

## *Ad hoc* group on agricultural livestock

- Which livestock are agricultural?
  - Livestock used for management of nature reserves?
  - Horses used for recreational purposes?
- Can be significant sources
- May not appear in agricultural statistics
- Which source category?
- Reporting category used is inconsistent between Parties
- Agreement at TFEIP 2021 meeting to form an *ad hoc* group





## Non-agricultural livestock

- Discussion using email
- Emissions should be reported
- Calculations should use the appropriate method in 3B
- Where to report the emissions:
  - 3B for livestock kept primarily for agricultural production
  - 6A for all other purposes
- Agreed to amend the Introduction to 3B (Manure management)

# Agricultural livestock versus wildlife

Manure from all animals will either directly or indirectly emit gases that are within the remit of the Convention. For reporting purposes, the **first distinction** is between animals that are largely managed by humans and those that are not. The distinction is thus related to management and not to species; some species (e.g. deer) will normally be considered wildlife but can be farmed. **Emissions from wildlife are considered natural**, even when those wildlife are subject to a degree of management (e.g. hunting), and **should not be reported** in the inventory. The **emissions from animals largely managed by humans must be reported**



# Agricultural and non-agricultural livestock

The **second distinction** is made between agricultural animals and those that are not. For the definition of which animals are to be considered agricultural and which are not, we refer to the definition in **EU Directive 98/58/EC** (Council Directive 98/58/EC of 20 July 1998 concerning the protection of animals kept for farming purposes):

- The definition appears logical
- Maintains consistency in reporting for EU members

# Non-agricultural livestock

## Article 1

1. This Directive lays down minimum standards for the protection of animals bred or kept for farming purposes.

2. It shall not apply to:

(a) animals living in the wild;

(b) animals intended for use in competitions, shows, cultural or sporting events or activities;

(c) experimental or laboratory animals;

(d) any invertebrate animal.

...

- Invertebrates can be used as animal feed but not sufficiently widespread at present to justify varying from this definition.
- The term ‘farming purposes’ mainly relates to the production of meat, milk, fibre and other animal products but also includes draft animals.



# Calculation of emissions

If a methodology for calculating the emissions from the animals is present in Chapter 3B/3D, this should be used, even in situations where the emissions are thereafter reported under 6A.

# Reporting

Emissions from the manure from **animals primarily kept for production purposes** should be reported under the **appropriate agricultural NFR code**. **Animals kept primarily for purposes of leisure** (e.g. pets, horses for leisure riding and racing, hunting dogs and sheep dogs) are thus not considered to be agricultural, even if part or all their carcasses are utilised when they are culled or die. Emissions from the manure from these animals should be reported under the **code 6A (Other)**. Emissions from the manure of **animals kept primarily for ecosystem management** should also be reported under **6A**, even if they are utilised for production purposes when they are culled or die.