



Revision of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)

Scope extension - livestock

European Commission

DG Environment - Industrial Emissions Unit (C.4)

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Content

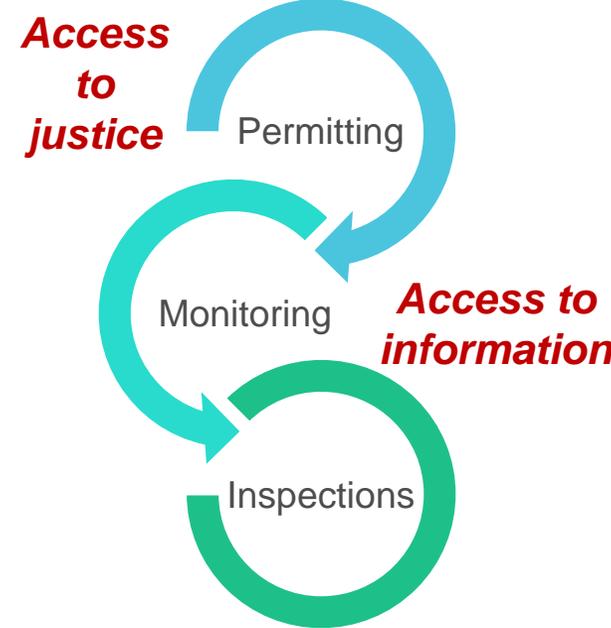
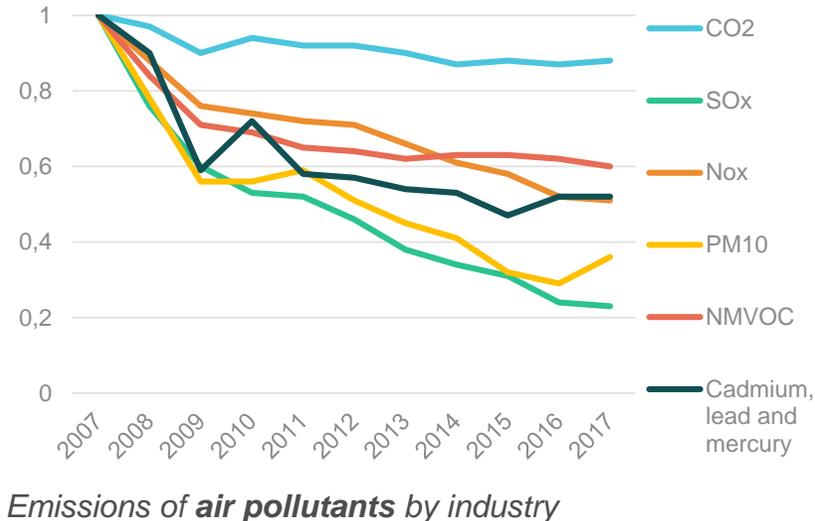
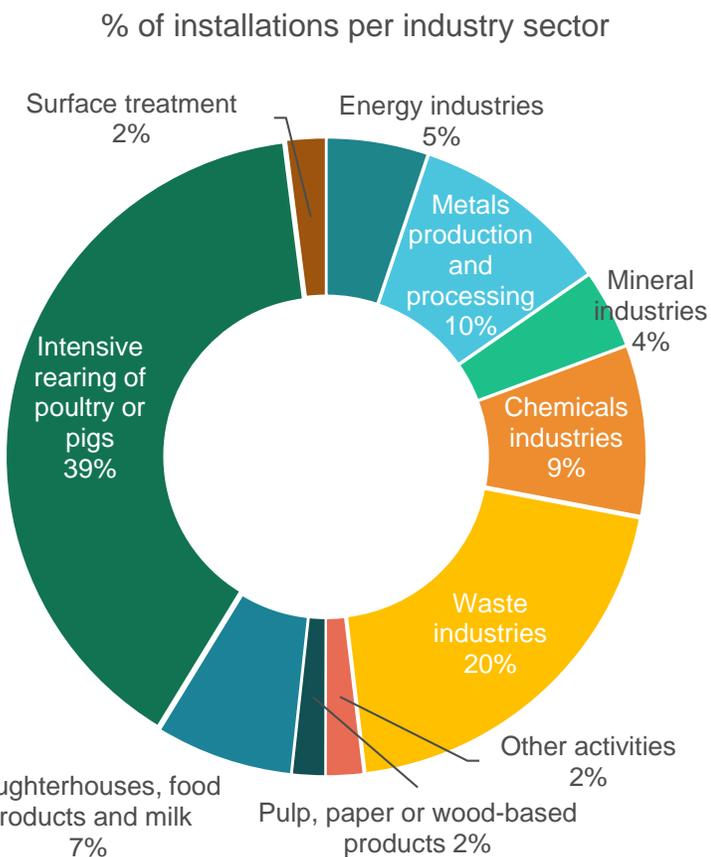
1. Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?
2. Widening of the IED scope (livestock) – main features

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

IED is a permitting directive

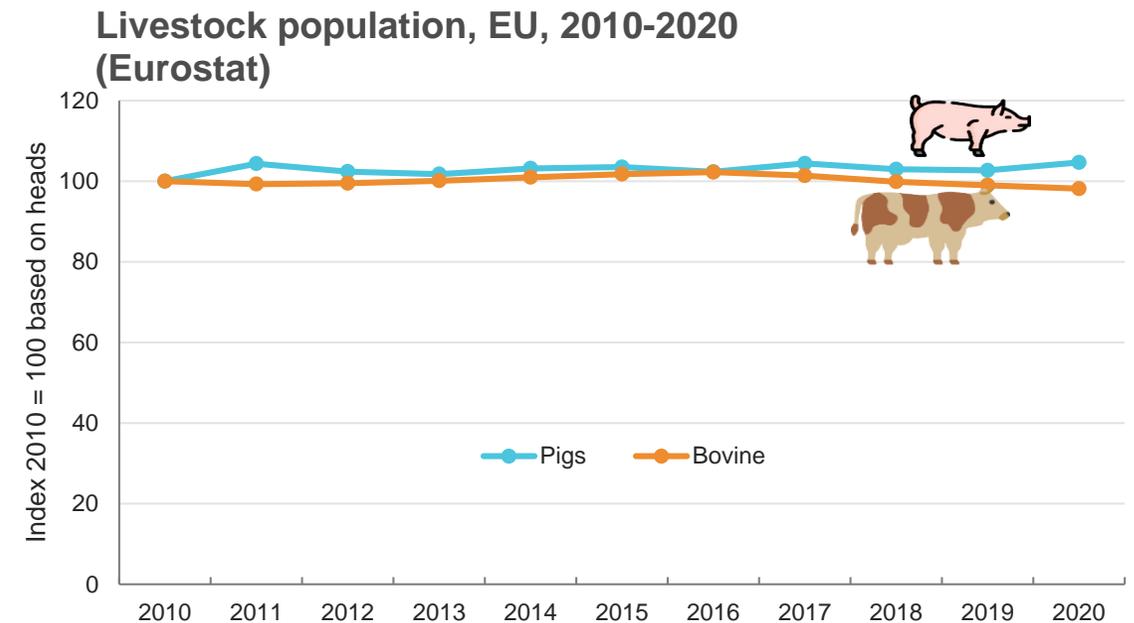
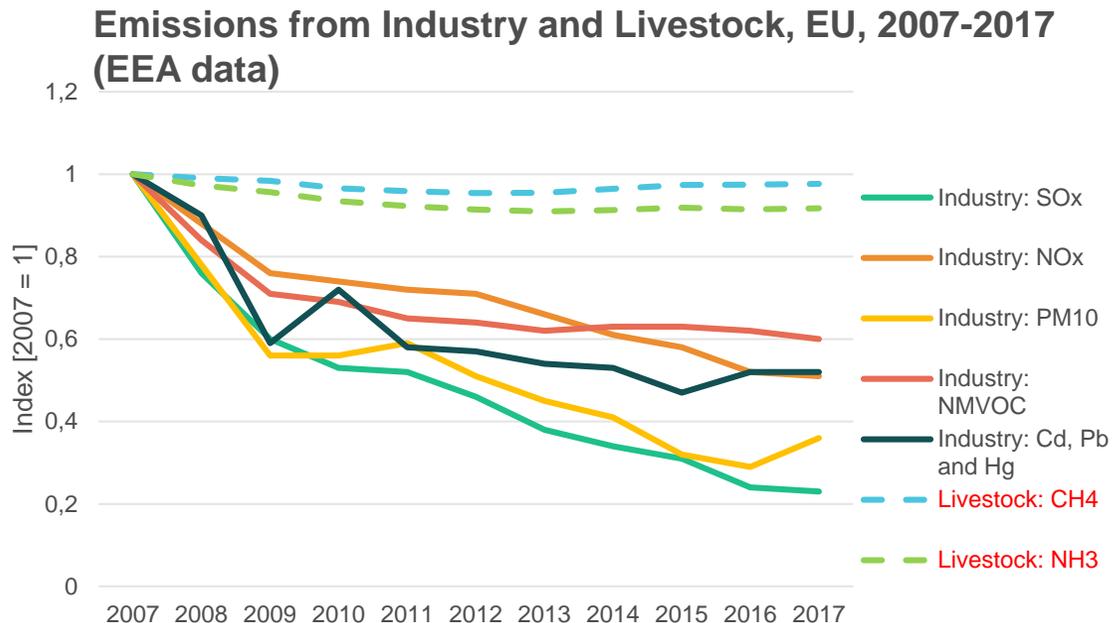


Despite clear reduction, IED plants still represent about **20% of emissions to air**, **20% of emissions to water** and **40% of GHG emissions**.

Reduction of Environmental impacts

Why should the IED cover more livestock farms?

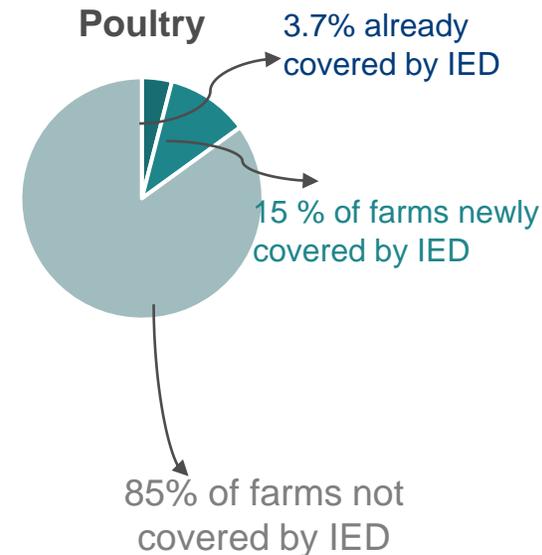
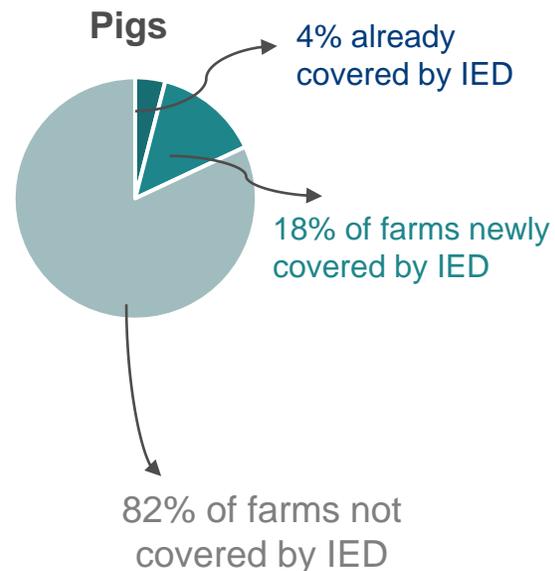
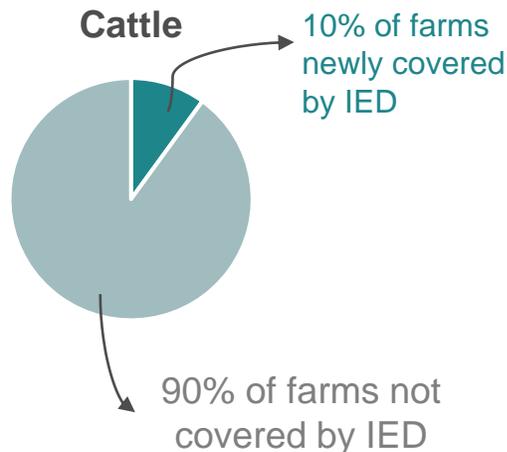
- IED can support the livestock sector in reducing its emissions of **methane** and **ammonia** that have remained about stable for over a decade



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	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
e.g. broilers using Reg. 2018/1091	0,007	150	21 430

**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 (NH₃) reductions: 12% cattle, 7% pigs, 20% poultry
 - Methane (CH₄) 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>



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