Welcome!

Please find your seat, the conference is about to begin.

EU Green Week Partner Event

#EU GREEN WEEK

ADVANCING CIRCULAR FERTILISERS: SOLUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Novafert

ESNI

SEALAND

AGENDA

Plenary session (morning)

09:00-09:10 | Welcome – Prof. Erik Meers (UGent, NOVAFERT)
09:10-09:40 | Project Overview – NOVAFERT & SEA2LAND
09:40-10:00 | EU Policy Framework – Theodora Nikolakopoulou (DG GROW)
10:00-11:00 | Policy Debate – Barriers & Recommendations
11:00-11:30 | Coffee Break

Breakout Sessions

11:30-13:00 | Circular Fertiliser Performance, Technologies, Quality & Adoption
Speakers from NIBIO, NEIKER, Teagasc, IPS Konzalting, UGent, BioAzul

13:00-14:30 | Lunch Break

Plenary session (afternoon)

14:30-15:15 | Sustainability Assessment – FiBL & BETA-UVIC
15:15-16:45 | Business Models & Lighthouse Demos – IPS, EIT Food
16:45-17:00 | Closing Remarks – Bram Moeskops (FiBL Europe)

Enhancing circular fertilisers: overview of Sea2Land and Novafert projects

Miriam Pinto,
NEIKER,
Sea2Land Coordinator

SEALAND

THIS PROJECT HAS RECEIVED FUNDING FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION'S HORIZON 2020 RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMME UNDER GRANT AGREEMENT NO 101000402

Producing advanced bio-based fertilizers from fisheries wastes

Contains spoilers¡¡¡

The project summary

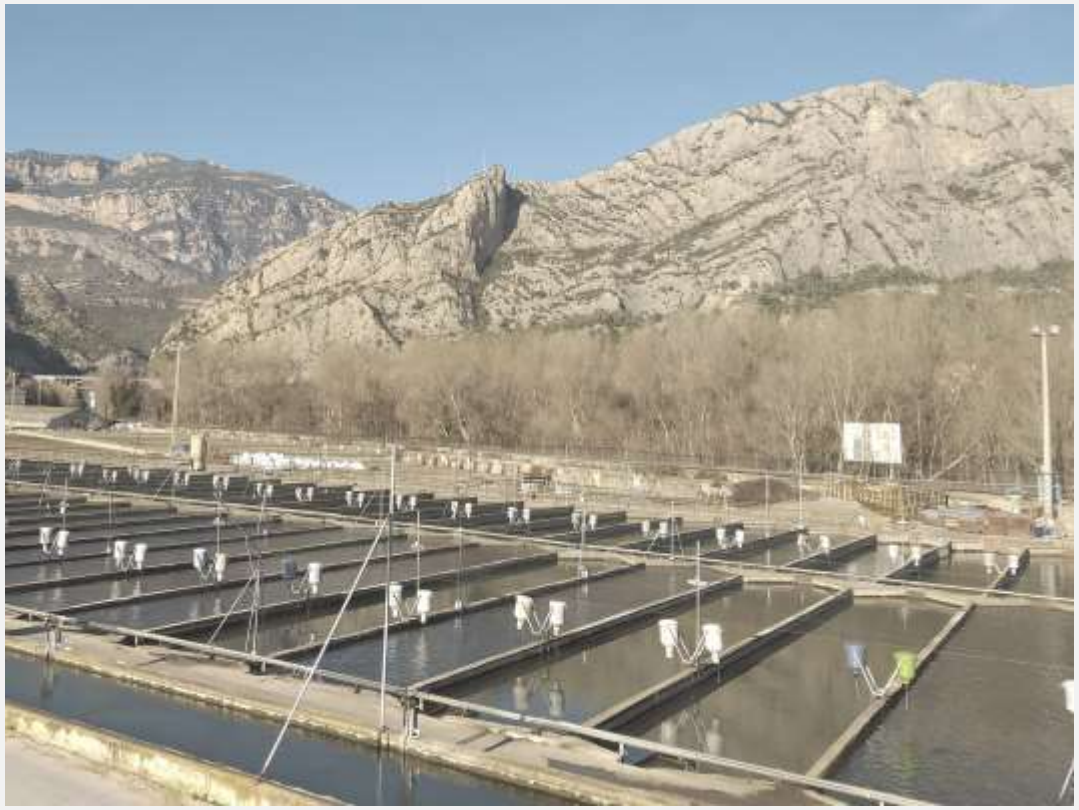
Every year discards from the world's fisheries exceed 20 million tons equivalent to 25% of the total production of marine fishery catch

That means 0.52 million tons of N and 0,1 million tons of phosphrous,

On the other hand Europe has a deficit in nutrients importing more than 3 million t annually (mainly from Russia, Morocco ...) which means that more than 50% of the total fertiliser used is synthetic fertiliser from third countries (which signifies high logistics costs, high GHG emissions and a high dependence on third countries, often with political and economic instability).

It is time to change the paradigm for the future of European agriculture, for the future of world agriculture being, locally, more self-sufficient to reach the global food security and safety.

The basis of the project is the regional production of bio-based fertilizers (BBF)by developing **demonstration pilots** that can be replicated across Europe, boosting local growth.



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The project proposes the implementation of **9 technologies in 7 cases in 6 representative areas of the fisheries sector** (North, Baltic, Atlantic, Cantabrian, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea).

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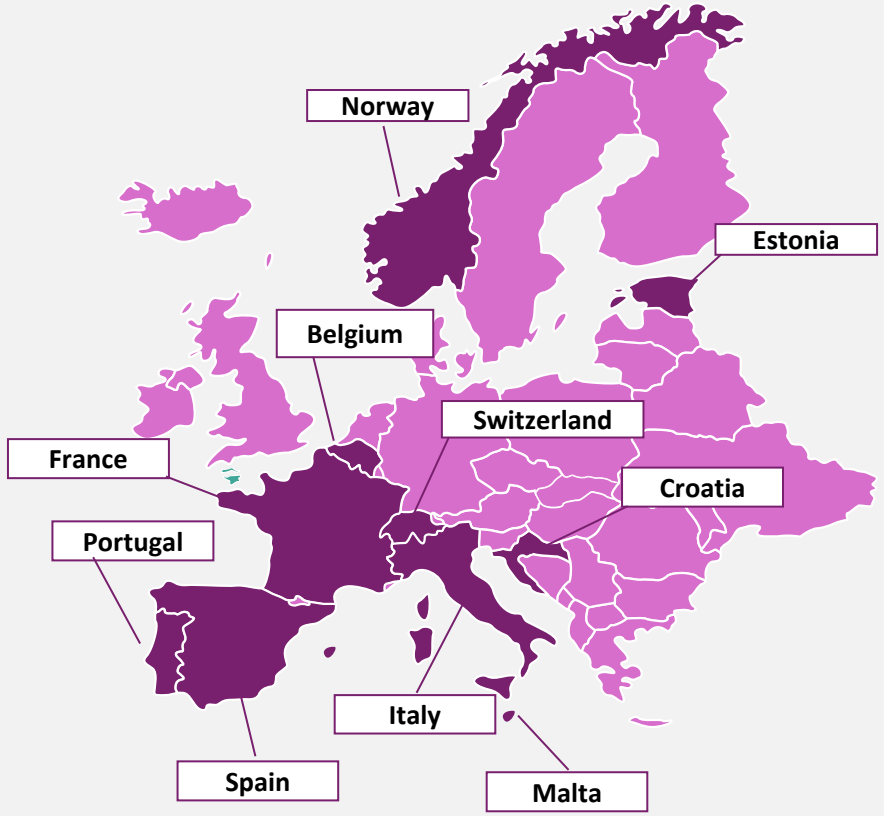
The **project consortium** is composed by **27 partners** representing research organisations with experience in:

- valorisation of food industry by-products
- biotechnology
- agronomy and environmental research

Industries from:

- seafood processing
- aquaculture production
- fish by-products valorisation and fertilisers sector



The technologies will be applied to different by-products from aquaculture and fisheries, and they will produce several BBFs either for local crops and conditions, and others for exporting.

Besides, the effects on soil biodiversity, environmental sustainability and the impact on social parameters and local economy will be studied and business plans will be defined.

Finally BBFs from by-products will serve to partially replace imported nutrients for agriculture in Europe, and, at the same time, contributing to reduce the negative environmental effects of the misuse of by-products.

The project objectives

The
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES are:

1. Update and **record the intra and interregional nutrient imbalance in Europe**, from aquaculture and fisheries.

2. Promote and scale technologies for recovering nutrients from by-products that will enable Europe to substitute synthesis fertilisers by bio-based fertilisers.

3. Obtain **BBF that ensure crop production** increasing soil fertility and optimize GHG emissions coming from its production.

5. Assure the **soil quality and health,** improving its biodiversity and fertility by these new fertilisers supply increasing biodiversity.

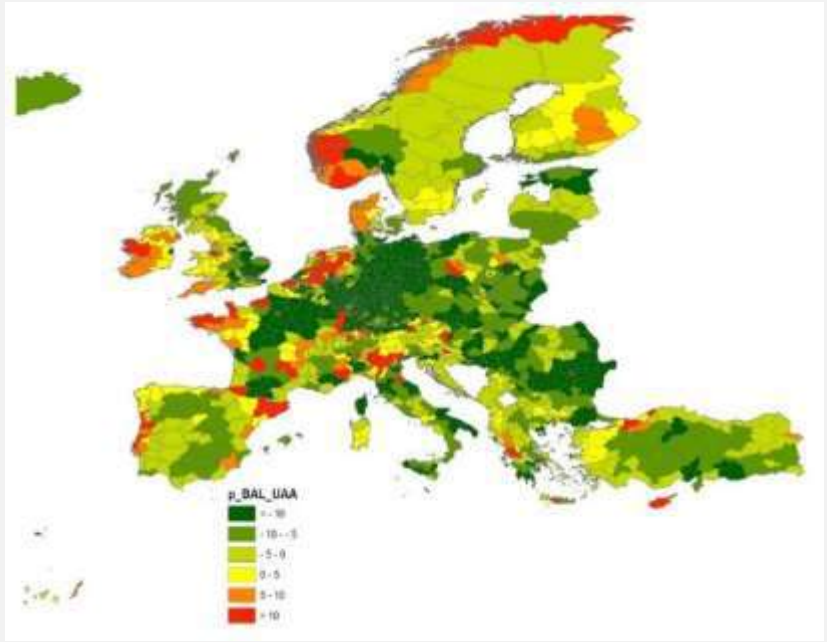
6. Encourage the circular economy and the short chains channels by implementing local and circular business models that will boost rural development and population settlement.

7. Establish the correspondence between **geographical, climatological, technological and social conditions and their corresponding business model** to design sustainable and circular models based on SEA2LAND obtained experience.

8. Raise **awareness in society** regarding the recovery of by-products and the use of new bio-based fertilisers and the positive effects on the soil, air and health of the bio-based fertilisers produced.

1° step diagnostic

WP2 Multi-actor analysis of the requirements of the value chain. Mapping of European nutrient imbalan



- Studying the European nutrient imbalance at NUT III (Corine, Eurostat , national govs….)

Figure 20. Distribution of fish processing plants including canning companies in France (from Annuaire de Produits de la Mer, 2020) and yearly by-products generation in tonnes per region (source: AGRIMER, 2021).

- Location of sources of nutrients for aquaculture and fisheries

- Compiling and contrasting regulations

- testing the awareness and acceptance of BBBfs by consumers

2° step: technologies

WP3 & 4

Implement and optimise technologies to recover nutrients from fishery and aquaculture industry by-products.

The work served to the production of several bio-based fertilisers based on local raw material coming from the aquaculture industry and designed to meet local agricultural needs.

Processes were studied and improved during project, choosing the best configuration.

6 representative areas of the fisheries sector (North Sea, Baltic, Atlantic, Cantabrian, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea).

Biobased fertilisers obtained

Task	Area	Lead	BBF product	Code	Form	TEchnology
3.1	Baltic Sea	NUTRI	1) Foliar fertiliser	FS	liquid(l)	Bokashi fermentation
			2) Bokashi pellet	BP	Solid(s)	Bokashi fermentation, granulation
			3) Vermicompost and/or substrate	VER	s	Vermicomposting
3.2	Cantabrian Sea	FERTINAGRO	1) Amino acids, organic matter and humic extract	FER1	s	Plant biostimulant
			2) Foliar fertiliser with N and amino acids	FER2	l	Plant biostimulant
			3) NPK solution with amino acids	FER3	l	Enzymatic hydrolisis
			4) Foliar fertiliser with amino acid, humic extract, organic matter	FER4	l	Acid Autolysis
			5) Fertiliser with humic acids	FER5	l	Microalgae + hydrolisi
3.3	Adriatic Sea	UNIVPM	1) Hydrolysates	UNI1	l	Mechanical separation, Enzymatic hydrolysis
			2) Biochar-compost composite	UNI2	s	Pyrolysis, composting
			3) Chitin-rich fertiliser	UNI3	l	Chemical extraction
			4) CaCO3	UNI4	s	Pyrolysis
4.1	North Sea	NIBIO	1) Fish sludge pelleted fertiliser	FSP	s	Pelleted fertiliser (treated)
			2) Fish mix pelleted fertiliser	FMP	s	Pelleted fertiliser (non-treated
4.2	Atlantic Sea	CATAR	1) Protein fraction	CAT1	s	ThermoMechanoChemical (TMC) fractionation
			2) Amino acids and peptides	CAT2	l	ThermoMechanoChemical (TMC) fractionation
			3) Protein fraction_upgraded	CAT3	s	ThermoMechanoChemical (TMC) fractionation
			4) Amino acids and peptides_upgraded	CAT4	l	ThermoMechanoChemical (TMC) fractionation
4.3	Mediterranean Sea	UVIC	1) Nutrient-rich concentrate	NRC1	l	Freeze concentration
			2) Organic amendment	OA1	s	Biodrying
4.4	Freshwater	UVIC	1) Nutrient-rich concentrate	NRC2	l	Freeze concentration
			2) Organic amendment	OA2	s	Freeze

WP5. Evaluation of agronomic and environmental performance

Evaluation of bio-based fertiliser's performance, through the study of nutrient mineralisation rates, pH-changes and greenhouse gas emissions in incubation experiments.

Evaluation of nutrient uptake in greenhouse experiments and validation in field trials of the agronomic and environmental performance of bio-based fertilisers under contrasting environmental conditions across Europe.

Pot trials

These BBFs present promising alternatives to commercially available P

Table 2. Tested bio-based fertilizers (BBF)

Task	Company	Country	Code	N availability (METK)	P availability (FIBL)	K availability (FIBL)
			FS	Low	Low	Low
3.1 Baltic Sea	NUTRI	Estonia	BF	x	x	x
			VER	x	x	x
			FER1	x	Low	Low
			FER2	x	Low	Low
3.2 Cantabrian Sea	FERTINAGRO	Spain	FER3	x	x	x
			FER4	x	Low	Low
			FER5	x	Low	Low
			UNI1	x	Low	Low
			UNI2	x	x	x
3.3 Adriatic Sea	UNIVPM	Italy	UNI3	x	Low	Low
			UNI4	Low	Low	Low
4.1 North Sea	GRONN	Norway	FSP	x	x	x
			FMP	x	x	x
			CAT1	x	x	Low
			CAT2	x	Low	Low
4.2 Atlantic Sea	CATAR	France	CAT3	Low	Low	Low
			CAT4	Low	Low	Low
4.3 Mediterranean			NRC1	Low	Low	Low
	UVIC	Spain	OA1	x	x	Low
4.4 Freshwater			NRC2	Low	Low	Low
			OA2	x	x	Low
			Pep	NA	NA	NA
Chilean Sea	INIA	Chile	SBF	NA	NA	NA
			DFS	NA	NA	NA
			Com	NA	NA	NA

x – tested in pot experiments

Once selected the most promising BBFs (pot trials and chemical characterization). BBfs were tested in field trials at 5 sites. some results…

6

	spain	estonia	France	Norway
	t ha-1 (DW)	t ha^{-1} (DW)	t ha^{-1} (dM)	t ha^{-1} (DM)
C+	0.50±0.22 a	1.42±0.5	0.13±0.10 ab	0.53±0.3 bc
CON0	0.17±0.17 b	0.86±0.05	0.015±0.01 b	0.44±0.1 c
CAT1	0.31±0.05 b	1.31±0.2	0.10±0.07 ab	0.97±0.4 abc
FER3	0.50±0.04 a	1.36 ±0.2	0.20±0.04 a	1.28±0.3 a
FSP	0.28±0.07 b	1.05±0.4	0.12±0.09 ab	0.75±0.2abc
local	0.28±0.15 b	0.75±0.3		1.21± 0.1ab

and in other conditions?

Simulation of future conditions (RCP8.5 climate scenario). ECOTRON facilities

6

In the future; cropping systems with BBFs benefited from enhanced microbial activity and plants with BBFs had higher nitrogen use efficiency than with SYN.

4º step: are they safe?

SEA2LAND

WP6. Quality and safety assessment of final products

Assures that the obtained fertilisers accomplish legislation and do not have any harmful effect on human health, soil health, biodiversity, and microflora.

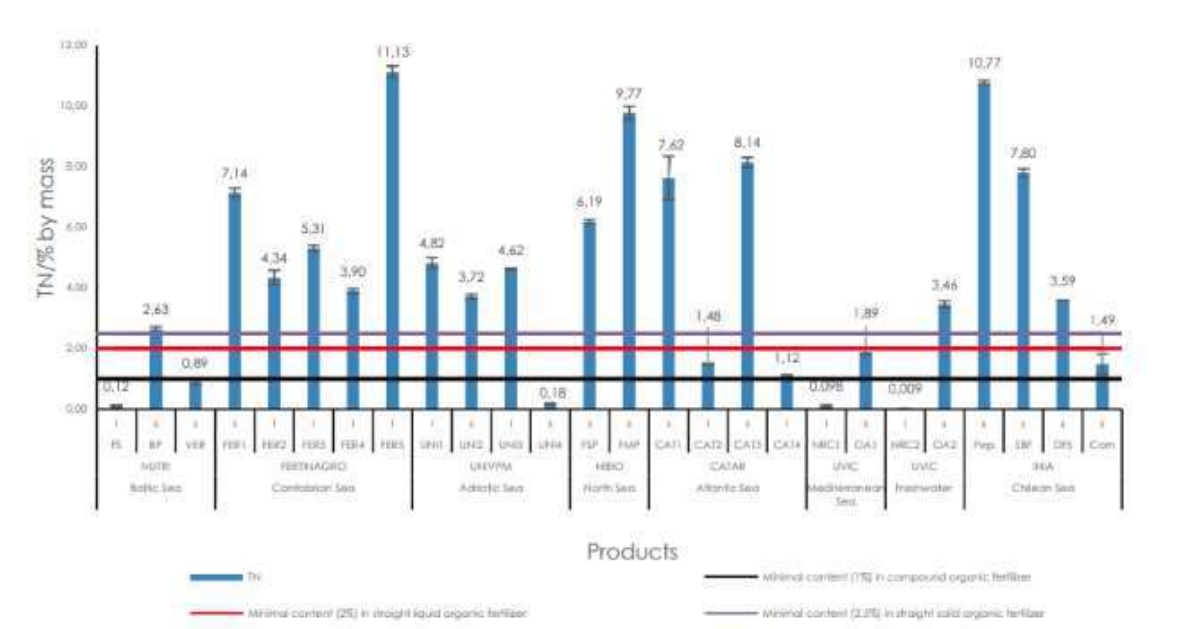


Figure 2 Total nitrogen (TN) contents of BBF products and comparison to the regulated minimal contents of TN in the organic fertilisers.

Compliance with fertilizer regulations to classify the different products obtained.

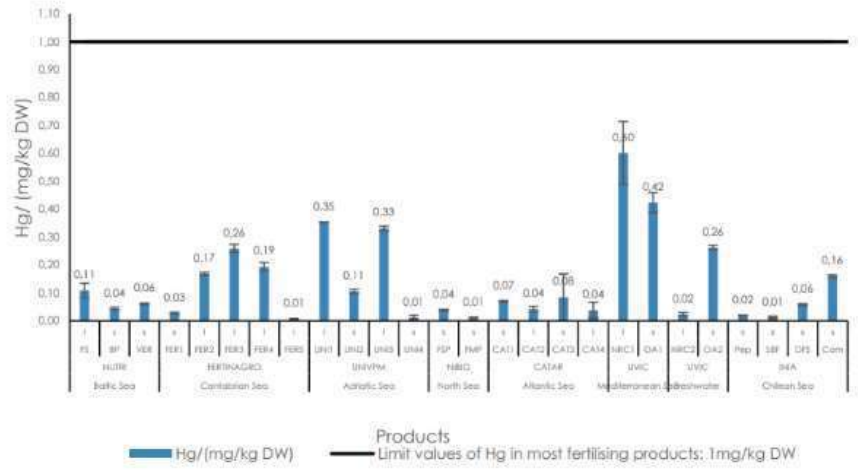
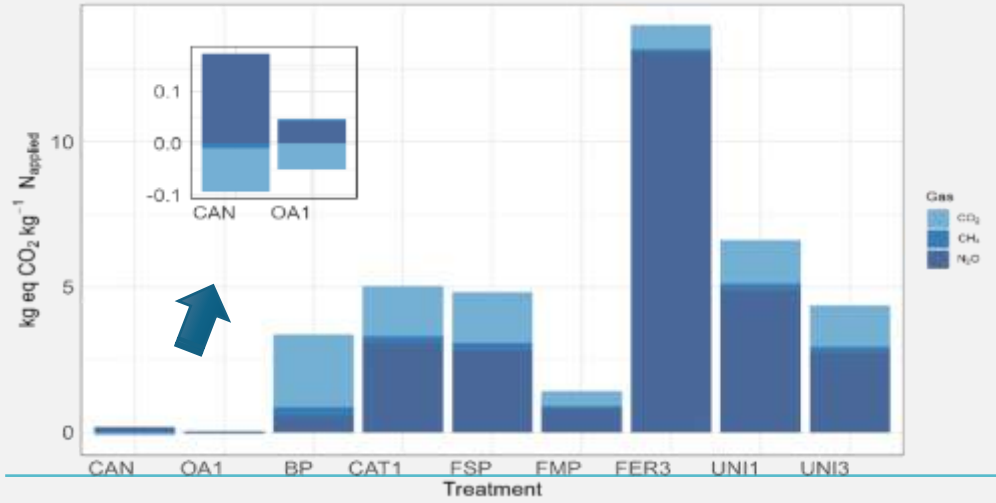


Figure 6 Hg contents of BBF products and comparison to the regulated limit value of Hg= 1mg/kg DW in most fertilising products.

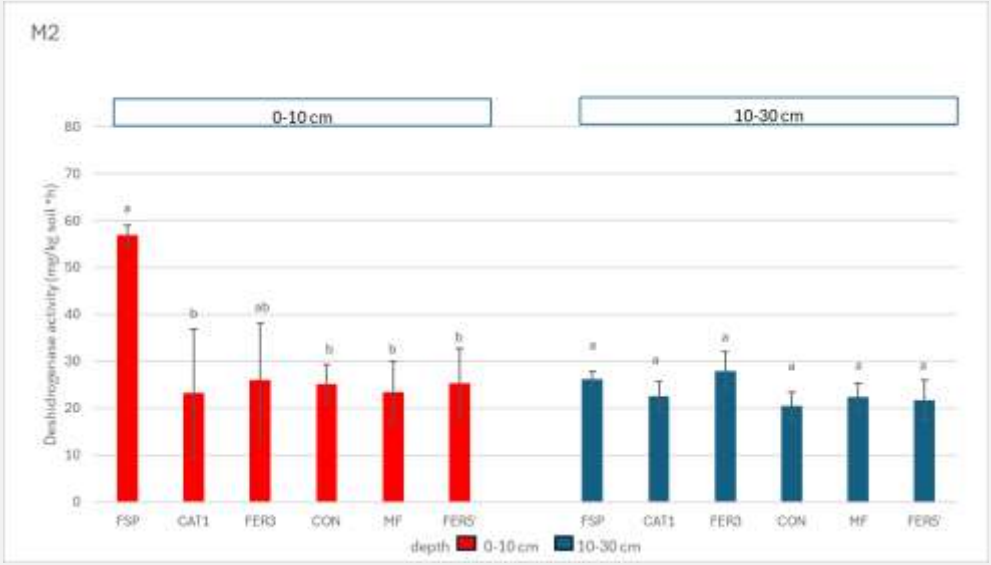
Control of undesirable substances



Control of GHG emissions

Soil Health:

In both Estonia and Spain, the application of BBfs increases soil activity and thus soil fertility, although it is not maintained over time and, does not concurs with the more effective fertilisers in agronomic terms



Microplastics on going …

WP7. Sustainability Assessment

Provides a thorough analysis of the sustainability of fishery-based agronomic interventions with suitability assessment of upscaling production (Life-Cycle Analysis, Life-Cycle Cost Analysis, Social Life-Cycle Analysis).

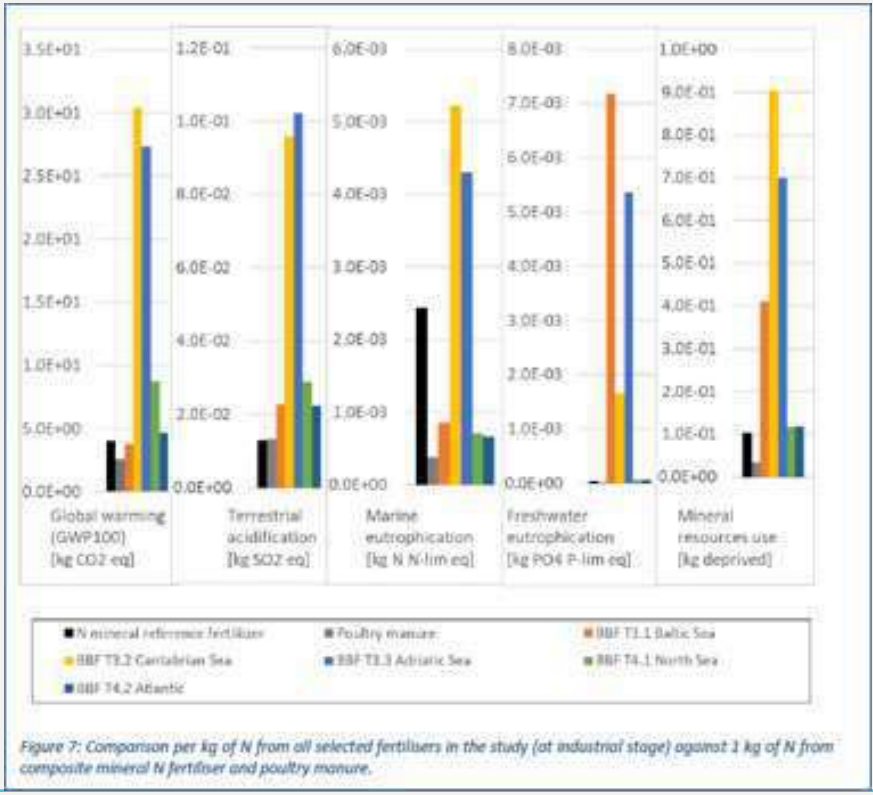


Figure 7: Comparison per kg of N from all selected fertilisers in the study (at industrial stage) against 1 kg of N from composite mineral N fertiliser and poultry manure.

Table 40: Relative changes in impacts due to upscaling.

	Global warming (GWP100)	Terrestrial acidification	Marine eutrophication	Freshwater eutrophication	Mineral resources use	Average per case study
T3.1: Bokashi granules	+7%	-34%	-1%	-1%	+118%	**+18%**
T3.2: NPK solution with amino acids	-33%	-52%	-51%	-38%	-80%	**-51%**
T3.3: Hydrolysates	-38%	-37%	-31%	-5%	-53%	**-33%**
T4.1: Pelleted fish sludge	Not upscaled (already at industrial scale)					
T4.2: Solid BBF	-63%	-53%	-68%	-85%	-89%	**-72%**
Average per impact category	**-32%**	**-44%**	**-38%**	**-32%**	**-26%**	-

Econommically sustainable?

considering

FCI	Percentage (%)
DIRECT COSTS	
Cost of main equipment	Partner data
Equipment installation	39
Instruments and control	13
Pipes	31
Electrical systems	10
Buildings	29
Site improvements	10
Ancillary services	55
Factory floor space cost	6
INDIRECT COSTS	
Supervisory engineering	32
Construction costs	34
Contractor	18
Contingency	36

6

Most of the pilot projects are economically viable on an industrial scale, although perhaps some adjustment related to the market or the final price will improve the results.

STEP 6: and how should it be introduced in the market and managed ???

SEA2LAND

WP8 Business models, exploitation and replicability

Leads to the exploitation of the scientific and commercial results of SEA2LAND. This WP develops business models that can transform semi-industrial solutions into successful business.

6

Market analysis

GENERAL PROFILE

- Participants are willing to accept BBFs produced from fish waste
- The most important qualities of BBFs are:
  - a **nutrient ratio** that fits with crop nutrient demand,
  - **hygienically** prepared and no diseases/pests present,
  - **nutrient release speed**
- Obstacles in using BBFs:
  - **technical equipment** for the application,
  - **legislative framework**

- **8 business plans for 3 types of end-products**
  - fertilisers production for **local use**
  - fertilisers with high value and effectiveness for **specific crops** (not local)
  - **technological services**

- **Business Model Canvas**
  - 4 BMC developed

SOME CONCLUSIONS for all BMCs

- BBFs from by-products offer a **sustainable, cost-effective alternative.**
- **Circular economy**: Reduces waste by reusing agricultural by-products.
- BBFs help farmers cut **production costs.**

- **Importance of workshops**, farm visits and joint projects.
- **Tailored solutions** for different farm sizes.
- **Ongoing support**

- **Production**: Costs for raw materials, infrastructure, and processing.
- **Logistics**: Distribution, packaging, and shipping.
- **Investment** in new BBF technologies.

FINAL REMARKS

The BBF obtained can replace mineral fertilizers in a safe and economically viable way. Some actions should be taken to minimize environmental impact

It is needed more data and further scaling up to know the environmental impact at industrial scale with optimized processes.

The BBfs improves soil activity in short term period and can provide us with greater independence from external suppliers to the EU.

In general, they are accepted by the market but some points should be solved, those related to application way , legislation and price

The project consortium

More information

SEA2LAND

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NOVEL PROCEDURES AND SUSTAINABLE GUIDELINES TO ENHANCE THE USE OF ALTERNATIVE FERTILISERS

Erik Meers
Ghent University
05/06/2025

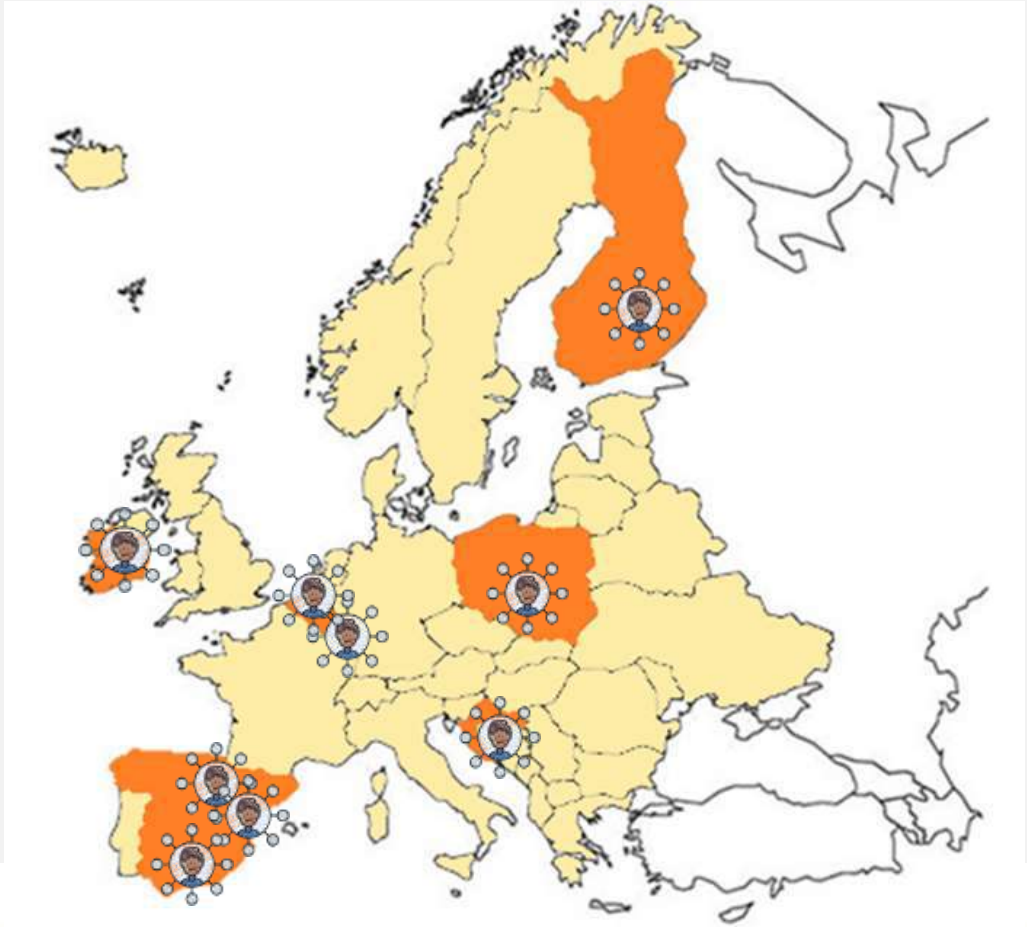
RE-SOURCE
LAB FOR BIORESOURCE RECOVERY

Funded by the
European Union

NOVAFERT overview

Novafert

- CSA
- 9 PARTNERS
- 6 COUNTRIES
- 2 Million €
- 36 Months



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Contextual Challenge

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Agrifood

EU is too dependent on animal feed and fertiliser imports, warns Parliament study

Sofia Sanchez Manzanaro | Euractiv | Mar 7, 2024 | 15:21

"EU should be less dependent on imported fertilizers"

The European Parliament urges the Commission to ensure the supply of fertilisers, take action to bring down prices, and increase the EU's strategic autonomy in fertilisers.

eurasiareview

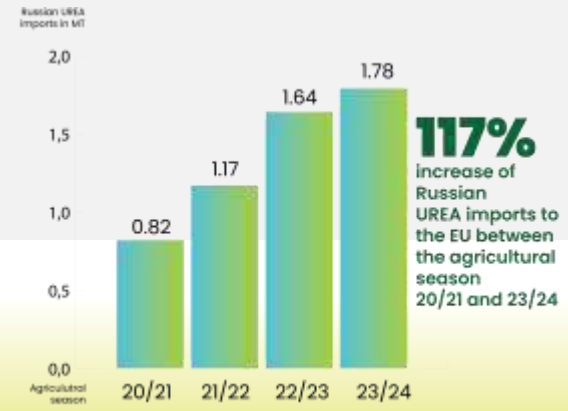
Recovering Nutrients To Save The Planet: The Fertilizer Challenge

July 31, 2023 | 0 Comments

Fertilizers Europe

Surge in Russian fertilizer imports in the EU

Between the agricultural season 20/21 and 23/24, imports from Russia increased by **117%** amounting to 1.78 MT in 23/24.



Project motivation

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Biobased fertilizers are seeing as an alternative to replace mineral fertilizers

&

The agreement on the Fertilising Products Regulation will facilitate the market for new and innovative biobased fertilisers

BUT:

LACK OF AWARNESS:

-> Most farmers are not aware of the new policy content of the EU Fertilising Products Regulation (EU 2019/1009)

-> Some farmers are not yet familiar with the benefits of the biobased fertilizers

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

-> Producers will need to demonstrate that their products meet the safety requirements before sticking the CE mark

-> Limitations on how and how much apply from these biobased fertilizers

Project aims

Novafert

To demonstrate **technical, economic, and environmental** feasibility and safe use of alternative fertilising products from different waste streams

To promote their use and increase the awareness of their products

Domestically available resources

Close the loop

Required nutrients

Collaboration is key to achieving sustainable agriculture practices!

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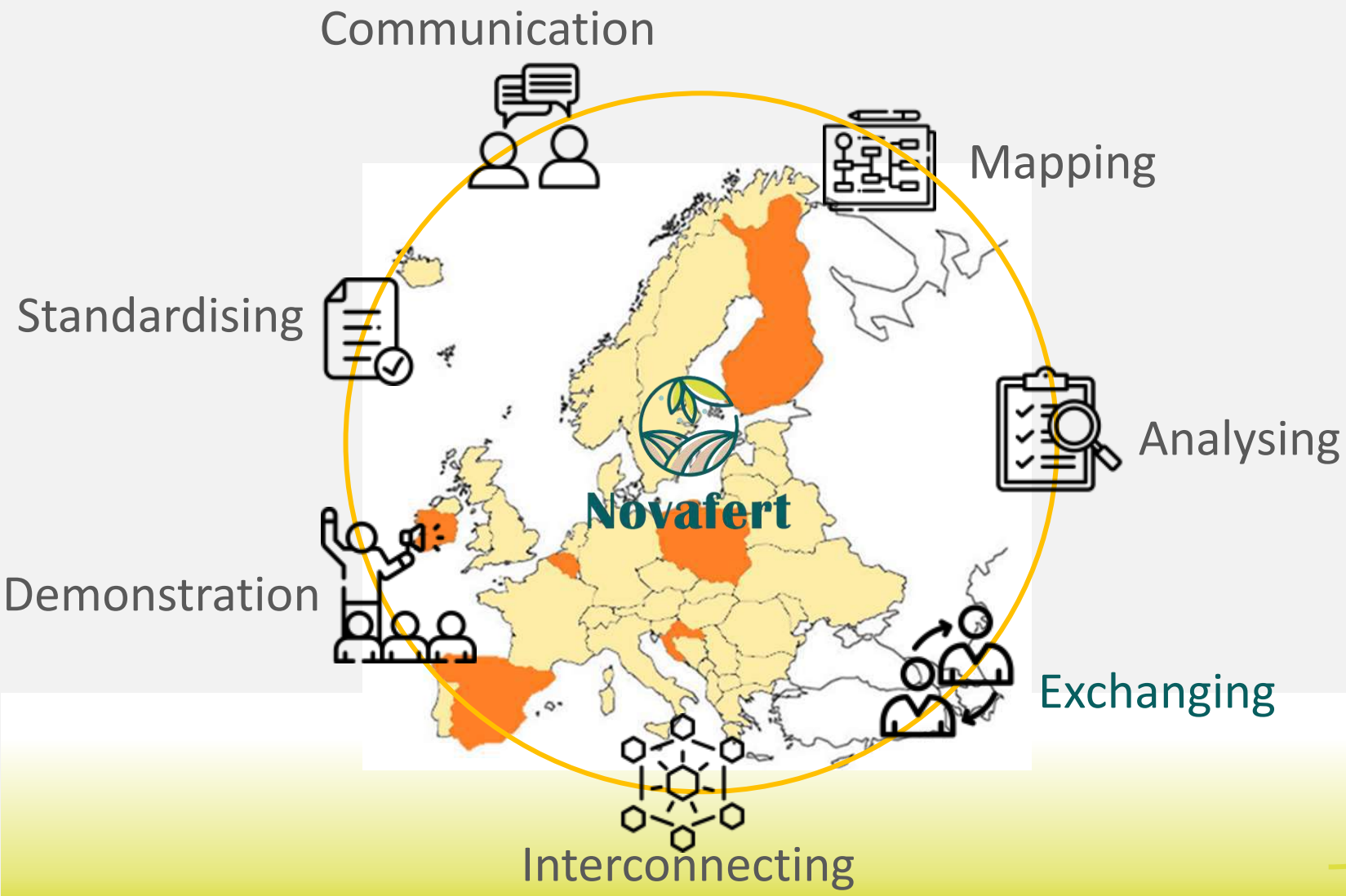
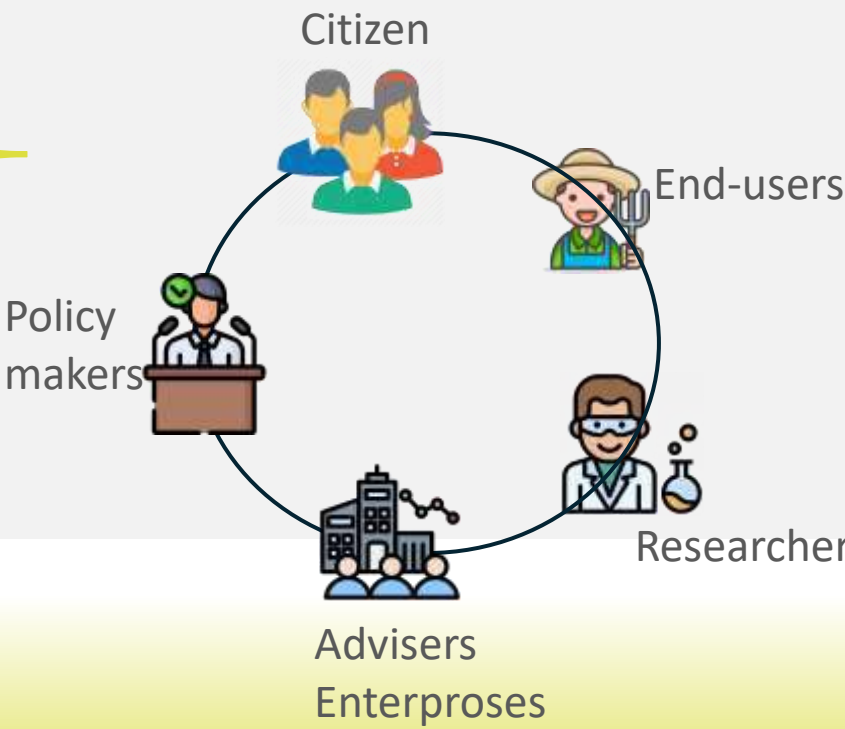


MULTI-ACTOR APPROACH



NOVAFERT Across Europe: Participating Regions & Six Target Waste Streams

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NOVAFERT regions and their associated waste streams

NOVAFERT methodology

Novafert

WP 1

Products & technologies mapping

European Commission

BIOREFINE CLUSTER EUROPE

Living labs mapping

WP 2

Sustainability mapping

Sources:

PEF/OEF

ISO 14040 Approved Life Cycle Assessment

ILCD2011 IPCC2013 ReCiPe

Consensual sustainability methodology

Sustainability assessment

Alternative fertilising products ILCD compliant database

WP 6

WP 5

Stakeholder engagment

Participatory workshops
Regional working groups
Stakeholders engagement
International workshops

WP 4

Acceleration of market awareness and adoption

WP 3

SWOT/PEST analysis

Address remaining legal hurdless

NOVAFERT Outputs

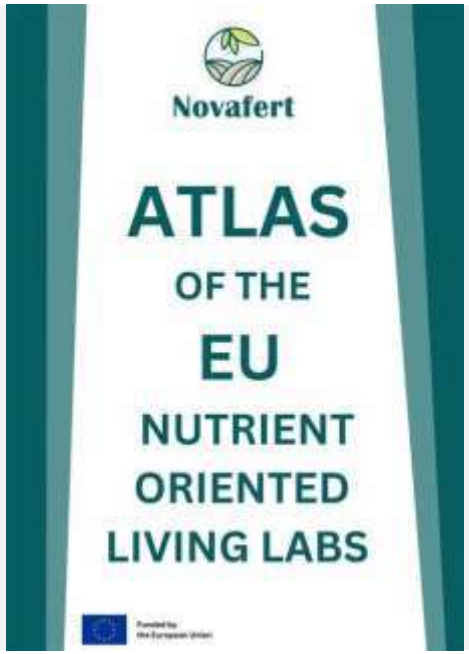
WP 1

Products & technologies mapping

European Commission | BIOREFINE CLUSTER EUROPE

Living labs mapping

Database- 76 alternative fertilising products

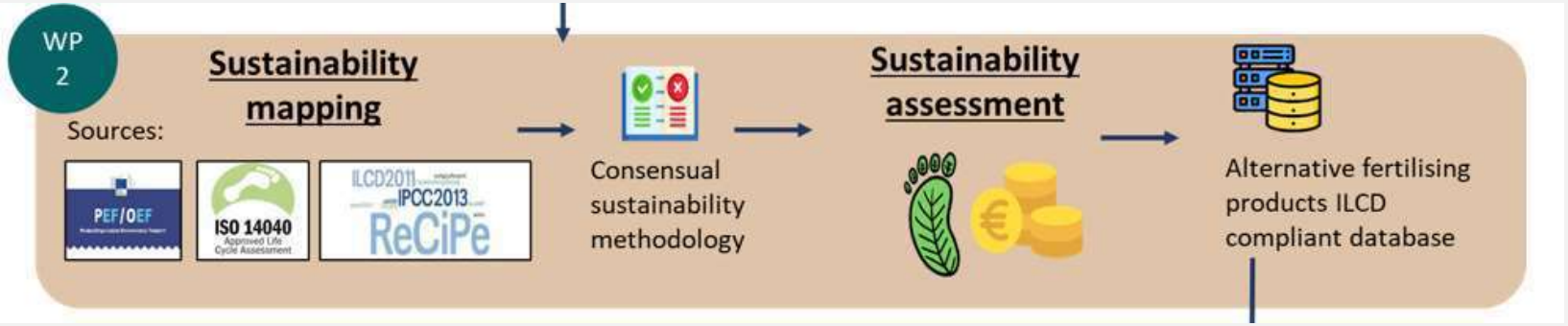


- 7 living labs demonstration
- Business models for circular fertilisers for 4 cases

ATLAS- 53 Nutrient oriented living labs, focus on nutrient recycling

More information-
"**Showcasing the NOVAFERT Atlas and Database**", Donal Kinsella 11.30-12.00

NOVAFERT Output



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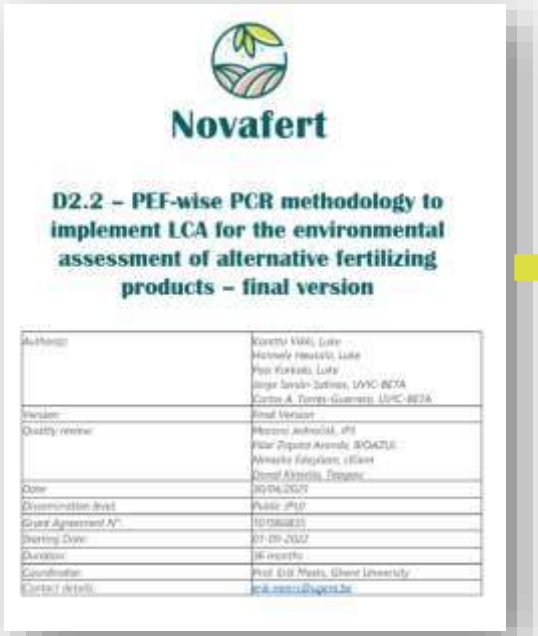
Mapping of available LCA guideline & other relevant environmental/sustainability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D2.2 – PEF-wise PCR methodology to implement LCA for the environmental assessment of alternative fertilizing products – final version

Environmental impact assessment for alternative products

Social Life Cycle Assessment of alternative fertilising products


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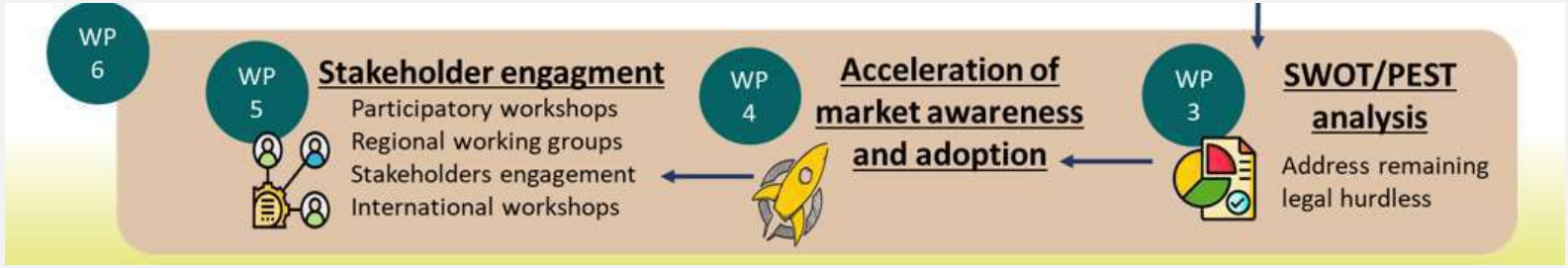
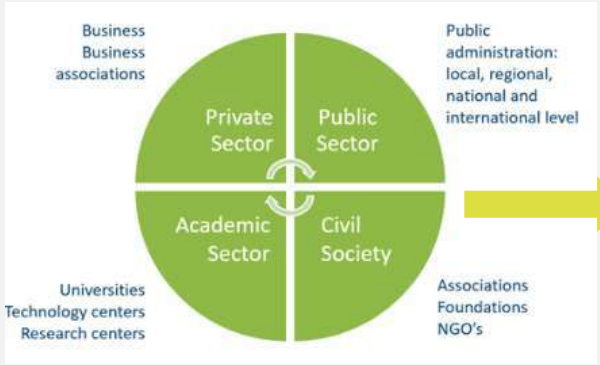
D2.4 – ILCD compliant datasets for a wide range of alternative fertilizing products

More information-
"**Sustainable assessment of alternative fertilisers: NOVAFERT",** Jorge Senan, BETE-UVIC 14.30-15.15

NOVAFERT Output



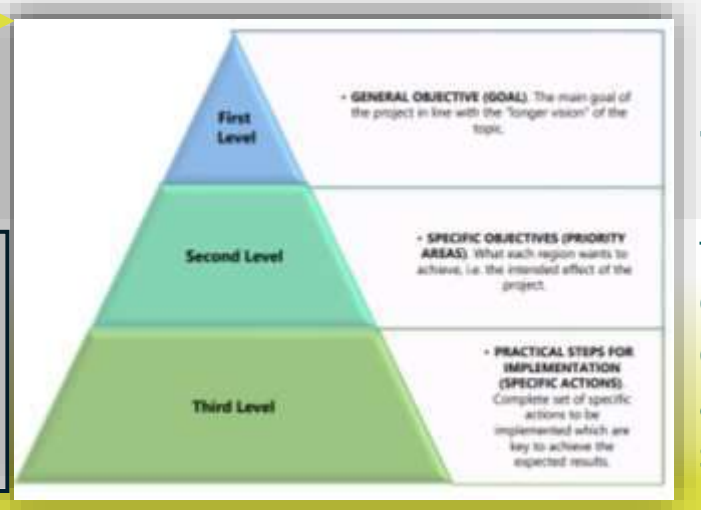
Novafert



Stakeholder engagement strategy is based on the Quadruple helix approach

Established 7 **Regional Working Groups** in the participant European regions

The SWOT and PEST analyses have a **regional scope** and are the basis for the implementation strategies in each target region



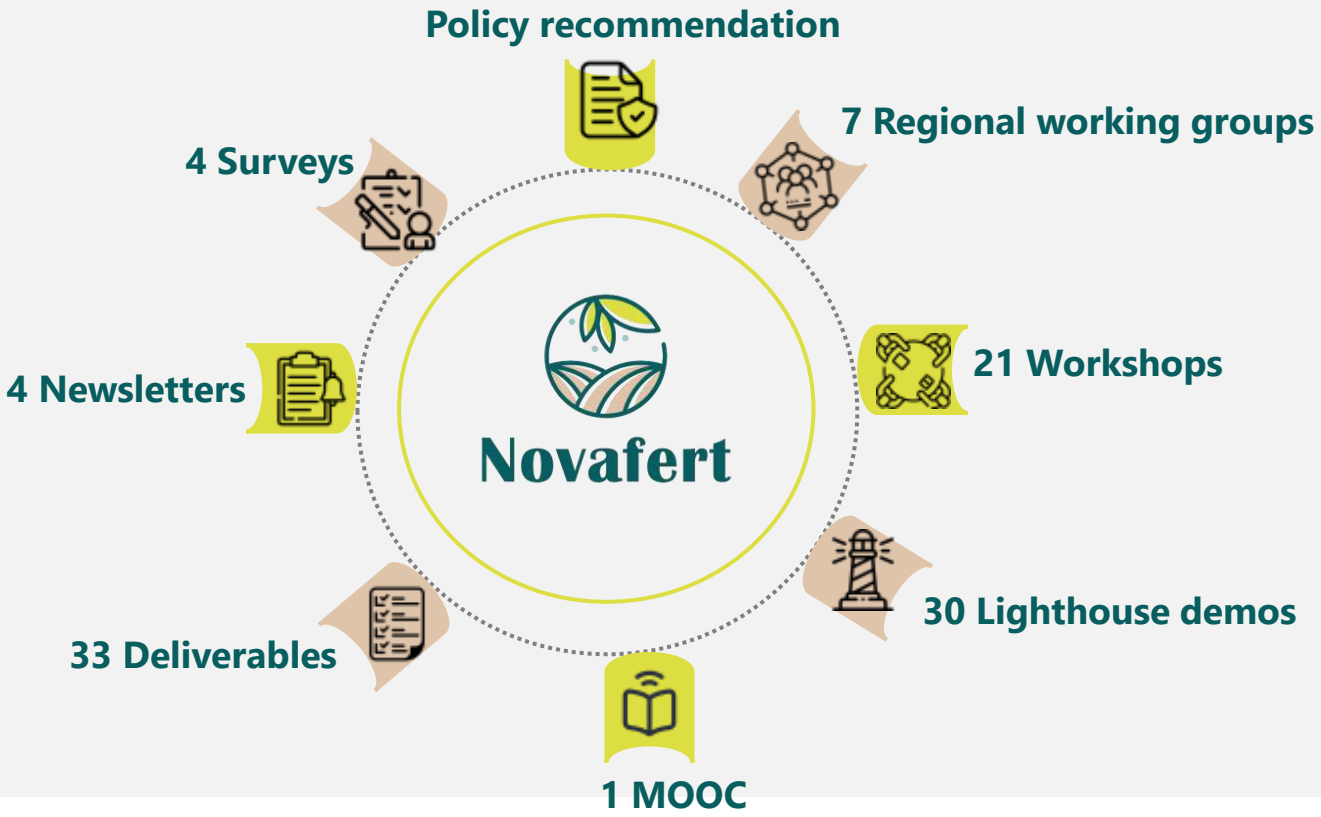
7 Region Specific Action Plans (RSAPs) according to the specific characteristics and needs of each region and their associated targeted secondary raw materials.

More information-

- ***"Engaging stakeholders for regional action: overcoming barriers to circular fertilisers adoption"***, Pilar Zapata Aranda **12.30-13.00**
- ***"Recommendations to enhance market adoption (industrial analysis)"***, Ana-Marija Špicnagel, **12.00-12.30**
- ***"Policy debate-Novafert"***, Erik Meers 10.00-11.00

NOVAFERT in Numbers

Novafert



Novafert

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IPS KONZALTING

eit Food

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POLICY FAMEWORK FOR NUTRIENT RECYCLING

Theodora Nikolakopoulou
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Policy framework for nutrients recycling

Advancing circular fertilisers:
solutions for a sustainable agriculture
5 June 2025

Dr Theodora Nikolakopoulou

DG GROW-F2 – Bioeconomy, chemicals and cosmetics

Nutrients recycling-what EU is aiming for…

Environmental Protection:

- reduce the impact on nutrient cycles, especially nitrogen and phosphorus
- reduce soil, water and air pollution caused by excessive nutrient losses
- protect biodiversity

Sustainable Food Production:

- reduce EU dependence on fossil-based fertilisers and imported raw materials

Resource Efficiency:

- promote circular economy by recovering and reusing nutrients for as long as possible
- reduce the need to secure access to new raw materials

Economic Benefits:

- foster innovation in technologies for recovery & purification of nutrients from various waste streams (agricultural, industrial, and municipal)
- create new markets for products made of recovered materials
- reduce waste and costs associated with waste management and disposal
- support local circular economy businesses and boosting bioeconomy

Research and Innovation

Horizon Europe projects focusing on nutrient recovery technologies
Support for developing of bio-based fertilisers sector
Biomethane Industrial Partnership (BIP) on use and valorisation of digestate

Policy

Farm to Fork strategy: reduction in nutrient losses of at least 50% by 2030, ensuring no deterioration in soil fertility

Common Agricultural Policy 2023-27: strengthened rules and enhanced opportunities for efficient nutrient use (mandatory requirements related to nutrient management and voluntary practices through eco-schemes).
Eco-schemes : support voluntary practices by farmers that go beyond legal requirements for sustainable nutrient management.

CAP Strategic Plans: EU member states required to include specific provisions in their national plans nutrient recycling initiatives.

EU Circular Economy Action Plan, by end 2025, to advance innovation and bioeconomy, sustainable consumption, ensure waste prevention and maximize resource utilisation within EU.

European Commission

Legislation

EU Fertilising Products Regulation (EU 2019/1009):

brings fertilising products made of primary and secondary raw materials under the same legislative framework, facilitating their free movement within the EU internal market.

Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC):

aims to reduce pollution from agricultural sources and promote good agricultural practices related to nitrogen use

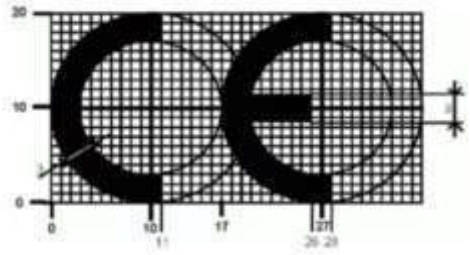
revised Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive (EU 2024/3019):

requests the removal of nutrients with tertiary treatment of urban wastewater by setting minimum % of reduction of the overall P and N loads entering the plants

Sewage Sludge Directive (86/278/EEC) under evaluation:

regulates the use of sewage sludge in agriculture, ensuring its safe and sustainable application

Fertilising Products Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/1009)



adopted in 2019, fully applicable as of 16 July 2022

sets out harmonised rules on making available of EU fertilising products on the EU market

CE-marking (*) → Free movement in the EU market

a product regulation; does not regulate use of products or mode of application of products

optional harmonisation – national legislations on fertilising products still apply

*amended/complemented already by 15 Commission delegated Regulations

recovery of nutrients and materials under FPR

Recoved materials

CMC 1: Virgin material substances and mixtures
CMC 2: Plants, plant parts or plant extracts
→ CMC 3: Compost
→ CMC 4: Fresh crop digestate
→ CMC 5: Digestate other than fresh crop digestate
CMC 6: Food industry by-products
CMC 7: Micro-organisms
CMC 8: Nutrient polymers
CMC 9: Polymers other than nutrient polymers
CMC 10: Derived products from Animal By-Products
CMC 11: By-products within the meaning of Directive 2008/98/EC
→ CMC 12: Precipitated phosphate salts and derivates
→ CMC 13: Thermal oxidation materials and derivates
→ CMC 14: Pyrolysis and gasification materials
→ CMC 15: High purity materials

certain waste may undergo a defined recovery operation

resulting recovered materials must comply with relevant requirements

European Commission

EU end-of-waste status for waste derived materials in EU fertilising products

Article 19

End-of-waste status

This Regulation lays down criteria in accordance with which material that constitutes waste, as defined in Directive 2008/98/EC, can cease to be waste, if it is contained in a compliant EU fertilising product. In such cases, the recovery operation under this Regulation shall be performed before the material ceases to be waste, and the material shall be considered to comply with the conditions laid down in Article 6 of that Directive and therefore to have ceased to be waste from the moment that the EU declaration of conformity was drawn up.

What about Animal By-Products?

Animal by-products may be processed into other recovered materials

CMC 1: Virgin material substances and mixtures
CMC 2: Plants, plant parts or plant extracts
CMC 3: Compost
CMC 4: Fresh crop digestate
CMC 5: Digestate other than fresh crop digestate
CMC 6: Food industry by-products
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CMC 15: High purity materials

Interplay with the Animal by-products Regulation
An ABP need to
-have an end-point determined under the ABP regulation

-have reached this end point at the time the EU fertilising product is CE-marked

European Commission

Standardisation work

CEN working under Commission standardisation request: M/564 (C(2020)162

April 2022 – some CEN/technical specifications published

November 2024 - harmonised standards for Plant biostimulants published
July 2027 – first harmonised standards for Soil improvers, Growing media
July 2027 - first harmonised standards for Fertilisers, Liming materials, Inhibitors

Available resources

DG GROW website

Info session organised by DG GROW - How to CE mark your fertilising product ; 23 May 2022; recording available here

Guidance Document on the labelling of EU Fertilising Products; available here

FAQs document on Fertilising Products Regulation; available here

Commission Expert Group on fertilising products (documents available here)

Member States competent authorities list

Market Surveillance authorities responsible for controls of products list

Do you have questions?
GROW-FERTILISING-PRODUCTS@ec.europa.eu

European Commission

Thank you

Slides 4,5,6,7, 9, 11: pictures, source: Fotolia.com

European Commission

POLICY DEBATE
POLICY BARRIERS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM EU PROJECTS: NOVAFERT, SEA2LAND AND NUTRI-KNOW

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