

## EU Politikaustausch

# Der neue EU Green Deal und seine Auswirkungen auf die Gemeinsame EU Agrarpolitik mit Blick auf die nachhaltige Nutzung von Kompost in der Landwirtschaft

EU Politikaustausch mit MEP Maria Noichl, S&D

Organisiert vom ECN und W.L. Gore & Associates GmbH



8/10/2021 EU Politikaustausch



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# Agenda



- 11:45 Uhr Begrüßung beim offenen Mittagsbuffet
- 12:30 Uhr ECN Einführung – Dr. Stefanie Siebert
- 12:40 Uhr W.L.GORE Einführung – Thomas Terpetschnig / Ulf Harig
- 12:55 Uhr Bioabfallverwertung in Europa – Rolle der Kompostwirtschaft in der EU Umweltpolitik  
Dr. Stefanie Siebert, European Compost Network
- 13:30 Uhr Die zukünftige EU Agrarpolitik im Kontext des EU Green Deals  
MEP Maria Noichl S&D, Rosenheim
- 14:15 – 15:15 Gemeinsame Diskussionsrunde  
Frau Noichl (MEP), Frau Dr. Siebert (ECN), Herr Harig (Gore), Herr Terpetschnig (Gore), Herr Höhensteiger (Maschinenring Aibling-MiesbachMünchen e.V), Herr Reisberger (LRA-Rosenheim), Herr Hamberger (LRARosenheim), Herr Fischer (EM-Chiemgau)

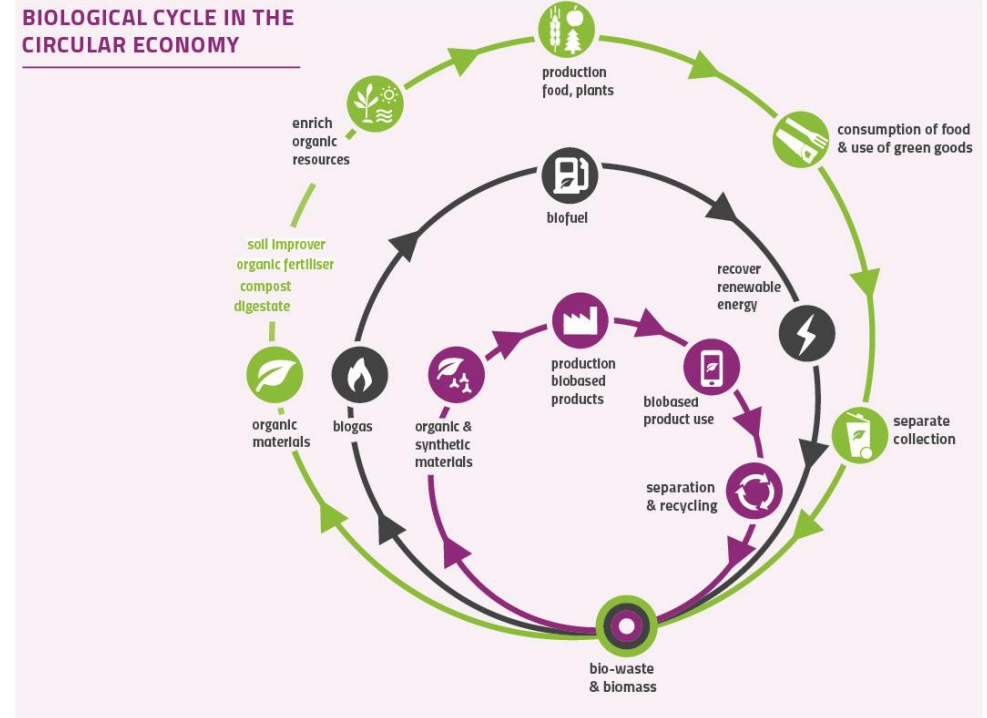
# European Compost Network



## ECN's Vision

*“Living well within the limited resources of the planet respecting the organic cycle”*

- ECN is the leading European membership organization
- Promoting sustainable recycling practices of organic resources: composting, anaerobic digestion...

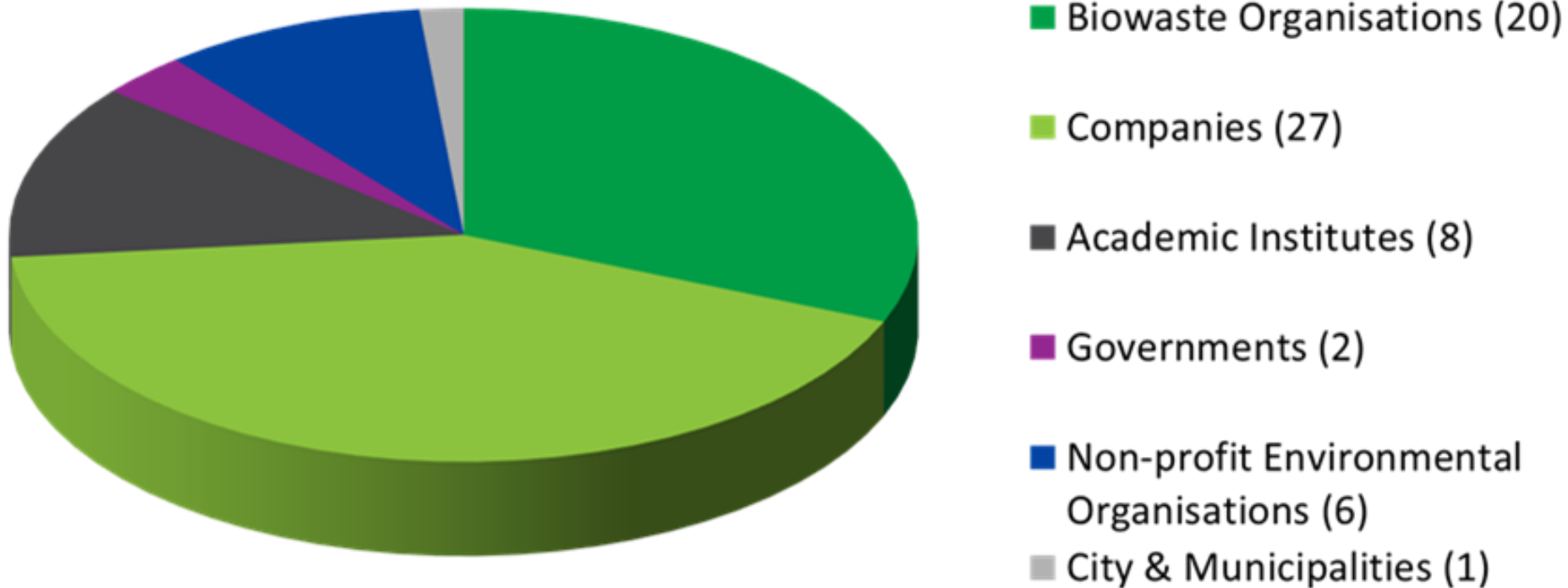


68 members from 27 European countries

48 M tpa treatment capacities

4.500 treatment plants (composting & AD)

## Status of ECN's membership (68 members)



ECN represents more than 4.500 treatment plants with more than 45 M tpa treatment capacities in 27 European Countries.

## ECN's Zielsetzung

Europa-weite Einführung der getrennten Sammlung und der biologischen Behandlung (Kompostierung /Vergärung) von Bioabfällen mit dem Ziel hochwertige Komposte und Gärprodukte zu produzieren für die landwirtschaftliche Nutzung.

### 1. Schaffung einer positiven Gesetzgebung

Achieve an EU legal framework

### 2. Marktentwicklung

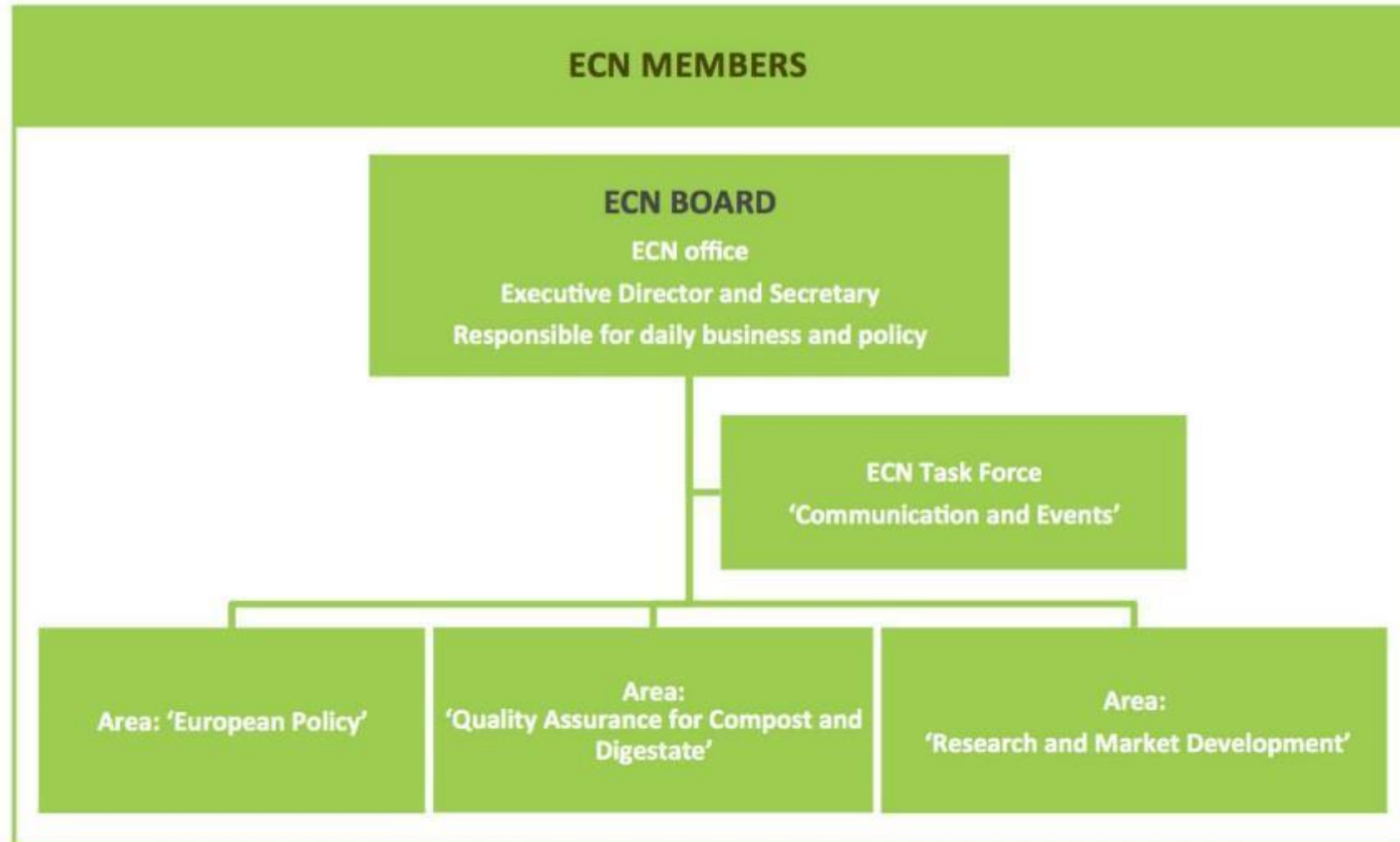
Achieve favorable market conditions across Europe

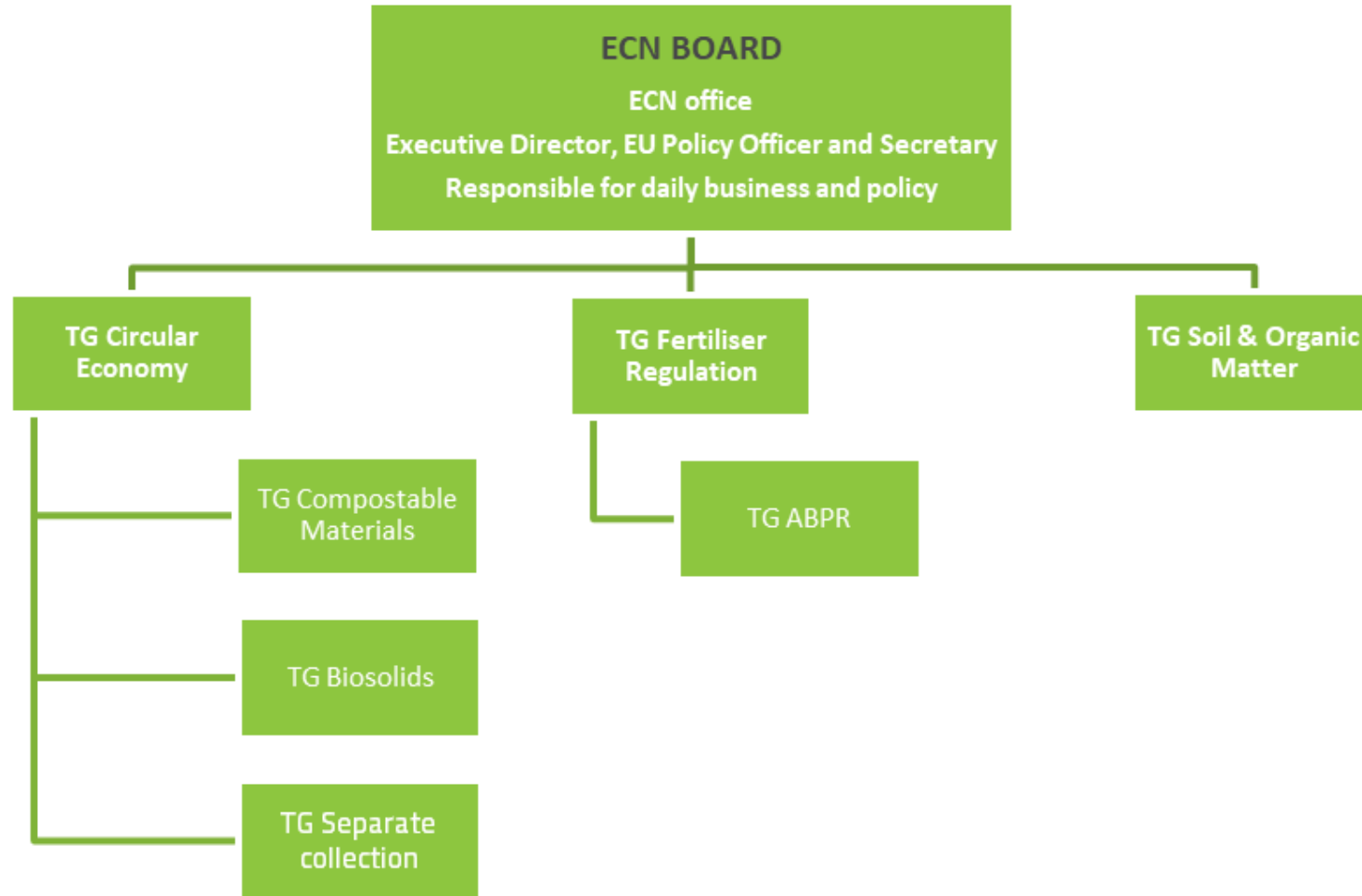
### 3. Qualitätssicherung für Komposte und Gärprodukte

Achieve Europe-wide implementation quality assurance schemes with ECN-QAS as a benchmark



# ECN's Organisationsstruktur und Bereiche





EU Politikaustausch

# Bioabfallverwertung in Europa – Rolle der Kompostwirtschaft in der EU Umweltpolitik

Präsentiert von Dr. Stefanie Siebert, ECN Geschäftsführerin  
EU Politikaustausch mit MEP Maria Noichl, S&D

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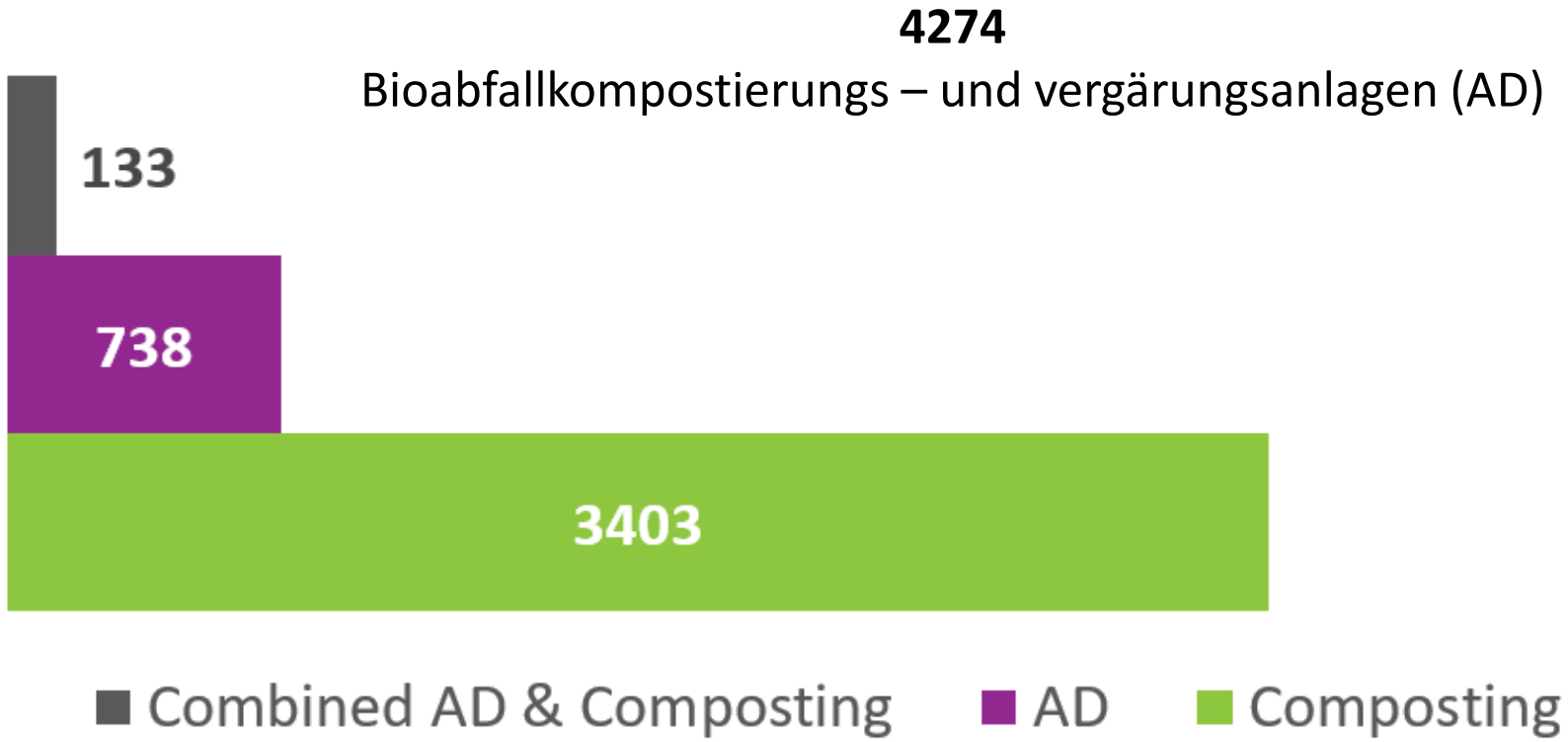
# Stand der Bioabfallbehandlung in Europa



- Datenerfassung von 18 Ländern Europas
- Neuauflage für 2022 geplant



# Stand der Bioabfallbehandlung in Europa

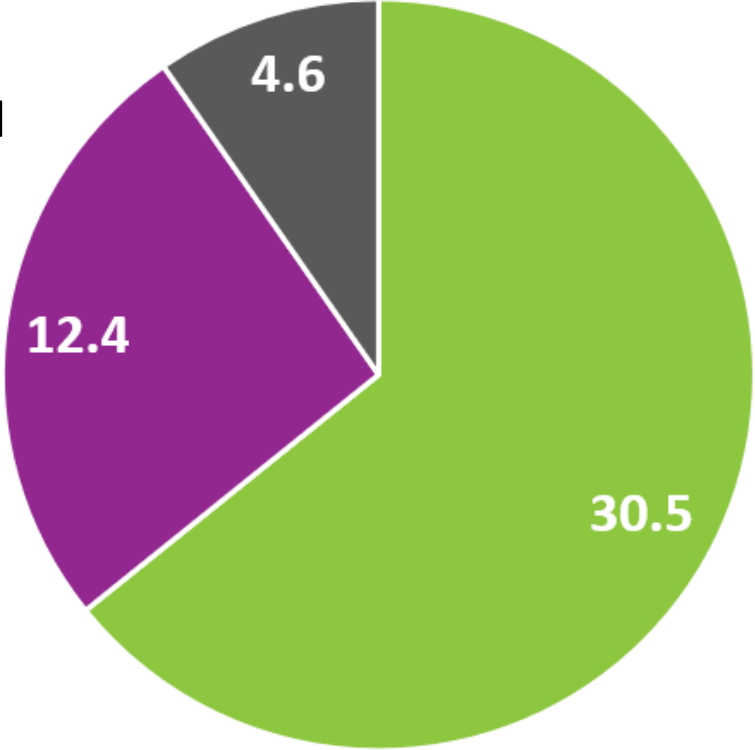


Quelle: ECN Status Report 2019  
based on data from 18 European countries  
(AT, BE, CH, DE, EE, FI, FR, HU, IE, IT, LT, NL, NO, PL, PT, SE, SI, UK)

# Behandelte Bioabfallmenge in Europa



**47,5 million tonnes**  
bio-waste composted / digested



- Composting
- AD
- Combined AD & Composting

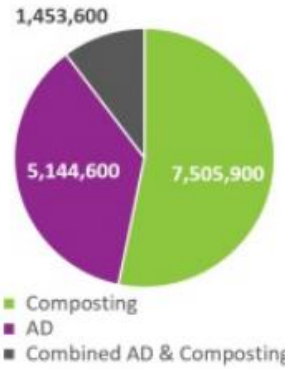


# Bio-waste Management

## Germany



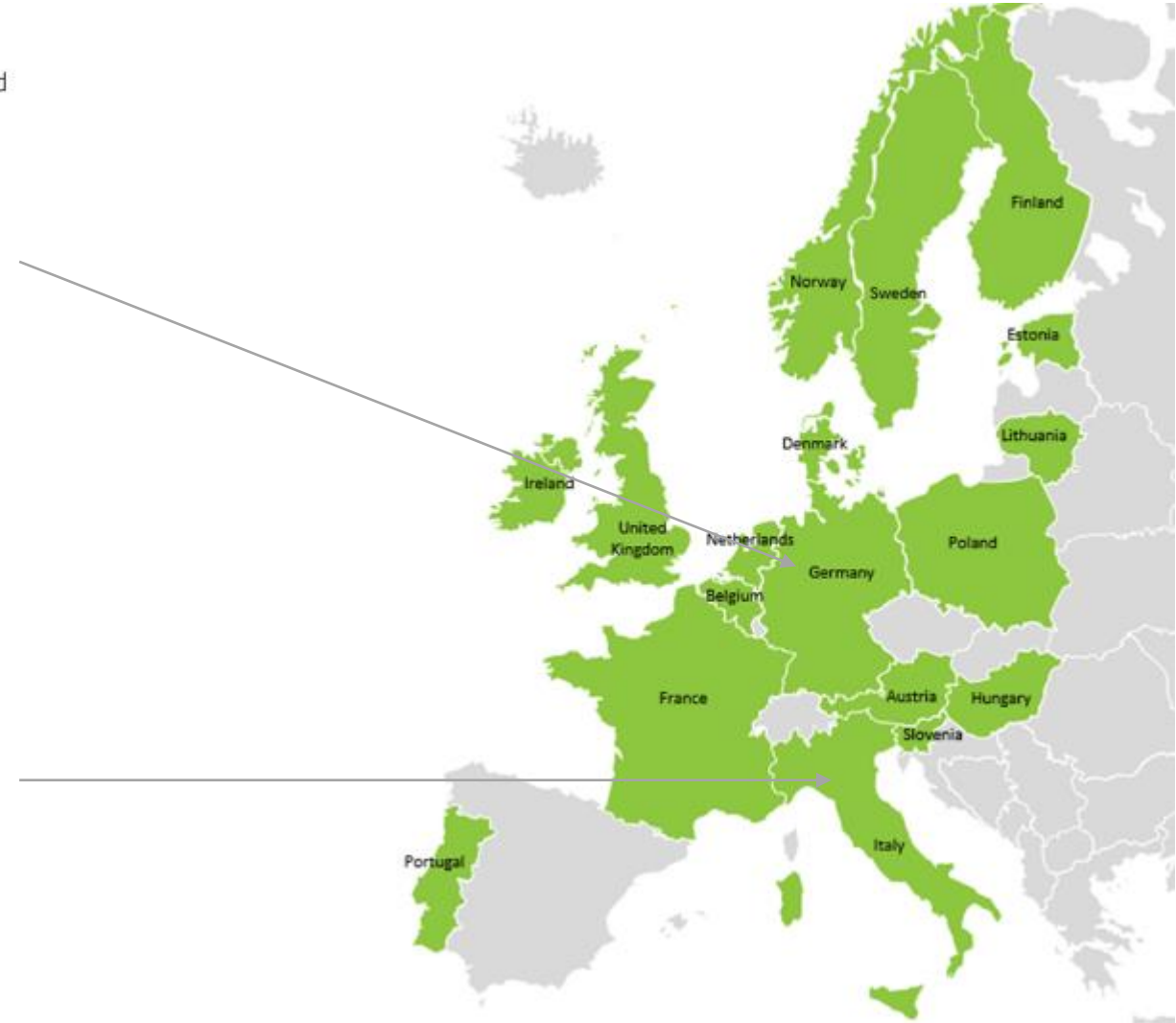
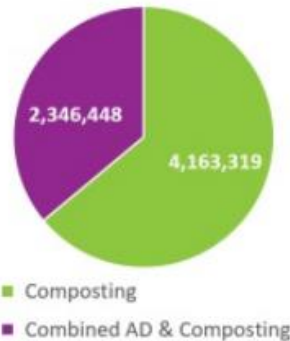
**14.1 million tonnes**  
bio-waste composted / digested



## Italy



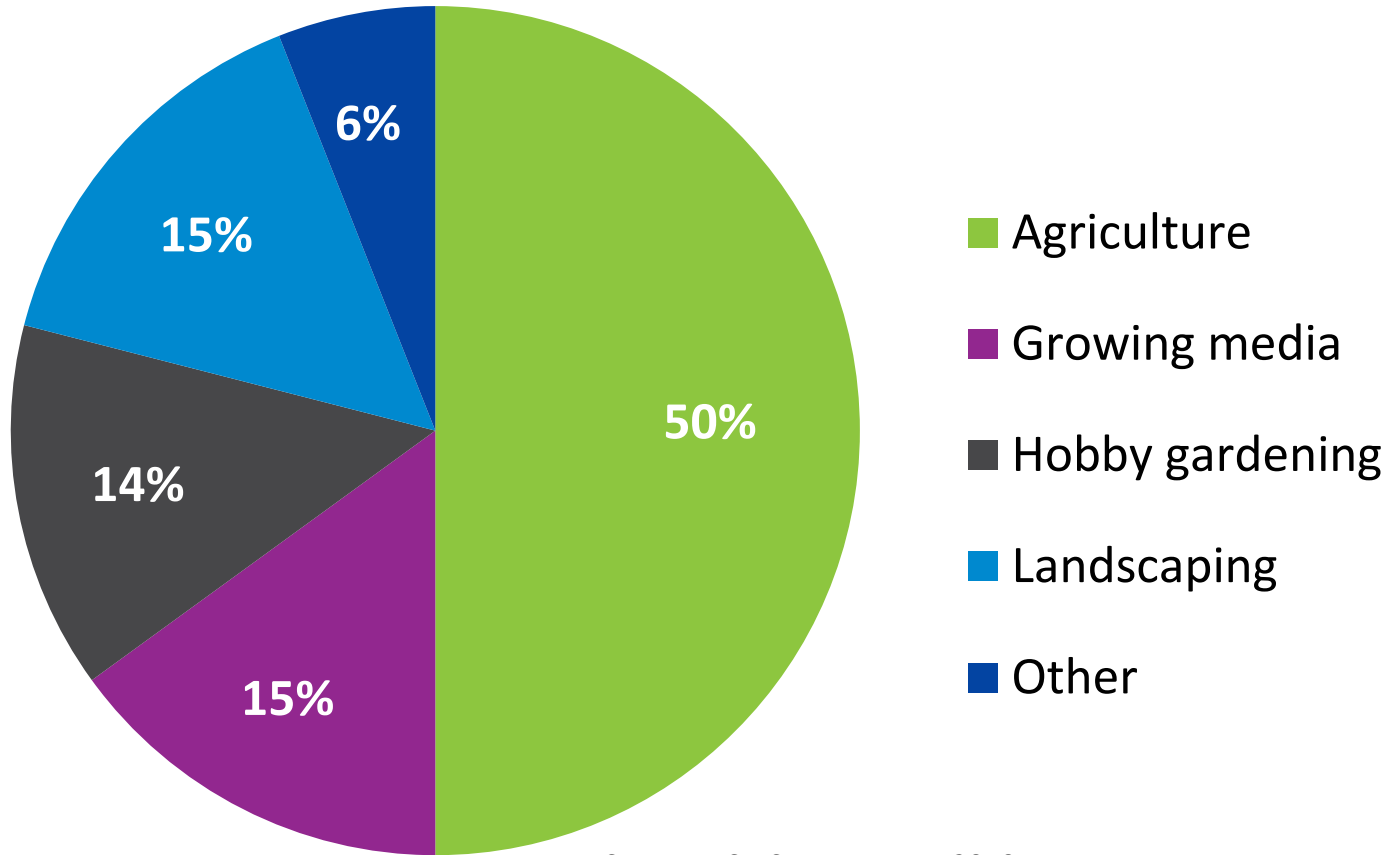
**6.5 million tonnes**  
bio-waste composted / digested



# Absatzmärkte für Kompost

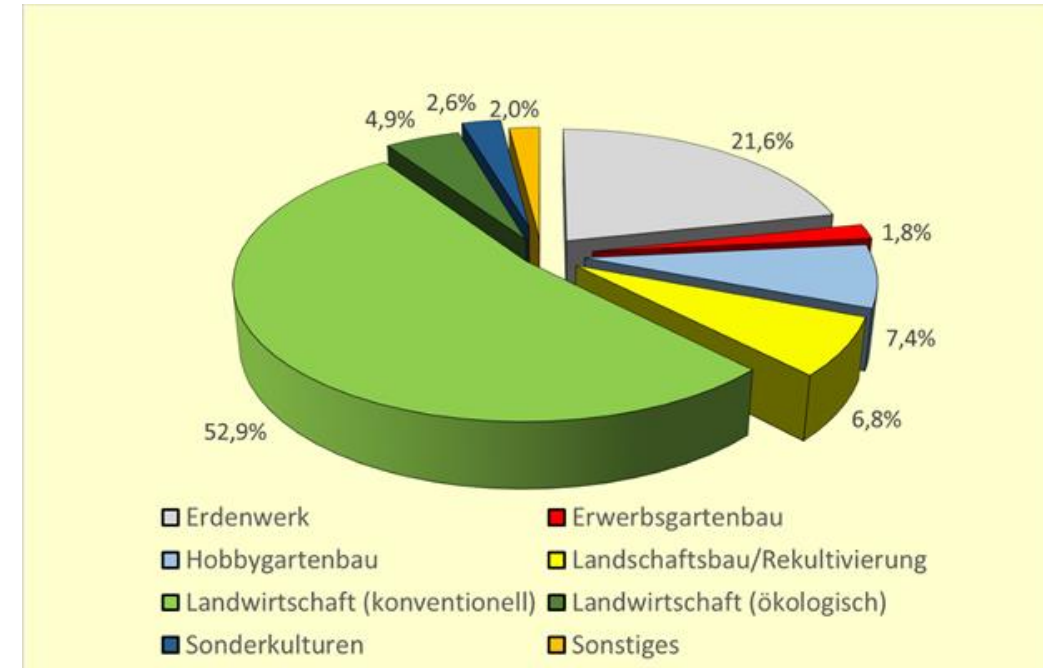


## EU Kompostabsatzmärkte



Source: ECN Status Report 2019

## DE Kompostabsatzmärkte



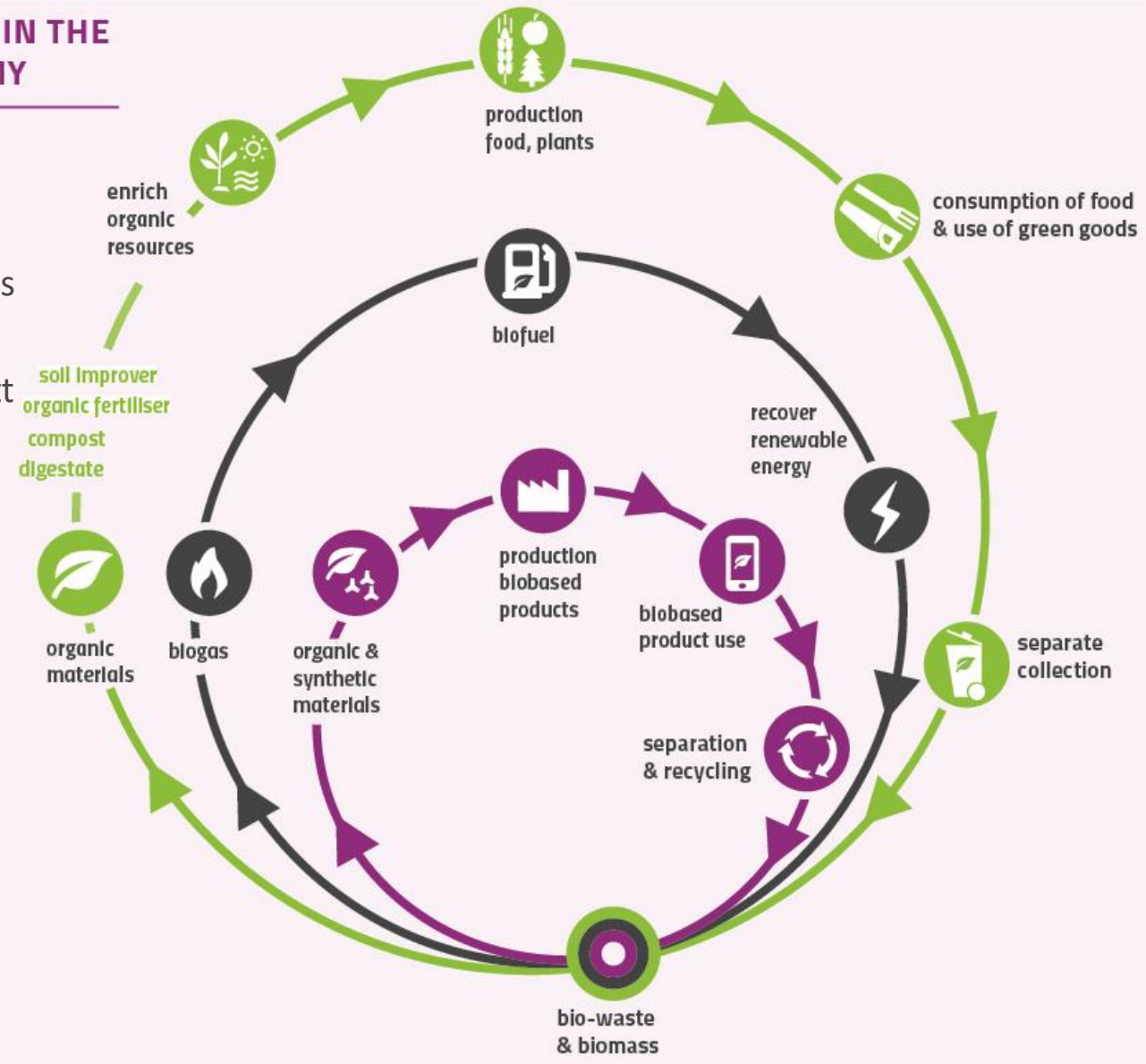
Source: BGK 2021: BGK Statistik – Verwertung von Bioabfällen 2020.  
<https://bit.ly/2PkSGTu>



## BIOLOGICAL CYCLE IN THE CIRCULAR ECONOMY

### Bioabfall

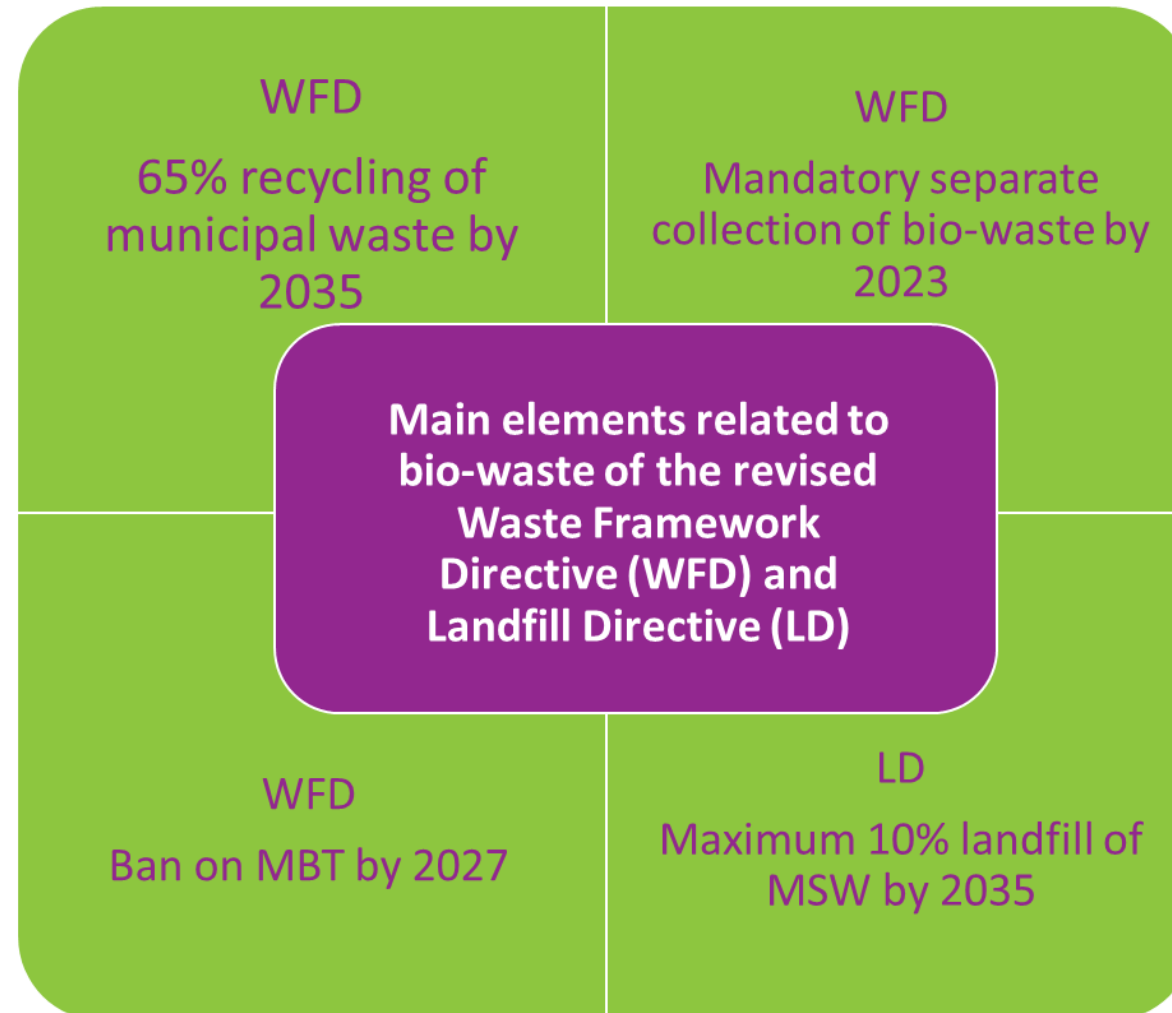
- 20-60 % des Siedlungsabfalls ist Bioabfall
- Im Durchschnitt 37 %



## Bioabfall in der Kreislaufwirtschaft (CE)

### Kreislaufwirtschaftsziele

- Reduktion des Abfallaufkommens in Europa
- Förderung des Recyclings
- Schutz primärer Ressourcen
- Schaffung neuer Märkte für Sekundärprodukte



## Ziele

Recyclingziel und Bioabfallgetrenntsammlungsgebot in der Abfallrahmenrichtlinie (WFD)

Maximales Abfallablagerungsziel in der EU Deponierichtlinie (LD)

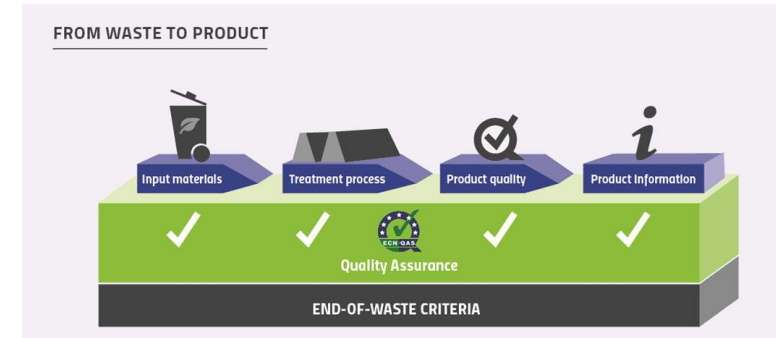
➤ **118-138 Millionen Tonnen Siedlungs-bioabfall**

# Schaffung von Märkten für Sekundärrohstoffen



## Neue EU Düngemittelproduktverordnung

- Regelt erstmals organische Düngemittelprodukte: Organische Düngemittel und Bodenverbesserungsmittel, Kultursubstrate
- Status: Implementierung in Mitgliedsstaaten bis 16 Juli 2022
- EU-weite Vermarktung von gütegesicherten Komposten und Gärprodukten aus der getrennten Sammlung als organisches Bodenverbesserungsmittel (Düngemittel)
- Kompost- und Gärprodukt-basierte EU Düngemittel aus Abfällen unterliegen der externen Kontrolle nach dem Konformitätsverfahren Anhang IV Modul D1.



## Qualitätssicherungssystem

- Ausgangsmaterialien
- Überwachung des Herstellungsprozesses
- regelmäßige Produktprüfungen
- interne Audits
- Dokumentation

**Externe Kontrolle durch eine akkreditierte, notifizierte Stelle**



## Carbon Neutral Economy 2050

### Climate law Proposal (10/03/2020)

- GHG emissions reduction from source
- GHG emissions removal from the atmosphere in natural sinks – e.g. in soil

## Farm to Fork Strategy 2020

- **Reducing mineral fertilisers and pesticides; increasing organic farming**

## Biodiversity Strategy 2030

- **30 % restoring land and increasing organic farming**

## CE Action Plan

2020

- **New chemicals strategy** for sustainability

2021

- **Green Public Procurement (GPP) criteria and targets** in sectoral legislation with **mandatory reporting**
- **Industrial Emission Directive: Revision**
- **Unintentional release of microplastics: labelling, standardisation, certification and regulatory measures**
- **Waste Shipment Regulation: Revision**

2022

- Harmonised model for **separate collection and labelling** of waste

2023

- Regulatory framework for **certification of carbon removals**

# EU Green Deal - EU Farm to Fork Strategy | Targets 2030



- **Reduce the use of chemical and more hazardous pesticides by 50%**



- **Reduzierung der Nährstoffverluste bis auf 50%, while ensuring no deterioration on soil fertility reduce fertilizer use by at least 20%**



- **Reduce the sale of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 50%.**



- **Zunahme des ökologischen Landbaus with the goal of 25% of total farmland being used for organic farming by 2030.**

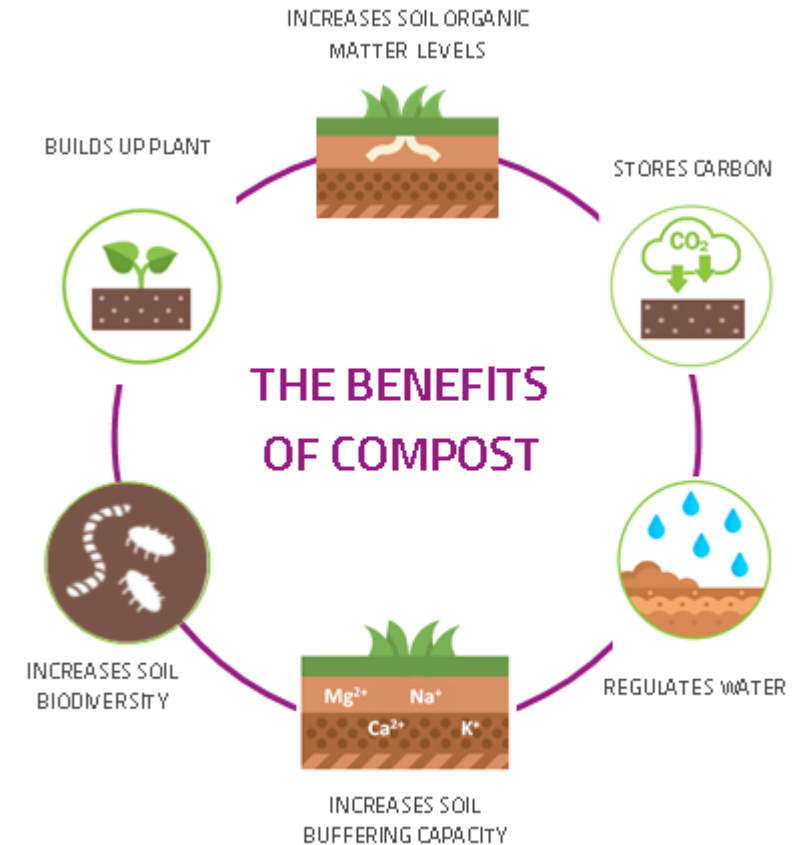
# Der biologische Kreislauf und nachhaltige Landwirtschaft



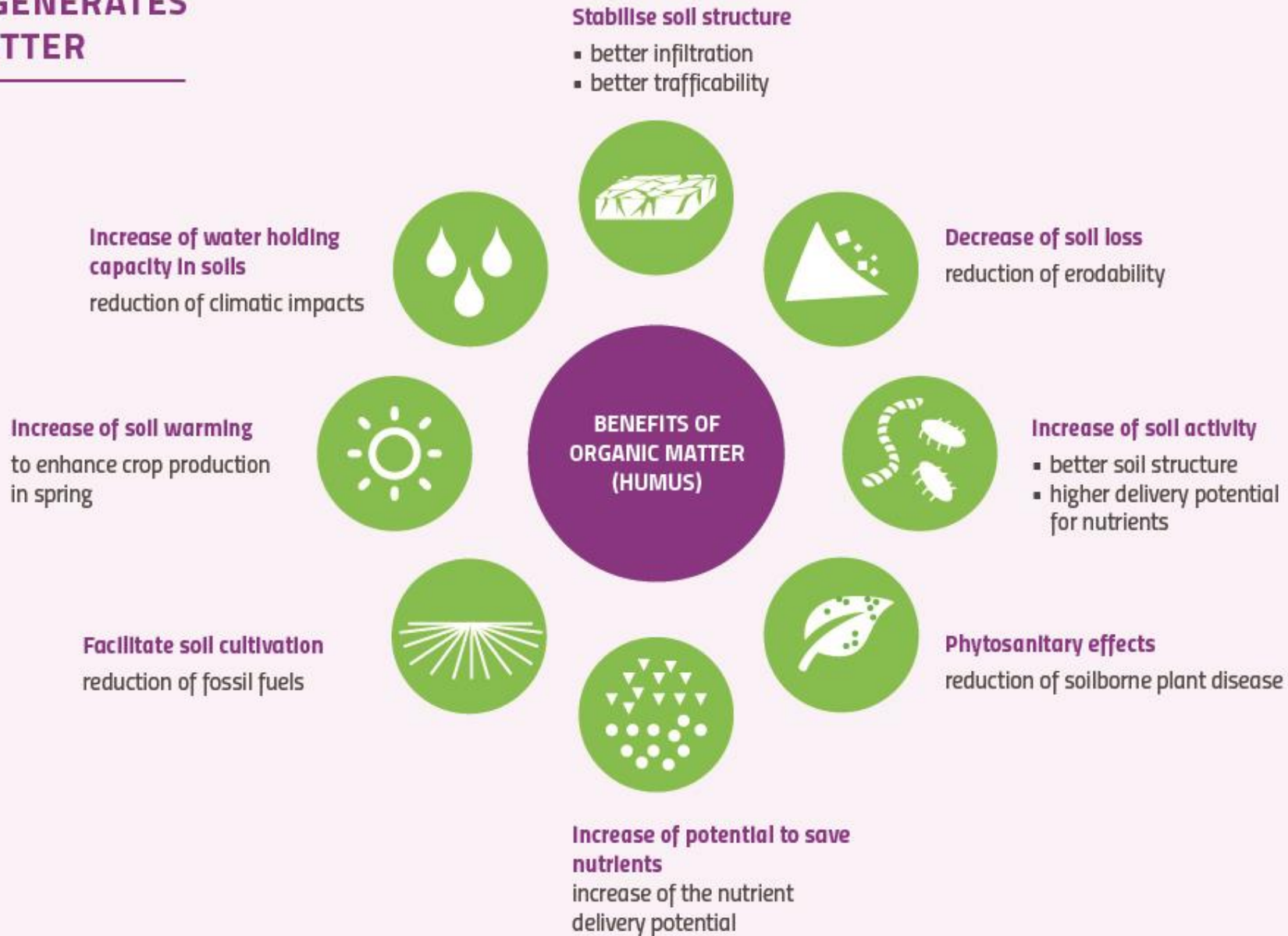
- Ausbau der getrennten Sammlung und der Behandlung von Bioabfall mit dem Ziel hochwertige Komposte und Gärprodukte für den Ersatz von Mineralischen Düngemitteln, den Einsatz als Bodenverbesserungsmittel und zum Torfersatz in Kultursubstraten zu produzieren

## Vorteile der Anwendung von Kompost und Gärprodukten

- Einsparung von klimaschädigenden Gasen
- Kohlenstoffspeicherung im Boden
- Verringerung der Erosion
- Nachhaltige Förderung der Bodenfruchtbarkeit



# BIO-WASTE GENERATES ORGANIC MATTER



# Nährstoffwert und organische Substanz



**11.7**  
Million tonnes of  
compost



**4.1**  
Million tonnes of  
digestate

## Nutrients



**129**  
Thousand tonnes of  
**NITROGEN RECYCLED**



**42**  
Thousand tonnes of  
**PHOSPHATE RECYCLED**

(Theoretical estimates)

## Carbon

**3.5**  
Million tonnes  
(dry mass) organic  
carbon recycled

**1.8**  
Million tonnes  
(dry mass) humic  
substances recycled

**15,7 Mio. Tonnes of Compost and Digestate can replace**

- **1.5 % of Total Inorganic Nitrogen\***
- **4.3 % of Total Inorganic Phosphorus\***



## Nachhaltige Landwirtschaft basiert auf gesunden Böden und Nährstoffrückführung

- 12 Millionen Hektor landwirtschaftlich genutzter Böden unterliegen der Erosion in Europa
- Jährliche Kosten 1.25 MilliardenEuro, äquivalent zu einem Anbauverlust von 0.43% pro Jahr.<sup>1</sup>

## Die Speicherung der organischen Substanz im Boden spielt dabei eine wesentliche Rolle

- Erhaltung der Produktivität und der Gesundheit des Bodens
- Bekämpfung der Desertifikation
- Beitrag zum Klimaschutz



**Gesunde Böden sind wesentlich, um die Klima- und Biodiversitätsziele des EU Green Deals zu erreichen!**

# Kohlenstoffrückführung mit Kompost



**11,7 Mio. Tonnen Kompost (FS)**

➤ **3,5 Mio. Tonnes of Organische Substanz (TS)**

**1 Tonne Kompost (FS) = 300 kg Organische Substanz**

**Anwendung von 30 Tonnen Kompost (FS) pro**

➤ **Zufuhr von 9 Tonnen Organischer Substanz zum Boden**

## Kohlenstoffgehalt der Böden Europas



Source:

<https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/ApplicationAndServices>

This map of predicted distribution of SOC content in Europe (2016) are based on aggregated 23,835 soil samples collected from the LUCAS Project (samples from agricultural soil), BioSoil Project (samples from forest soil), and Soil Transformations in European Catchments (SoilTrEC) Project (samples from local soil data coming from five different critical zone observatories (CZOs) in Europe)



# Kompost speichert Kohlenstoff in Böden



BIO-WASTE



COMPOST



SOIL

- Bodenverbesserung durch regelmässige Kompostanwendungen
- Umwandlung und Stabilisierung der organischen Substanz in stabile Humusverbindung während der Kompostierung.

**1 Tonne Kompost (FS)**

**Sequestriert**

**30 kg Organische Bodensubstanz**

**110 kg CO<sub>2</sub> Äquivalente**

(equivalent to 11% of its mass)

Source: ECN Factsheet 1: Soil Structure & Carbon Storage. [www.compostnetwork.info](http://www.compostnetwork.info)



# Kohlenstoffspeicherung

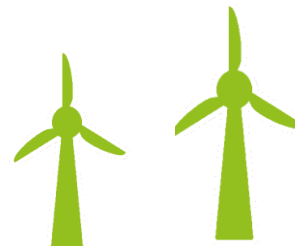
## Europe Current

**48 MILLION** TONNES A YEAR  
OF BIO-WASTE

**12 MILLION** TONNES A YEAR  
OF COMPOST

**1.3 MILLION** TONNES  
A YEAR OF CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS

EQUIVALENT TO **281** WIND  
TURBINES RUNNING FOR A YEAR<sup>5</sup>



## Europe Potential

**128 MILLION** TONNES A  
YEAR OF BIO-WASTE

**32 MILLION** TONNES A  
YEAR OF COMPOST

**3.5 MILLION** TONNES  
A YEAR OF CO<sub>2</sub> EQUIVALENTS

EQUIVALENT TO **756** WIND  
TURBINES RUNNING FOR A YEAR<sup>5</sup>



### Annahme

74% des  
Bioabfalls wird  
kompostiert

26% des  
Bioabfalls wird  
anaerob  
behandelt

Source: ECN Factsheet 1: Soil  
Structure & Carbon Storage.  
[www.compostnetwork.info](http://www.compostnetwork.info)



SOIL

SAVE ORGANICS IN SOIL

## Objectives of the SOS Soil Initiative 'Save Organics in Soil'

- Awareness raising on the **importance of soil organic matter** and its role in **sustainable and productive agriculture**
- **Promoting the recycling of carbon from bio-waste** by applying high-quality compost and digestate plays a key role in improving soils and **for keeping soils healthy and productive.**

# SOS Soil Initiative - Save Organics in Soil



Soil is a vital, non-renewable resource for ecosystems, playing an essential role in services such as water purification and food production. It is also a major global carbon sink, with significant potential to remove climate-changing gases from

the atmosphere. However, the ability of soil to deliver ecosystem services — in terms of food production, as a biodiversity pool and as a regulator of gasses, water and nutrients — is under severe pressure.

**THE ROLE OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS- SDGs**  
At the global level, the notion of preserving soil functionality has been embedded in the land-degradation-neutrality concept as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015. The SDGs also include targets on soil quality, soil contamination, the management of chemicals and waste. Implementation of the SDGs can provide an important vehicle for soil protection measures in Europe.

serious challenge. It provides that by 2020 land is managed sustainably in the Union, soil is adequately protected and commits the EU and its Member States to increasing efforts to reduce soil erosion and increase soil organic matter and to remediate contaminated sites. The subsequent Horizon 2020 programme stresses the importance of increasing organic matter in soils as a way of improving soil fertility, increasing agricultural production, and mitigating climate change.

**EUROPEAN UNION SOIL ORGANIC MATTER DEGRADATION**  
A Technical Report issued in November 2015 by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre and the Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research pointed out that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by EU soil organic matter losses amount to 173 M ton CO<sub>2</sub>/year. It means that the EU is, after Indonesia and before the Russian Federation, the World's second largest emission hotspot due to organic soil degradation, mainly induced by human activities.

However, only a few EU Member States have specific legislation on soil protection. Currently soil is not subject to a comprehensive and coherent set of rules in the Union. Existing EU policies in areas such as agriculture, water, waste, chemicals, and prevention of industrial pollution do indirectly contribute to the protection of soils. But since these policies have other aims and scopes, they are not sufficient tools to ensure an adequate level of protection for soils in Europe.

**EUROPE'S TRANSITION TOWARDS A CIRCULAR AND GREEN ECONOMY**  
Land-use data at European level, although underestimated, display an annual trend of approximately 100,000 hectares of land lost per year because of sprawling growth of settlements and infrastructures over green fields. According to the European Environment Agency (EEA) land recycling, such as reusing neglected sites and turning roads or parking lots to green spaces or residential areas, can have positive impacts on the environment and support Europe's transition towards a circular and green economy.

**THE LACK OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION STRATEGY**  
The conclusions of the recently issued Inventory and Assessment of Soil Protection Policy Instruments in EU Member States (Feb 2017), commissioned by the EC, highlight that the lack of a coherent, strategic EU policy framework is not consistent with the objectives of an economic and political Union that should provide for uniformity of rules, and ensure equal opportunities for citizens and businesses, with a common level of environmental and health protection.

**EU RESEARCH AND INNOVATION PROGRAMMES**  
The Seventh Environment Action Programme, which entered into force in January 2014, recognises that soil degradation is a

**THERE IS NO COMPREHENSIVE EU POLICY TOOL**  
According to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN, we are striving for a land degradation neutral world by the year 2030. The European Commission wants to achieve no more net land take in Europe by 2050 at the latest. Yet no comprehensive EU policy tool to achieve that goal in a well coherent and coordinated way is in place.

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<https://www.saveorganicsinsoil.org/>

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Encourage policy makers to develop instruments to move Europe towards implementing sustainable, climate-proof land management practices:

- **INCREASING Soil Organic Matter** in arable soils
- **ENCOURAGING The use of recycled nutrients and a more efficient management of nutrients on agricultural land.**
- **ENSURING That the European Commission adopts a Soil Framework Directive**
- **PROTECTING The existing stock of carbon in soils**
- **MAINTAINING A high level of organic fertility in soil by applying stable organic matter (e.g. compost) from biomass (e.g. bio-waste)**
- **MINIMIZING Further losses of carbon from cultivated carbon rich soils**



## EU Policy Response

- The EU announced a **carbon farming initiative** in Q3 2021 in relation to the **Farm to Fork Strategy**
- The EU announced the **New Soil Strategy for Europe** to achieve **land degradation neutrality by 2030**.
- The new **Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)** will fully integrate EU environmental and climate legislation. CAP Plans will contribute to the targets of the **Farm to Fork** and **Biodiversity Strategies**, and will be updated to take into account the changes in the **climate and environmental legislation** from the **European Green Deal**.
- The EU announced a **new EU Soil Strategy**.

# Zukünftige EU Bodenstrategie



Die Strategie soll einen umfassenden Schutz des Bodens adressieren und Bodendegradations-Neutralität bis 2030 erreichen.

Ziele der Bodenschutzstrategie:

- Schutz der Bodenfruchtbarkeit
- Reduktion der Erosion und der Versiegelung
- Zunahme der organischen Substanz im Boden
- Identifikation belasteter Böden (Kontamination/Altlasten)
- Wiederherstellung zerstörter Böden
- Definition eines ‚guten ökologischen Status‘ für Böden

➤ **EU Kommission’s Mitteilung zum Boden wird am 17/11/2021 veröffentlicht!**



Soil Matters

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJF\\_GTmrJGI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oJF_GTmrJGI)



# Gemeinsame EU Agrarpolitik



- 26 Juni 2021 vorläufige politische Einigung vom Europäischen Parlament
- Einführung einer gerechteren, umweltfreundlicheren, stärkeren auf das Tierwohl ausgerichtete und flexiblere Gemeinsame Agrarpolitik (GAP)
- Ambitioniertere Umwelt- und Klimaziele sollen im Einklang mit den Zielen des Grünen Deals ab Januar 2023 umgesetzt werden.
- Die GAP-Strategiepläne sollen zu den Zielen der Strategie „Vom Hof auf den Tisch“ (Farm to Fork) und der ‚Biodiversitätsstrategie‘ beitragen und aktualisiert werden, um den Änderungen der Klima- und Umweltvorschriften des **europäischen Grünen Deals** Rechnung zu tragen.



# Information



Unterzeichnung des Manifesto

‘Save Organics in Soil’:

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

ECN Homepage:

[www.compostnetwork.info](http://www.compostnetwork.info)



**THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF COMPOST**  
**FACT SHEET 1:**  
**SOIL STRUCTURE & CARBON STORAGE**

**ABOUT SOIL**  
 Soil is a mixture of mineral, organic matter, water and air. There are many different types of soil around the world, which are all influenced by the composition of the underlying rocks, the local climate, the types of plants that grow in it and the animals that live in and on it. Soil is therefore a complex ecosystem, and not just an inert substance. Soil contains many different types of micro-organisms, invertebrates and plants, and these interact with each other in ways in which scientists are now only beginning to understand. It is also a very important carbon store, holding around three times as much carbon as the atmosphere. Soil also performs a number of so-called 'ecosystem services', which include storing and filtering

**SOIL'S FUNCTIONS**

- Food production
- Vegetation (feed, fibre, fuel & medicines)
- Biodiversity (1% of total)
- Climate change (adaptation & carbon storage)
- Water (filtration & storage)
- Nutrient storage & release

**SOIL IS THE SOURCE OF 95% OF OUR FOOD**

**ABOUT THREE TIMES AS MUCH CARBON AS THE ATMOSPHERE**

Modern agricultural practices have resulted in significant soil erosion over the last century. Across the EU about 12 million hectares of agricultural land suffer from severe erosion. This is thought to cost in the region of €1.25 billion annually, equivalent to a loss of crop productivity of around 0.43% every year.<sup>1</sup> Countries in the south of Europe are most prone to the effects of soil organic matter losses, with Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania being particularly vulnerable.

1) Panagos, P., Steadnik, G., Borrell, P., Lugato, E., Mentavani, L. & Rossini, F. (2018) Cost of agricultural productivity loss due to soil erosion in the European Union: From direct cost evaluation approaches to the use of macroeconomic models. Land Degradation & Development 29: 471-484. DOI: 10.1002/ldr.2879

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**THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF COMPOST**  
**FACT SHEET 2:**  
**SOIL FERTILITY & PRODUCTIVITY**

**INTRODUCTION**  
 Sustainable agriculture and horticulture both rely on healthy soils and nutrient recycling. This is not only common sense, but it also forms the basis of the EU's Circular Economy Strategy set out in the European Green Deal. However, current agricultural practices have, in many instances, eroded soil, thereby reducing its productivity and resilience. One estimate suggests that across the EU about 12 million hectares of agricultural land suffer from severe erosion, and that this is thought to cost in the region of €1.25 billion annually, equivalent to a loss of crop productivity of around 0.43% every year.<sup>1</sup>

**ERODED SOILS**

- ARE LESS PRODUCTIVE** – that is, they grow fewer crops;
- RETAIN LESS WATER** – this means that they dry out quicker and are not so good at absorbing water; and
- STORE LESS CARBON** – this is because soil organic matter is mostly carbon, and it can stay in the soil for many decades if not centuries.

**THE BENEFITS OF COMPOST**

Repeat applications of quality assured compost can help improve the health and productivity of agricultural and horticultural soils. Compost does this in a number of different ways. It can:

- Increase soil organic matter, helping to store carbon.
- Improve soil structure, which reduces compaction.
- Increase the soils water holding capacity, reducing irrigation and storing water during heavy rainfall events.
- Increase the number and diversity of organisms in the soil.
- Increase plant nutrient levels, which reduces the need for artificial inorganic chemicals.
- Increase the buffering capacity of the soil, helping it to hold onto nutrients for longer.

**THE BENEFITS OF COMPOST**

- BUILDS UP PLANT
- INCREASES SOIL ORGANIC MATTER LEVELS
- STORES CARBON
- REGULATES WATER
- INCREASES SOIL BIODIVERSITY
- INCREASES SOIL BUFFERING CAPACITY

1) Panagos, P., Steadnik, G., Borrell, P., Lugato, E., Mentavani, L. & Rossini, F. (2018) Cost of agricultural productivity loss due to soil erosion in the European Union: From direct cost evaluation approaches to the use of macroeconomic models. Land Degradation & Development 29: 471-484. DOI: 10.1002/ldr.2879

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## EU Kreislaufwirtschaft - CE Action Plan

- Welche politischen Maßnahmen werden ergriffen um die Bedeutung biologischer Ressourcen in der EU Bioökonomie und Kreislaufwirtschaft gerecht zu werden?
  - Bioeconomy Strategy and Action plan?
  - Integrated Nutrient Management Plan?
- Welche politischen Maßnahmen fördern die Schaffung von Sekundärrohstoffmärkten?
  - Festlegung eines Recyclinganteils in Produkten - Ist das in Düngemittel, Bodenverbesserungsmittel und Kultursubstraten vorgesehen?
  - Besteuerung von mineralischen Düngemitteln?



- Welche politischen Maßnahmen können zur Förderung der organischen Substanz (Kohlenstoffspeicherung) im Boden beitragen?
- Revision der CAP reform
  - Festlegung eines Kriteriums für den Erhalt der organischen Bodensubstanz
- Farm to Fork Strategy
  - Definition der nachhaltigen Landwirtschaft die zum Klimaschutz, Kreislaufwirtschaft beiträgt
  - Reduzierung von Pestiziden und Düngemittel
  - Anrechnung der verringerten Stickstoffverfügbarkeit in organischen Dünge- und Bodenverbesserungsmittel (insbesondere bei Kompost) muss Berücksichtigung finden

Welche politischen Maßnahmen können zur Förderung der organischen Substanz (Kohlenstoffspeicherung) im Boden beitragen?

- Climate Target Plan 2030 and New EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change
  - Kohlenstoffneutrale Gesellschaft bis 2050 – CO<sub>2</sub> Zertifikate für Kohlenstoffspeicherung in Böden