The total carbon dioxide (CO₂) and nitrogen oxides emissions and only a small percentage of the emissions occurring annually from existing vessel traffic in the Baltic Sea. Offshore activities are assessed to cause slight increase in the concentration of suspended sediments and turbidity changes are so short in duration that the impact can be expected to persist. The concentration level of dissolved contaminants mobilised to the seawater is assessed to be negligible or minor within the Finnish EEZ.

The results of the environmental impact assessment will be based on the latest munitions clearance data. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters. Munitions clearance by detonation may kill some visitors in Finnish waters.

According to the Impact Assessment Report, Finland, the environmental impact assessment of the Nord Stream 2 project is considered to be environmentally viable; however, there are potential adverse impacts that need to be mitigated. The cumulative impacts of the project include potential defaunation or interference with benthic communities and changes in water quality. These changes are assessed to be within the normal range of variation and do not pose a significant threat to the environment.

The Impact Assessment Report also identifies potential impacts on tourism and living conditions as well as potential impacts on the scientific heritage. The report notes that the project has the potential to cause temporary and occur in the water layer closest to the seabed. However, the project is expected to have minimal impact on the environment as a result of the mitigation measures put in place.

The report also highlights the impacts on the Golfo del Finlandia: grey seals, ringed seals and common seals. The report notes that the project has the potential to cause temporary and occur in the water layer closest to the seabed. However, the project is expected to have minimal impact on the environment as a result of the mitigation measures put in place.

The report concludes that the project is considered to be environmentally viable; however, there are potential adverse impacts that need to be mitigated. The cumulative impacts of the project include potential defaunation or interference with benthic communities and changes in water quality. These changes are assessed to be within the normal range of variation and do not pose a significant threat to the environment.
New Pipeline for Europe’s Energy Future

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Frequently Asked Questions

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National EIA and Permitting Procedure and Construction Time Schedule in Finland

Assessed Alternatives

Ancillary Activities

Operation of the Pipeline System

Offshore Construction Activities

Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure

Key Mitigation Measures