



# Revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

## Scope extension - livestock

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

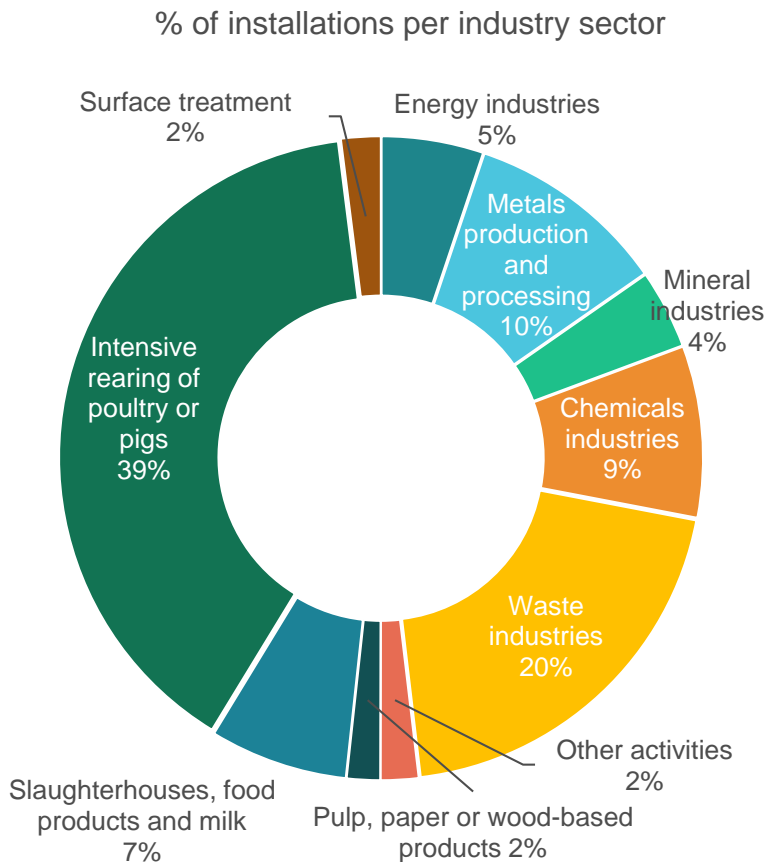
***CDG 14/11/2022***

# Content

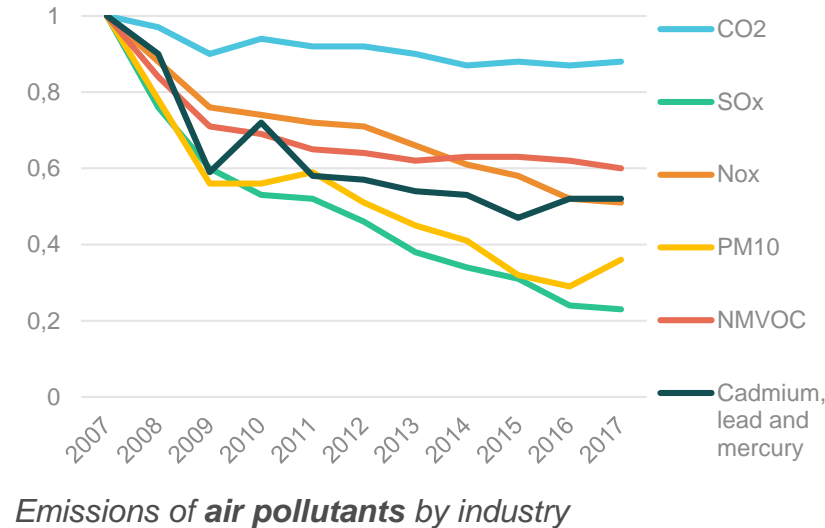
1. Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?
2. Widening of the IED scope (livestock) – main features

# 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

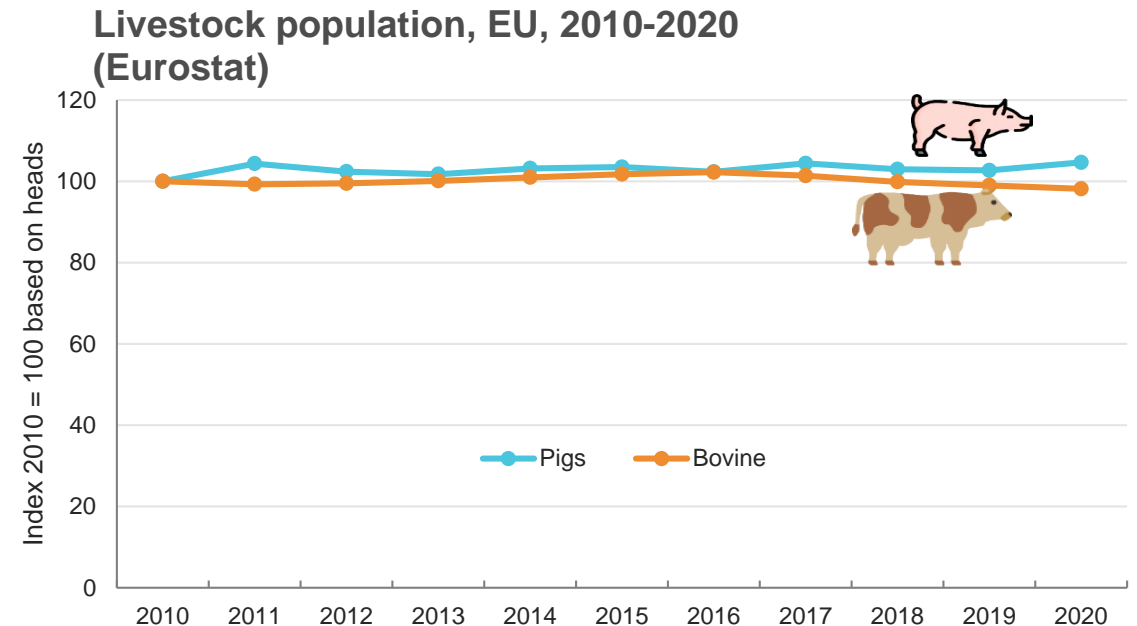
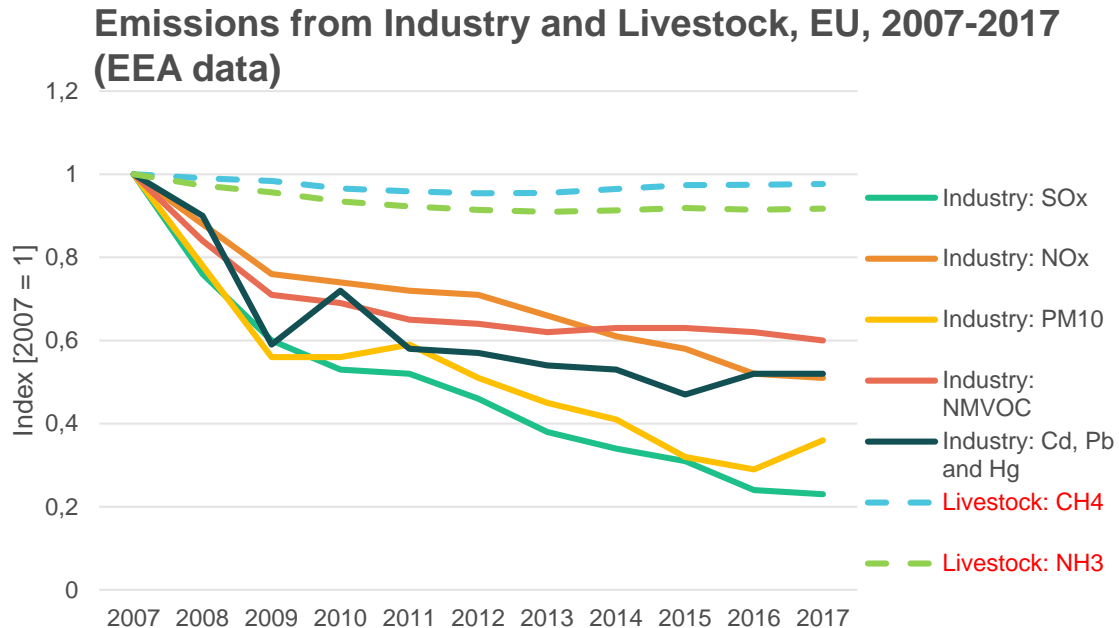
**Access to information**

Inspections

Reduction of Environmental impacts

# Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?

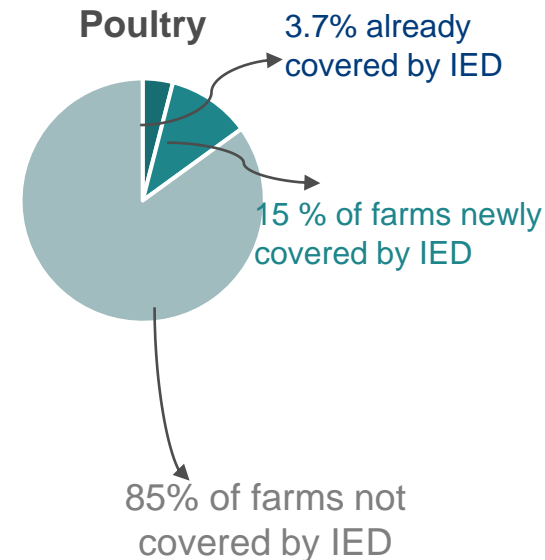
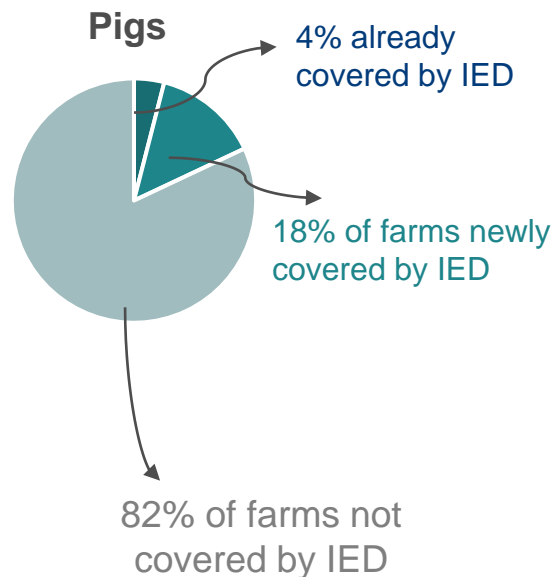
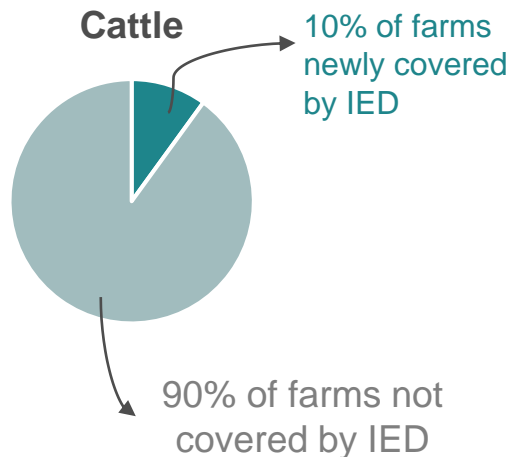
- IED can support the livestock sector in reducing its emissions of **methane** and **ammonia** that have remained about stable for over a decade



# How many farms will be covered?

- IED currently covers 23 100 farms, i.e. 4% of pig farms, and 3.7% of poultry farms.
- The proposal expands coverage of pig and poultry farms and widens coverage to larger cattle farms.
- 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.
- Livestock farms: share of non-subsistence farms covered (150 LSU):

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



# LSU – an equivalence unit

**150 Livestock Units (LSU) threshold:** a unit correlated to environmental pressures that allows comparing sizes of farms across animal types. **1 LSU** is the **grazing equivalent of one adult dairy cow producing 3 000 kg of milk annually**, without additional concentrated foodstuffs. Conversion rates are provided in 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	<b>150</b>
Bovine animals from 6 months to 2 years	0,6	150	<b>250</b>
Bovine animals below six months	0,4	150	<b>375</b>
Breeding sows over 50 kg	0,5	150	<b>300</b>
Other pigs	0,3	150	<b>500</b>
Laying hens	0,014	150	<b>10 714</b>
Other poultry*	0,03	150	<b>5 000</b>
e.g. broilers using Reg. 2018/1091	0,007	150	<b>21 430</b>

*\*Regulation 808/2014 provides that for this category, conversion rates may be decreased, taking into account scientific evidence e.g. Statistical Regulation 2018/1091*

# New system especially designed for livestock farms

- **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 permitting is no longer be required.
- **Main elements:**
  - **Tailored approach (TA)** - sets procedures tailored to the sector, mindful of the need to balance the administrative provisions 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.
  - **Operating Rules (OR)** - will take into consideration the specificities of farms 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, no earlier than 2029**.

# Simplified administrative regime

- Member States may implement **either permits or registrations**, together with general binding rules, based on their already existing national system, as long as all minimum elements set out in Chapter VIa are fulfilled.
- **Public participation** (*Chapter VIa, Article 70g*) - Member States ensure public participation in the following cases:
  - Preparation of general binding rules 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 general binding rules.
- The national **general binding rules** comply with the **Operating Rules**.
- Member States define detailed **inspection rules** that are not specified in Chapter VIa.



# Operating rules (OR)

- The EC will adopt OR as a delegated act within 2 years after entry to force of the revised IED.
- The OR will address the 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
- Stakeholders (Member States, farming industry, NGOs) will participate in developing the OR through an evidence-based information exchange similar to the BREF process, covering *inter alia* feed and manure management techniques.
- OR will take specificities into account, i.e. nature, type, size, density, pasture based cattle rearing systems, complexity of installations and their range of environmental impacts.
- OR will take animal welfare into account.

# Expected benefits

- The 13% (184 000) largest cattle, pig & poultry farms represent **60%** of the EU's livestock emissions of ammonia and **43%** of methane.
- Minimum expected emission reductions (conservative assumptions):
  - Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>) reductions: 12% cattle, 7% pigs, 20% poultry
  - Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) reductions: >8% cattle, 37% pigs
- Recent Commission approval of a feed-additive may reduce enteric methane emissions by 25%. Scientific publications suggest higher possible efficiencies of feed practices of 36-50%.
- Average cost per farm: 2 400 € per year.
- Health benefits estimated at € 5.5 bn per year → benefit to costs ratio of 11.

# Farmers may get support from CAP

- The current CAP (period 2023-2027) allows the provision of support to farmers if they proactively adopt measures earlier and up to 2 years after the date at which the EU standards become binding
- 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
- Such measure may be considered and reinforced for the next CAP period (starting 2028).

# Thank you

*More info?*

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



*#EUGreenDeal*



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