

Fighting eutrophication with the Baltic Sea Action Plan

Mikhail Durkin, Helsinki Commission

Common Agricultural Policy for 2014-2020: challenges and perspectives in implementing environmental commitments
 11th November 2013
 Vilnius, Lithuania



Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission

Helsinki Commission

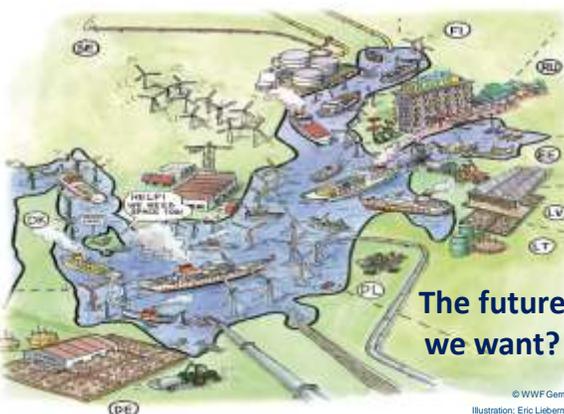
- 1974 → 1992
- intergovernmental
- 9 countries + EU
- legal commitment
- watershed-based
- policy-maker




Main priority areas in HELCOM work

- Combating eutrophication caused by excessive nutrient loads
- Preventing pollution by hazardous substances
- Improving navigational safety and accident response capacity
- Protecting and conserving marine and coastal biodiversity





The future we want?

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Illustration: Eric Liebermann

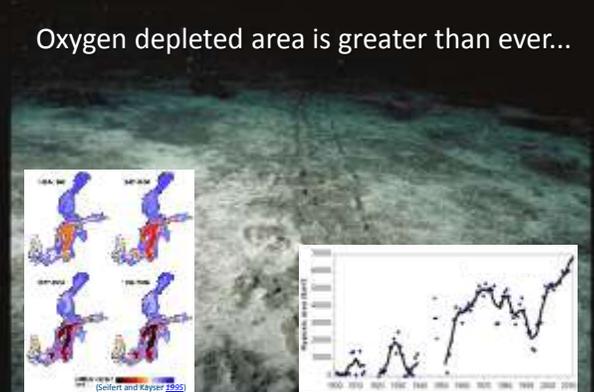


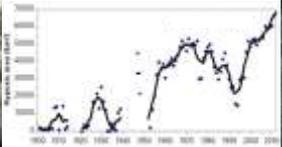


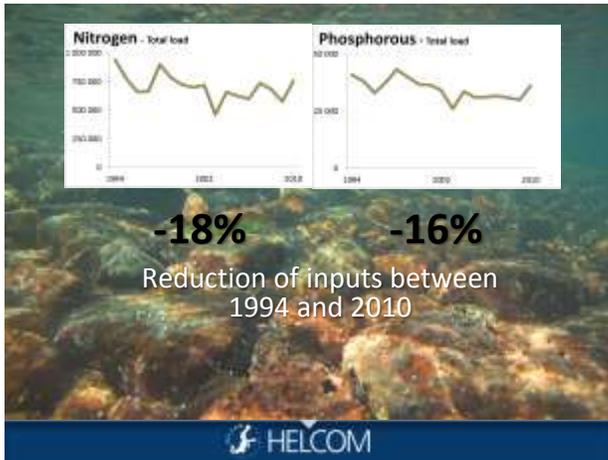
Eutrophication in 2007-2011:
Still a lot of work to do



Oxygen depleted area is greater than ever...





HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan → 2021

EUTROPHICATION

BIODIVERSITY

A marine environment with diverse biological components functioning in balance, resulting in good environmental status, supporting wide range of sustainable human activities

MARITIME TRAFFIC

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

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Baltic unaffected by eutrophication

Non-eutrophicated water

Eutrophicated water

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Setting ecological objectives and targets for eutrophication

Gulf of Finland

Secchi (m)

Chlorophyll a (µg L⁻¹)

1975 1985 1995 2005

Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings No. 133

Approaches and methods for eutrophication target setting in the Baltic Sea region

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New set-up, what is different?

2007

- 1997-2003 reference
- Secchi depth
- SanBALT Model
- Non-normalised inputs
- Airborne as a constant
- Ex ante (UWWTD, NEC)

2013

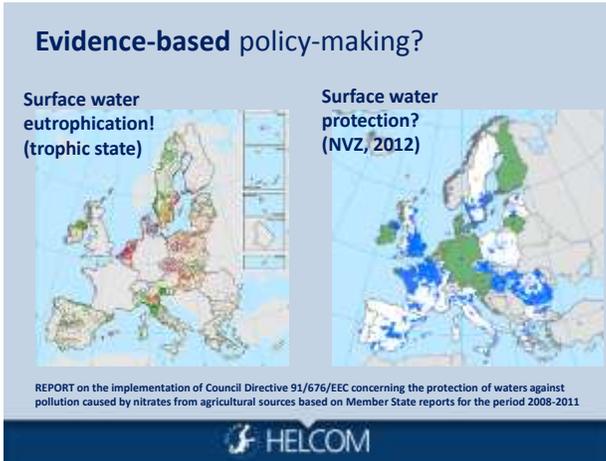
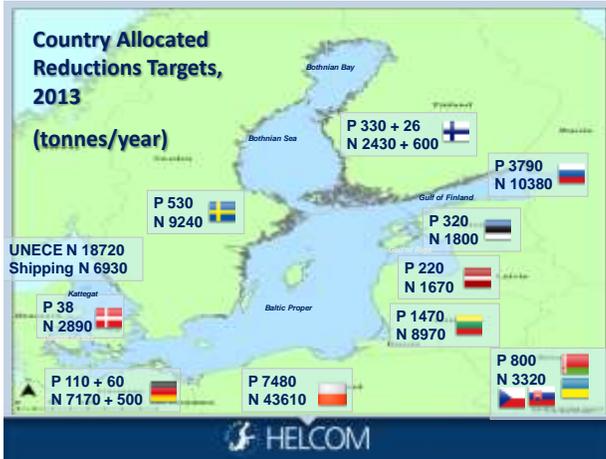
- 1997-2003 reference
- Secchi depth, oxygen debt, summer & winter nutrients
- BaltSEM Model
- Flow-normalised waterborne and climate-normalised airborne inputs
- Airborne deposition per country per sub-basin
- Set aside transboundary water- and airborne inputs

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BSAP nutrient reduction targets

Baltic Sea Sub-basin	Maximum Allowable Inputs (2013)		Reference inputs 1997-2003		Needed reductions	
	TN tons	TP tons	TN tons	TP tons	TN tons	TP tons
Kattegat	74 000	1 687	78 761	1 687	4 761	0
Danish Straits	65 998	1 601	65 998	1 601	0	0
Baltic Proper	325 000	7 360	423 921	18 320	98 921	10 960
Bothnian Sea	79 372	2 773	79 372	2 773	0	0
Bothnian Bay	57 622	2 675	57 622	2 675	0	0
Gulf of Riga	88 417	2 020	88 417	2 328	0	308
Gulf of Finland	101 800	3 600	116 252	7 509	14 452	3 909
Baltic Sea – revised figures (2013)	792 209	21 716	910 344	36 894	118 134	15 178

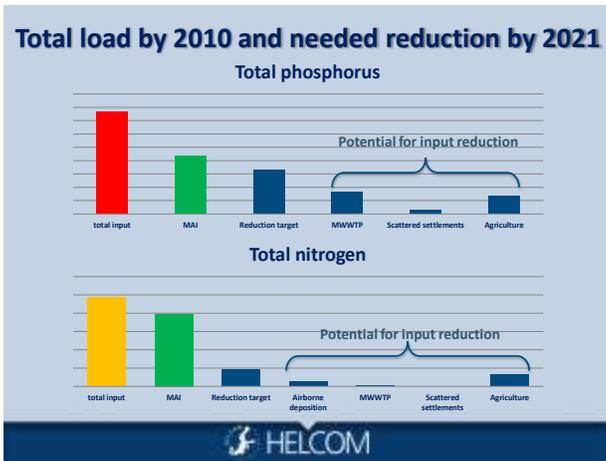
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Baltic Sea Action Plan: Eutrophication

- Point sources / Sewage**
 - Municipal and household
 - Shipping
 - P-free detergents
- Airborne deposition**
 - Reduction of N emissions from shipping and other sources
- Diffuse sources / Agriculture**
 - renewed Annex to the Convention
 - a palette of agri-environmental measures
 - large agri-industrial cluster
 - sound manure management
 - areas critical to nutrient pollution
 - policy dialogue between authorities

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Harvesting ideas and solutions

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Topical from 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting

1. **Coherent implementation** of HELCOM BSAP and EU MSFD to reach Good Environmental Status
2. **Eutrophication remains the main problem**
3. **Agriculture** not only as main source of nutrient losses, but **crucial for economy and brings opportunities** for green growth
4. **Need for coordinated actions** in relevant sectors (including agriculture) to reduce inputs



Photo: Linda Johansson, 2012



Topical from 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting

1. **Called for integration of environment into other policies**
2. **Stressed the need to keep to agreed deadlines**
3. **Highlighted key role of agriculture among other sectors for cost-efficient implementation**
4. **Decided to better prepare and adapt to impacts of climate change**
5. **Acknowledged sustainability of agricultural production as a key to the success in reaching Good Environmental Status**
6. **Endorsed revised Palette of agri-environment measures**



Agri-environment measures by 2013 HELCOM Ministerial

- ✓ **Smart nutrient management to address nutrient losses**
 - National measures to reduce nutrient surplus in fertilization practices to reach nutrient balanced fertilization (2018)
 - Advance towards annual nutrient accounting at farm level (2018)
 - Full utilization of nutrient content of manure in fertilization practices (application of manure nutrient standards nationally by 2016-2018)
- ✓ **Targeted measures to bring greatest effect**
 - Identify/verify areas critical to nutrient pollution/losses
 - Promote phosphorus recycling
 - Innovative water management – upgrading of drainage
- ✓ **Strengthening of regional and national regulations**
 - Accomplish revision of Annex III, Helsinki Convention (2016)
 - Apply new BAT for intensive rearing of poultry and pigs (IED)
- ✓ **Continued policy and stakeholder dialogue**
 - Broaden the Agriculture and Environment Forum
 - Annual stakeholder forum, thematic workshops, policy inputs
 - Knowledge and technology exchange and transfer



Revised list of examples (palette) of measures for reducing phosphorus and nitrogen losses from agriculture

- **Basis**
 - Original palette tested through projects & cases
 - European and regional experiences
- **Content**
 - A. Soil management
 - B. Fertiliser and manure management
 - C. Animal feeding
 - D. Farm infrastructure
 - E. Other
- **Structure**
 - Description
 - Effectiveness and applicability/suitability
 - Reference



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