



guest  
lecture

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# Nitrogen crisis in NL

## Problem & Solution(s)

*supported by 3 graduation internships students:  
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Brand*

**avans**  
hogeschool

# Your solution ?

1. Do not eat meat
2. Stop farming, close down farmers
3. Do not bother about nature, allow N emissions
4. Innovations should solve the problem
5. No opinion, not interested.

Sources

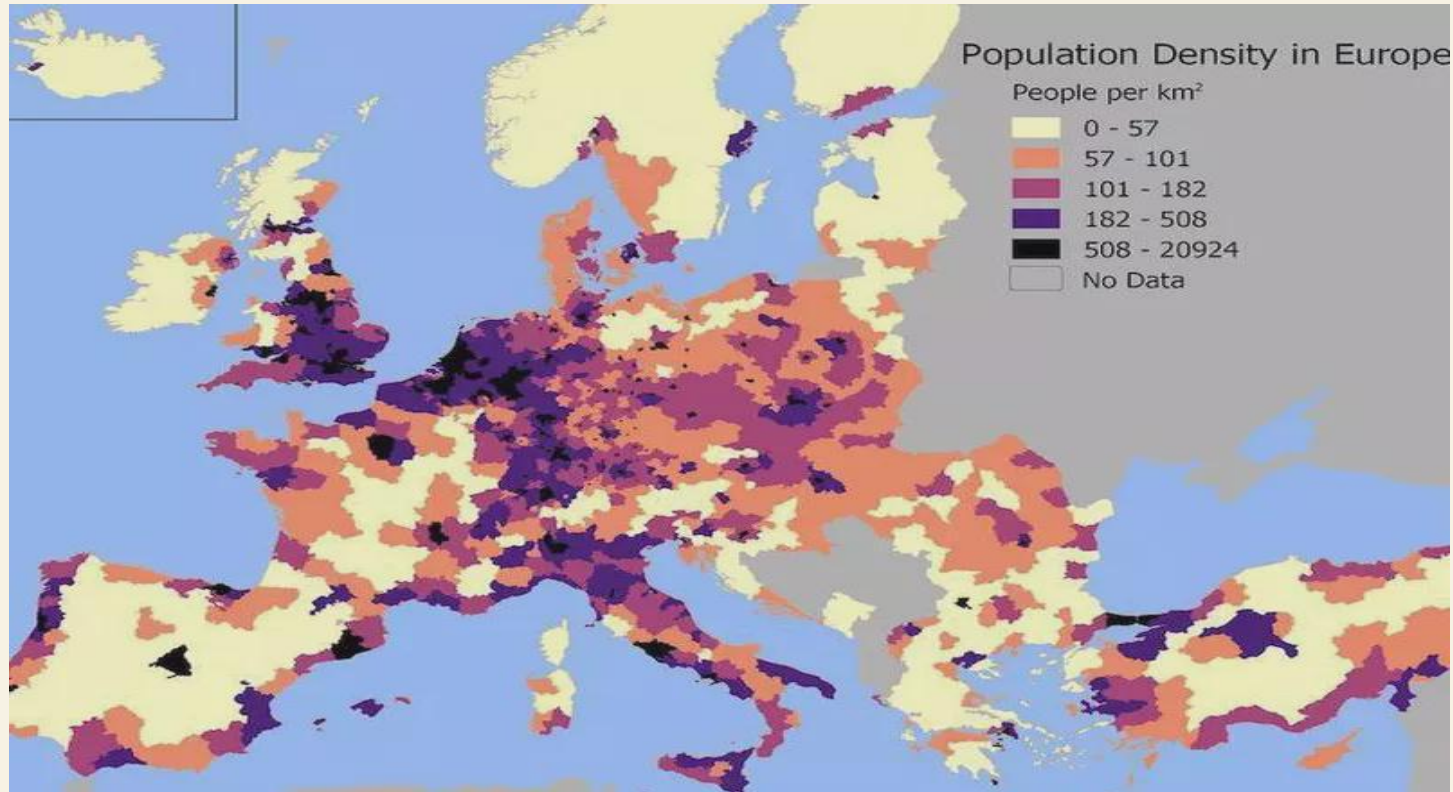




# Nitrogen

- problem
- cause
- crisis
- current
- ReNure
- solution

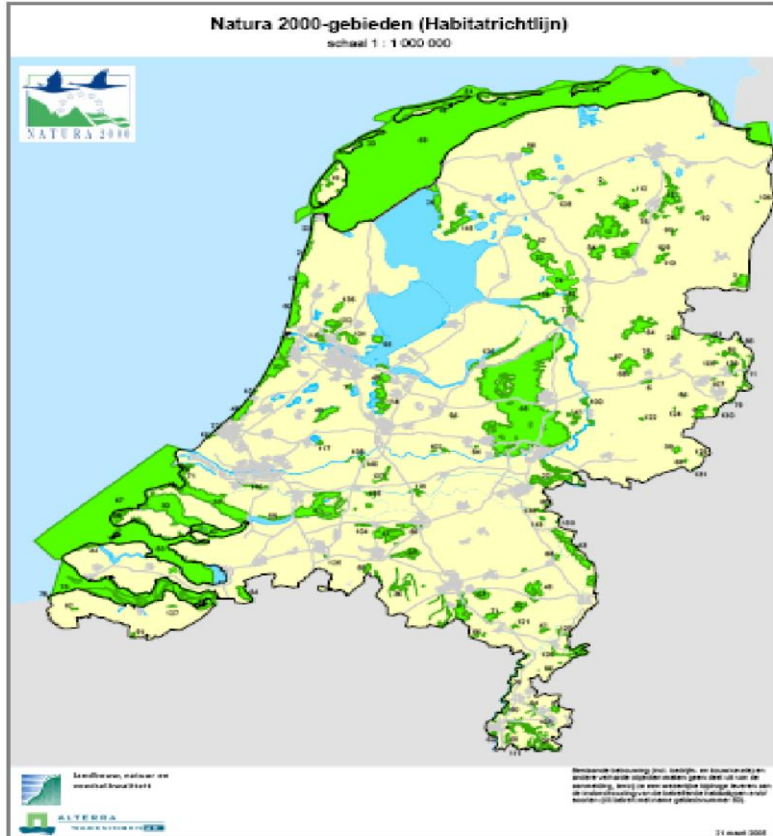
# Problem – dense human population (NL)



# Problem – dense cows & pigs population (NL)



# Problem – nature 2000 protected area's (NL)



As of 2020, the Netherlands had a significant portion of its territory designated as protected nature areas.

Terrestrial protected areas covered 20% of the land surface, with almost all of this area lying within the national ecological network<sup>1</sup>.

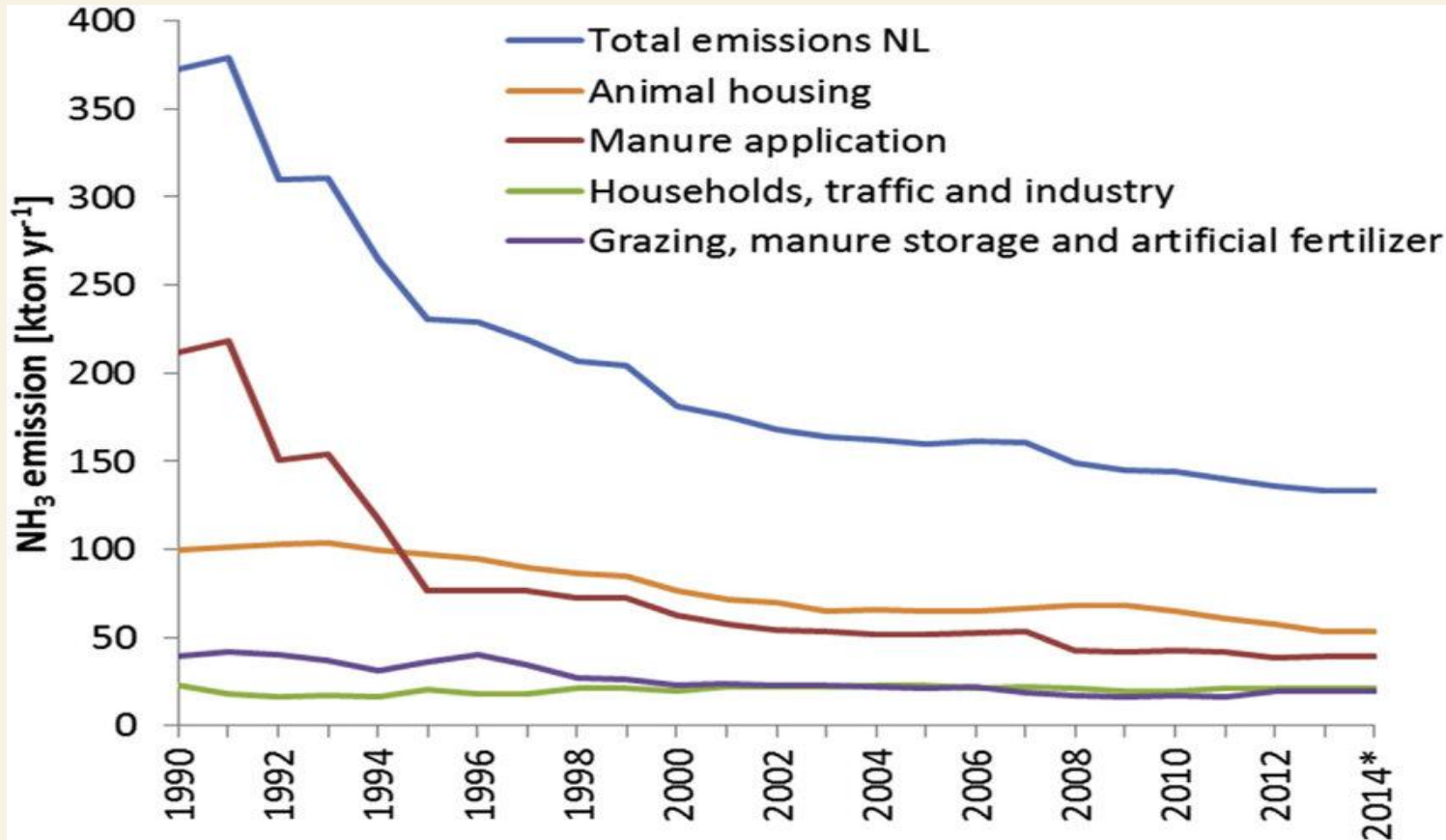
Of this, 9% consisted of statutory protected Natura 2000 sites

# Problem – biodiversity in Nature 2000 areas by high Nitrogen emission



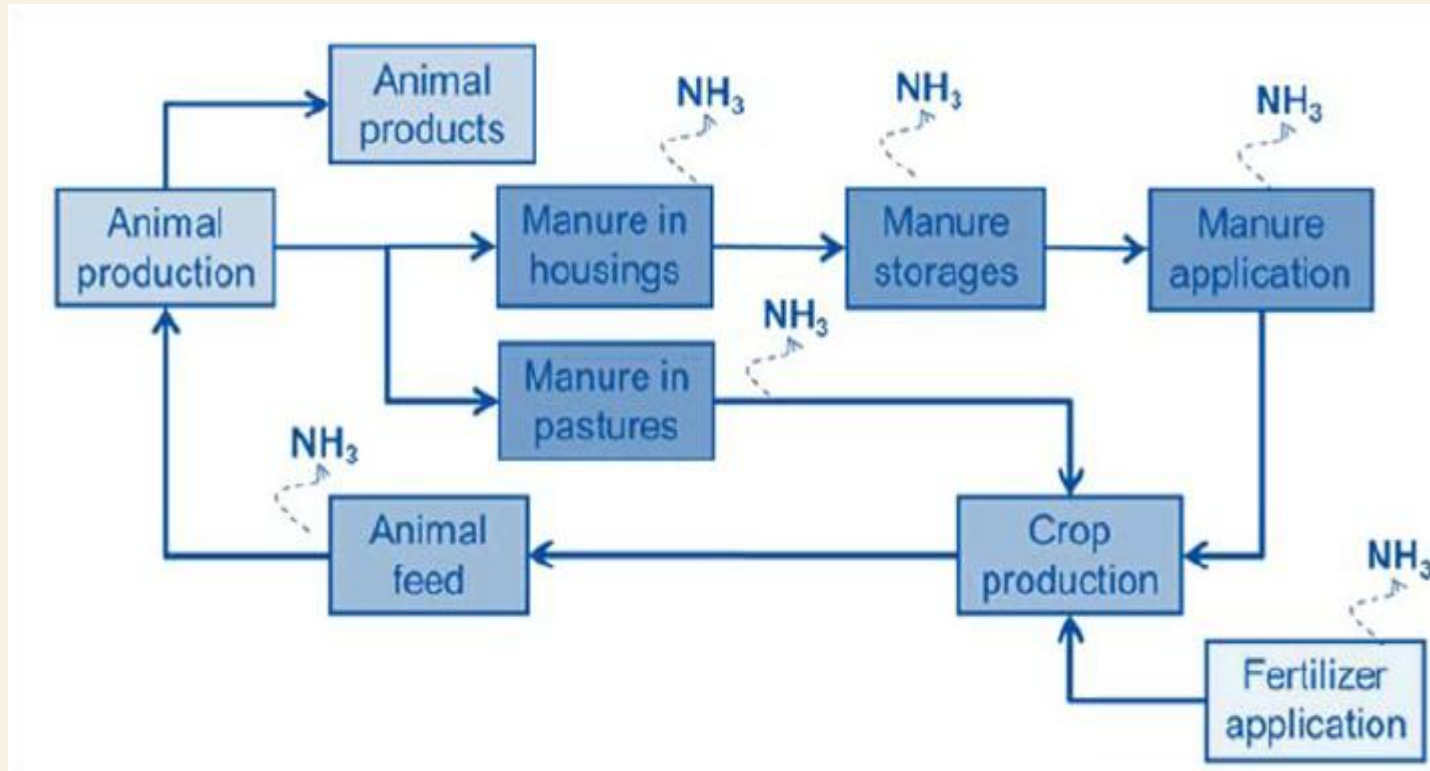
- Loss of rare plant species
  - do we have them?
- Eutrophication
- Ecosystem quality degradation
- Soil and water quality

# Cause – N (=NH<sub>3</sub>) emission in NL

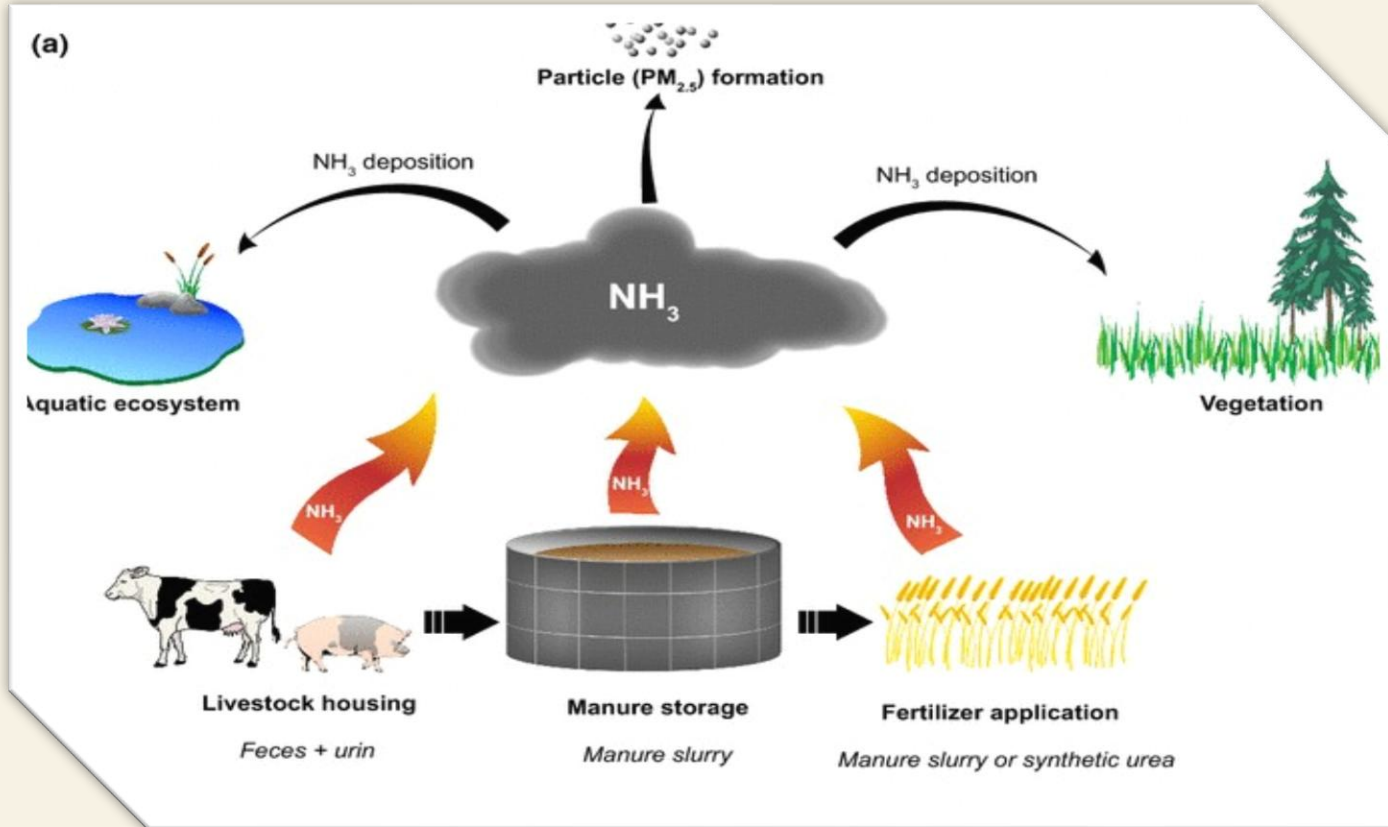




# Cause - Volatile ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) emission

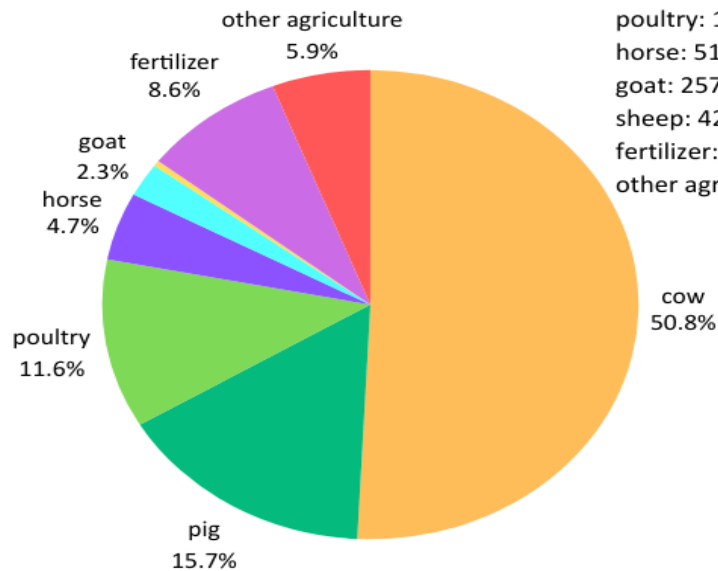


# Cause - ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) emission



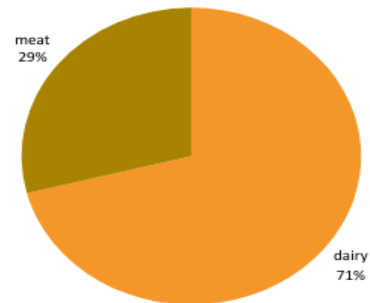
# Cause – NH<sub>3</sub> emission from animals

## Agriculture



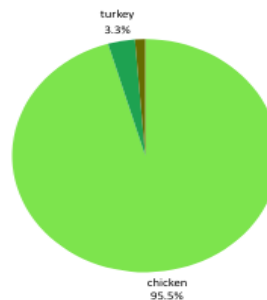
cow: 56229 tonnes  
pig: 17360 tonnes  
poultry: 12892 tonnes  
horse: 5167 tonnes  
goat: 2579 tonnes  
sheep: 421 tonnes  
fertilizer: 9503 tonnes  
other agriculture: 6572 tonnes

## Cow



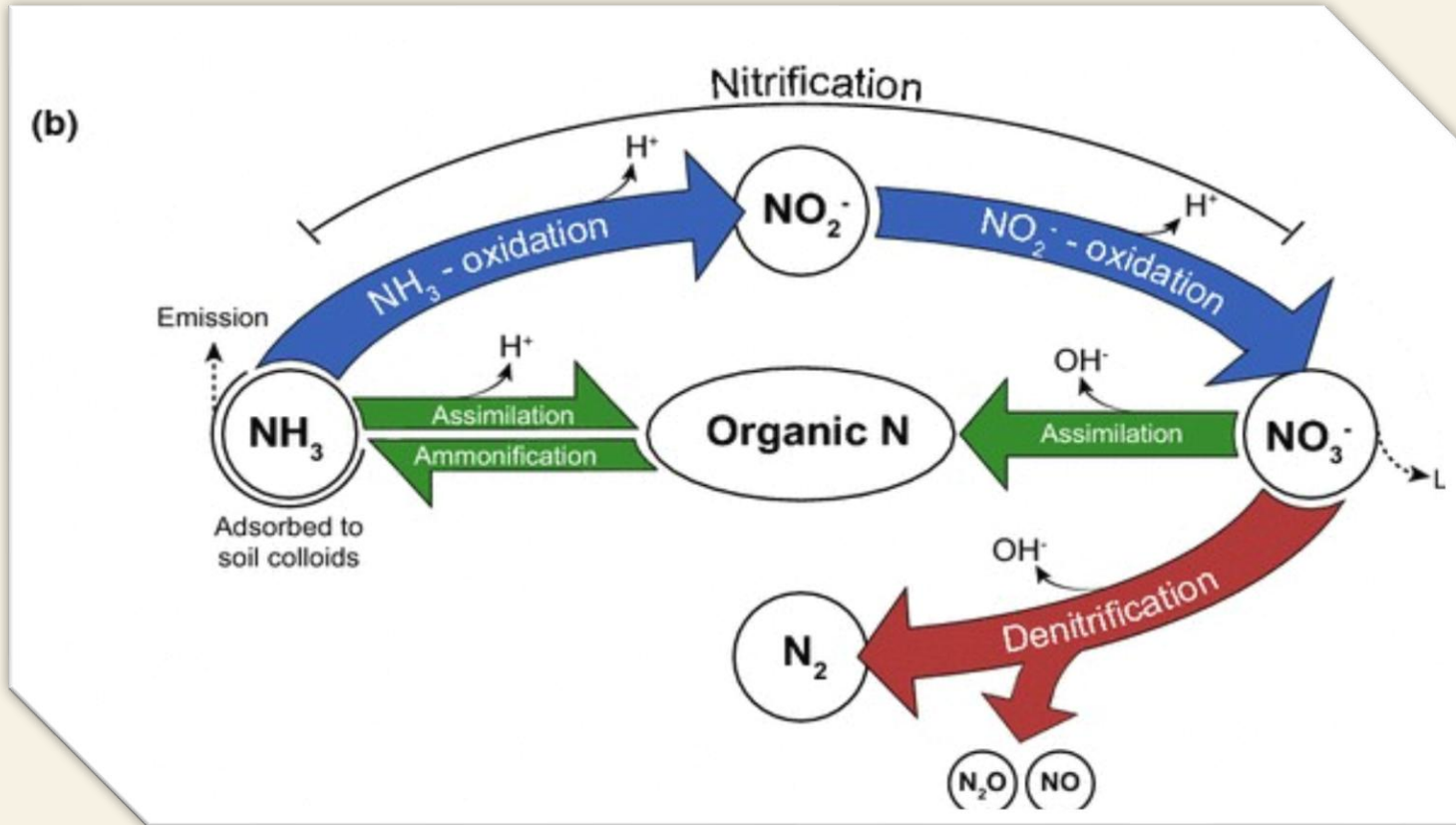
dairy: 39943 tonnes  
meat: 16286 tonnes

## Poultry



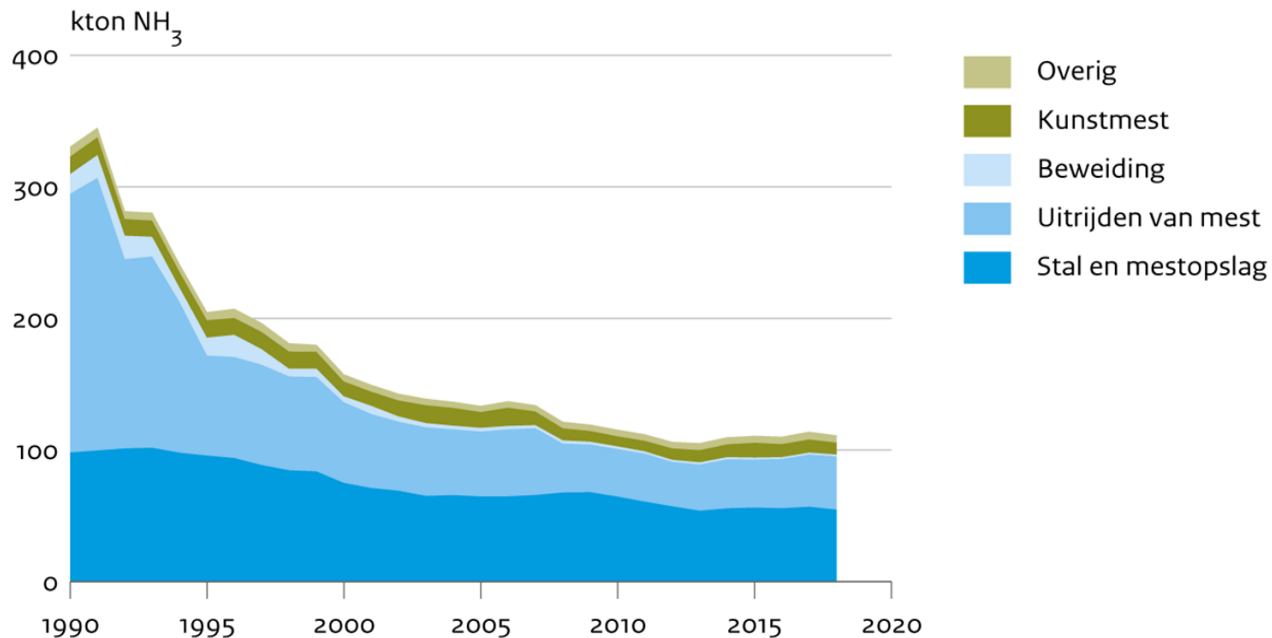
chicken: 12323 tonnes  
turkey: 422 tonnes  
duck: 161 tonnes

# Cause - $\text{NH}_4^+$ and $\text{NO}_3^-$ a fertiliser



# Crisis – longlasting emission, no progress !

## Emissie ammoniak ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) door land- en tuinbouw per bron

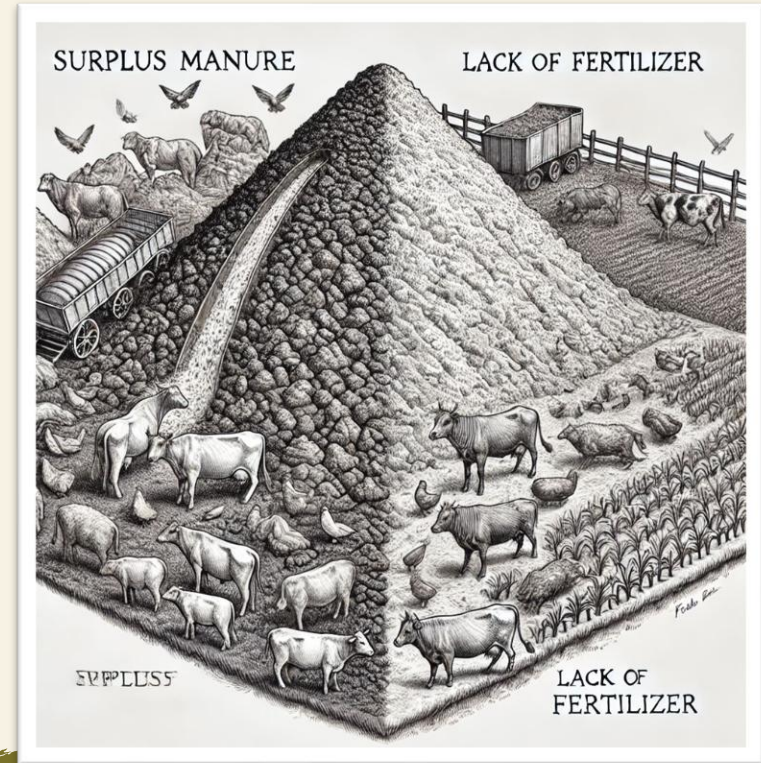


Bron: RIVM/Emissieregistratie

RIVM/okt20  
www.clo.nl/nl010117

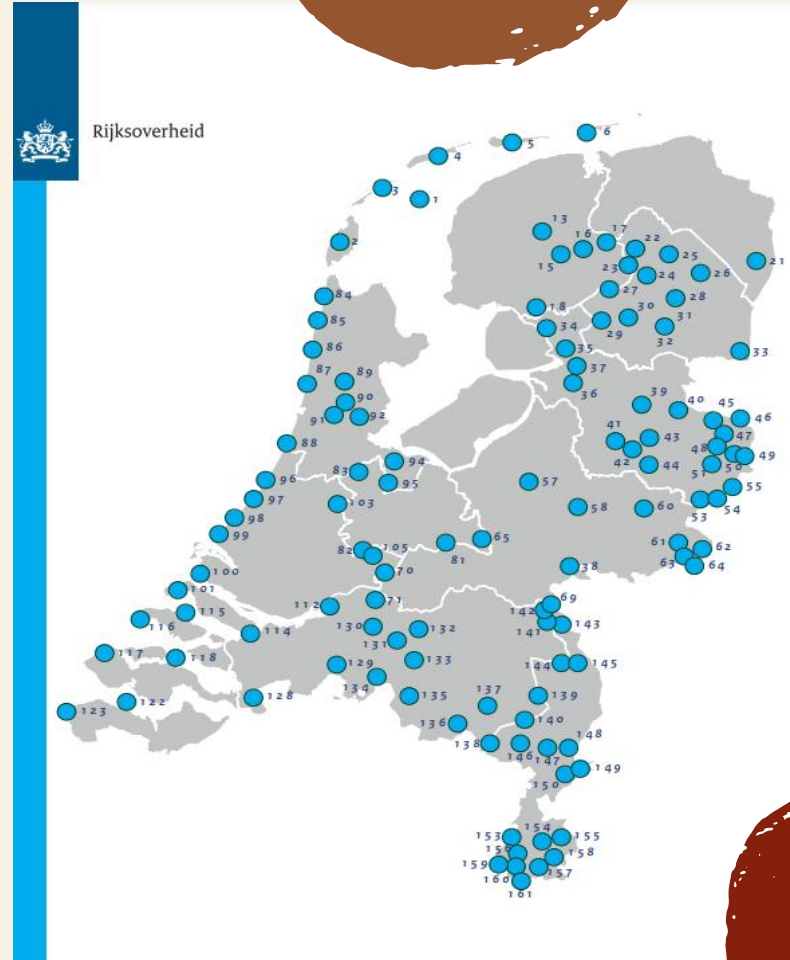
# Crisis – derogation exemption NL stops !!

- Limit of **170 kg N/ha/yr** from manure
- Past **230 to 250 kg/ha/yr. under derogation rules** livestock manure on farms.
- This forced the use of **more artificial fertilizer**
  - additional costs farmer
- The **remaining manure** has to be treated and discarded
  - additional costs farmer.



# Crisis – Stop Farming

- **40 % of the nitrogen** excess in Natura2000 areas comes from agriculture!
- Farmers located near these zones are at risk!
- This year, **3,000 of the most polluting farms** were invited to stop their activities with financial compensation.



# Crisis – many farmer protest

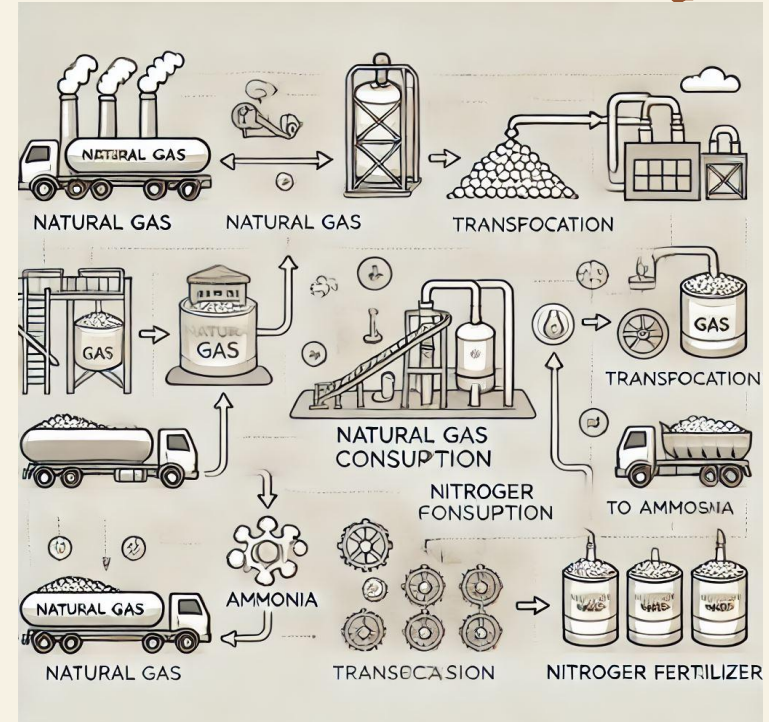
- Rules unclear
- High penalties on their income
- Farmer existence
- Fear that they are forced to stop farming
- **No farmers, no food !**





# Crisis – artificial fertiliser, not sustainable!

- Farmers **forced** to use artificial fertilisers !
- **Industrial process: N fertiliser**
  - **natural gas**
  - **energy intensive.**
- High **CO2 emission.**
- Highly sponsored by government
- 



# Current - Manure (N) treatment



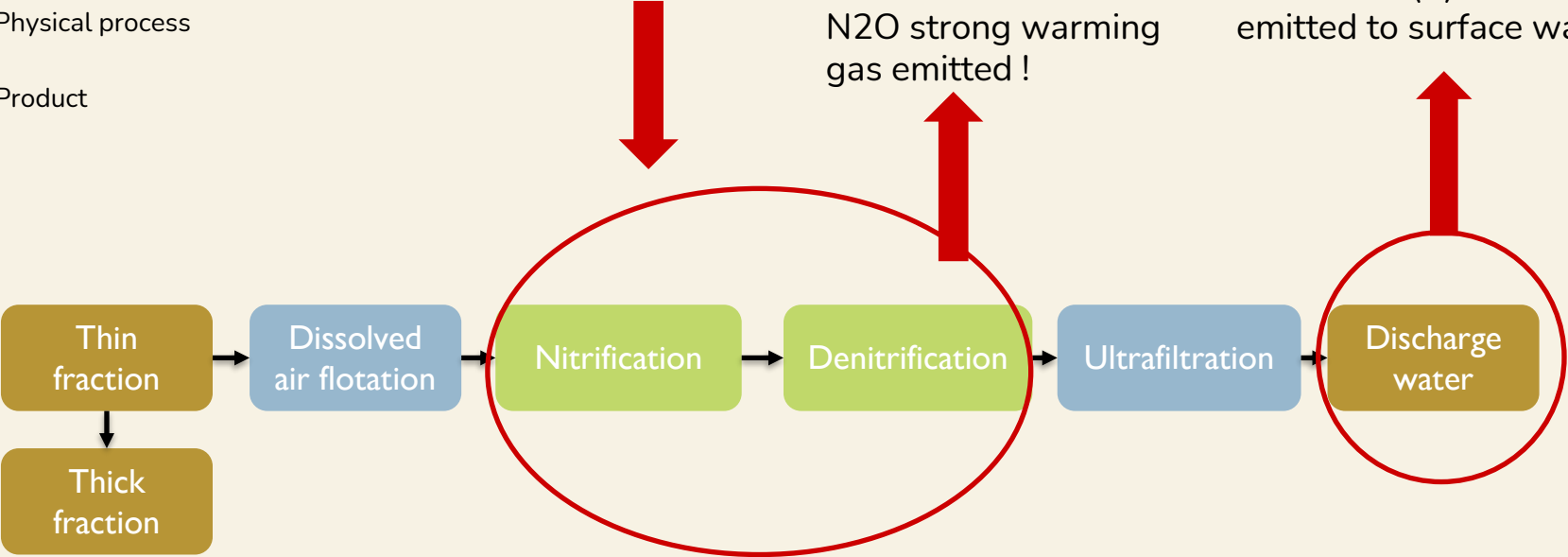
# Current manure and RWZI processing: not sustainable

- Biological process
- Physical process
- Product

Decomposition of good  $\text{NH}_4^+$   
– fertiliser (animal origin)

$\text{N}_2\text{O}$  strong warming  
gas emitted !

Potassium (K) fertiliser  
emitted to surface water !





**RENURE = solution?**

“artificial” fertiliser from  
animal origin



# RENURE



**Recovered Nitrogen from Manure**, refers to nitrogenous fertilisers derived from animal manure.

## The Proposal:

- I. The safe use of RENURE above the threshold of 170 kg N/ha/yr (or 230 to 250 kg/ha under derogation) prescribed in the Nitrates Directive
- II. To allow RENURE to be used as artificial nitrogen fertiliser.



# RENURE



## The benefits:

- I. Reduce reliance on energy intensive fertilisers
- II. Reduce nitrate leaching
- III. provides similar benefits as to **synthetic fertilisers from natural gas**



# RENURE - Criteria

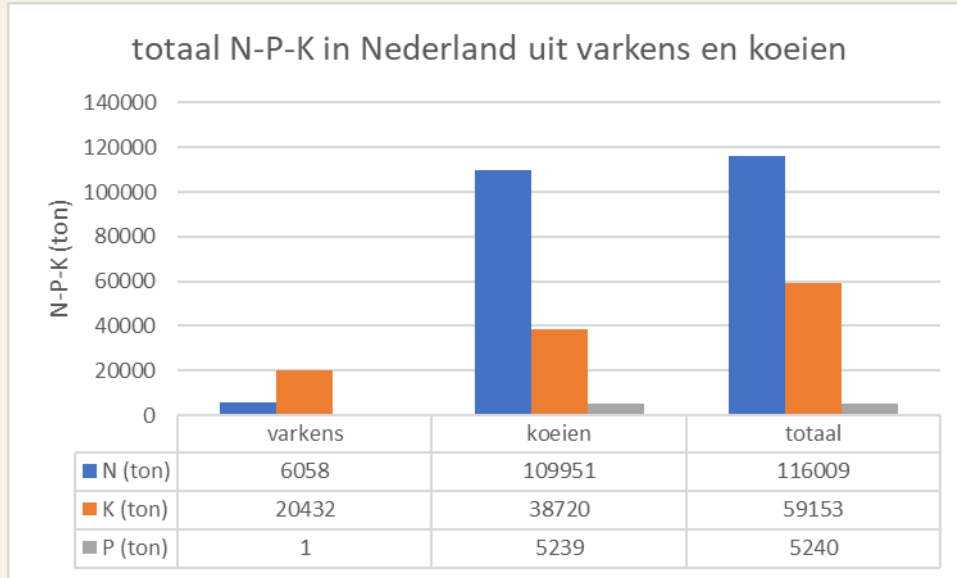
Focus on:

- I. Process production
- II. RENURE composition ( $\text{TOC}:\text{TN} \leq 3$ ) or (mineral N: $\text{TN} \geq 90$ )
- III. Zinc (800 mg/kg) and copper (300 mg/kg) limit

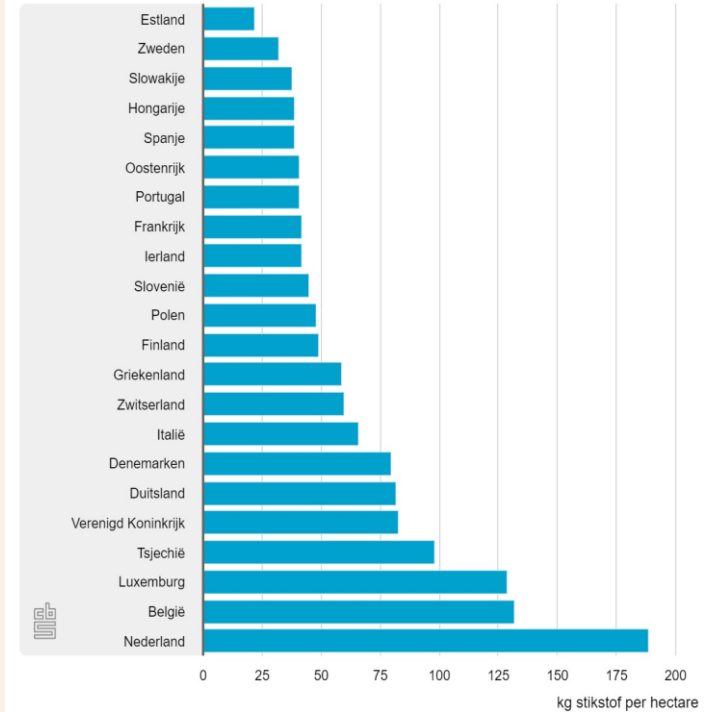
Other RENURE criteria:

- Application
- Content (NPK) specification to consumer
- Storage
- Leaching & emission prevention

# RENURE - potential?



Stikstofoverschot naar de bodem, 2015



Bron: OESO



# Solutions

how can RENURE be  
produced ?



# Solution 1– NH<sub>3</sub> stripping

## Process

- heating up
- evaporate
- acid treatment
- highly concentrated ammoniumsulphate fertiliser

## Disadvantages

- Costs
- Potassium fertilisers emission



# Solution 2 – RO concentrate

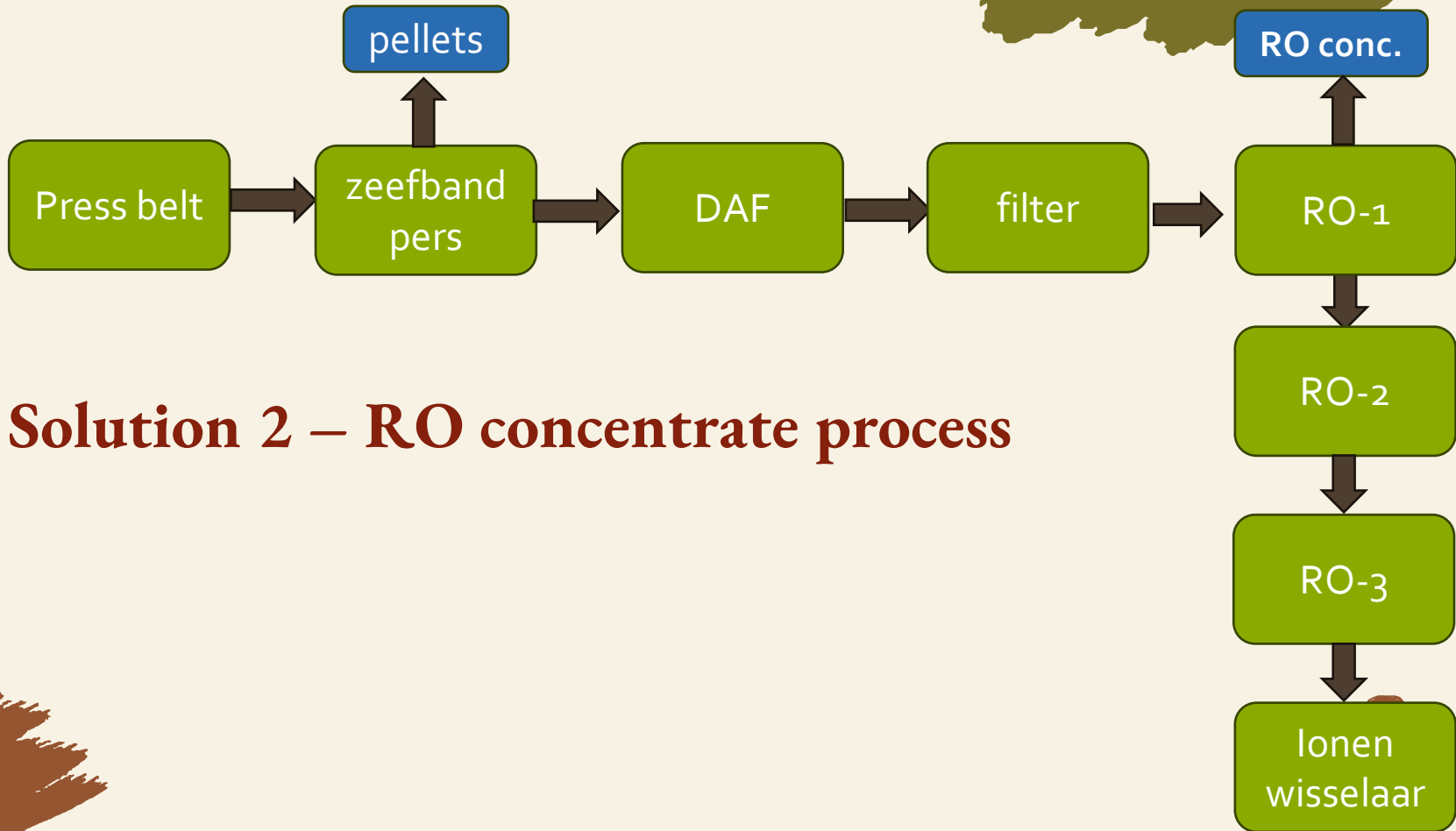
## Process

- separation thick and thin
- thin fraction purification
- Reverse Osmosis (RO)
- RO concentrate and water

## Disadvantages

- Low N and K concentration
- No purification



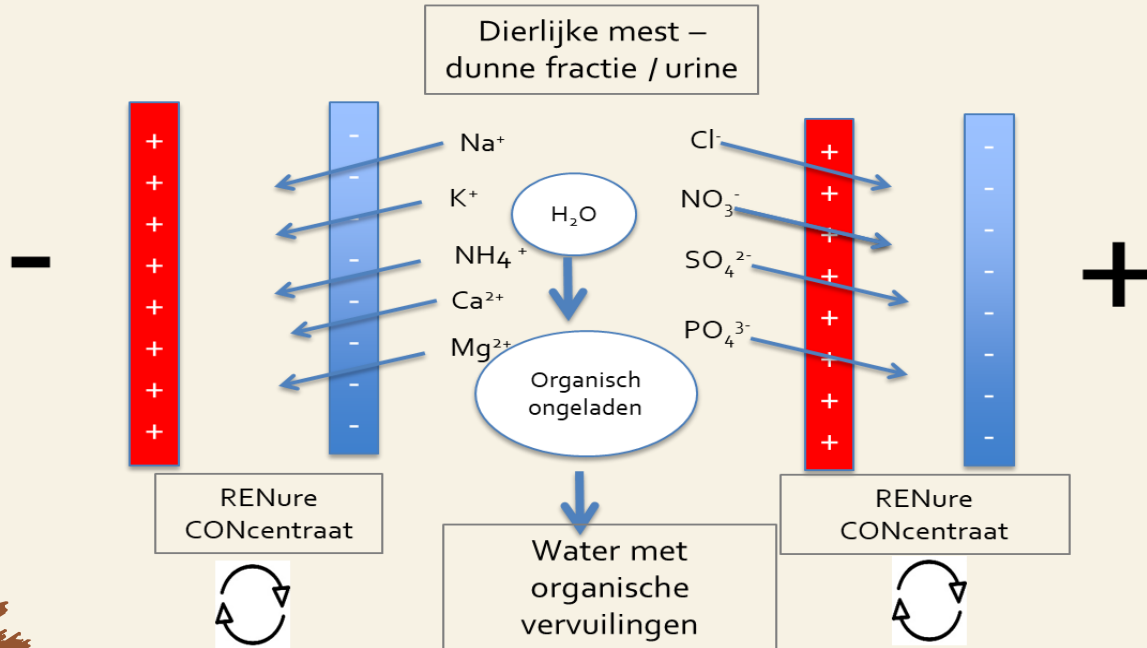


## Solution 2 – RO concentrate process

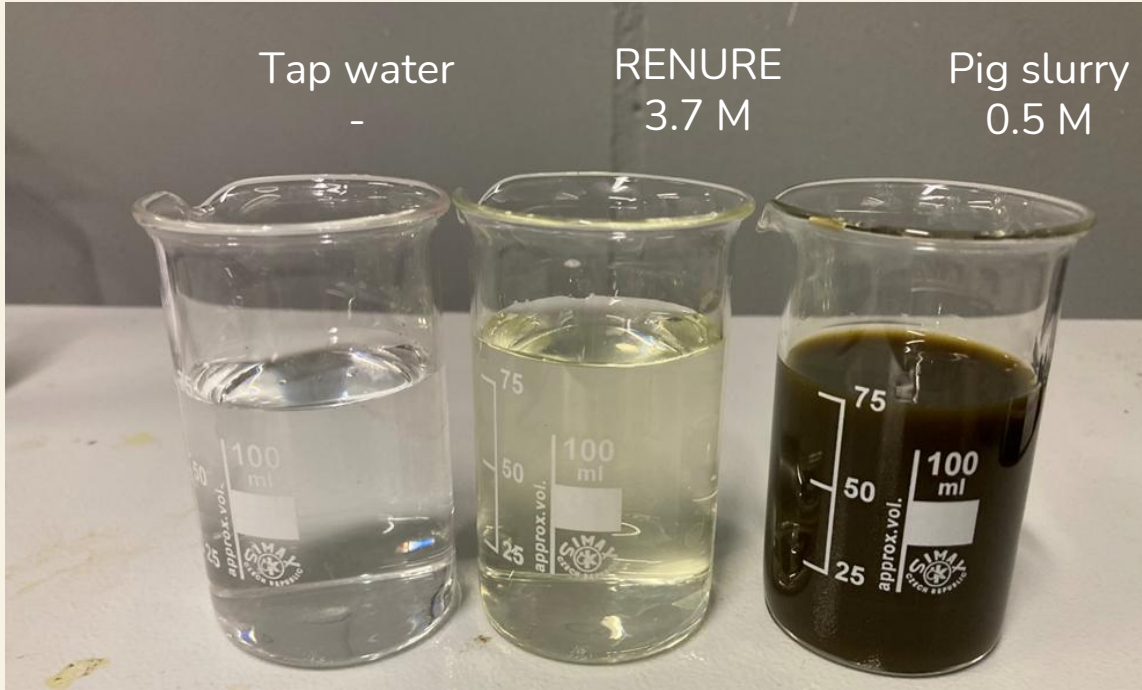
# Solution 3 – ReNure Concentrate

## RENCON concept

Fundament - dichte membranen, alleen elektriciteit  
(geen porieen, geen waterverlies, geen druk)



# Solution 3– RENCON



# Have you changed your mind?

1. Do not eat meat
2. Stop farming, close down farmers
3. Do not bother about nature, allow N emissions
4. Innovations should solve the problem
5. No opinion, not interested.

## Inspired ?

- Internship position(s)  
at Water Future
- from September 2025 onwards
- reserve your position

