

info@phosphorusplatform.eu

De: postmaster@defra.gov.uk
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À: info@phosphorusplatform.eu
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Votre message a été remis aux destinataires suivants :

fertilisers-reform@defra.gov.uk

Objet : fertilisers-reform@defra.gov.uk

De: ESPP <info@phosphorusplatform.eu>
Envoyé: dimanche 19 avril 2026 11:08
À: 'fertilisers-reform@defra.gov.uk'
Objet: fertilisers-reform@defra.gov.uk

ESPP input to UK Government consultation on UK fertilisers regulations

UK consultation open to 10th June 2026 (extended).

<https://consult.defra.gov.uk/fertilisers-team/uk-fertilisers-regulatory-reform/>

It is ESPP’s understanding, from the consultation documents, that the proposed new UK fertilisers regulation would cover only inorganic fertilisers and liming materials (etc) based on virgin chemicals, so excluding recycled nutrients, organic materials, bio-based materials, composts and digestates, etc. We suggest that this is not ambitious and represents a missed opportunity to develop circularity and the UK bioeconomy.

It is ESPP’s view that by limiting the UK fertilisers regulation to only inorganic products and to ‘virgin’ inputs, the proposal would open no possibilities for innovation beyond those already existing in the EU FPR. In this case, we do not see any value in establishing a distinct UK route for inorganic, virgin fertilising products (distinct from the EU FPR route), given that the EU FPR requires only self-certification for such materials, and is therefore simple and effective, and ensures recognised safety and labelling criteria.

The proposed verification of product claims such as “low-carbon” or “low-emission” could be introduced in the UK as a separate tool, additional to FPR safety and labelling.

Materials “which have not achieved end of waste status” would not be allowed in UK FPR products so that the proposal would essentially limit to virgin chemical inputs only. This seems to contradict the announced objective which is to move to a UK FPR responsive to innovation in new input materials, new fertiliser technologies and recycling.

We note that the consultation states that the future UK FPR would be based on “Conformity Assessment” rather than (as is the EU FPR) on exhaustive lists of materials, stating this to be “an outdated approach to product regulations”. ESPP welcomes this announced approach, because the exhaustive lists of the EU FPR show to be very inflexible, preventing or making excessively slow and cumbersome, the inclusion of innovative recycled nutrient or biorefinery or bioeconomy materials. However, it seems to us, that the proposed structure seems to be that of the EU FPR, with a limited list of input materials (CMCs).

In that the current UK fertilisers regulation proposal seems to cover only a limited part of the product types (PFCs) and input materials (CMCs) covered by the EU FPR, ESPP suggests that other types of products / materials, when carrying CE-Mark certification under the FPR, should be authorised for sale in the UK. This would enable implementation and recognition in the UK of nutrient recycling and of bioeconomy-derived fertilisers products, for those materials/products which are included in the FPR. It would also avoid incoherences between UK and EU which could lead to problems with international crop purchasing and food companies operating across Europe who may specify CE-Mark fertilisers in their purchasing criteria.

European Sustainable Phosphorus Platform (ESPP)

www.phosphorusplatform.eu

Tel +33 474 93 07 93

Mobile +33 680 72 70 75

info@phosphorusplatform.eu

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