

#### The International Nitrogen Initiative -From Noordwijkerhout to Costa do Sauipe: How Have Minds Evolved? Patrick Heffer

International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA)

Fertilizer Outlook and Technology Conference 6-8 November 2007, Tampa, USA



# Background

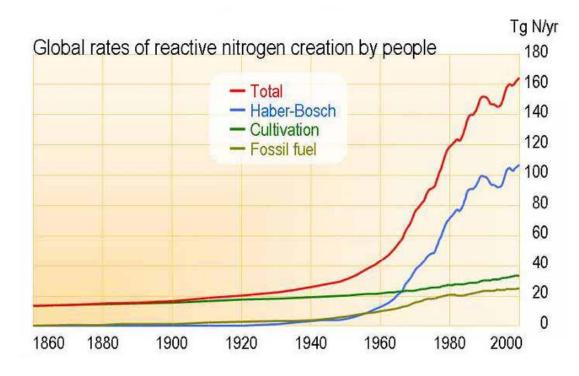


## Reactive Nitrogen: What Is It?

Examples of reactive forms of N (Nr)		
Inorganic reduced forms	Ammonia (NH <sub>3</sub> )	
	Ammonium (NH <sub>4</sub> +)	
Inorganic oxidized forms	Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	
	Nitrate (NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )	
	Nitrous oxide (N <sub>2</sub> O)	
	Nitric oxide (NO)	
	Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	
Organic compounds	Urea	
	Amines	
	Proteins	

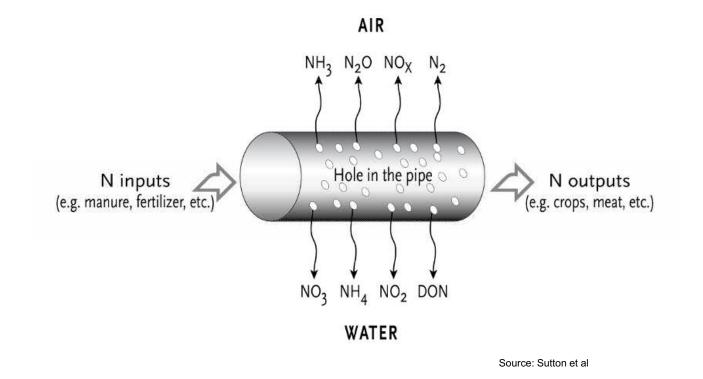


### **Reactive Nitrogen: The Issue**



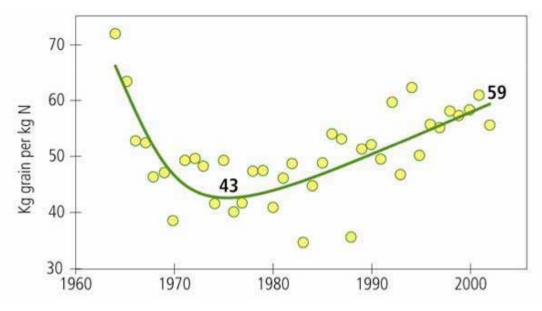
Source: Galloway et al







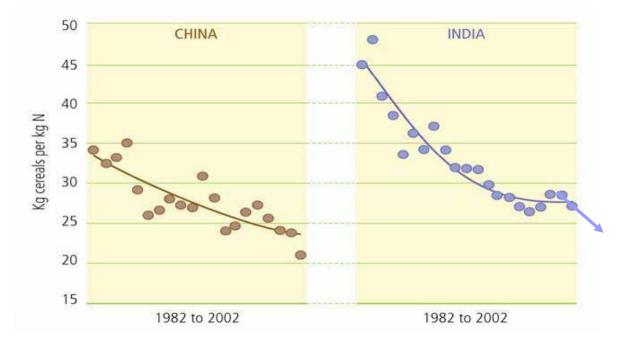
Fertilizer N Use Efficiency (PFP<sub>N</sub>) Trend for US Corn



Source:: Fixen and West



Fertilizer N Use Efficiency ( $PFP_N$ ) Trend for Cereal Production in Asia



Calculated using FAO and IFA data



### **Reactive Nitrogen: The Challenge**

- ➡ Further improve N use efficiency in developed countries
- Revert the declining N use efficiency (PFP<sub>N</sub>) trend in developing countries
- Not to the detriment of crop yields



Credit:: Paul Seward



Credit:: Yin Kedong

Credit:: Mark Sutton





## From the 1<sup>st</sup> to the 4<sup>th</sup> International Nitrogen Conference























## Milestones on Nitrogen Fertilizer



- 1998: 1<sup>st</sup> Int'l N Conference, The Netherlands
- 2001: 2<sup>nd</sup> Int'l N Conference, USA

nitrogen



- 2002: Establishment of the International N Initiative (INI)
  2003: UNEP's Global Environment Outlook Yearbook focuses on
- 2004: SCOPE workshop on fertilizer N, Uganda
- 2004: 3<sup>rd</sup> Int'l N Conference, China

Adoption of the "Nanjing Declaration", which is submitted to UNEP

- 2006: UNEP/Woods Hole workshop on policy responses, France
- 2007: 4<sup>th</sup> Int'l N Conference, Brazil

## The 1<sup>st</sup> International Nitrogen Conference 1998, The Netherlands

- Focus on effects of increased cycling of N from local to global scales
- Skey messages:
  - O N fluxes in the atmosphere and biosphere increase in all parts of the globe
  - O N has a range of well understood beneficial and detrimental consequences for people and the environment
  - O Scientists and decision makers need to work together to solve N-related problems
- Was recommended to organize a second conference in the USA

# The 2<sup>nd</sup> International Nitrogen Conference 2001, Maryland, USA

- Focus on North America and Europe
- C Key goals:
  - O Increase scientific knowledge about N sources and effects
  - O <u>Stimulate communication</u> among leaders in N production and consumption
  - O <u>Explore policy strategies</u> to increase food and energy production and decrease environmental impacts

Was recommended:

- O To organize a third conference in China
- O To create the International Nitrogen Initiative



- Established in 2002
- A 3-step approach to move from science to the implementation of the right responses
  - O Assessment of knowledge (N fertilizer, denitrification...)
  - O Identification of solutions
  - O Implementation of solutions
- Works through regional centers: North America, Latin America, Europe, Asia, Africa
- IFA and IPNI representatives invited as advisors

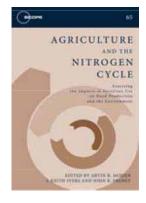




## SCOPE Nitrogen Fertilizer Assessment Project

#### 2004, Uganda

- Organized by SCOPE and sponsored by IFA
- Focus on N fertilizer use (too much and too little)
- C Key issues:
  - O Crop, environmental and management factors affecting <u>N use efficiency</u>
  - O <u>Emerging technologies</u> to increase use efficiency of fertilizer N

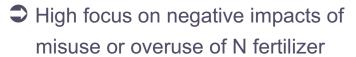


- O <u>Pathways of N losses</u> and their impacts on human health and the environment
- O <u>Societal responses</u> for balancing food production and environmental concerns
- ➡ Proceedings were released for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Int'l N Conference



UNEP raises public interest through a chapter on the "N cascade" in its 2003 GEO Yearbook and a press release on "dead zones"







Attempts to call for an international binding protocol on reactive N

# The 3<sup>rd</sup> International Nitrogen Conference 2004, China

- Focus on Asia
- C Key goals:
  - O Exchange and integrate scientific knowledge on sources, fates and consequences of N at different scales
  - O <u>Explore balanced strategies</u> to increase food and energy production while protecting environmental quality and natural resources
  - O Suggest an action plan
- Side-events organized by the industry
- Was recommended to organize a fourth conference in Brazil
- The "Nanjing Declaration" on N management was adopted



# The "Nanjing Declaration"

Nanjing Dec	laration on Nitrogen Manager	ment
Presented to the U	nited Nations Environment P	rogramme.
Naniing, People	's Republic of China, 16 Octob	ber 2004.
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It calls upon governments to optimize N management at different scales by:

- Further assessment of the N cycle
- Increasing N use efficiency and <u>effectiveness</u> in agricultural production and energy use
- Developing solutions to reactive N problems (due to both excess and lack)
- Developing and promoting:
  - O A code of good agricultural practices
  - O Strategies for sustainable energy use
  - O Application of emission reduction technologies

# UNEP/Woods Hole Policy Workshop 2006, France

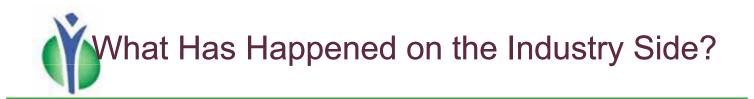
- Brought together policy makers, scientists and industry
- Skey objectives:
  - O Determine specific challenges posed by reactive N
  - O Assess effectiveness of existing policy instruments
  - O Explore a possible comprehensive approach to managing reactive N
- Skey conclusions:
  - O There are no and should not be N policies per se
  - O Policies should look at specific issues (climate change, eutrophication...) and be tailored to local conditions

# The 4<sup>th</sup> International Nitrogen Conference 2007, Brazil

- First conf. entirely organized under the auspices of INI
- Focus on Latin America



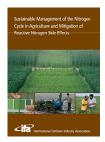
- First conference looking at both "too little" and "too much" N
- ➡ First conference with full session dedicated to the industry
- Some of the main issues addressed:
  - O Biofuel production and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
  - O Animal production and alterations of the N cycle
  - O Indirect impacts on human health of reactive N losses
  - O N fertilizer use and poverty alleviation
  - O Policy responses (assessment needs, policy instruments)



- 2003: IFA established a task force on enhancedefficiency fertilizers → workshop in Germany in 2005
- Description
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- 2006: IFA established a task force on fertilizer best management practices → workshop in Belgium in 2007
- 2007: PPI becomes IPNI → a Nitrogen Program is established



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#### In Summary

- Much greater trust among stakeholders
- Improved communication and better understanding of respective expectations
- Stronger involvement of all stakeholders in trying to achieve common goals
- But... disagreements on some sensitive issues still remain



# What Next?



## **Challenges for INI**

- New chairman to be appointed soon
- Remain scientifically sound and independent from policy pressures
- Find funds for organizing additional workshops (e.g. on N and human health)
- Budget constraints for the Latin American, Asian and African centers
- Keep right balance between regions with "too much" and those with "too little" reactive N
- Strengthen partnerships between key stakeholders



James Galloway University of Virginia, USA Chairman of INI



## The INI Regional Centers









## Challenges for the Industry

- Remain actively involved in INI through IFA and IPNI
- Closely monitor scientific and policy issues relating to fertilizer N
- Develop links with other suppliers of N sources to agriculture (animal manure, biofuel co-products, sewage sludge)
- Increase links at the regional level, in particular in Asia, Latin America and Africa
- Help manage unwanted impacts associated with the use of fertilizer N (and possibly other N sources in agriculture)
- CAdvocate in favour of greater fertilizer N use in Africa
- Better communicate on industry's initiatives and achievements, in particular on fertilizer BMPs

