

Perspektiver i en mere lokalt differentieret grundvandsbeskyttelse

Miljø-økonomisk vurdering af nitrat-pulsen



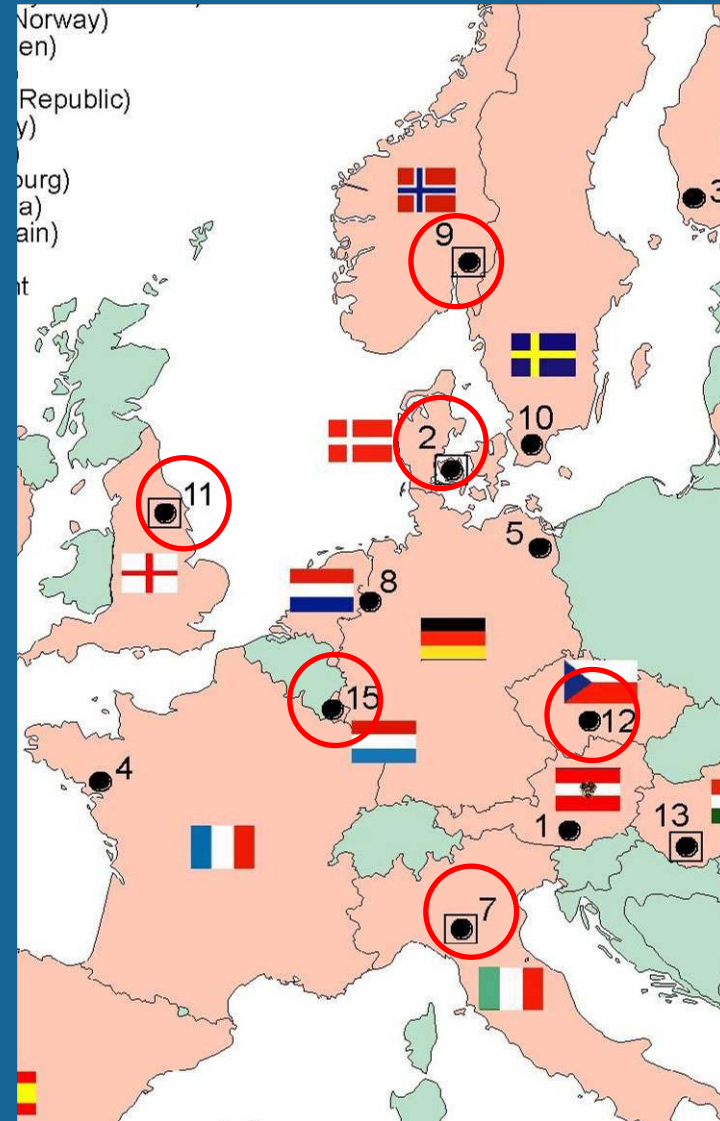
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Nogle resultater

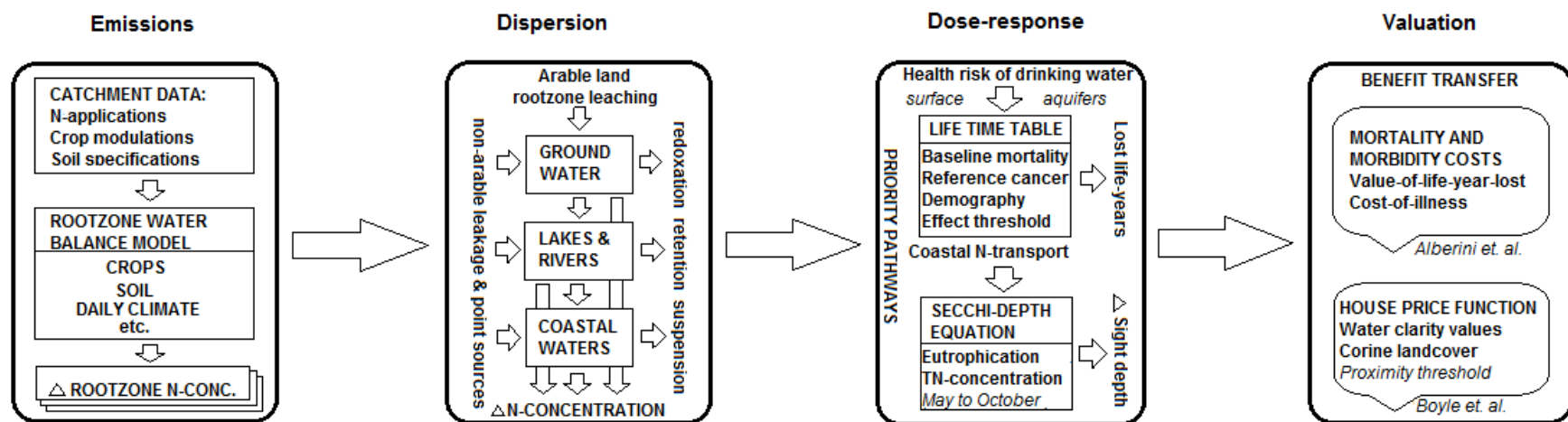
- De eksterne omkostninger ved kvælstof er steds-specifikke; hot spots og robuste arealer
- Forsigtigheds-princippet er nødvendigt eftersom vidensgrundlaget er fragmenteret
- De eksterne omkostninger er beregnet for EU27 med samme metode som EU anvender for luftforurening

EUROHARP catchments

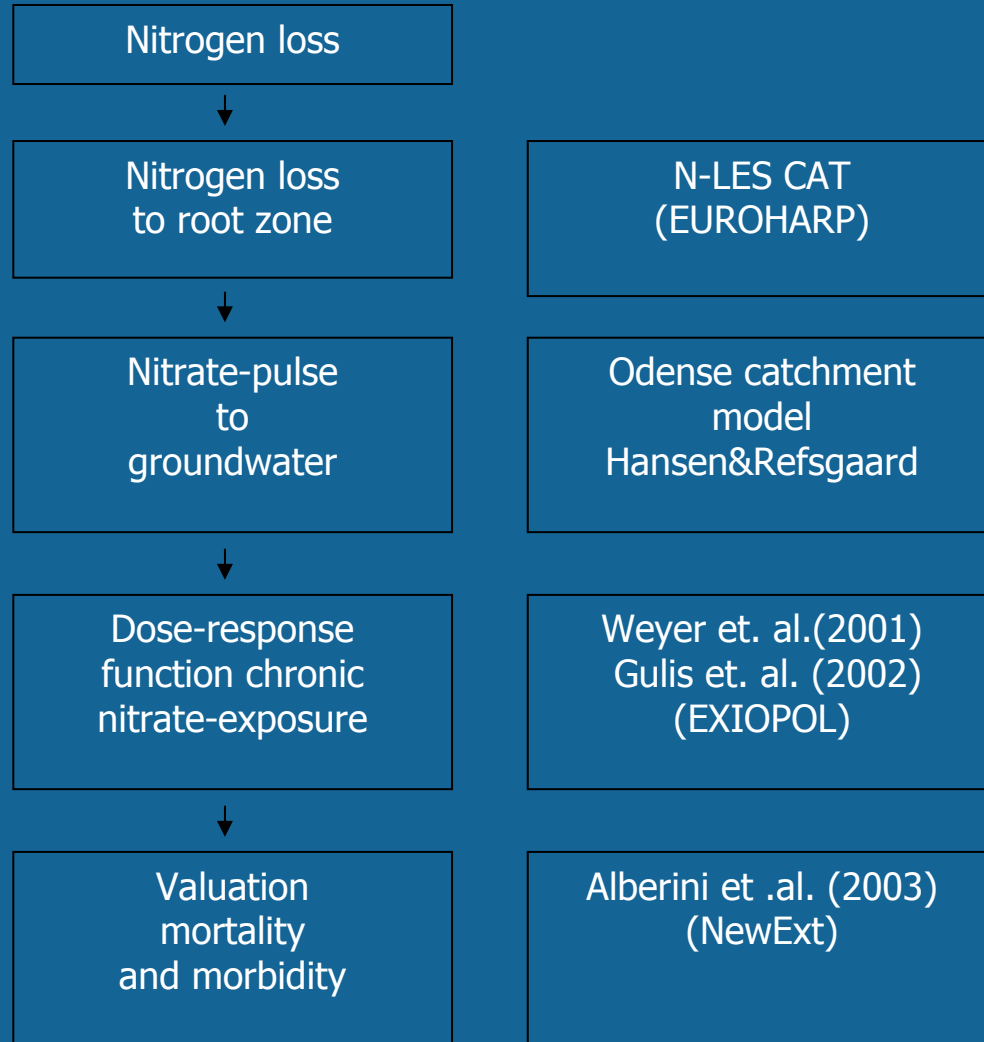
- Grundvand
 - Odense, Danmark
 - Attert, Luxemborg
 - Enza, Italien
- Overfladevand
 - Ouse, England
 - Zelivka, Tjekkiet
 - Vansjø-Hobøl, Norge



Akvatisk miljø: årsagskæde for kvælstof



Årsagskæde: grundvand



Trin 1: Spredning og transport

N-LES CAT

CROP
type, sowing and harvest dates
SOIL
horizons, texture, plant available water
DAILY CLIMATE
precipitation, evaporation, temperature

ROOTZONE WATER BALANCE
MODEL

N-LES

CROP
summer/winter-combinations
ploughing-in of grass
SOIL
clay and humus content
N-APPLICATIONS
fertilizer, manure/slurry, grazing
timing

Rootzone
leakage
concentration
from arable
land

Rootzone
leakage
concentration
from non-
arable land

Point sources

GROUNDWATER

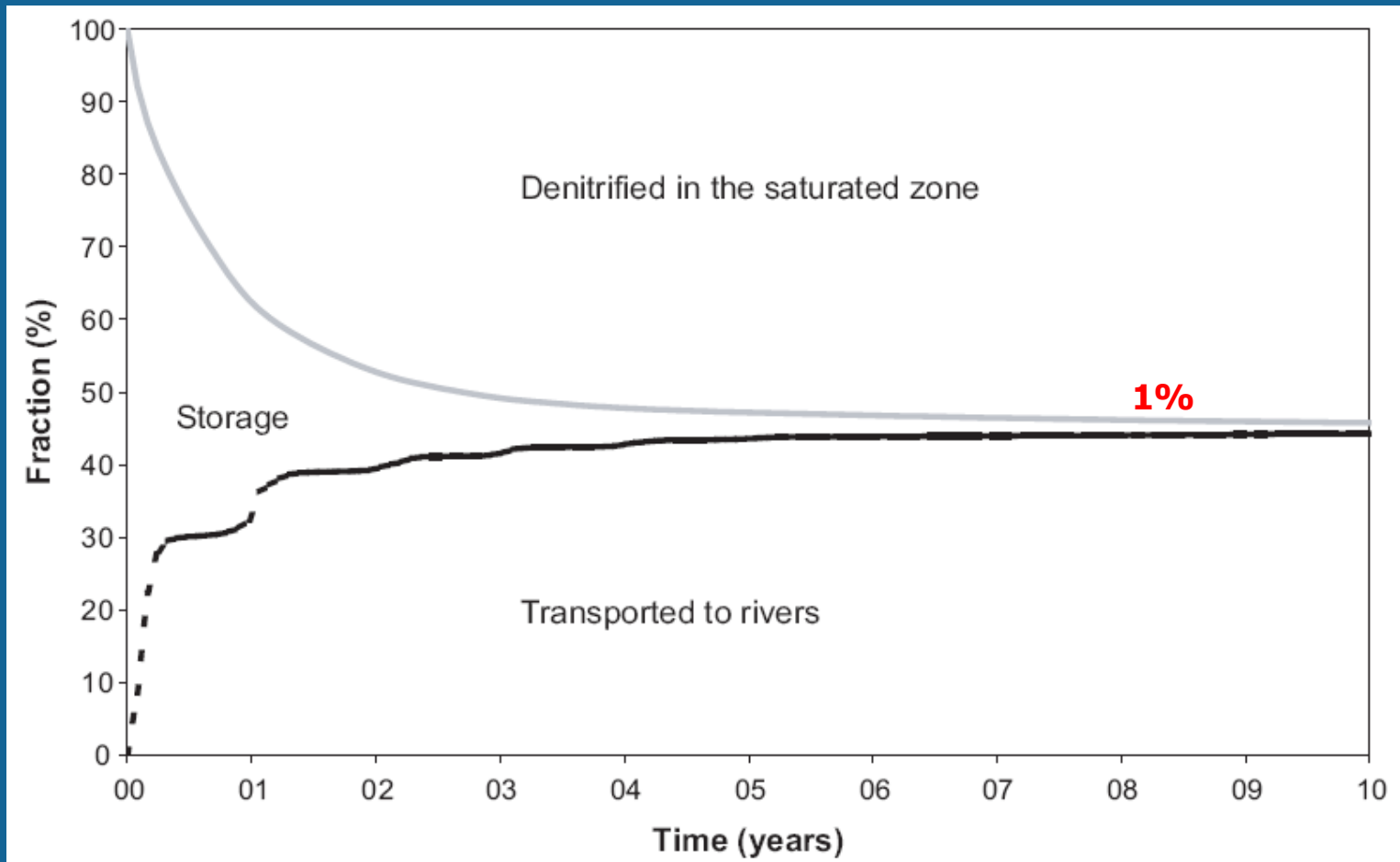
RIVERS and LAKES

Retention

Retention







Trin 2: N-pulsen til grundvand



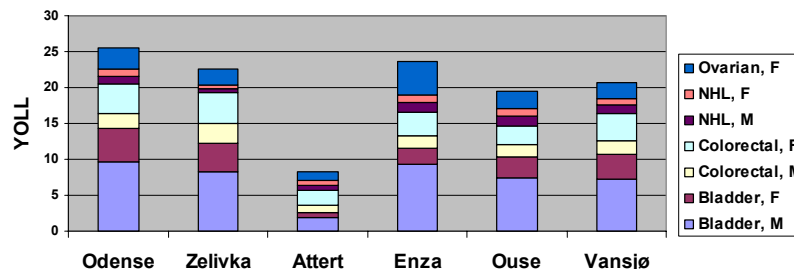
Trin 3: Dosis-respons

- mortalitet og morbiditet

- State of the art on Nitrate
 - may inhibit nitrosamines (NOC) that cause increased frequency of cancer in all animal species tested
 - biologically plausible mechanisms to suggest bladder cancer
 - 2/3 of consumed N is detected in bladder within 24 hours
 - according to IARC: 'probably' carcinogenic impact (group IIa)
- Risk quantification on basis of epidemiological literature
 - Iowa health study; large women cohorte (Weyer, 2001)
 - Slovakian nitrate study (Gulis, 2002)
 -  Bladder cancer incidence (>55 years) 0.106 / mgNO₃/l
 -  Colorectal cancer inc. (>55 years) 0.01 - 0,02 / mgNO₃/l
 -  Non-Hodgkins leukemia (>55 years) 0.03 / mgNO₃/l
 -  Ovarian cancer (Females >55 years) 0.035 / mgNO₃/l

Levetids tabel: tabte leveår

Years of Life Lost (YOLL)
per 100,000 persons, average demography, one-year increase in 1mg/l NO3.



Age Cohort	Death Risk	Population at time t from start									
		0	1	2	3	...	97	98	99	100	

55	0.0068	5511								
56	0.0073	5554	5460							
57	0.0074	5314	5500							
58	0.0082	5119	5261							

...

97	0.4581	24	15							
98	0.5027	20	14							
99	0.5522	9	10							
100	0.6091	6	5							
Life years lived		100,000	96,670							

									Sum	
									1,588,907	

Trin 4: Værdi-sætning

- Mortalitet (risiko reduktion)
 - Kronisk død: 40,000 € per leveår
 - Samme tilgang som i EU; fastlagt af ekspertpanel
- Morbiditet (risiko reduktion)
 - Sundheds-effekter værdisat
 - Opdaterede enhedspriser baseret på cost-of-illness

NITRATES DIRECTIVE EU-27

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES SURFACE WATER

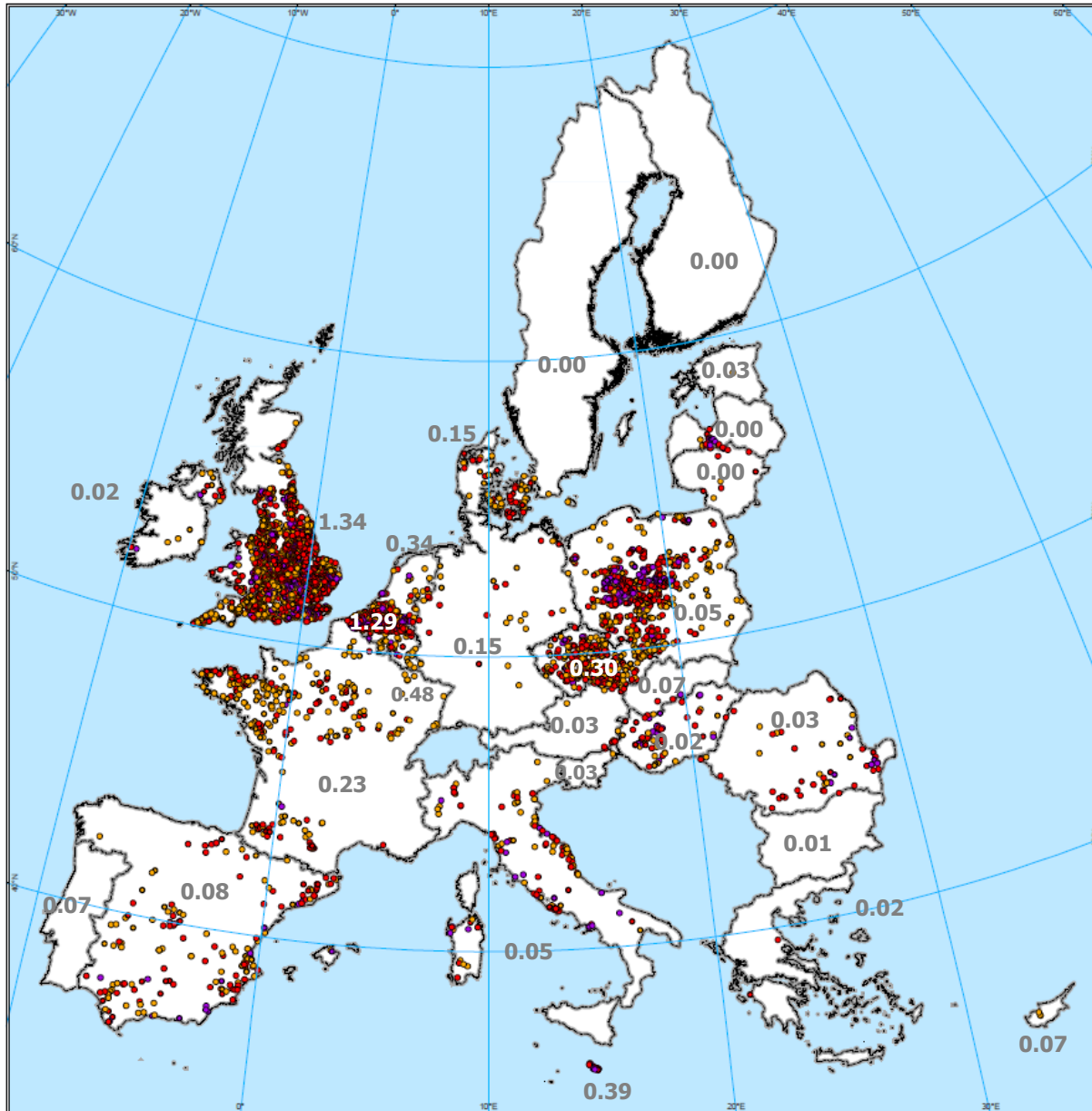
Surface water maximum nitrate concentration
max NO₃ mg/l

- 40-50
- 50-100
- >100

with illustrative
health-related
external costs

€/kgN_{applied}

(NUTS1 averages; EXIOPOL)



Sources : DG ENV, Member States reports on Nitrates Directive Implementation
Coordinate Reference System: ETRS89 Lambert Azimutal Equal Area
Cartography : JRC, 05/2005
© EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries
© 2005 Copyright, JRC, European Commission
Extracted from EUSA (European Land Information System for Agriculture and Environment)
<http://eusa.jrc.it/webSite/insalartv2.html>



Eksterne omkostninger ved kvælstof

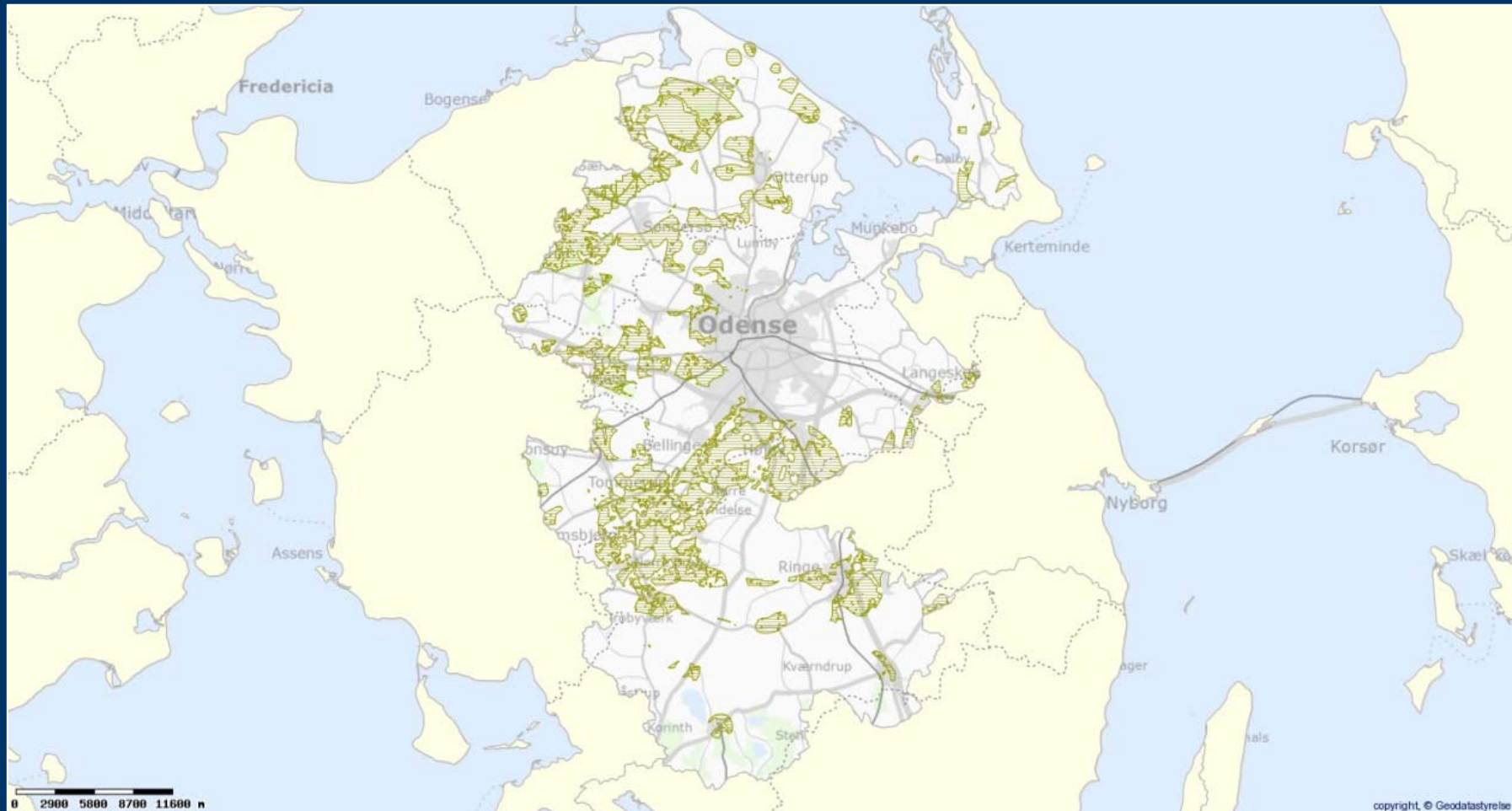
External costs DKK ₂₀₀₆ pr. kg total-N	N-tilført marken	N-tab rodzone
Sundhed; nitrat i drikkevand		
Kunstgødning, lerjord	1,22	4,19
Husdyrgødning, lerjord	2,21	4,19
Kunstgødning, sandjord	12,20	41,90
Husdyrgødning sandjord	22,07	41,90
Miljø; sigt-dybde		
Kunstgødning	0,18	0,63
Husdyrgødning	0,34	0,63
Klima: N₂O-N		
Kunstgødning	0,84	2,90
Husdyrgødning	1,20	2,30
Sum of external costs		
Kunstgødning, lerjord	2,24	7,72
Husdyrgødning, lerjord	3,75	7,12
Kunstgødning, sandjord	13,22	45,43
Husdyrgødning, sandyjord	23,61	44,83

Miljøfordelene ved 'god' og 'høj' økologisk kvalitet i Odense Fjord

TAX ON MINERAL FERTILISER	GOD	HØJ	External costs € per kg N- fertilizer	GOD	HØJ
	SCP20 Ton N (not) applied	SCP 40 Ton N (not) applied		SCP20 Benefits Million € /year	SCP40 Benefits Million € /year
Drinking water -Loamy soils -Sandy soils	4687	7257	0.16	0.8	1.2
	960	1486	1.64	1.6	2.4
Greenhouse gas N ₂ O	5646	8743	0.11	0.6	1.0
Ammonia	5646	8743	0.22	1.2	1.9
Eutrophication -House price impact -Swimmers' WTP	5646	8743	>0.02	>0.2	>0.3
			0.02-0.25	0.4	0.8
Sum			2.18-2.41	4.8	7.6

Grund og drikkevandet betaler for fjorden!

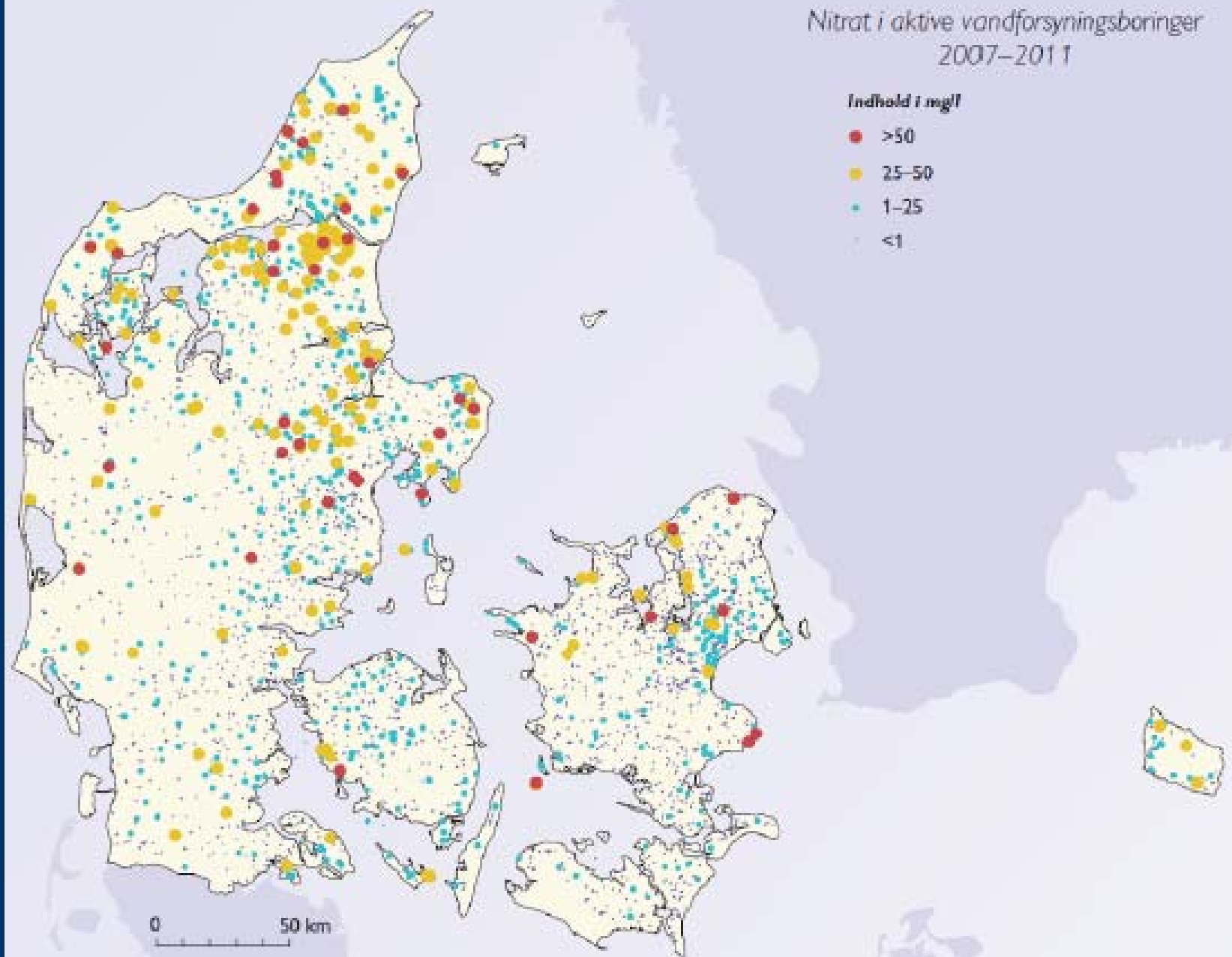
Nitratfølsomme områder Odense Fjord



Nitrat i aktive vandforsyningsboringer 2007-2011

Indhold i mg/l

- >50
- 25-50
- 1-25
- <1



Perspektiver for mere differentieret indsats ?

- Afgift eller pant på kvælstof mere effektivt end areal-regulering
- Kvælstof-reduktion har størst økonomisk værdi hvor grund- og drikkevandsinteresser
- Kombination af generelle styringsmidler med lokale tiltag må nytænkes



References

Andersen, MS et. al. (2011): Monetary valuation with impact pathway analysis: Benefits of reducing nitrate leaching in European catchments. *International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics* 5: 199-244.

Mikael Skou Andersen, 2010. Miljøøkonomiske beregningspriser for emissioner. DMU Faglig Rapport 783. <http://www2.dmu.dk/pub/FR783.pdf>

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Mikael Skou Andersen et. al., 2013 (in press). Economic policy instruments for water quality management – with a view to environmental accounts. EPI-WATER D4.5(part B). <http://www.feem-project.net/epiwater/>

