

ON AGRICULTURAL GREENHOUSE GASES

## Belgium

Summary of relevant activities, future priorities and capability needs.

Input to 2023 Livestock Research Group Meeting Lyon, France

- On farm carbon footprint calculation (KLIMREK (FL), DECIDE (WA))
- Carbon sequestration, soil health (EJP SOIL)
- Manure emissions: CH<sub>4</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Manure containers testing facility
  - E.g. zeolites, biochar, manure acidifiers,...
- Genetic diversity in methane emissions, milk composition,...
- Covenant enteric emissions cattle (2019-2030)
  - 16 partners from the agricultural sector (industry, research, government,...)
  - $\triangleright$  Goal: Reduction of enteric CH<sub>4</sub> emissions with 19% by 2030 compared to 2005
  - ➤ 2023: 15 different voluntary measures, of which 7 are subsidized feeding, management and genetic strategies
  - ➤ METHEEN (2023-2025): Demonstrating the covenant measures in practice
- Climate adaptation: drought-tolerant gras species (KLIMGRAS), saline agriculture (SALAD),...
- Influence of government policy on long-term management choices and rentability (Routeplanner Melkvee 2.0)

## **Future priorities**

- NH<sub>3</sub> ('nitrogen crisis' in Flanders and the Netherlands)
- $N_2O$  and other soil emissions
- Soil fertility
- More circular agriculture, incorporating sustainability and biodiversity
- More Tier 2 & 3 methodology introduced in NIR
- Less incriminating protein importation
- Maximize valorization of byproducts
- Less mineral fertilization and optimization organic manure
- Introduce more adaptation strategies
- Genetics and selection of robust animals

- Focus on both nitrogen AND greenhouse gas emission reductions
- Implementation of covenant measures (evaluation in 2025) (FL)
- Integral sector approach
- Integral nutrient approach (C, N, P)
- Socio-economic impact of measures and strategies
- Strengthen international networks