

# Towards an integrated approach for nitrogen in Europe

Jan Willem Erisman, ECN, The Netherlands



## Outline of presentation

- Why Nitrogen?
- Synthesis of the assessments
- Relevant issues for an integrated nitrogen approach
- International activities

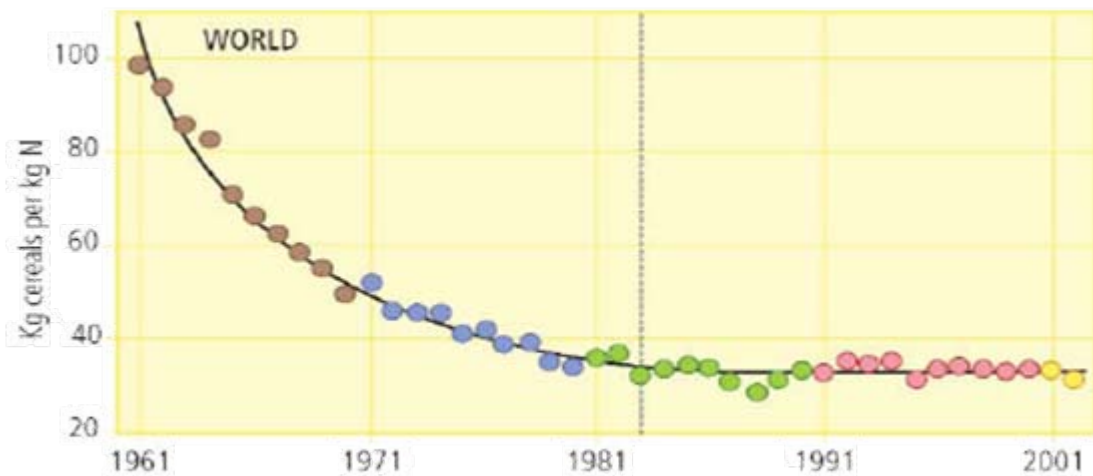
# All organisms depend on Nitrogen for food

Insufficient protein in the diet may prevent the body from producing adequate levels of peptide hormones and structural proteins to sustain normal bodily functions  
 40% of the world population exist because of fertilizers.

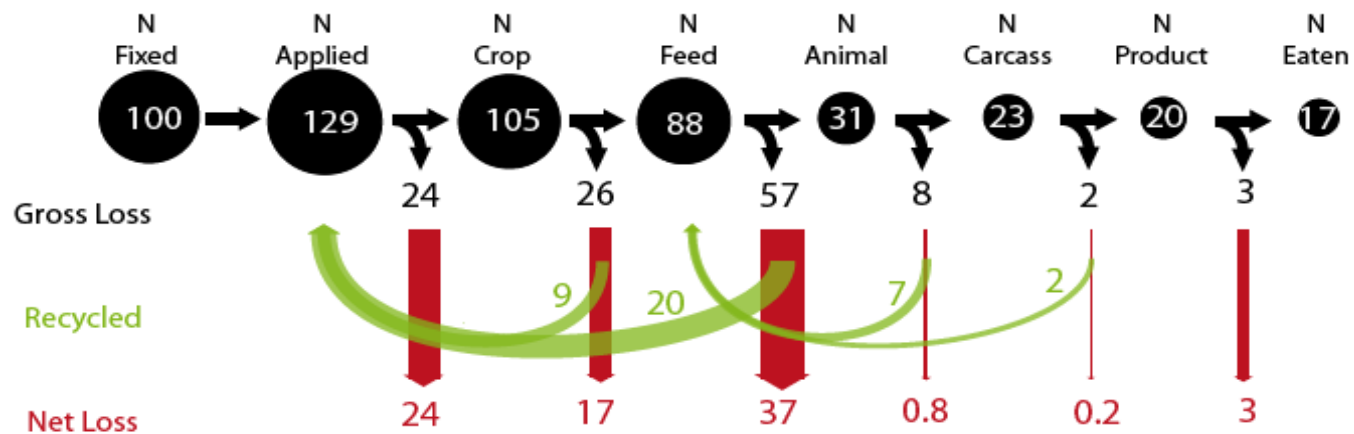


..... too little ..... too much

# Fertilizer and its efficiency



Source: IFA, 2007



## Fossil fuels/energy and nitrogen

- NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from combustion
- Fertilizer production
- Globalisation through transport
- Increased production through increased manpower
- Biofuels/bioenergy will require more fertilizer use



# Cascade effect of reactive nitrogen

Hours	days	Weeks	months	years	decades	centuries
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Fish kill



Red tide



Algal bloom

## Worry about Nitrogen

- N is essential for life but:
  - in some regions there is not enough;
  - in other regions there is too much.
- Excess N contributes to most environmental issues.
- We expect an increase in Nr production (food, biofuels, energy)
- The challenge is to optimize its availability while minimizing its negative effects.

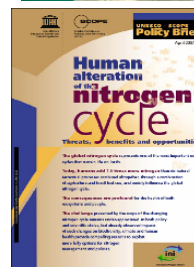
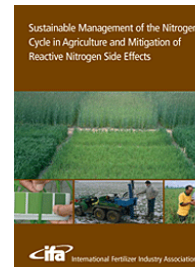
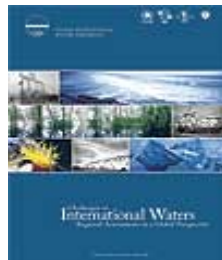
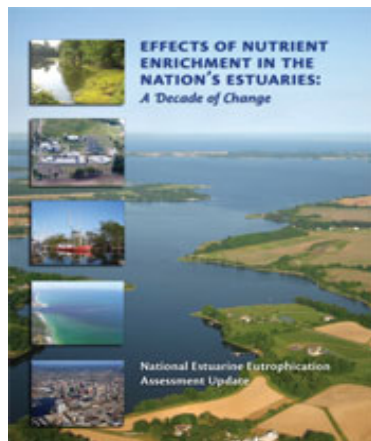
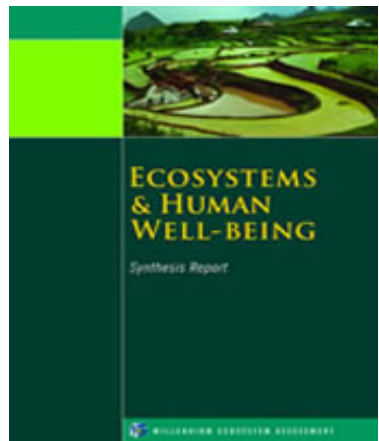
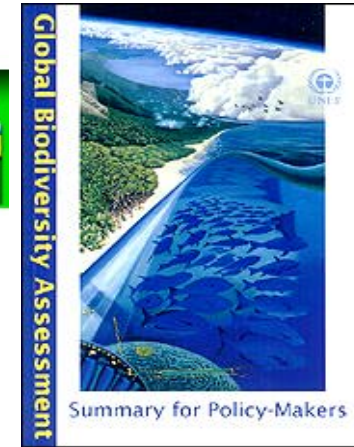
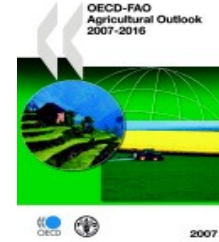
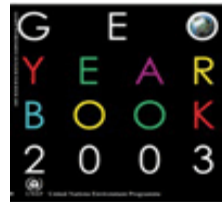
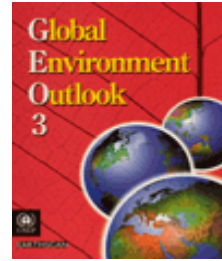
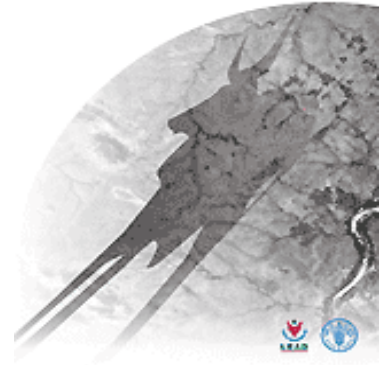


One week of food: .. too little .. too much



# Synthesis of assessments

livestock's long shadow  
environmental issues and options



And many more .....



# Assessments focus on part of the nitrogen issue

## Drivers and Sources

- Energy/industry
- Agriculture



OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook



## State of the environment, impacts and effects

- Ecosystems
- Global warming
- Human health



MILLENNIUM ECOSYSTEM ASSESSMENT



INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



## Responses



United Nations Environment Programme  
Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the  
Marine Environment from Land-based Activities



# The Nitrogen challenge

## Multi-source/actor

- agriculture, fossil fuel (energy, industry, transport), natural

## Multi-pollutant

- $N_2O$ ,  $NO_x$ ,  $NH_3$ , aquatic  $NO_3^-$ , organic N, aerosol etc

## Multi-problem

- GHG balance, biodiversity, water quality,
- human health
- cascade

## Multi-receptor

- Forests & other terrestrial ecosystems, agriculture, rivers,
- Troposphere, stratosphere, urban, coastal & marine, humans

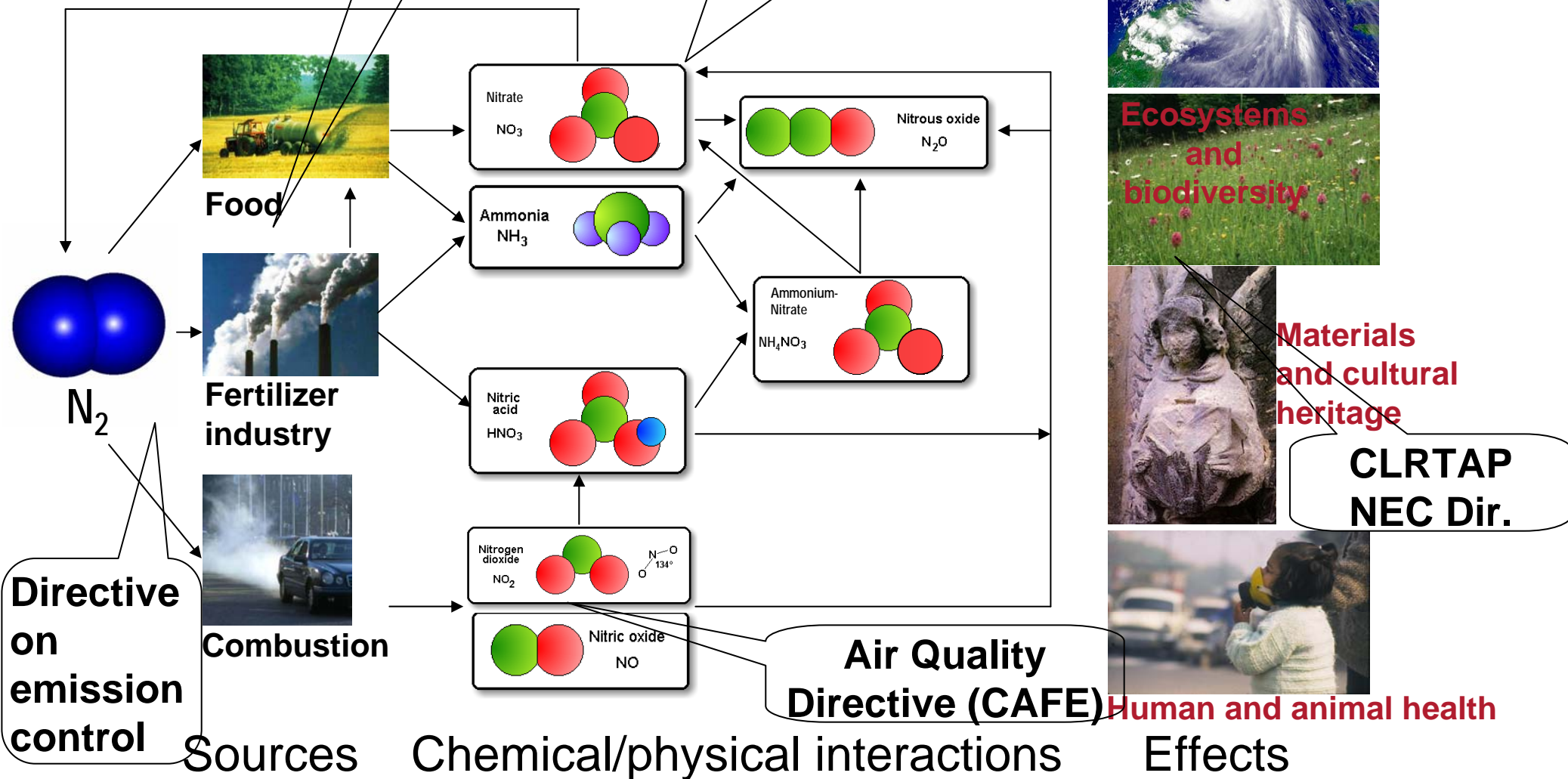
## Multi-effect

# Current strategies to address (part) of the N-issues

## More integrated

- Directive on Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC)
- Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution [LRTAP] (1999)
- Directive on National Emission Ceilings (2000)
- The Clean Air for Europe (CAFÉ) Programme (2004)

# Nitrogen pollution: integral approach



## Concluding remarks

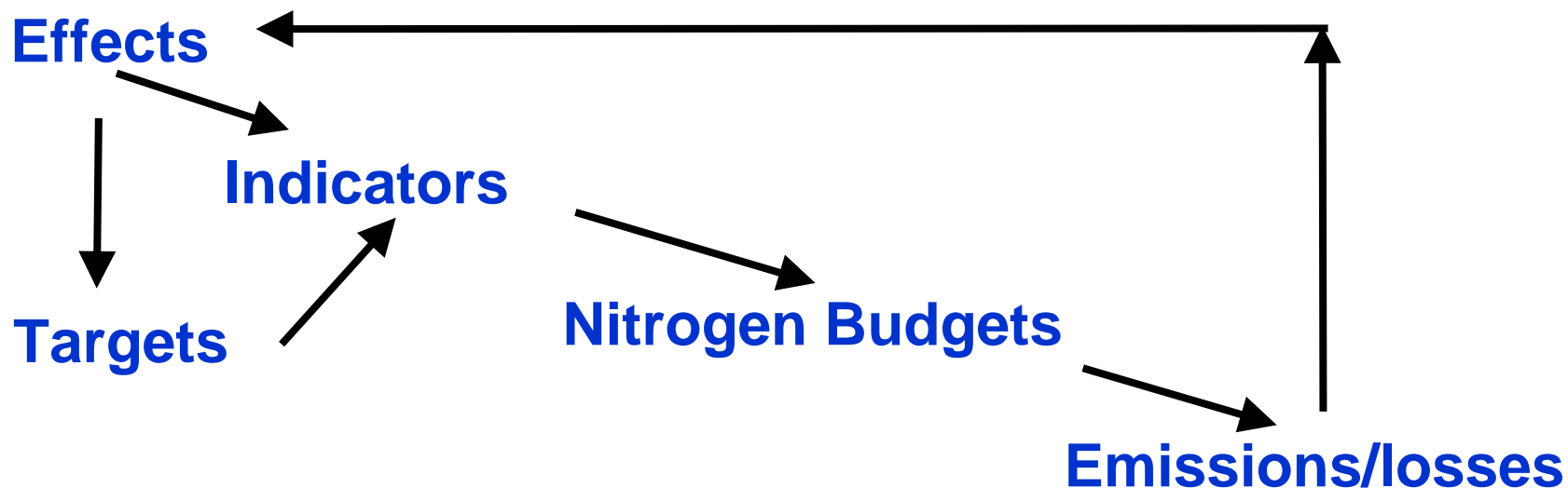
- The assessments contain only limited quantitative relationships on nitrogen issues
- Nitrogen is not treated in an integrated way, while there is overlap in sources, actors and problems. “Water’ and ‘air’ scientists and policy makers work separately on similar science and policy issues. An effect based approach would lead to more integration.
- There is a strong need to combine data and knowledge through networking, and to communicate and disseminate knowledge in a comprehensive, simple way.

## An integrated nitrogen approach

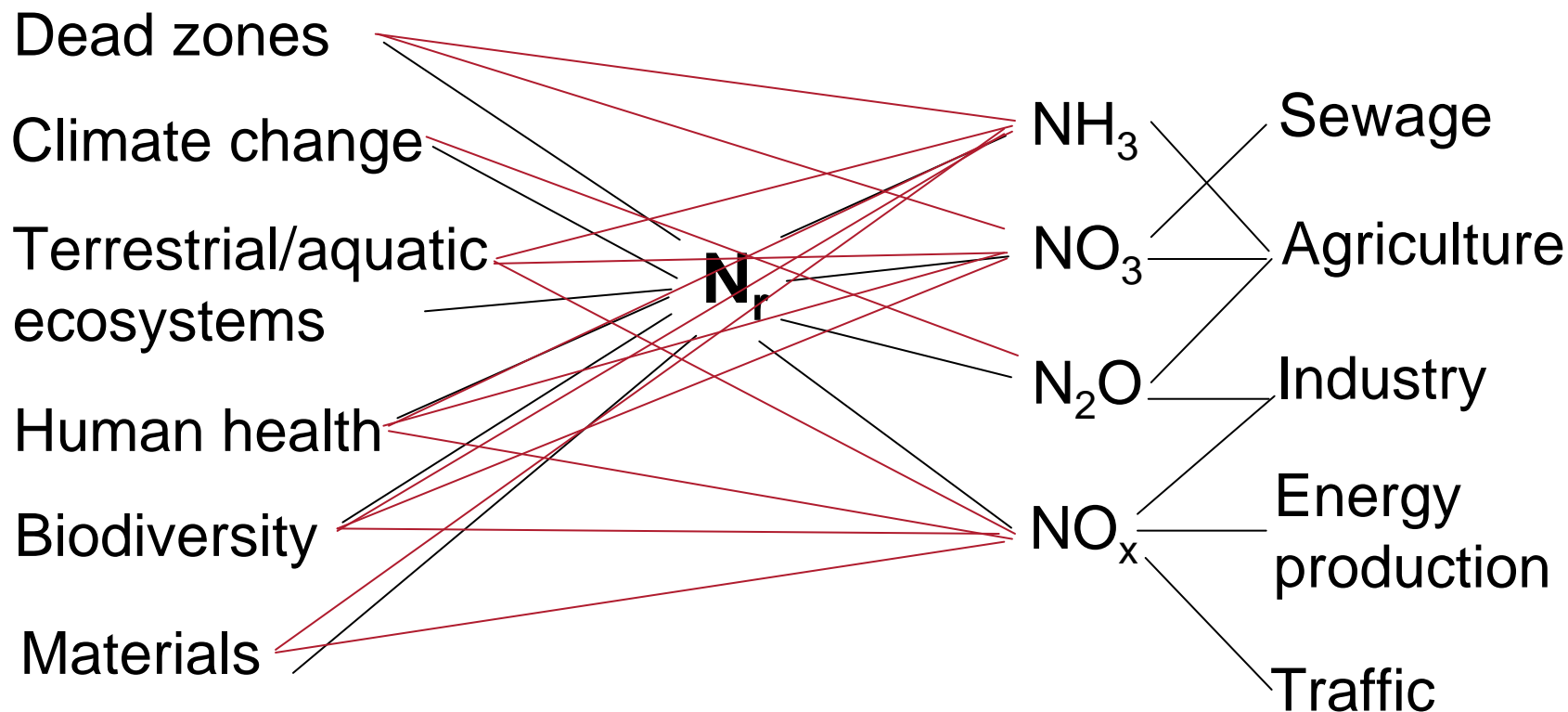
- Effects are less pronounced/obvious and there is not one single dominating effect (human health, ecosystems, marine, ozone layer, climate change)
- Sources are less well defined and difficult (diffuse sources)
- No ownership (transport)
- New sector that has been stimulated to increase production for basic needs: food (agriculture)
- Air and water transport and effects are connected
- Cascade of nitrogen through source and receptors/effects
- Interchange between forms of N (ox vs red)
- Single issue focus less effective and might lead to pollutant swapping
- ➡ Effect based nitrogen management policy

## Build on the effect based approach for N

- Reduce emissions by increasing nitrogen efficiency
- Solve the 'local problems' e.g. through the IPPC directive
- Established a effect based framework to deal with N in an integrated manner:

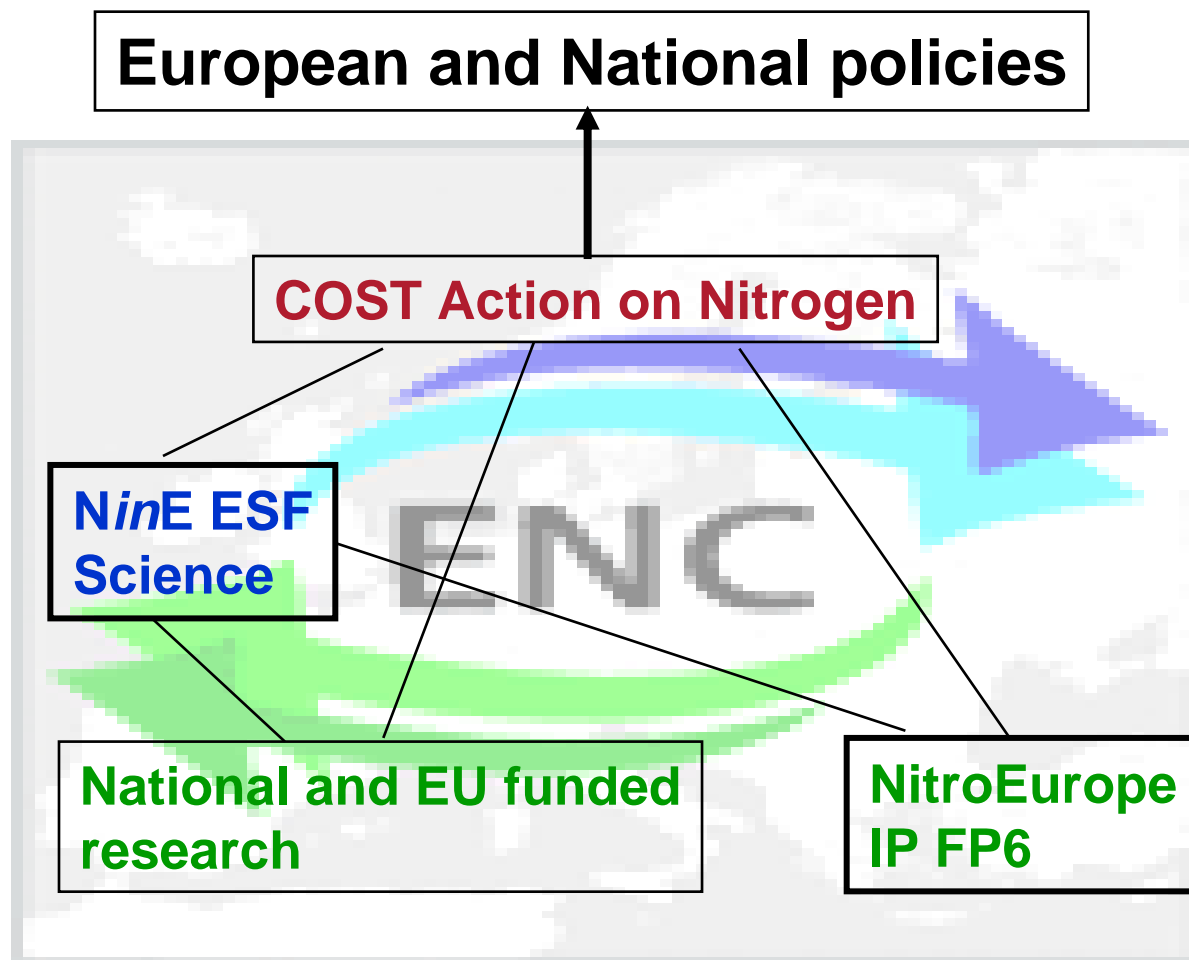


# Effect based framework for transboundary $N_r$





# European Nitrogen research and policy



UNEP, EU, VROM,  
LNV, TFIN

Integrated  
Assessment, Policy  
support

European Nitrogen  
Assessment  
Scientific  
coordination

Science  
Knowledge basis

## COST Action 729

### Assessing and managing nitrogen fluxes in the atmosphere-biosphere system in Europe

Combining knowledge of various research areas to provide a scientific basis for an integrated approach to nitrogen management; requiring knowledge on:

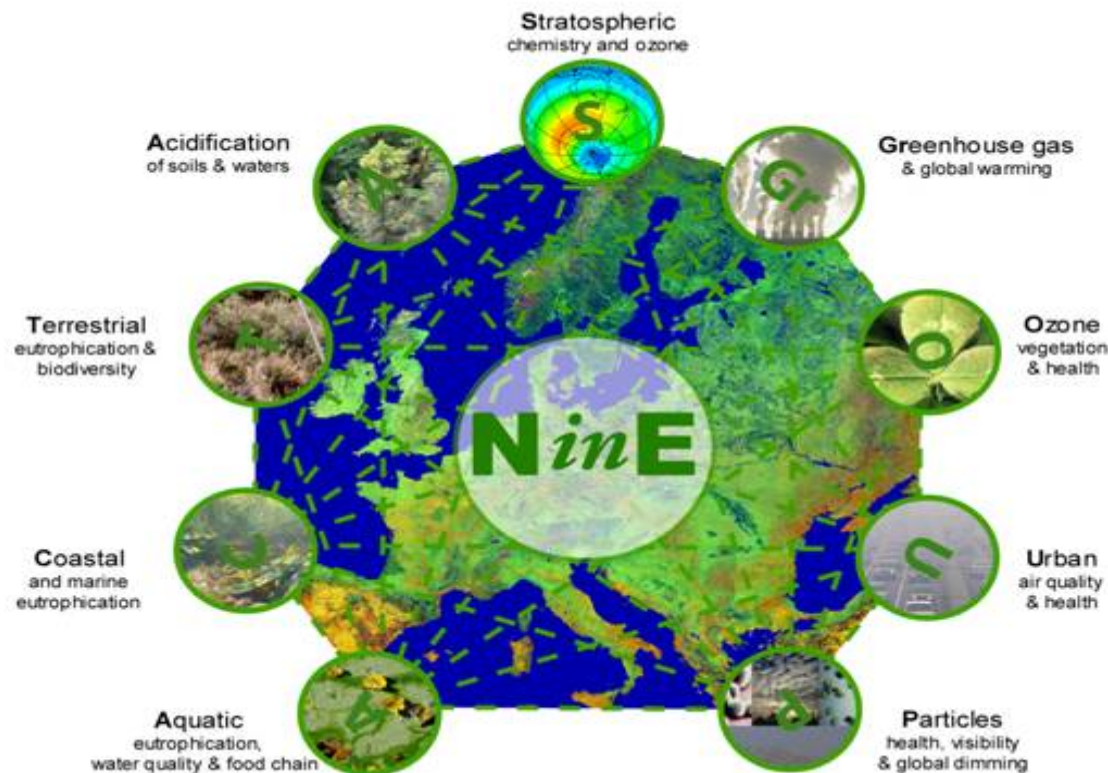
- The formation of reactive nitrogen and the resulting emissions to the atmosphere
- Transport, transformation and deposition
- Integrated assessment modelling
- Policy analysis and support



[www.cost729.org](http://www.cost729.org)

# ESF – Research Network Programme Nitrogen in Europe (NinE)

- Running for 5 years, started March 2006
- Aims to integrate European research and researchers
- Delivering an assessment report of the state of European nitrogen, sources, transformations and impacts, as well as establishing a basis to recommend future solutions (European Nitrogen Assessment)



[www.nine-esf.org](http://www.nine-esf.org)

# International Nitrogen Initiative



**Minimize**  
the negative effects of nitrogen  
on human health and the environment

**Optimize**  
the beneficial role  
of nitrogen  
in sustainable  
food production

**ini**

<http://www.initrogen.org>

Thank you for your attention

More information:



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