It is urgent that all sectors of society contribute to the effort to reduce emissions of pollutants and greenhouse gases.

The impact assessment accompanying the Commission proposals¹ does not suggest that its proposal to revise the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED)² would have strong economic impacts on the livestock sector. Some features of the Commission proposal will also limit the economic impact:

- The new simplified permitting or registration regime to cover livestock rearing activities will minimise, as much as possible, any increase in administrative burden for the farmers.
- Only including within the scope of the Directive the 13% largest livestock farms of the EU, responsible for 60% of the ammonia and 43% of methane emission from the sector, are concerned, leaving the overwhelming majority of EU-based livestock farms outside of the scope of the proposed Directive.
- The operational rules will become binding no earlier than in 2029 giving farmers time to adapt.
- The livestock sector will also participate in the group exchanging information on the most performing viable emission reduction techniques available and supporting the drafting of the operational rules.

Farms may benefit from financial support from the present Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)³ if they proactively adopt measures earlier, also up to two years after the date at which the EU standards become binding. The future CAP may retain or possibly extend such funding provisions, to help to promote ‘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.

---

¹ It is now under examination by both the European Parliament and Council.
³ https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy_en