

# State of the Baltic Sea and new approaches to reduce eutrophication

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HELCOM Secretariat

2<sup>nd</sup> Coastal Biogas Conference, 13 November 2019



Catchment area:  
x4 of the sea



Population:  
85M

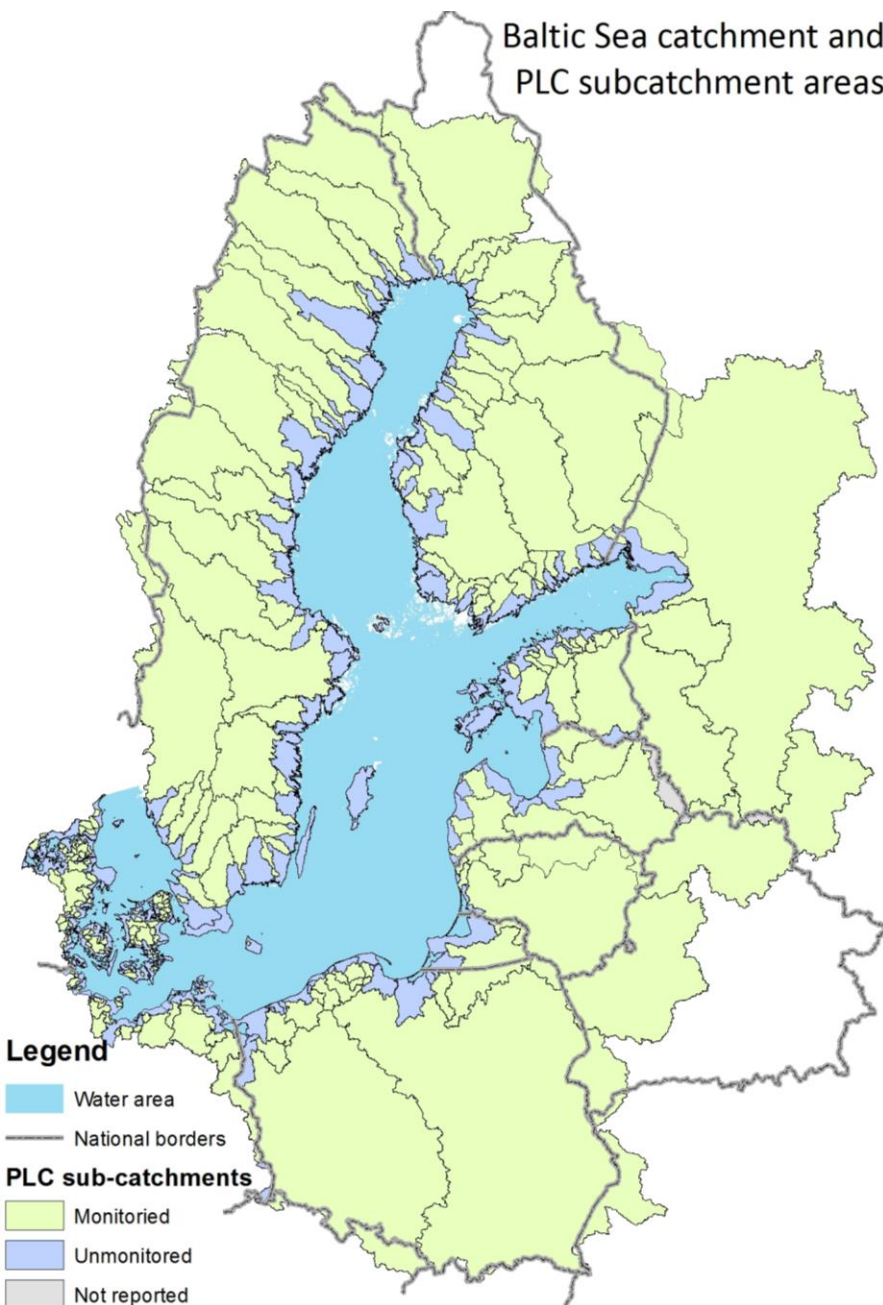


Multitude of  
pressures



Unique but fragile  
ecosystem

Susanna Kaasinen



Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission

# 1974 Helsinki Convention





## Helsinki Convention

Convention on the  
Protection of the Marine  
Environment Of The  
Baltic Sea Area

1974, 1992

*Signatories: all Baltic Sea  
coastal countries and the  
EU*

International treaty law



## Helsinki Commission (HELCOM)

Baltic Marine  
Environment Protection  
Commission

1981

*Governing body of the  
Helsinki Convention*

# Contracting Parties

- Denmark
- Estonia
- European Union
- Finland
- Germany
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Russia
- Sweden



# Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP)

***HELCOM's programme of actions for Baltic Sea in good environmental state by 2021:***

***The four BSAP segments and objectives***



***Baltic Sea  
unaffected by  
eutrophication***



***Baltic Sea  
undisturbed by  
hazardous  
substances***



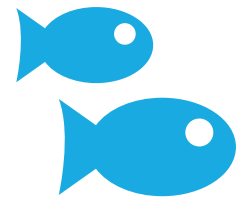
***Favourable  
status of Baltic  
Sea **biodiversity*****



***Environmentally  
friendly **maritime**  
activities***

# State of the Baltic Sea

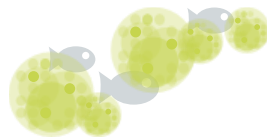
## Second HELCOM holistic assessment 2011-2016



## Key findings



**The Baltic Sea is not in a good state:**  
BSAP goals unlikely to be reached by 2021



**Eutrophication:**  
Still the major pressure despite trends of nutrient reduction



**Current challenges:**

- Littering & plastics
- Underwater sound
- Pharmaceuticals
- Seabed disturbance
- Climate change



**Biodiversity:**  
Not in a good state overall

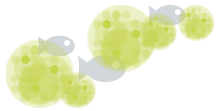


## Eutrophication

- Eutrophication remains the biggest threat to the sea

**97%**

**of the Baltic Sea  
is affected by  
eutrophication**



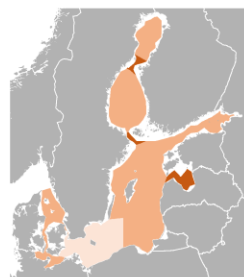
# Eutrophication

- Eutrophication remains the biggest pressure on the sea
- 97% of the Baltic Sea is affected by eutrophication
- Ecosystem lag: Inputs of nutrients from land have decreased, but past and current inputs still impact the overall status

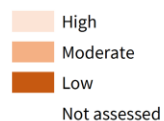
## Integrated Eutrophication Status Assessment



### Eutrophication status



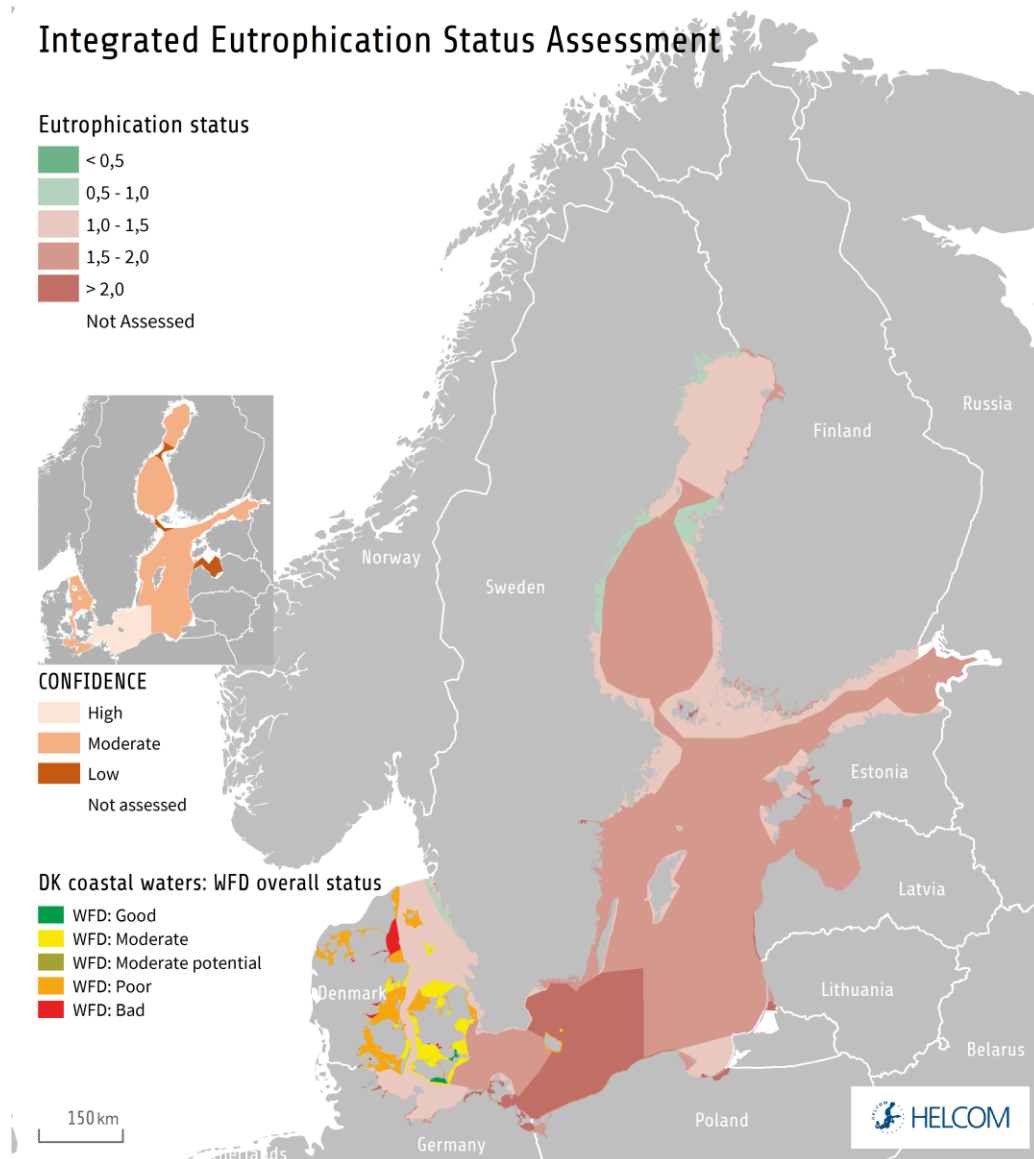
### CONFIDENCE

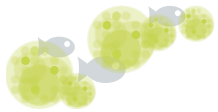


### DK coastal waters: WFD overall status

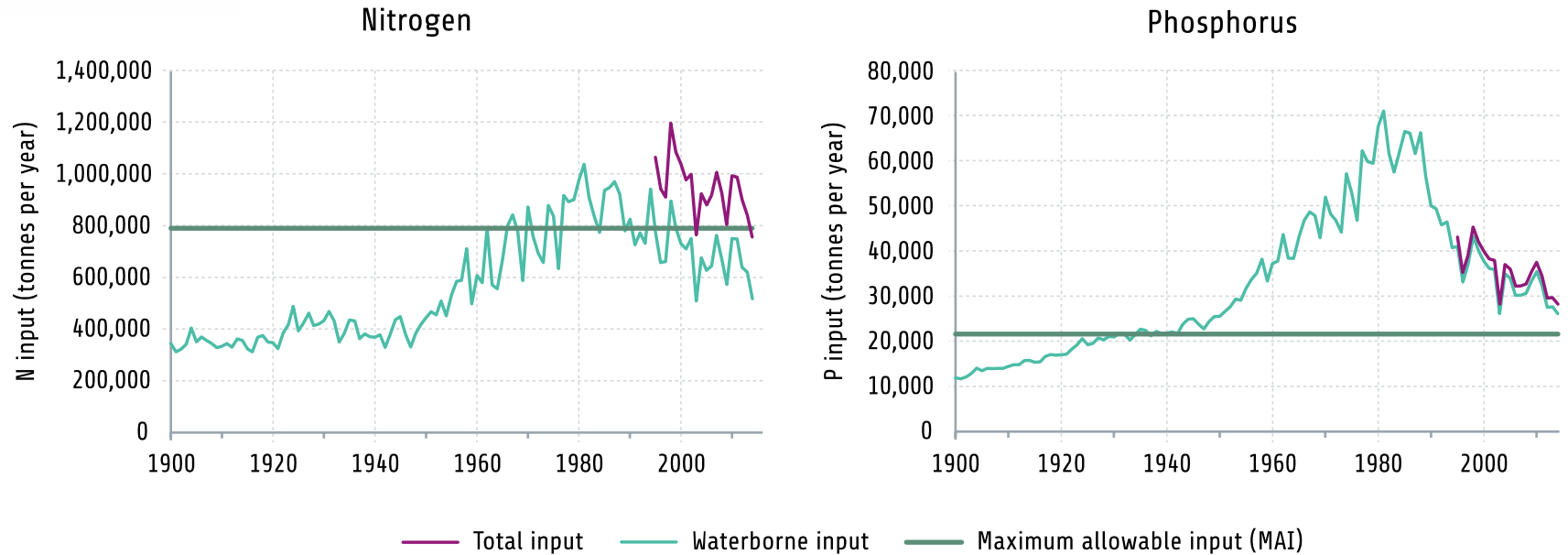


150 km

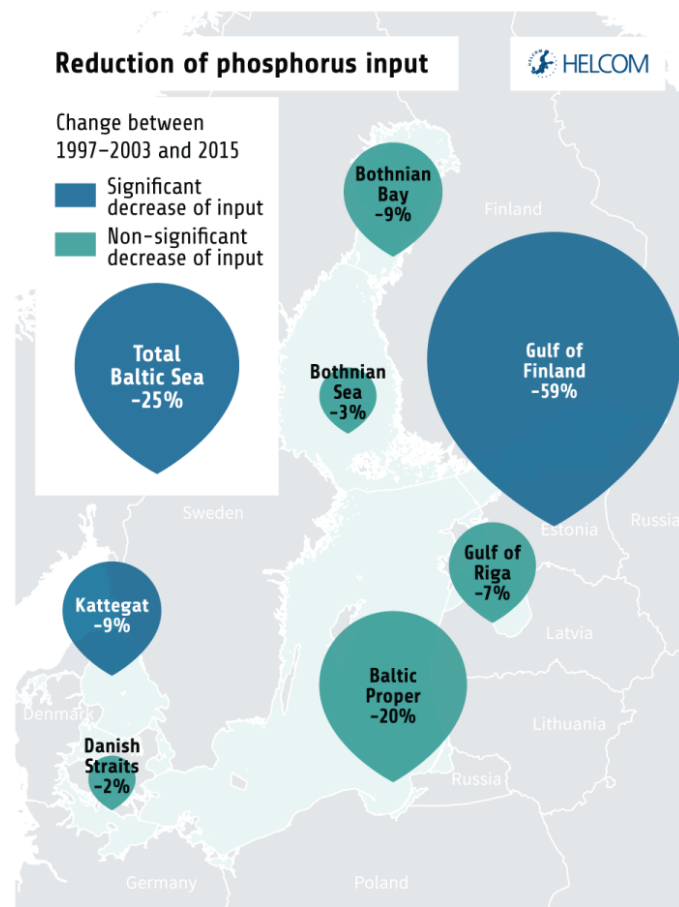
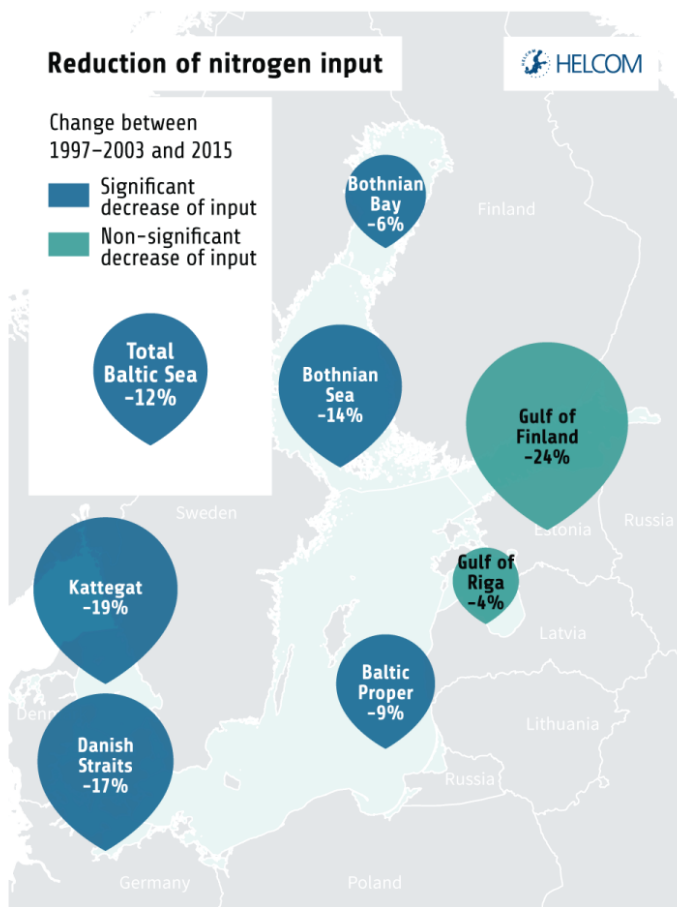




## Waterborne and total nutrient inputs

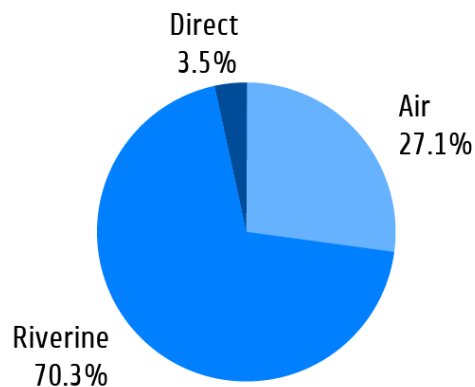


## Reduction of nutrient inputs to the Baltic Sea

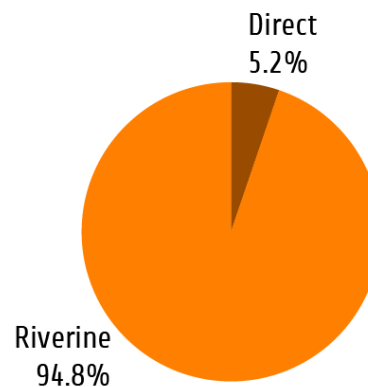


## Total load in 2014 to the Baltic Sea

TN (825,825 tonnes)

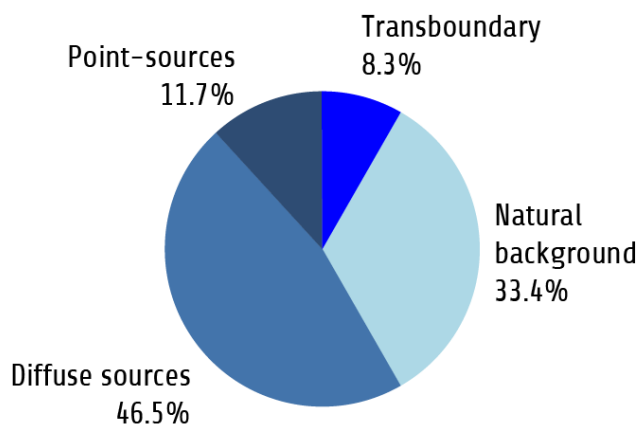


TP (30,949 tonnes)

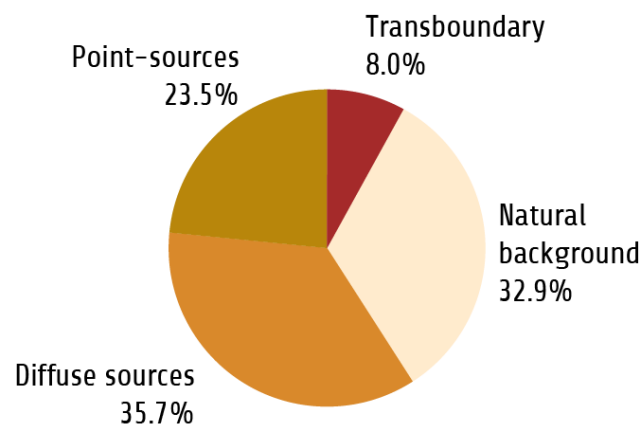


## Riverine load in 2014 to the Baltic Sea

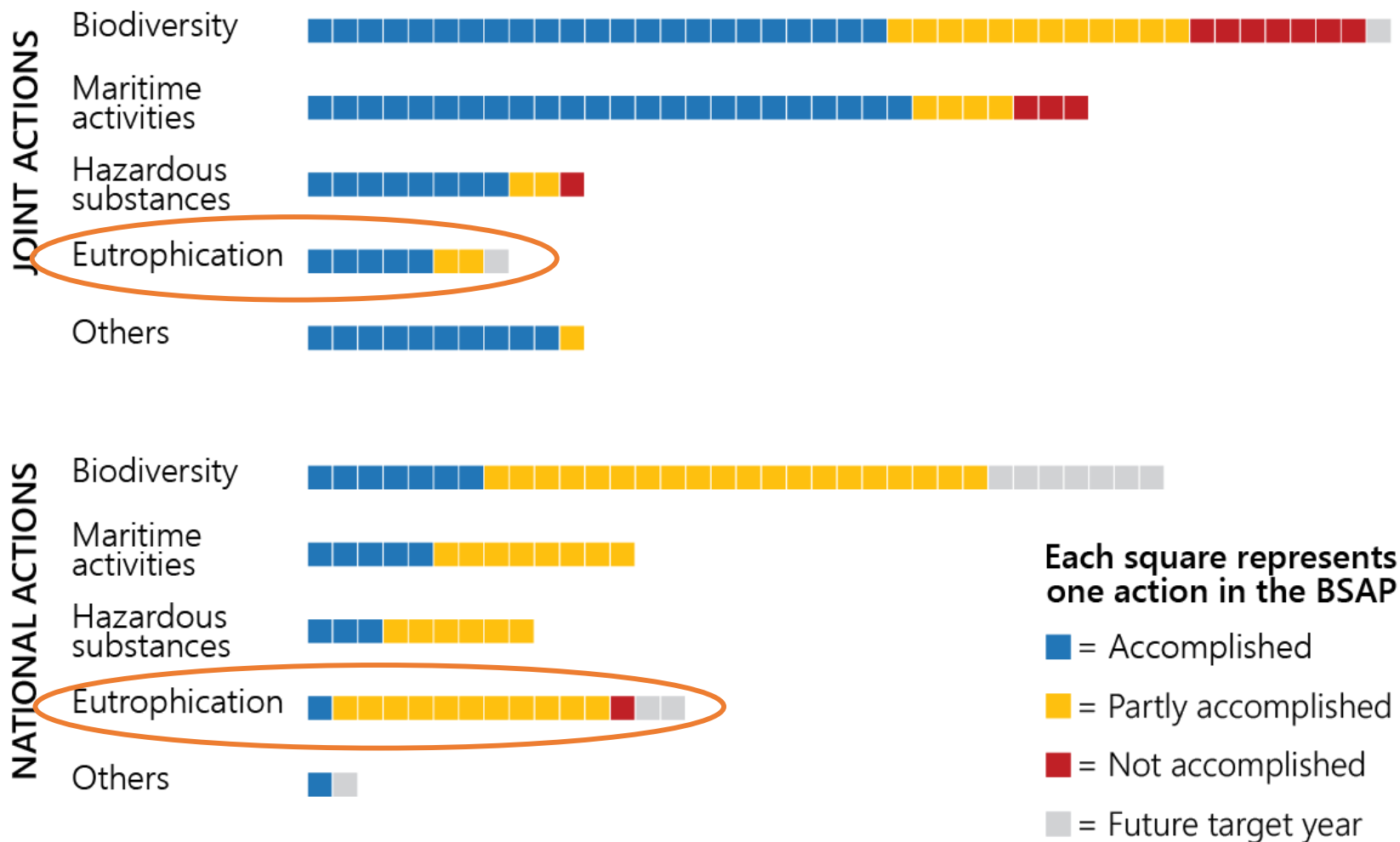
TN (529,583 tonnes)



TP (22,273 tonnes)



# Implementation of the BSAP



# Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP): update

## *Update by 2021*



**Based on a strong political mandate:**  
Decision to update taken at Ministerial Meeting 2018



**Evolution, not revolution:**  
Update based on current plan



**Sufficiency of measures:**  
Update based on the analysis of what did work and what didn't



**Ecosystem-based approach:**  
Economic and social benefits of a healthy sea will be included



**Global targets and commitments:**  
SDGs, Aichi targets, MSFD (EU) will be considered in the update

NUTRITIONALLY SPEAKING,  
IT'S NUTTY TO PUT  
NUTRIENTS IN THE SEA?

YEP! INSTEAD, WE  
NEED A STRATEGY TO  
RECYCLE THEM SAFELY.

HOO RAY!



# Baltic Sea Regional Nutrient Recycling Strategy by 2020

- Aims for reduced nutrient inputs to and eutrophication of the Baltic Sea
- Focuses on measures at source rather than end-of-pipe solutions
- Nutrients especially from manure and sewage
- Possible nutrient recycling measures to be included in the updated Baltic Sea Action Plan

# Vision

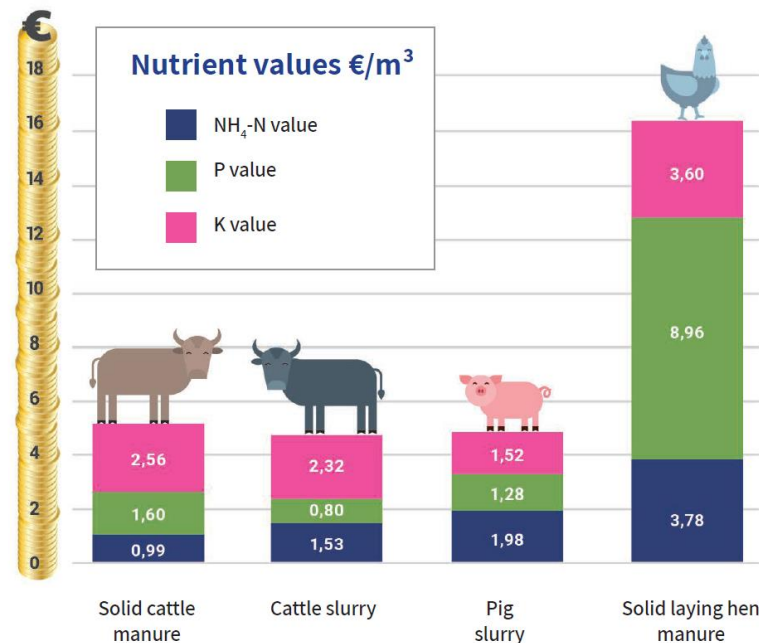
Nutrients are managed sustainably in all HELCOM countries, securing the productivity of agriculture and minimizing nutrient loss to the Baltic Sea environment through efficient use of nutrients and cost-effective nutrient recycling.

# Objectives

- Baltic Sea region as a model area for nutrient recycling
- Reducing environmental impacts
- Safe nutrient recycling
- Knowledge exchange and awareness raising
- Creating business opportunities
- Improving policy coherence

# Measures?

- Biogas and other processing technologies as part of the solution to distribute nutrients more evenly?



# New measures for the updated BSAP

## Call for synopses:

<http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-action-plan/bsap-2021-update/>

