



Germany: Nitrogen management strategies

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German Advisory Council on the Environment



Interdisciplinary, scientific and independent

Seven professors from different disciplines nominated by Cabinet

Judgements on environmental issues

Early warning function

Ideas for sustainable transitions

Inform stakeholders and the broader public



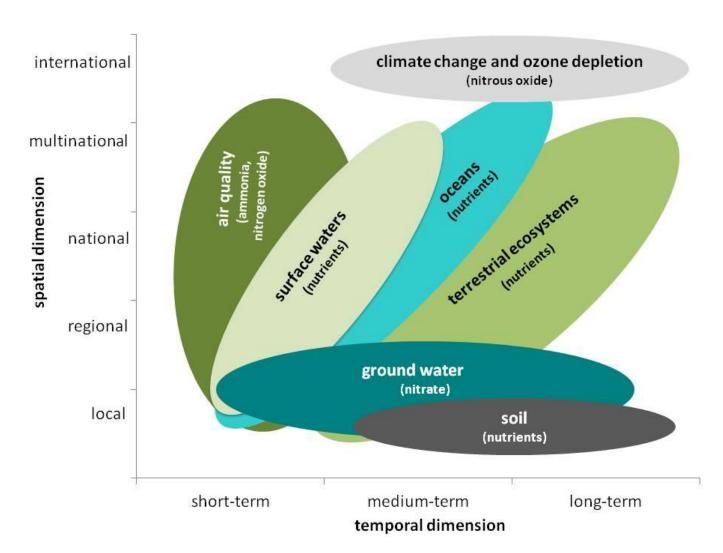






An important issue with multiplex dimensions

Reactive Nitrogen



Areas of activity



Recommendations

- Clean air policies: draft of a NERC directive
- Implementation of Water Framework Directive
- Reform of EU Agriculture Policy (CAP)
- Reform of the Fertilizer Regulation
- Raise a tax on nitrogen surplus
- Nature protection measures
- Make biogas production environmentally sustainable
- Change food consumption pattern
- Reshape the transportation sector
- Reduce power plant emissions
- •











How to reduce effects of reactive nitrogen pollution

Four complementing approaches

Protecting relatively unpolluted areas

Reduction of background pollution

Reduction of inputs in hotspots and sensitive areas

Strengthening ecosystem protection





SRU Recommendations for the development of a

National Nitrogen Strategy

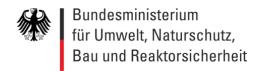
Better horizontal integration (environment, agriculture, transport, industry)

Better vertical integration (EU, national, federal states)

Systemic approach

Public attention

Raising awareness

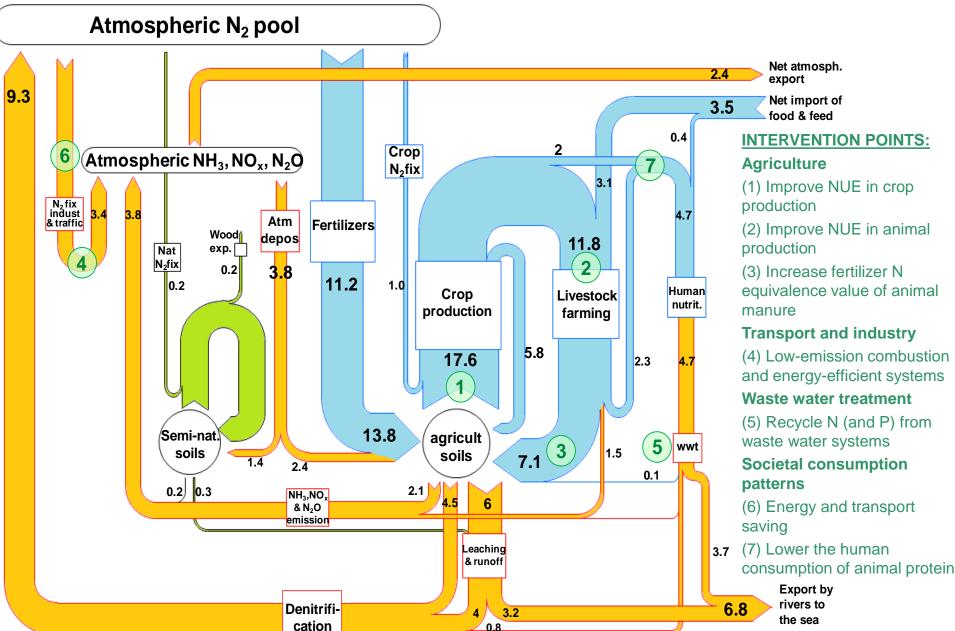


National N Strategy

- Policy need: N related targets are not being met
- Building on SRU Report and UBA Strategy
- Environment Ministry with other Ministries and Federal States
- Starting now, target date 2016
- 7 priority intervention points →
 not limited to agricultural systems and measures!

Summary of N flows in Europe

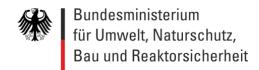
modified from: Sutton et al. (2011): European Nitrogen Assessment



Average share of N compounds and sectors in total emissions to air and water in Germany, ~2005-2011

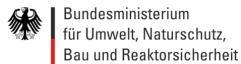
Source: UBA (2015): Reactive Nitrogen in Germany: Causes and effects - measures and recommendations

		Air		Water		
[Gg N a ⁻¹]	NO_x	NH ₃	N_2O	NO_3^-	Sum	Share
				$/\mathrm{NH_4}^+$		[%]
Agriculture	33 (435	88	424	980	63
Traffic	192	13	2	-	207	13
Industry/ Energy	166	15	27	10	218	14
Households/ Sewage Treatment/ Surface Runoff*	21	1	6	135	163	10
Sum	412	464	123	569	1568	100
Share [%]	26	30	8	36	100	[%]



National N Strategy

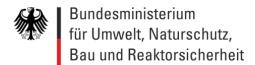
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- 7 priority intervention points →
 not limited to agricultural systems and measures!
- Will contain targets, measures, instruments with timelines
- Will refer and contribute to EU and international processes



Governance levels and instruments

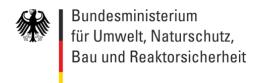
taking air regulations as an example

- EU emissions regulated by EU legislation:
 - $NO_x > 75\%$
 - $NH_3 < 25\%$
 - N₂O only for industry, otherwise indirectly Climate Change
- Combined with trends and LRT → increasing importance of...
 - Agriculture vs. industry, traffic etc.
 - Gothenburg Protocol, NE(R)CD and management guidance



For further discussion

- Issue framing, communication
- Authorizing environment
- Consistency of regulatory activity with N fluxes and loss pathways
- Agricultural vs. non-agricultural sectors
- Technical vs. management solutions
- Implementation on different governance levels





Thank you

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