

Wednesday 3rd September 2014, 9:30 – 10:30, Le Corum, Montpellier, France

Round Table - National / Regional Phosphorus Platforms: lessons learnt

Chair: Francesco Presicce & Tina Neset

- Introductory talk **Chris Thornton** : What are all these different initiatives on phosphorus sustainability and where are they going ?
- Introductory talk **Masaru Yarime** : Establishing stakeholder platforms for sustainable phosphorus management: a comparative analysis of Japan and Europe
- Panel discussion gathering scientists and stakeholders :
 - Jim Elser** (*P Sustainability RCN, Arizona State University, Tempe, USA*)
 - Philippe Eveillard** (*UNIFA, Paris, France*)
 - Valérie Maquère** (*Bureau of Soils and Waters, Ministry of Agriculture, Paris, France*)
 - Chris Thornton** (*European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform*)
 - Masaru Yarime** (*STIG, University of Tokyo, Japan*)

What are all these different initiatives on phosphorus sustainability and where are they going?

Chris Thornton ¹, Andrea Ulrich ²

1. *European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform, European Partners for the Environment, av. Tervuren 216, B1150 Bruxelles, Belgium*

2. *ETH Zurich, Institute for Environmental Decisions, Natural & Social Science Interface, Universitätstrasse 22, CHN J 70.1, 8092 Zurich, Switzerland*

Over the past 15 years, and particularly since 2008, a range of initiatives have been launched addressing phosphorus sustainability. Some target certain objectives (P-recycling, P in agriculture and the environment), others address P sustainability or nutrient management systematically. Some are national, others global. Some are led by motivated scientists, some are led by industry, others are more institutional. 11 of these initiatives were analysed a year ago by Ulrich & Schnug ("The modern phosphorus sustainability movement: a profiling experiment", Sustainability 2013). This analysis will be updated, taking into account developments over the last year and new initiatives and an inventory of the principal initiatives today will be presented, including a mapping of links between these initiatives and of key stakeholders and movers involved. Many of these initiatives have claimed to identify key "knowledge gaps" or "action priorities" through "stakeholder consultation". To what extent are these different conclusions representative or inclusive ? What is the governance of the different initiatives ? Is there a need for a more scientific methodology to address these questions ? What lessons can be drawn from the failure or success of some of the initiatives to date ? What (realistic) proposals can be made for effective initiatives at different levels to take phosphorus sustainability forward and to effectively engage the different stakeholders concerned and decision makers ?

Establishing stakeholder platforms for sustainable phosphorus management: a comparative analysis of Japan and Europe

Masaru Yarime

Science, Technology, and Innovation Governance (STIG), Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Tokyo, 113-0033, Tokyo, Japan

While there is a large potential in recycling phosphorus from different sources, only a small portion of secondary phosphorus resources has been utilized so far. As the supply chain of phosphorus ranges from exploration, mining, and transportation to use and recycling, it is of critical importance to establish a system for collecting, sharing, and utilizing a large amount of data and coordinating the behavior of the relevant stakeholders involved in the different stages in resource flows. The creation and management of stakeholder platforms would be a key for co-creating knowledge, co-designing targets, and co-implementing processes. In Japan the Phosphorus Recycling Promotion Council has been established recently with experts from academia, industry, and the government to design and implement national strategies for socially robust phosphorus recycling systems. In Europe, the Nutrient Platform has been initiated in the Netherlands, with private companies, knowledge institutes, government authorities and NGO's agreeing to share and utilize relevant knowledge. In this paper a comparative analysis is conducted to examine the mechanisms of establishing stakeholder platforms in different contexts. A particular attention is given to analyzing how to design and implement serious engagement and fruitful collaboration among stakeholders, what types of joint initiatives and networking contribute to identifying desirable goals and targets and developing complementary skills and capacities, and what factors promote or obstruct their successful implementation. Implications are discussed for establishing a system for sustainable phosphorus management through global cooperation.