

FER-PLAY

Circular fertilisers for healthy soils

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XI Forum on Composting and Anaerobic Digestion

What is FER-PLAY?

- ❖ Protect ecosystems
- ❖ Decrease EU dependence on fertilisers import
- ❖ Improve resource efficiency

BY...

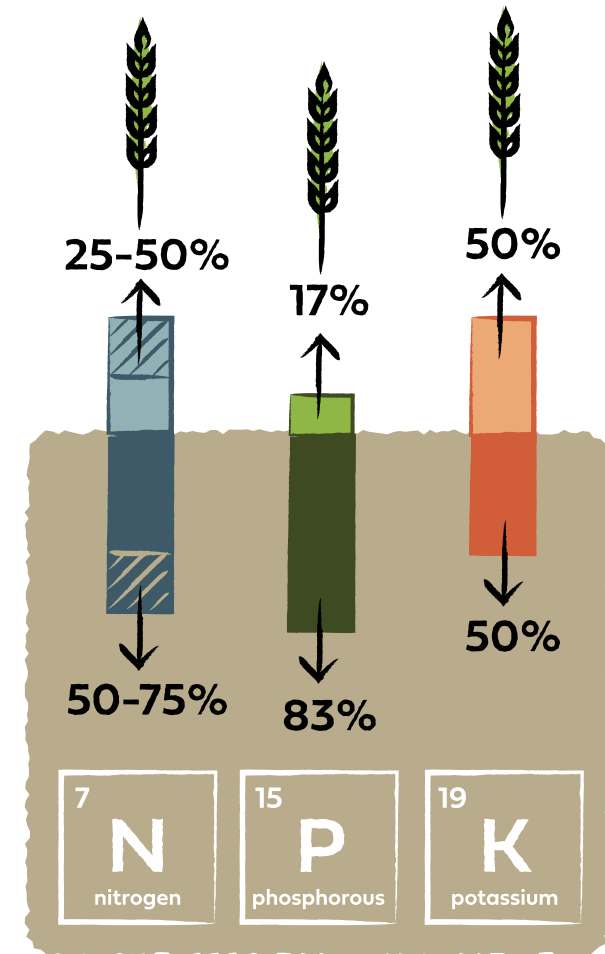
- ❖ Mapping and assessing circular fertilisers
- ❖ Fostering circular fertilisers production and application



The challenge

Conventional fertilisers are made using **finite**, often **imported**, resources and employing in some cases **energy-intensive** production processes. To ensure high yields, these fertilisers are optimised for the fast release of nutrients, making them an attractive choice for farmers but **a threat to soil and ecosystem health**.

Crops cannot absorb all the available nutrients – with plants absorbing just 25-50% of the available Nitrogen(N), 17% of phosphorous (P), and 50% of potassium (K). The excess nutrients leach in the soil, leading to the **degradation of ecosystems and water and soil quality**, including the **reduction of the soil's capacity to sequester CO₂**.



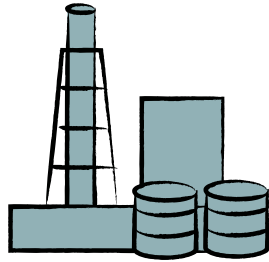
The opportunity

FER-PLAY is promoting **circular fertilisers** as a promising solution to this environmental challenge.

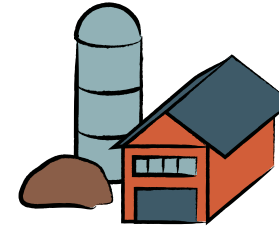
These fertilisers offer an opportunity to **reduce the environmental impact** of fertilisers and **close the loop between domestically available resources and required nutrients** to be used in fertilising products.



What are circular fertilisers?



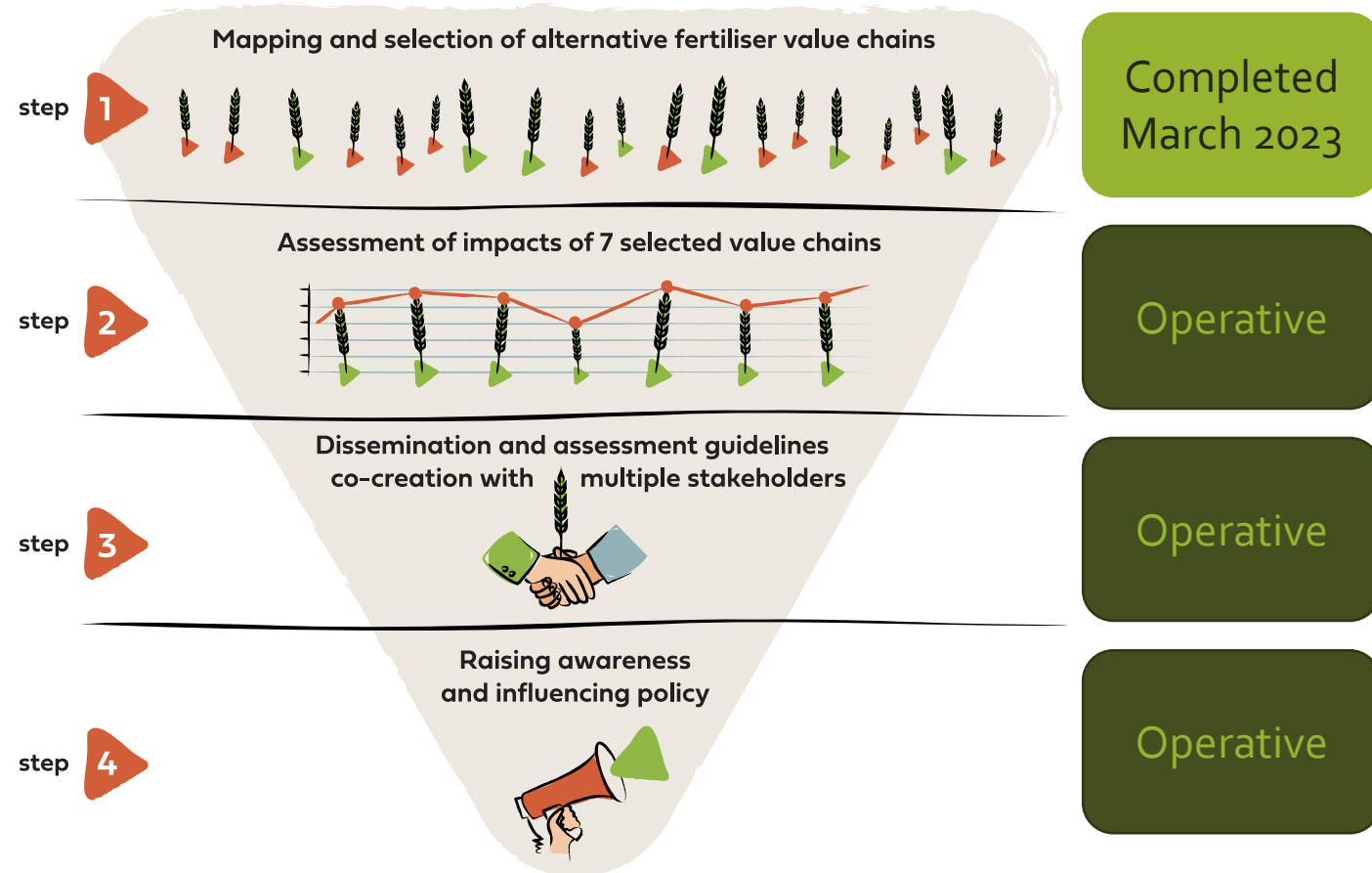
- ❖ Locally recovered materials
- ❖ Alternative to landfilling or incineration



- ❖ Increase organic matter in soil
 - ❖ Reduce leaching

FER-PLAY's process

The project began in **September 2022** and run for 30 months, until **February 2025**



Stakeholder groups targeted



Waste valorisation
& agricultural
researchers



Public
administrations

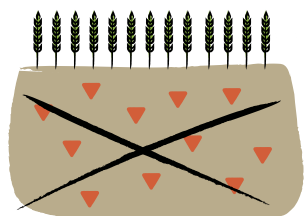


Farmers and
farmers
associations



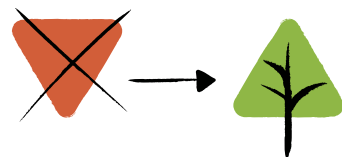
Fertiliser
producers

Contributing to EU objectives

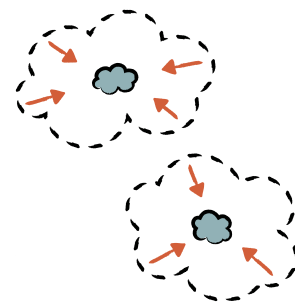


Preventing water and soil contamination:

By 2050, 2.83M tonnes less fertilisers leached into the environment each year



Replacing the +3.77 M tonnes of conventional fertilisers with circular ones



Mitigating GHG emissions from the agricultural sector:

88% of CO₂ and 87% of N₂O emissions by 2050



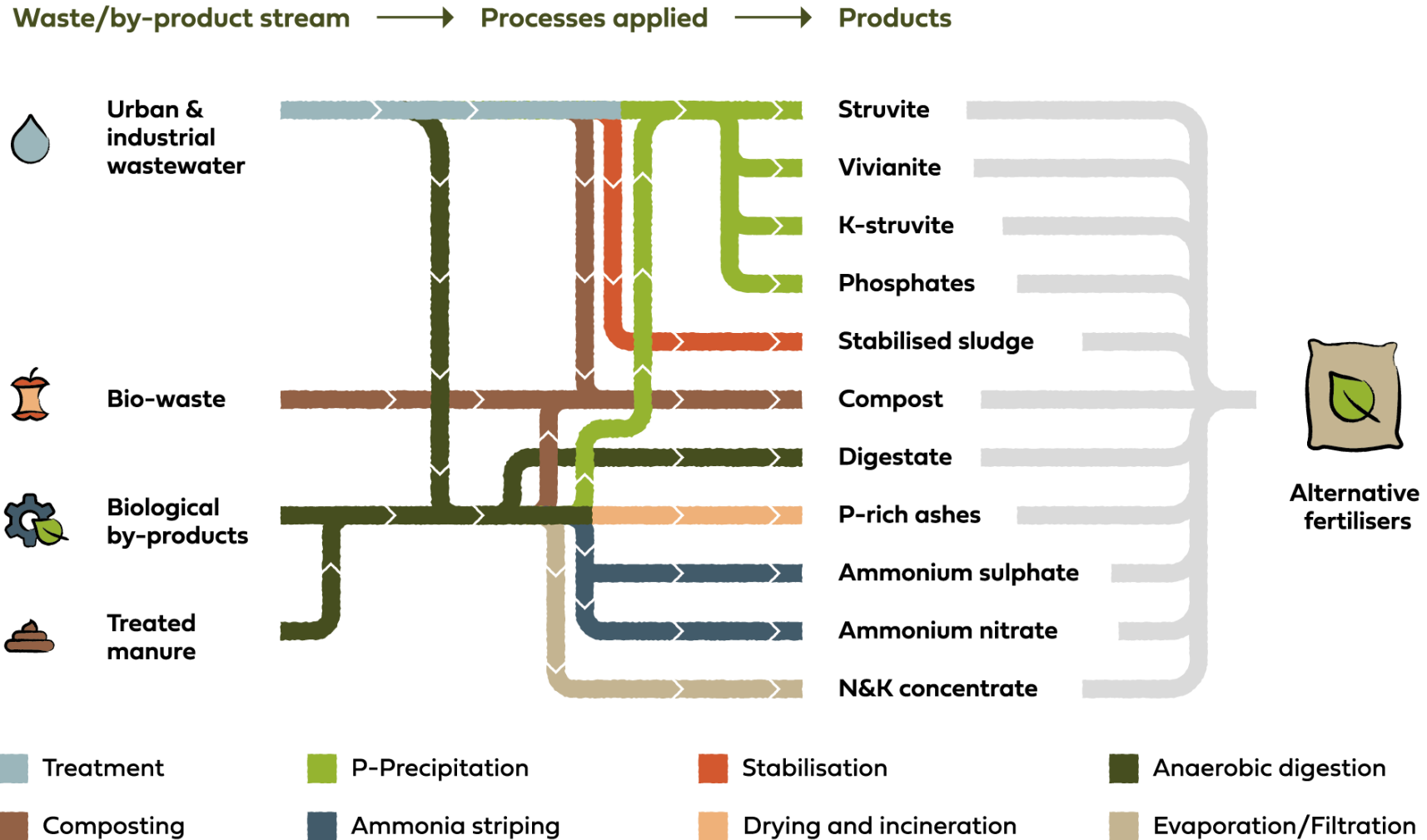
Improving resource independence:

Reduce fertiliser imports by 20% leading to savings up to €689.38M per year, diversifying EU sources of nutrient supply



Promoting the development of the circular bioeconomy at local and regional levels

Value chains



Value chains

Bio-waste	Compost
	Struvite
	P-rich ashes
	Biochar
	Hydrochar

Biological by-products	Compost
	Struvite
	Vivianite
	K-struvite
	Phosphates
	P-rich ashes

Industrial waste water	Struvite
	Vivianite
	K-struvite
	Phosphates
	Stabilised sludge

Treated manure	Compost
	Ammonium nitrate
	Ammonium sulphate
	Mineral concentrate
	Struvite
	Vivianite
	Phosphates
	Biochar
	Hydrochar
	Liquid fraction
Solid fraction	

Urban waste water	Struvite
	Vivianite
	K-struvite
	Phosphates
	Stabilised sludge

Sewage sludge	Struvite
	Vivianite
	K-struvite
	Phosphates
	Stabilised sludge
	Compost

Digestate	Untreated digestate
	Liquid fraction
	Solid fraction
	Compost
	Struvite
	Vivianite
	K-struvite
	Phosphates
P-rich ashes	

Selected value chains

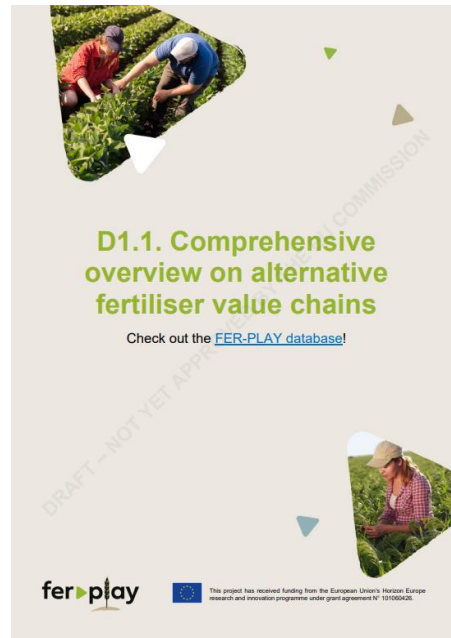
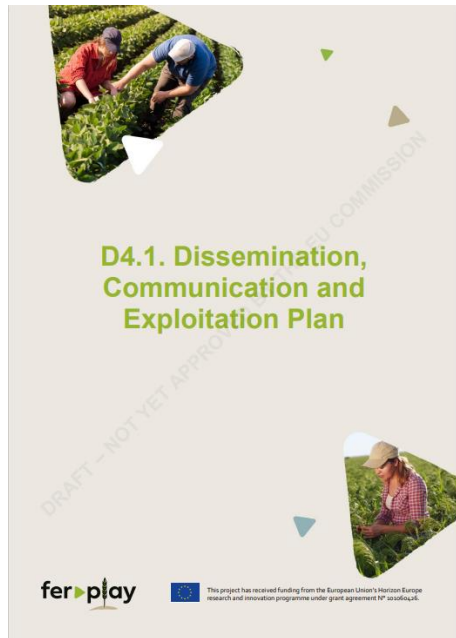


The consortium



Project outputs

Report and Deliverables



The FER-PLAY value chain database

Welcome to the Fer-Play database



Surveys

End-users

ITA



ENG



Producers

ITA



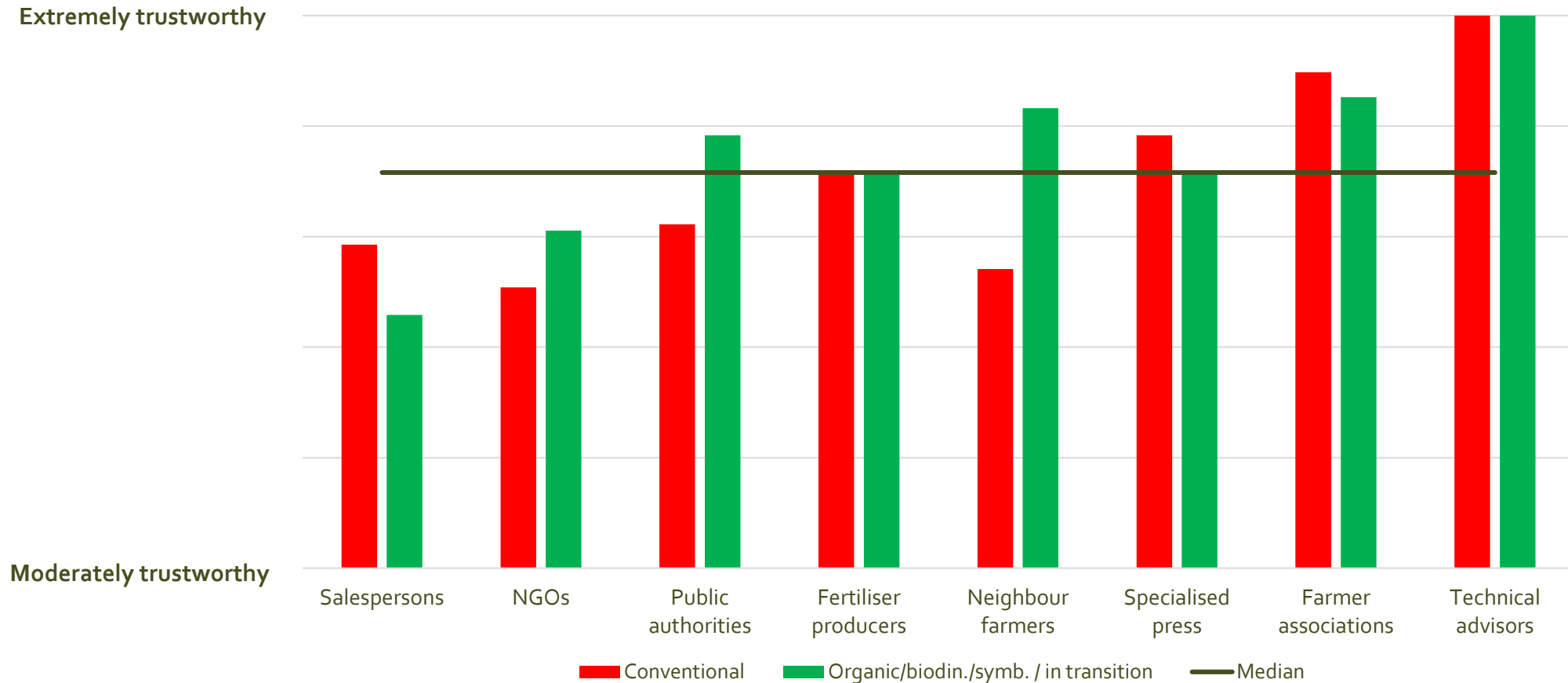
ENG



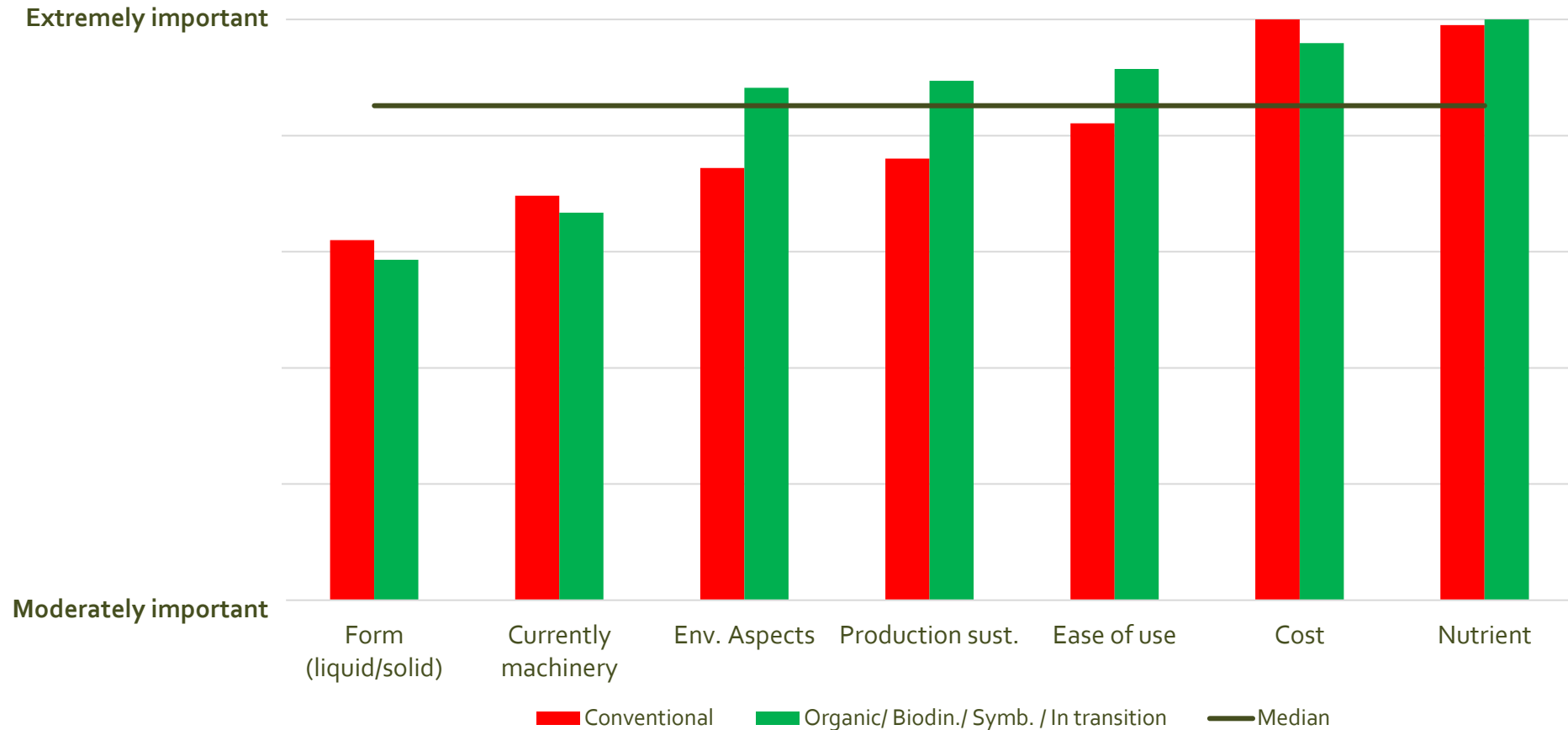
Some results

From the surveys

How much end-users trust in the different types of information source?

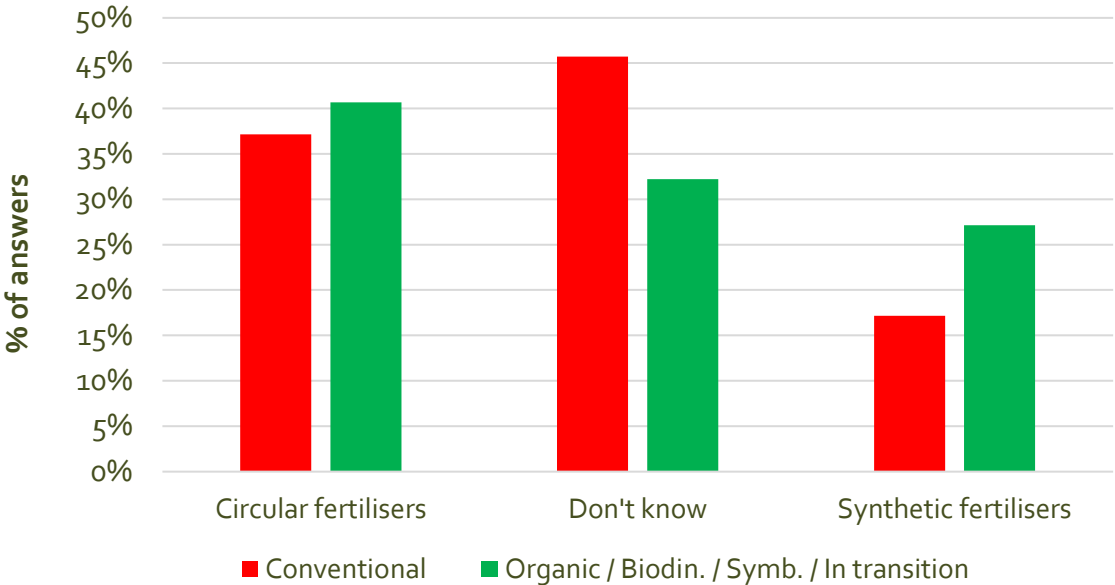


How «important» are the following factors when choosing a fertiliser?

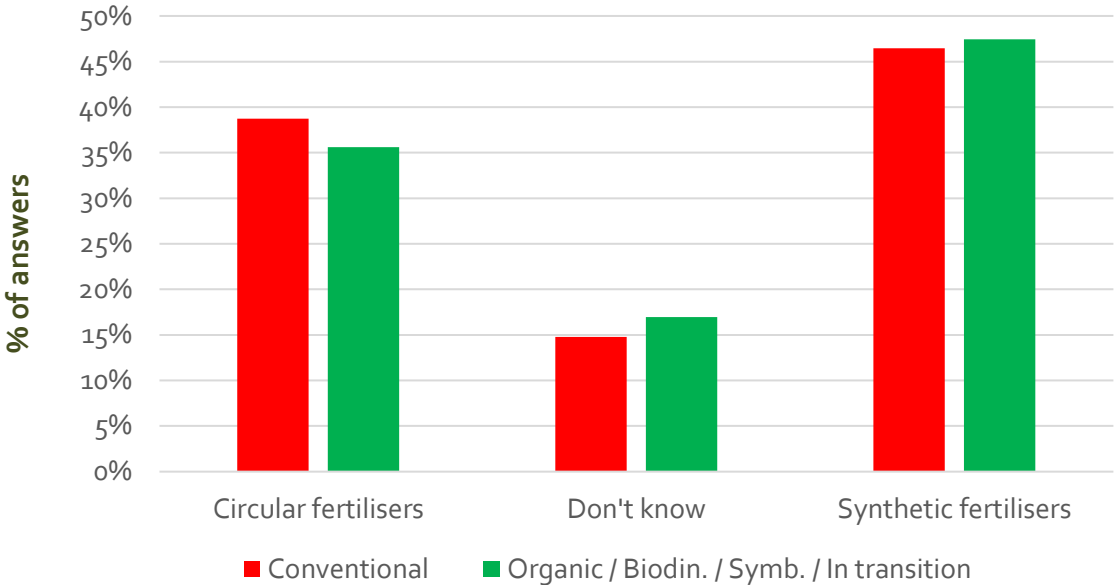


Which fertiliser (circular/synthetic) ...?

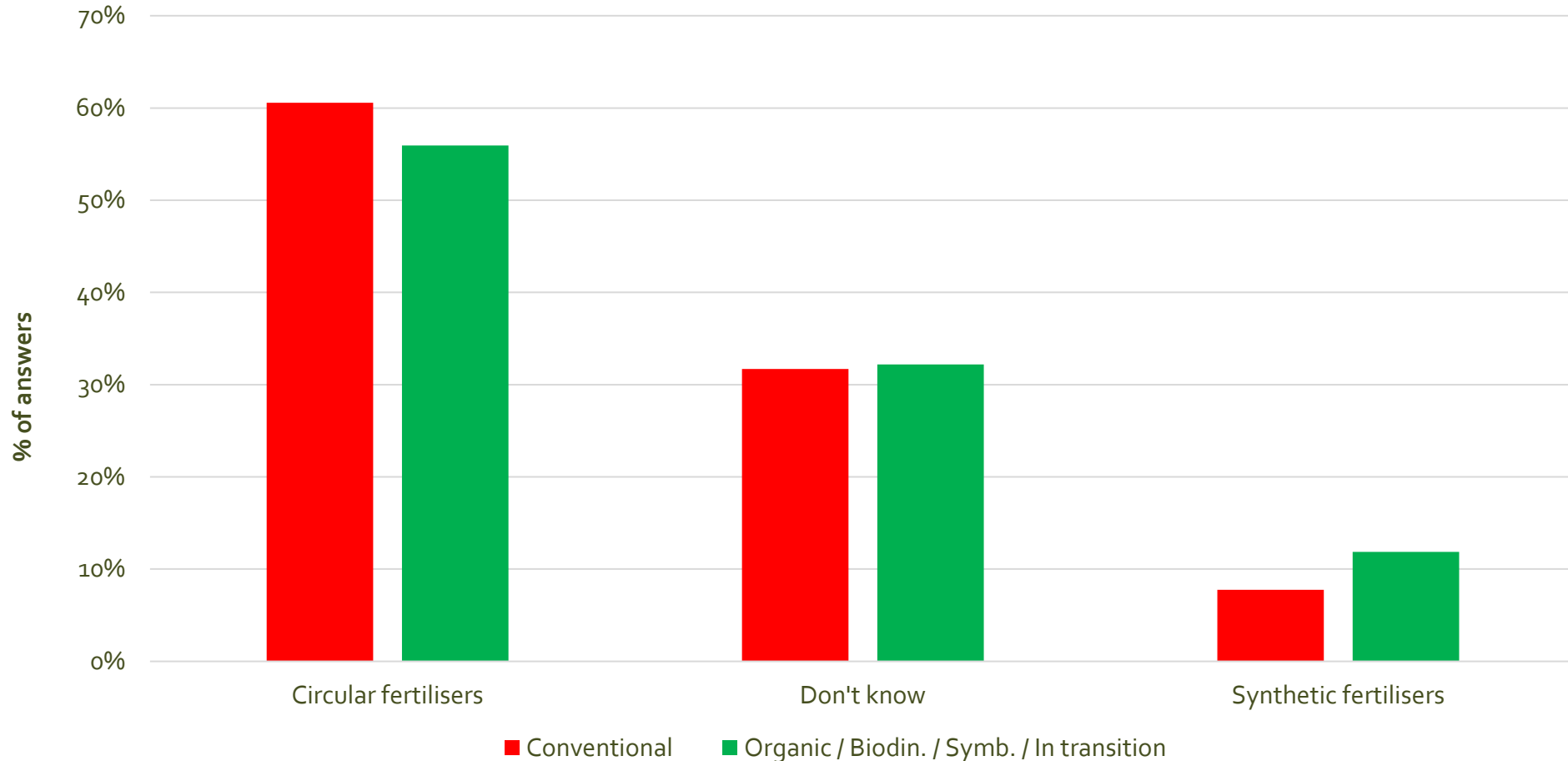
Has less nutrient



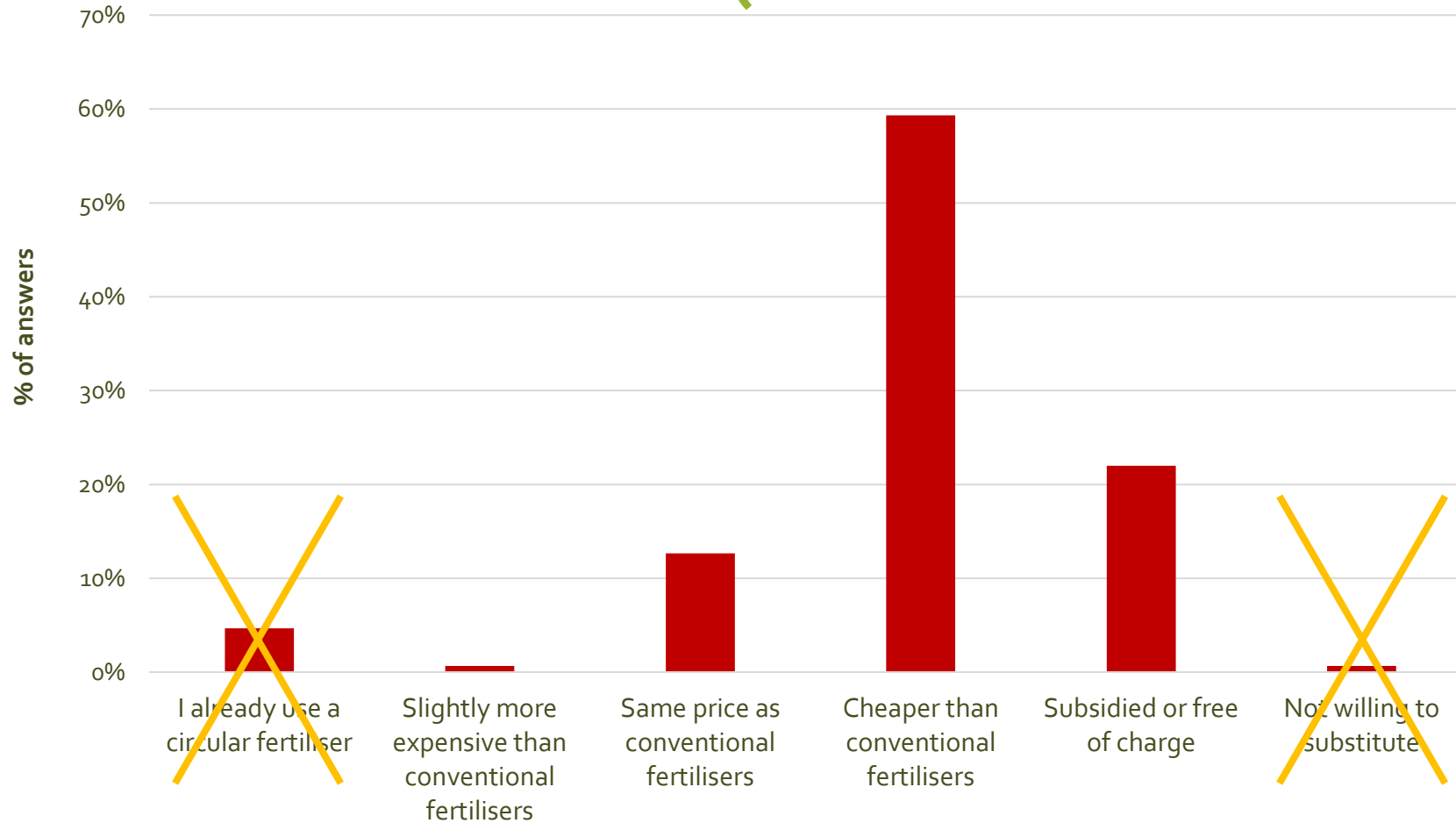
Is easy to apply and mix



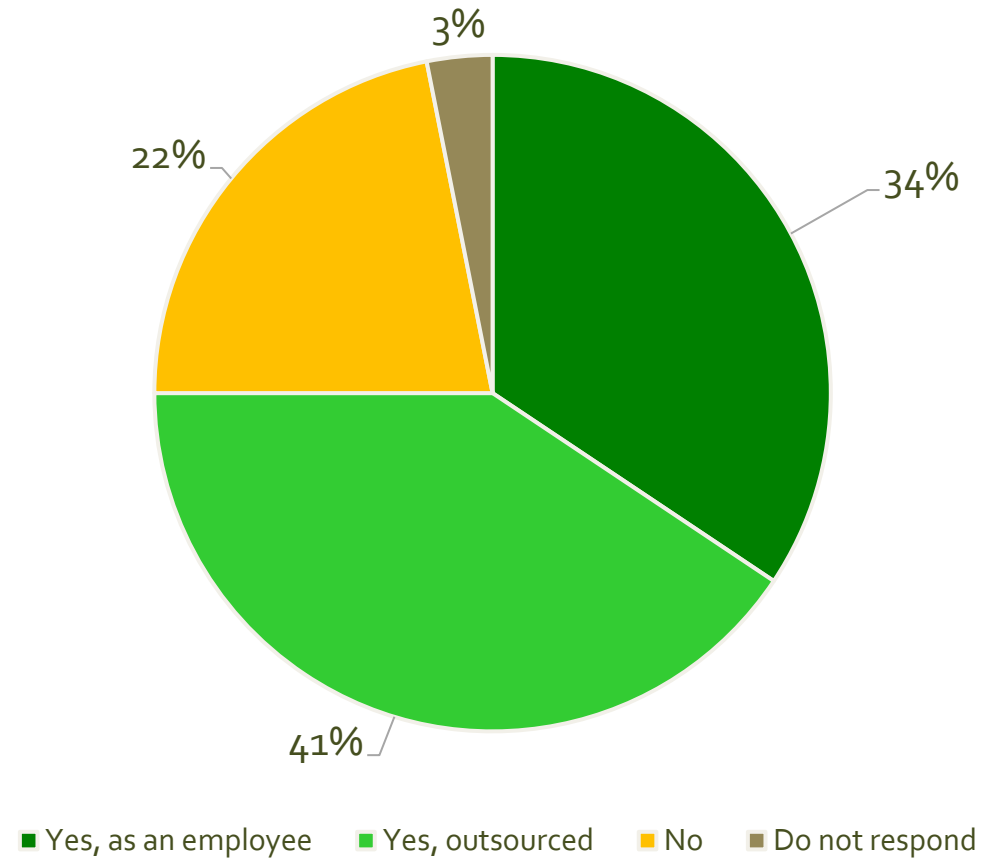
Which fertiliser (circular/synthetic) enhance soil quality?



Under which circumstances would you be willing to use circular fertilisers? (conventional farmers only)



Within the staff of the circular fertiliser producer, are there normally agronomists?





Some results

From the co-creation events with farmers, producers
and public administration

Co-creation Events

14 co-creation events carried out up to date that have involved a total of **397 participants** into discussions and that have **network with 10 EU/national funded projects/platforms/initiatives**



Co-creation Events – Main outcomes

Regulatory	End users are concerned about some regulation being not clear or to be updated.
Technical	Transport cost and mismatch between availability and farmers need can cause issues in their use.
Economic	The end-users are in general interested on immediate results losing a long-term perspective on how they could improve the soil overall health. Carbon credits seem an important driver to push the circular fertilisers market.
Environmental	Although most stakeholders agree on the benefit of circular fertilisers, still their use is still limited
Social	There is a reluctance to “change their regular business” that sometimes burden the use of circular fertilisers by end-users. Quality Assurance Schemes at national level can be important instrument to overcome mistrust.

Thank you for your attention



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