

**Question for written answer E-005397/2021
to the Commission**
Rule 138
Ernest Urtasun (Verts/ALE)

Subject: Livestock farming and climate change

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are the biggest hurdle the livestock sector faces in trying to meet the objectives of the European Green Deal (2020).

The FAO has indicated that the livestock sector is responsible for 14.5% of overall GHG emissions. Other scientific research shows that the GHGs generated by the industry producing foods of animal origin may represent as much as 19.9% of total emissions.

Based on the above:

1. What steps will the Commission take to ensure that a distinction is made, in the applicable regulations, between intensive livestock farming and extensive livestock farming (since these are two completely separate and different subsectors) as regards their polluting effect and their inputs?
2. What legislative measures and incentives has the Commission planned, under the Green Deal, to reduce the considerable volume of GHG emissions generated by industrial livestock production, which is highly water-intensive and generates huge volumes of manure and slurry, thus seriously polluting the soil, water and air?
3. Does the Commission intend to promote and boost traditional extensive livestock farming, which is beneficial to society and makes rational use of grasslands and other rural resources?