uniform Conditions for Operating rules: The rules containing the emission limit values, the environmental performance limit values, monitoring requirements, land spreading practices, pollution prevention and mitigation practices etc. which are consistent with BAT



Adoption and implementation: Adoption via implementing act 24 months after the entry into force; then gradual implementation after 4 years (600 LSU and more) / 5 years (600 - 400 LSU) / 6 years (rest) for implementation

Timeline



Immediate implementation priorities

Transposition

- Transposition checklist
- Active support to Member States

Defining BAT

- Uniform Conditions for Operating Rules for intensive rearing of pig and poultry

Other areas

- Assessment of the need to
- address the emissions from the rearing of livestock, in particular from cattle;
 - further achieve the objective of global environmental protection with respect to products placed on the Union market.

Thank you !



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