

# Findings of the Nature and Agriculture Commission and the urgent challenges for N regulation in Denmark

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- The vision and the main findings from the Nature and Agricultural Commission
- Where do the Knowledge Centre for Agricultural see the most urgent challenges?
- Does the findings from the Nature end Agriculture commission leave room for a new and better way?



..production of healthy and tasty foods of high quality and for a varied, diverse and coherent nature.

...economically and environmentally sustainable and forward looking agriculture, which continues to contribute substantially to employment and export in the food sector.

.. stop the loss of (and strengthen) biodiversity as well as improve the environmental conditions of the aquatic environment and contribute to fighting climate change.



New balanced solutions, so that the framing conditions for agriculture can support a green conversion with economic growth and new possibilities for business development and strengthened efforts for nature, aquatic environment and climate.



# The vision from the Commission on Nature and Agriculture

*Richer nature, new environmental regulation and new growth opportunities for agriculture*



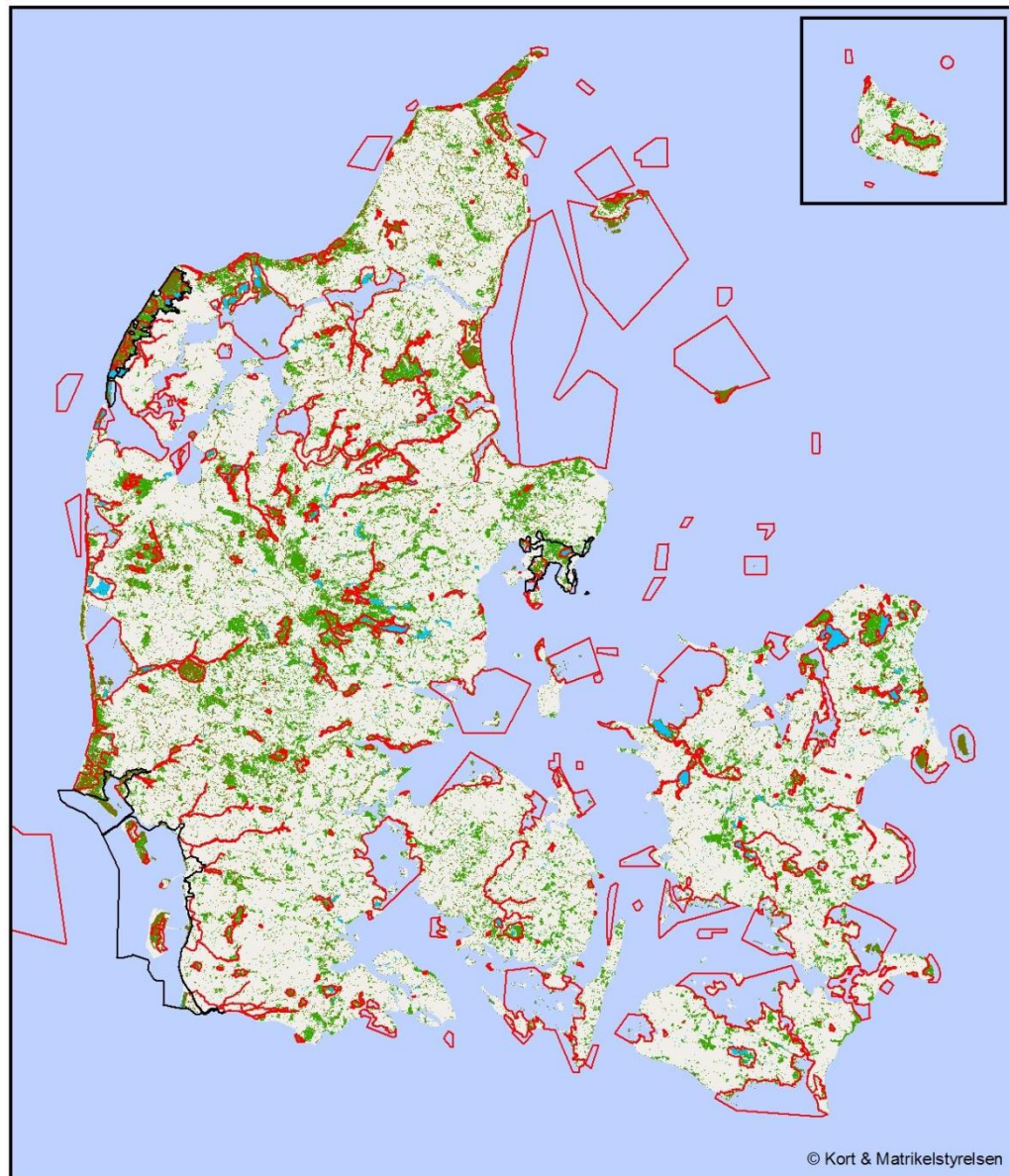
# Main issues dealt with in the commission

- More and better nature/ biodiversity
- Improved water quality
- New and targeted regulation of the farms
- Handling climate as a integrated part of the solutions
- More growth, innovation and development of the farming sector
- Improved knowledge and a more effective administration



# Farming, Forests and nature

Denmark is an intensively agricultural cultivated country – and Danish farming is using the nutrients very efficiently



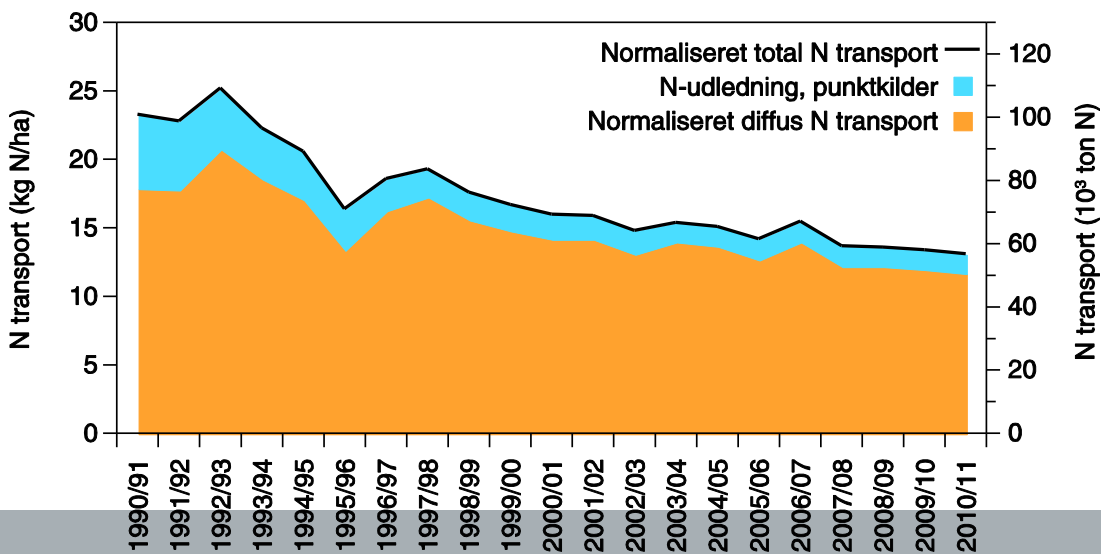
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## Skov og natur i Danmark

-  Nationalparker
-  Natura 2000-områder
-  Åben natur
-  Søer
-  Skov

# Water Framework Directive

- Nitrogen transport to the marine areas is still too high and must be further reduced in some areas
- The traditional measures for reducing N loading are largely exhausted. Current regulations of agriculture are estimated to reduce income by 0.5 to 2.0 billion DKK annually.



N transport to the sea has been declining



# Paradigm change i regulation of nutrient loading

From regulation of nutrient inputs

TO

Regulation based on emissions and loadings





# Intelligent regulation – but how?

- Separation between regulation of farm and field
  - Possibilities for new solutions for manure handling
  - Synergy in technologies for climate, energy, ammonia, phosphorus, odour
- More holistic focus on solutions - focus on more than N and P loadings to the aquatic environment
- More targeted handling of N and P where necessary – retention mapping can help pinpointing where to act
- Flexibility in measures – not the same measures are relevant everywhere



# Where does KCA see the most urgent challenges for finding a new and better way for N-regulation?

- Need for better documentation and motivation
- Acceptance of need for Nitrogen in farm sector
- What can be done in order to balance farm needs and clean water?
- How do we make a balanced focus on efforts in the water environment, on the edge, on the fields?
- How do we make setups, where we maximize the effect of targeted effort in the catchment? /optimize across farms / documentation on the spot/ make new differentiated N-measures/ new production lines/biogas/more room for nature/ ...



# Lack of N for the agricultural fields

- In Denmark we spread out Nitrogen = 16 pct. below economic optimum (2014)
- New regulation should secure more Nitrogen for the robust fields
- The targeted regulation should recognize that some recipients are able to absorb more N from the catchments
- It's important that the Nitrate Directive and the WFD don't hinder this way of thinking



# The Danish Nature- and Agriculture Commission could make a difference?

- **Growth through more innovation, research and development**
- A common platform where actors are involved in finding solutions (in line with art 14 in WFD)
- But the Danish Administration are taking a very centralistic approach and the room for finding solution at local and regional level are limited
- Often the “excuse” is that the directives don’t allow flexibility – but is the directives the problem or is it the national implementation which are the problem?

