

## **INEMAD projekt – europska poljoprivredna praksa za novu europsku članicu**

Ana-Marija Špicnagel<sup>1</sup>, Tatjana Puškarić<sup>1</sup>, Erik Meers<sup>2</sup>, Jason van Driessche<sup>3</sup>, Filip Raymaekers<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sisačko – moslavačka županija, Upravni odjel za pristupne fondove i poticajna sredstva, S. I A. Radića 36, Sisak, Hrvatska (ams@ips-konzalting.hr)

<sup>2</sup>University of Ghent, Applied Environmental Chemistry and Technology Lab, Analytical Chemistry & Applied Ecochemistry faculty of Bio-engineering, Coupure Links 653, Ghent, Belgium

<sup>3</sup>Innova Energy, Tempel 19, Lierde, Belgium

<sup>4</sup>DLV Belgium, Rijkelstraat 28, Heusden-Zolder, Belgium

### **Sažetak**

Hrvatsku su, ulaskom u Europsku Uniju, dočekali brojni izazovi i mogućnosti, a poseban naglasak je stavljen na upravljanje hranjivima u poljoprivrednom sektoru. Stoga je Sisačko-moslavačka županija, zajedno s partnerima iz 7 europskih zemalja (Belgija, Nizozemska, Njemačka, Francuska, Mađarska, Danska i Bugarska) odlučila aktivno pratiti novonastale promjene i uključiti se u projekt INEMAD. Projekt INEMAD - Unaprijeđeno upravljanje hranjivima i energijom korištenjem procesa anaerobne digestije je financiran sredstvima FP7 programa, te ima za cilj povezati stočarsku i ratarsku proizvodnju na održiv način, uvođenjem međukoraka - bioplinske proizvodnje. Nadalje, projekt je usmjeren na potpuno recikliranje energije (proizvodnja bioplina) i hranjiva (proizvodnja digestata). Budući da u provedbi sudjeluje 13 partnera, projekt ima sveobuhvatnu namjeru uključiti različite interesne grupe: poljoprivrednici u ratarskoj i stočarskoj proizvodnji, prerađivačka industrija i u konačnici kreatori politike. Prva faza se sastoji od prikupljanja podataka o postojećim načinima korištenja hranjiva, dok će se u drugoj fazi izdvojiti strategije koje su najoptimalnije za recikliranje hranjiva. Budući da se zakonodavstvo vezano uz recikliranje nutrijenata razlikuje od zemlje do zemlje, projektni partneri će predložiti konkretne zakonodavne mjere. Cilj rada, kao i projekta, je transfer znanja o tehnikama i strategijama za optimizaciju recikliranja nutrijenata, s posebnim naglaskom na istovremenu proizvodnju energije iz obnovljivih izvora.

**Ključne riječi:** bioplin, ratarstvo, stočarstvo, digestat, hranjiva

## **INEMAD project – european agricultural practice for the new European member**

Ana-Marija Špicnagel<sup>1</sup>, Tatjana Puškarić<sup>1</sup>, Erik Meers<sup>2</sup>, Jason van Driessche<sup>3</sup>, Filip Raymaekers<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Sisačko – moslavačka županija, Upravni odjel za pristupne fondove i poticajna sredstva, S. I A. Radića 36, Sisak, Hrvatska (ams@ips-konzalting.hr)*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Ghent, Applied Environmental Chemistry and Technology Lab, Analytical Chemistry & Applied Ecochemistry faculty of Bio-engineering, Coupure Links 653, Ghent, Belgium*

<sup>3</sup>*Innova Energy, Tempel 19, Lierde, Belgium*

<sup>4</sup>*DLV Belgium, Rijkelstraat 28, Heusden-Zolder, Belgium*

### **Summary**

With the July, 1<sup>st</sup> and Croatia becoming a member of the European Union, new challenges and opportunities rise and a special emphasis is placed towards nutrient management in the agricultural sector. Therefore, Sisak-Moslavina County, together with 7 European member states (Belgium, The Netherlands, Germany, France, Hungary, Denmark and Bulgaria) decided to enter the INEMAD project. The FP7 funded INEMAD (Improved Nutrient and Energy Management through Anaerobic Digestion) project aims at reconnecting livestock and crop production in a sustainable way by implementing an intermediate step – biogas production. Furthermore, the project is focused on the complete recovery of energy (biogas production) and nutrients (digestate). Since the project's consortium is compiled of 13 partners, it has a comprehensive aim to include different stakeholders, in particular livestock and crop farmers, processing units and policy creators. In a first phase an inventory of existing nutrient management techniques in production and processing systems was made. Furthermore, the meetings with stakeholders will result in a prioritization of different strategies for optimal nutrient recovery. At the end, because the policies on the nutrient recycling are diverse among the member states, a concrete legislative measures will be proposed. The objective of the paper and project itself is a transfer of knowledge on the techniques and strategies for optimization of nutrient recovery. At the same time, special attention was given to the production of energy from the renewable sources.

**Key words:** biogas, animal production, crop production, digestate, nutrients