

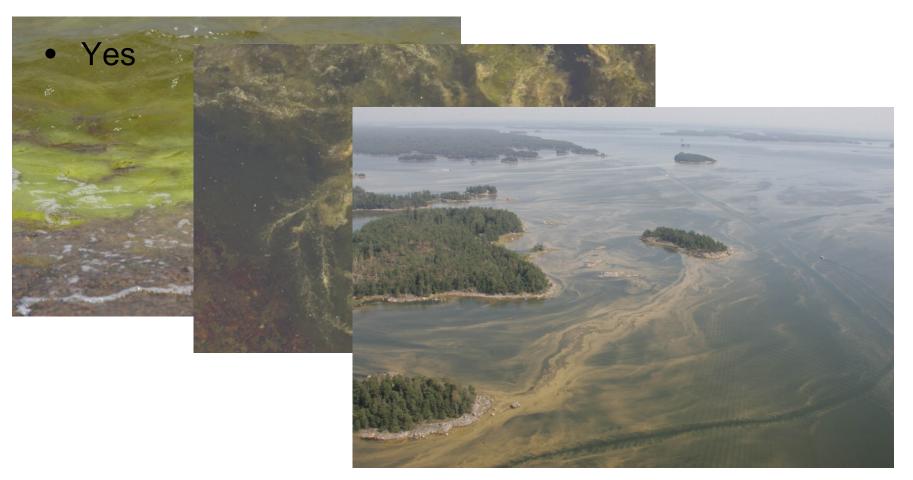
## The economics of protecting the Baltic Sea – are the preferences greening?

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## Do we see green growth in the Baltic Sea region?



→ If we measure the growth in terms of algae blooms!!!

# Two (controversial) hypotheses on economic growth and the environment

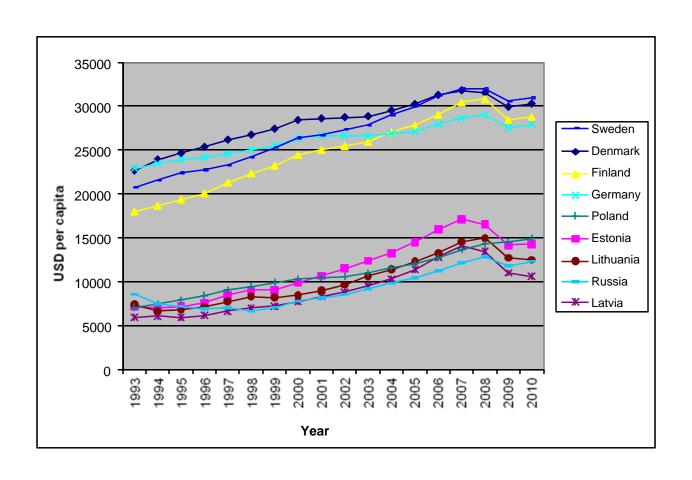
## Resource curse hypothesis:

"(Developing) countries with abundant natural resources experience lower rates of economic growth than countries with few natural resources"

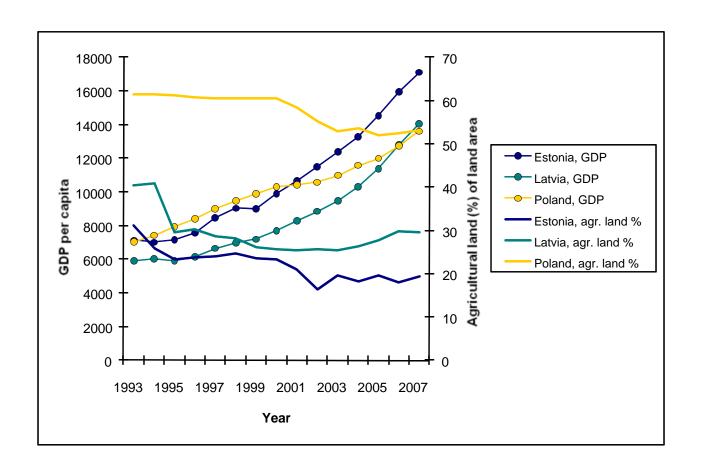
## Environmental Kuznets curve hypothesis:

"The relationship between income and environmental impacts follows an inverted U-shape curve, i.e., at a certain level of economic development, the total emissions of in a given economy start to decrease and the environment improves"

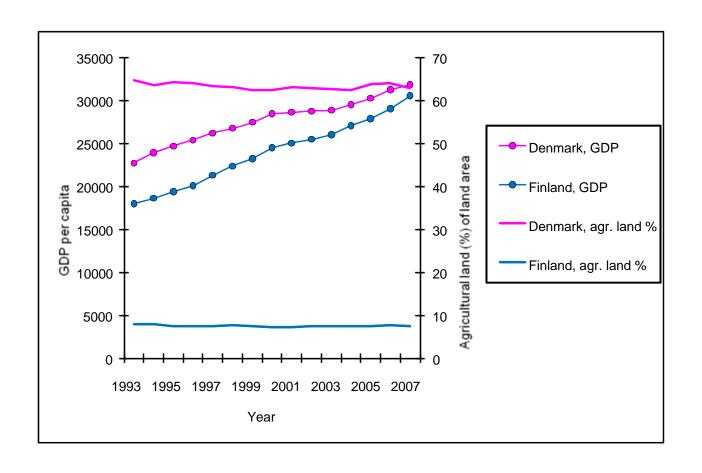
# Development of GDP in the countries sharing the coastline of the Baltic Sea



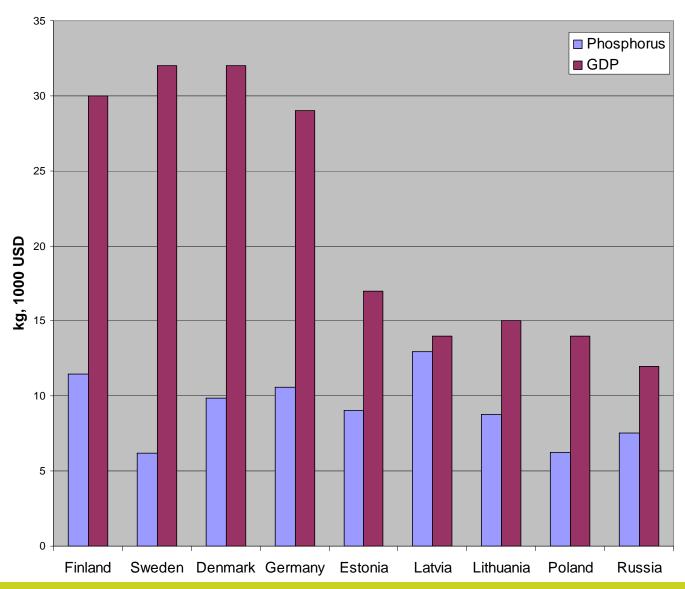
# Development of GDP and share of agricultural land...



# Development of GDP and share of agricultural land



# Cumulative P emissions to the Baltic Sea 1990-2000 (kg) and GDP in 2007 (1000 USD) per capita in the coastal areas



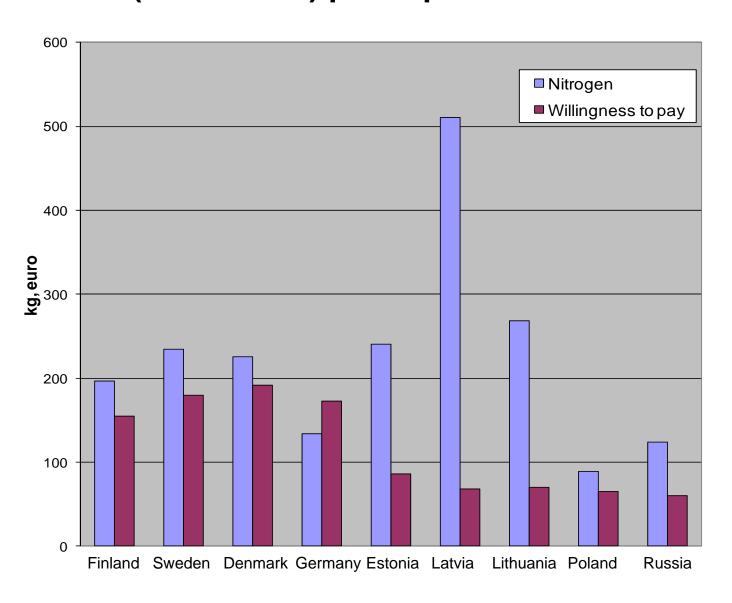
### **Conclusions 1**

- By visual inspection we cannot see obvious evidence that would support the two hypotheses on the relationship between economic growth and the environment/natural resources
- It seems that the countries still struggle to attain the income level necessary to prioritise protection of the Baltic Sea

## What about greening preferences?

- The benefits of environmental protection are difficult to measure
- Non-market valuation methods are used
- Preferences for the environment can be studied by contingent valuation method where people's willingness to pay (WTP) for environmental protection is elicited in monetary terms

## Cumulative N emissions to the Baltic Sea 1990-2000 (kg) and WTP (2007 euros) per capita in the coastal areas



### **Conclusions 2**

- Willingness to pay for environmental protection seems to correlate with GDP/income rather than with cumulative emissions
- If increasing income leads to greening preferences, there will be increasing pressure to control non-point source pollution from agriculture too

## • Thank you!

#### Data sources and references

IMF

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2010/01/weodata/index.aspx

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- Research assistance by Tuija Lankia and Anita Ojala, MTT
- Photographs by Janne Artell, MTT, and Päivi Korpinen, Syke