

***Overview of implementation of the  
HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP)***

This document was prepared for the 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting to give information on the progress in implementing the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan



# Overview of implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (BSAP)

The Baltic Sea countries implement the 2007 HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan with the aim to achieve a good environmental status of the marine environment by 2021.

The Copenhagen HELCOM Ministerial Meeting is an occasion to assess the progress in and the status of the six-year long implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan and the follow-up commitments undertaken at the Moscow Ministerial Meeting in 2010.

In order to operationalize the BSAP, National Implementation Programmes have been prepared by each country, which can be found on the HELCOM website (click respective flag):



National implementation programmes are implemented, among others, through various national policies, including under relevant European (EU directives, notably WFD and MSFD) and global frameworks as appropriate.

The Contracting Parties are also taking actions to support the implementation processes through national and international projects, including HELCOM projects (cf. Annex 1).

**This overview presents the progress in a nutshell towards ecological objectives (PART I) as well as classification of the overall status of implementation of individual actions in the BSAP with the use of a “traffic light” system (PART II).**

At the stage of preparing this overview the overall state of implementation of the actions was as follows: 25% of actions are accomplished, 65% - only partly accomplished or still ongoing, or with varying degree of implementation in different countries, and remaining 10% - are not yet accomplished.

In the process of the preparation for the Ministerial Meeting various progress reports have been compiled and made available on the website of HELCOM.

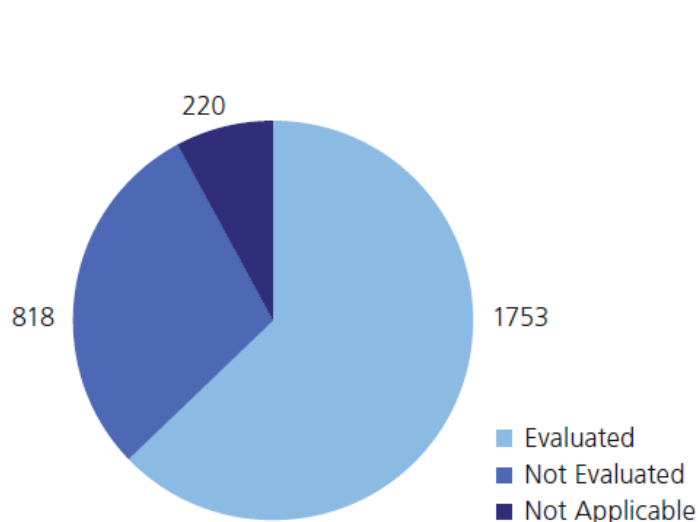
## PART I. Progress towards ecological objectives

While the evaluation of the progress in the BSAP implementation focuses on individual measures and actions decided in 2007 and 2010, it is equally important to be able to monitor if the implementation has led to the improvement in the status of the marine environment.

According to the Holistic assessment of HELCOM (2010), the Baltic Sea is in a poor environmental status, with top three major pressures on the ecosystem being eutrophication, pollution by hazardous substances and fishing. The integrated assessment was done for the period of 2003-2007 in order to establish a baseline against which the success and effectiveness of the implementation can be measured.

More recurrent assessment information based on data up to year 2011 also indicates that the overall vision of the BSAP<sup>1</sup> has not been reached yet.

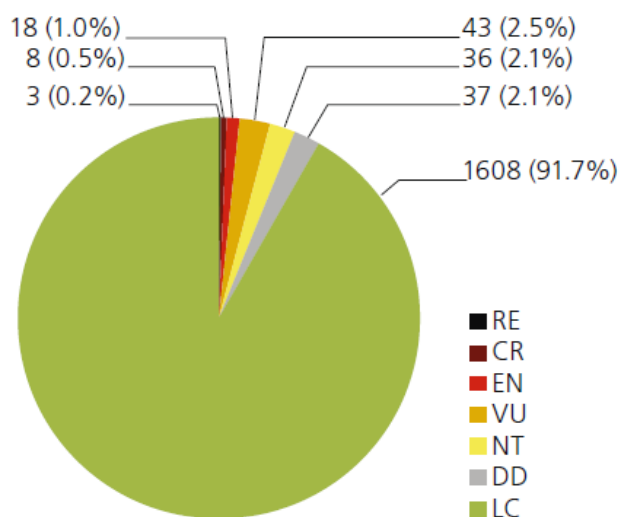
This conclusion is based on the information from the assessment of eutrophication in 2007-2011, the core set of indicators for biodiversity and hazardous substances, as well as the two recent HELCOM Red List reports.<sup>2</sup> The first set of core indicators have been published and consist of 17 indicators for biodiversity and eight for hazardous substances.



## Biodiversity

The strategic objective of the BSAP is a favourable conservation status of biodiversity. According to the information contained in the two Red List reports and the core biodiversity indicators, favourable conservation status of biodiversity has not been reached. There are 69 species and 59 biotopes that are under the risk of extinction. There is unfavourable development for many aspects of biodiversity although some organisms and habitats or biotopes have also benefited from man made changes, mainly eutrophication. Those that have benefited include clupeid and cyprinid fishes, fish-feeding birds, small size zooplankton taxa as well as anoxic habitats and biotopes. Some examples of the information on biodiversity in further detail is provided below:

- According to the final draft of the HELCOM Red List of Baltic Sea Species in danger of becoming extinct, altogether, 69 species or other assessment units are threatened and classified either as Critically Endangered (CR) (eight), Endangered (18) or Vulnerable (43). They represent 3.9% of the assessed 1753 species or other assessment units from the group of more than 2700 known Baltic Sea macro species, subspecies or populations. The species at the risk of extinction in the Baltic Sea include populations of three mammal species, 22 species of birds, 14 species of fish, seven macrophyte plants and 19 invertebrates (**Figure 1**).



**Figure 1.** Altogether 69 species are threatened out of the 1753 evaluated species.

<sup>1</sup> "to reach a healthy Baltic Sea environment, with diverse biological components functioning in balance, resulting in a good environmental/ecological status and supporting a wide range of sustainable human economic and social activities"

<sup>2</sup> Red List of threatened species and the Red List of biotopes, habitats and biotope complexes

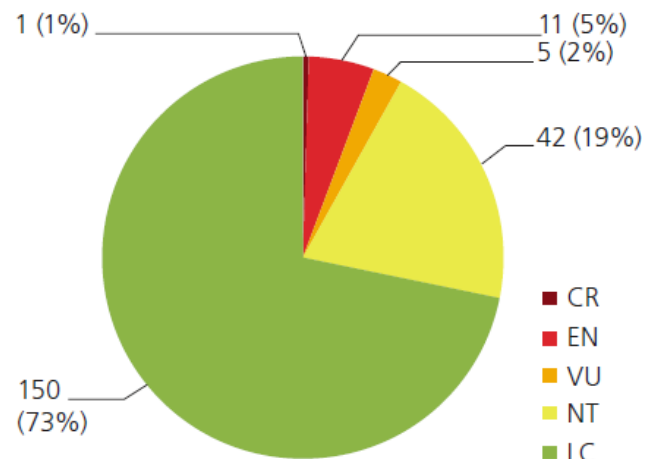
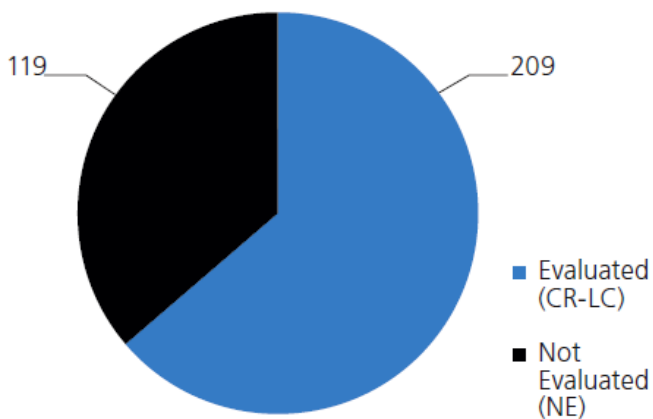
- A threat assessment was made for 209 biotopes of which 59 were red-listed. Of the assessed biotopes, 73% were classified Least Concern and are therefore currently not seen to be at risk of collapse. Only one biotope was categorized in the most severe threat category CR, the biotope delineated by aphotic muddy bottoms dominated by the ocean quahog (*Arctica islandica*) mussel (**Figure 2**).
- The Red List assessment results indicate that many of the threatened biotopes occur in the deep areas of the Baltic Sea. The reason for most of these biotopes becoming threatened is eutrophication, indirectly causing oxygen depletion in the deep areas. Many of the deep biotopes occurring on soft sediments have declined due to destructive fishing methods such as bottom trawling. Furthermore, many of the red-listed biotopes occur in the southwestern Baltic Sea due to the salinity restricted distribution of the species that are characteristic of the biotope.
- The core indicators for marine mammals indicate that the status of the grey seal has improved significantly since the



1970's with a growing population and healthier individuals. The population growth of harbour seal is currently nearing a good environmental status.

For the ringed seal only one population has displayed an increase whereas the other three are in decline. The population of harbour porpoise is also in decline.

- The core indicators for birds show a strong fluctuation in the abundance of wintering birds. Four of the 14 assessed species of wintering birds increased and five decreased, especially the fish-feeding species have increased whereas benthic-feeding species have shown recent decline. A similar trend is visible for birds in the breeding season. Four fish-feeding species have increased in recent years, while benthic-feeding birds have declined. The reason is assumed to be high fish abundance due to e.g. a high eutrophication status, fishing, declined contamination and a mixture of anthropogenic pressures affecting the status of the benthic environment. The productivity of white-tailed eagle has reached



**Figure 2.** Altogether 59 biotopes are threatened out of the 209 evaluated ones.

good environmental status, but in some areas the health of the brood is still affected by contaminants.

- The core indicator for functional groups of coastal fish indicates a development towards a deteriorating environmental state during the last fifteen years in the majority



Picture by Raisa Kääriä

of the assessed areas in the northern and western Baltic Sea. The abundance of cyprinids in the Bothnian Bay, Bothnian Sea, Archipelago Sea and Gulf of Finland has generally increased, concurrent with a decrease in the abundance of piscivores in Archipelago Sea, Gulf of Finland, northern Gulf of Riga and western Baltic Proper. The abundance of key fish species has also shown some changes. Along the Finnish coast the abundance of perch has increased while the abundance of flounder has decreased.

- The core indicator for the state of sea trout shows that the state is particularly good in the southern and southwestern sub-basins whereas the state is very alarming for populations in the Bothnian Bay, Bothnian Sea and Gulf of Finland. Populations are threatened by capture of young age classes and capture as by-catch. Parr densities show a positive tendency in Estonia (Gulf of Finland) and Sweden (Bothnian Sea).

The state of salmon shows some signs of improvements. Smolt production in the rivers flowing into the Bothnian Bay has increased in re-

cent years, however good environmental status is reached only in two rivers. The smolt production in the Bothnian Sea is low but slightly increasing, in the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Proper the low production shows no signs of improvement. Rivers where smolt production is adequate are found in Estonia and Kattegat.

- The core indicator for zooplankton shows a declined in mean size in most areas since the 1980s, indicating that the food web structure is not optimal in most of the studied sub-basins.
- The core indicator for the state of soft-bottom macrozoobenthos shows a great variation of state along the coastal areas. Offshore soft-bottom macrozoobenthic communities are in a poor state mainly due to oxygen deficiency. The state of the communities is poor in the Gulf of Finland, Baltic Proper and the Bornholm Basin, whereas the communities in the Gulf of Bothnia and Arkona Basin are in good environmental status.
- The core indicator for arrivals of new non-indigenous species has currently not detected any change. The arrival rate of new non-indigenous species has increased in the past decade, and only when no new non-invasive species are detected during a four or six-year time period, will the core indicator assess the sea area to be in a good state.

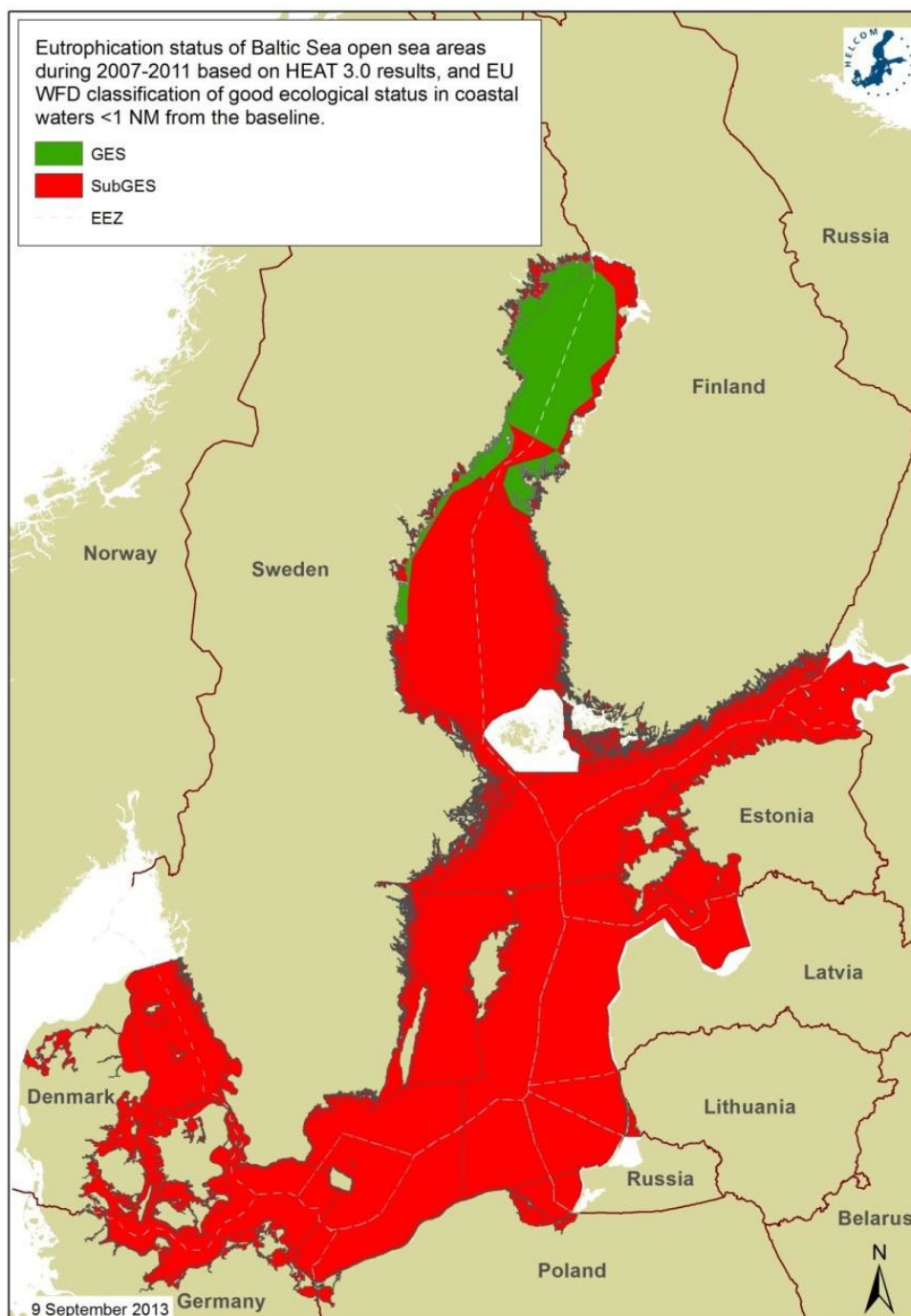


Picture by Riikka Puntila

## Eutrophication

For eutrophication, the updated assessment of eutrophication of the Baltic Sea in 2007-2011 indicates that all open sea areas are still affected by eutrophication, except the Bothnian Bay and some coastal areas mainly in the north. This result indi-

cates that despite measures taken to reduce external inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to the sea, good status for eutrophication has not been reached yet. Nearly the entire sea area is still affected by eutrophication.



**Figure 3.** Integrated classification of eutrophication status based on 189 areas. Good status is equivalent to 'areas not affected by eutrophication', while moderate, poor and bad are equivalent to 'areas affected by eutrophication'. Large circles represent open basins, while small circles represent coastal areas or stations.

HEAT = HELCOM Eutrophication Assessment Tool (Annex 1). Abbreviations: BB=Bothnian Bay, Q=The Quark, BS=Bothnian Sea, AS=Archipelago Sea, ÅS=Åland Sea, BPN= Northern Baltic Proper, GF=Gulf of Finland, BPE= Baltic Proper, Eastern Gotland Basin, GR=Gulf of Riga, WGB=Western Gotland Basin, GG=Gulf of Gdansk, BO=Bornholm Basin, AB=Arkona Basin, MB=Mecklenburg Bight, KB=Kiel Bight, GB=Great Belt, LB=Little Belt, S=The Sound, K=Kattegat.

## Hazardous substances

For hazardous substances, the objective in the BSAP is that concentrations are close to natural levels. The assessment of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea released in 2010 stated that there is still a lot to be done to reach the goal of the BSAP of a Baltic Sea life undisturbed by hazardous substances, although there are encouraging signs of decreasing trends in certain substances and improving health status of some to predators. This statement seems to hold even if the information from the recently adopted core set of hazardous substances indicators will be taken into account.

- The core indicator for polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) indicates a poor status, as the boundary of Good Environmental Status is exceeded in almost every monitoring site in the Baltic Sea. However, the concentrations of single BDE congeners are declining in time series from the late 1990s till 2010. The availability of >10 year long time series is limited, and most of them are from the western parts of the region.
- The core indicator for hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in herring muscle, cod liver and eggs of Common Guillemot and Herring Gull indicates a good environmental status. Time series of HBCD show a recent decrease in the eggs of Common Guillemot and Herring Gull but concentrations in herring do not show temporal trends. The assessment only applies to a limited sea area and extended monitoring is needed.
- Based on data depicting past trends for example in the indicator for perfluorooctane sulpho-nate (PFOS), its concentrations have increased



Picture by Martin Karlsson



Picture by Elena Bulycheva

- in many Baltic Sea areas, indicating moderate or even bad environmental status. The levels have been increasing during the past two decades. PFOS is not a banned substance, however, the production has largely been phased out. Time series data analysed in the core indicator of a fish-feeding bird shows that the concentrations have increased since the late 1960s, but first signs of decline are already noted.
- The status of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is moderate or bad, based on two common congeners displayed on the core indicator. Only a few sites in the Danish Straits and Limfjorden are in Good Environmental Status (GES). Time series show decline of PCB congeners in fish and blue mussels. Dioxins have shown declining trends in most of the time series, but the decline has levelled off during the past 20 years. The concentrations are still above the threshold levels, particularly in the northern parts of the Baltic Sea.
- The core indicator for polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and their metabolites indicates varying concentrations in different regions. In the southwestern Baltic Sea indeno(1,2,3-c,d) pyrene and chrysene in blue mussels exceed the threshold values. Whereas benzo(g,h,i) perylene, fluoranthene and pyrene exceed the thresholds only in a few sites. Anthracene, naphthalene and benzo(a)pyrene concentrations are below threshold values and indicate Good Environmental Status. The current as-

assessment is limited to the southwestern Baltic Sea and no conclusion can yet be drawn of the status in other parts of the region. Benzo(a)pyrene and fluoranthene concentrations have declined in blue mussels since late 1990s in Danish waters, whereas benzo(g,h,i)perylene has not declined during these past 15 years.

- The metals (cadmium, lead and mercury) core indicator, shows worrying concentrations of cadmium in the entire Baltic Sea which is at a 'moderate' or 'bad' state. However, the blue mussels in the Danish Straits and the perch in the Estonian coast show Good Environmental Status, perhaps indicating more local conditions. Mercury concentrations are generally worse in the Danish straits and the Estonian coast, whereas the Gulf of Bothnia seems to be in a better status. Lead concentrations are generally high and indicate moderate or bad environmental status in many sub-basins of the Baltic Sea. Only the southwestern Baltic Sea has sites with Good Environmental Status in blue mussels. Time series do not indicate any consistent trends for the three metals, increases or decreases seem site dependant.

- The core indicator for radioactive substances, focussing on Cesium-137, indicates concentrations above the pre-Chernobyl threshold level when measured in herring, flatfish and surface waters. The indicator shows a constant decreasing trend, approaching the pre-Chernobyl level. Radioactive fallout over the Baltic Sea from the Fukushima accident in Japan in March 2011 is very small and may not be detectable in seawater and fish. The corresponding radiological risks are estimated to be negligible.
- The core indicator for Tributyltin (TBT) concentrations and imposex in snails indicates varying conditions in the Baltic Sea. In the South Western Baltic Sea, TBT concentrations in blue mussels exceed the thresholds in several cases, but local conditions differ greatly. The overall trend of TBT levels in the Baltic biota has been decreasing over the last decade, but TBT concentrations in surface sediments are still extremely high. Imposex of snails is high in the SW Baltic Sea in more than half of the monitored sites.

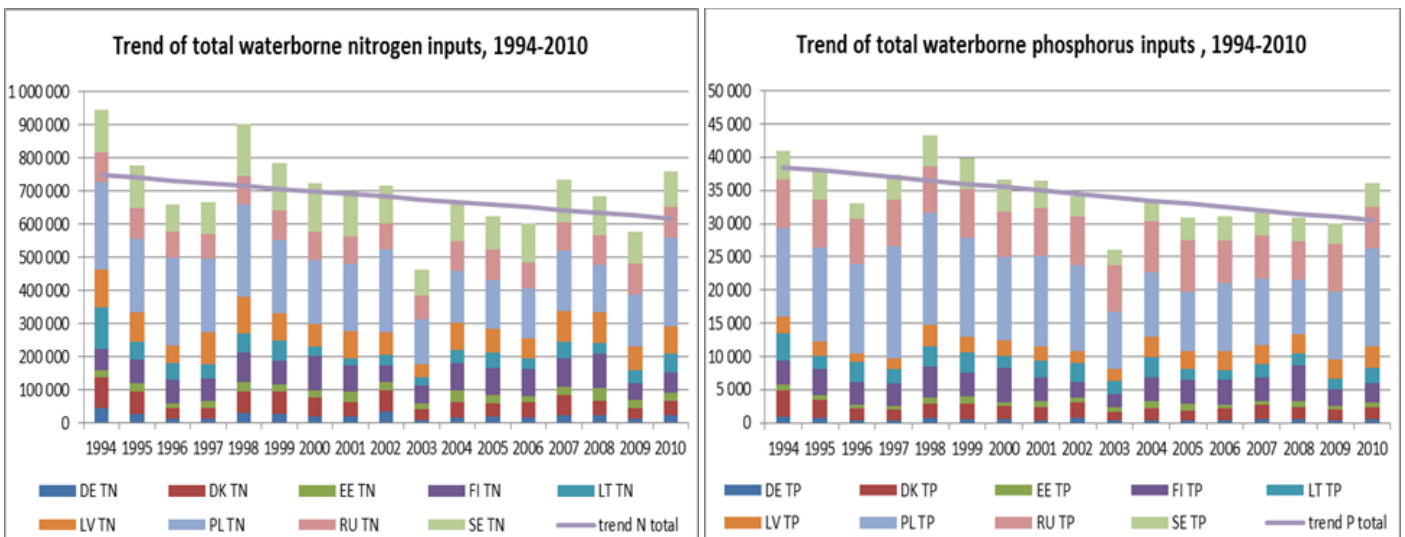


## Pressures

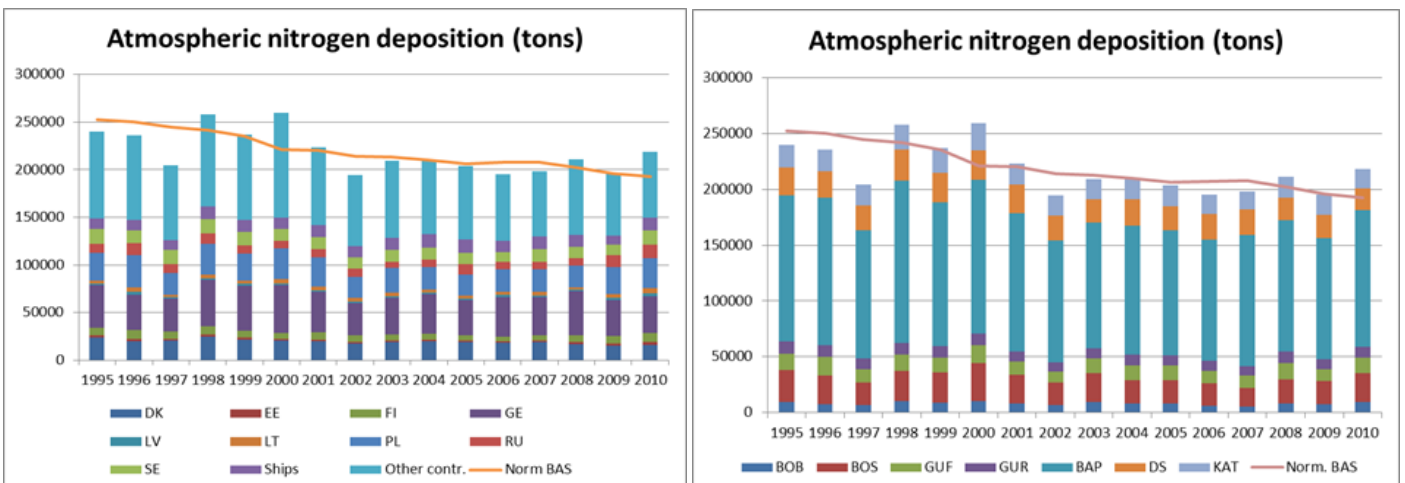
### Nutrient input

Apart from the status of the sea, monitoring the change in human pressures can also reflect the positive change towards the good environmental status. Overall, the inputs of nutrients to the sea have decreased since inception of the Action Plan –by 9%

for nitrogen and 10% for phosphorous comparing to the BSAP baseline years (1997-2003). In the longer time perspective, since 1994, the reductions have been even larger –inputs of N and P to the Baltic Sea have been cut by 18% and 16%, respectively.



**Figure 4.** Total waterborne inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to the Baltic Sea show statistically significant downwards trend.



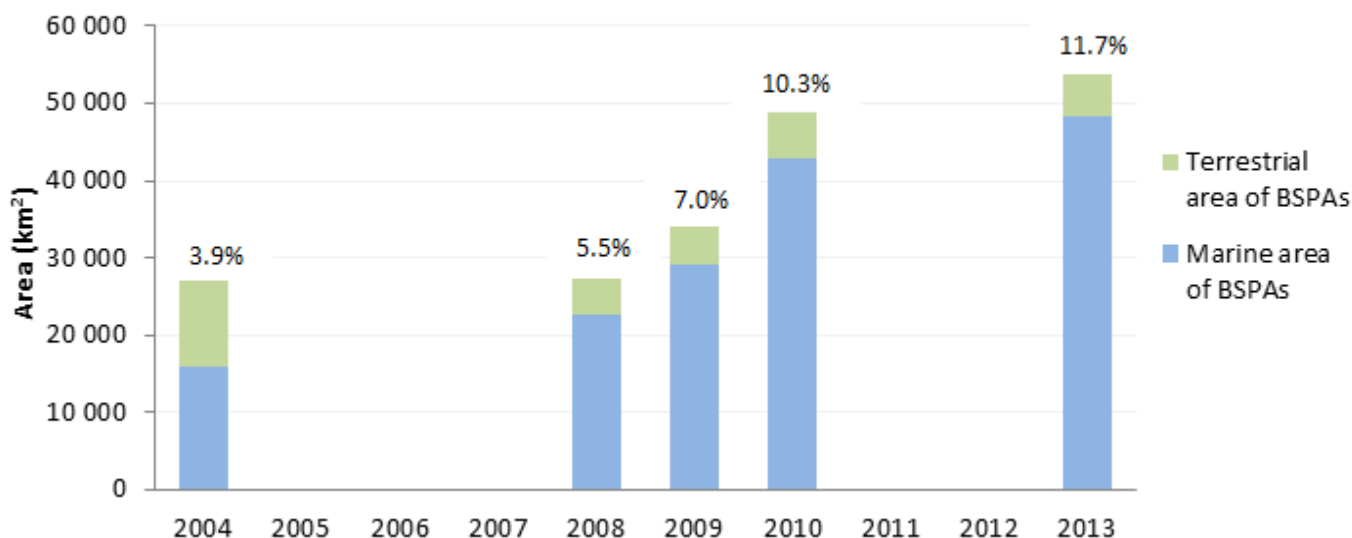
**Figure 5.** Total atmospheric nitrogen deposition on the Baltic Sea from HELCOM states, Baltic Sea shipping and other sources as well as per sub-basins is steadily declining).

## Baltic Sea Protected Areas

In the past ten years good progress has been made in enlarging the network of protected areas: between 2004 and 2013 the protected marine area has increased from 3.9 to 11.7%. The network of Baltic Sea marine protected areas continued its growth also between 2010 and 2013. Five new areas were established as Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs) since 2010: three in Latvia and two in Lithuania. For some areas the borders were redefined, resulting in a change of coverage area. The network of BSPAs currently covers 11.7% of the total marine area of the Baltic Sea (Figure 6).




Despite the good progress, the network was not yet ecologically coherent according to the assessment carried out in 2010. The HELCOM 2010 tar-






get to include more off-shore areas under the protection regime by the end of 2011 had not been reached between 2010 and 2013. Management plans for protected areas have increased in number since 2010: 70 new management plans have been developed and implemented and the share of sites with a management plan in force increased from 40 to 65% between 2010 and 2013. Today, 106 BSPAs (65% of the total) have a management plan in force and in 42 (26%) sites a plan is in preparation. Of all 163 BSPAs 15 still lack a management plan. The Ministerial meeting in 2010 set a target to have a management plan in place for all the old sites by 2015. The current trend in establishing management plans is promising, but nevertheless, HELCOM should by the end of 2015 evaluate whether this target has been reached.








**Figure 6.** The total marine area covered by Baltic Sea Protected Areas has increased from 3.9% in 2004 to 11.7% in 2013.






**PART I. Overall status of implementation of individual actions in the BSAP**





	Action accomplished		Action only partly accomplished or still ongoing, or with varying degree of implementation in different countries		Action not yet accomplished
Actions that are to be undertaken jointly on regional level are shaded					
For some actions no code reflecting overall status of implementation has been/could be assign and instead a reference has been made to the reported status of implementation on national level					

BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP EUTROPHICATION SEGMENT and 2010 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION		
EUSBSR PA Eutro (“ <a href="#">To reduce nutrient inputs to the sea to acceptable levels</a> ”)		
Status	Action	Overall description of the progress
	<b>1.1 National programmes to achieve nutrient reductions (2010);</b> – assessment of NIPs with the aim to identify, facilitate and speed up the preparation of bankable projects (2011)	National Implementation Programmes (NIPs) were agreed to be based on comparable format; For further details of NIPs – see National Implementation Programmes (NIP) section on HELCOM website
	<b>1.2 Evaluation of effectiveness national programmes (2013);</b> – evaluate need for additional measures (2013)	State of implementation of the BSAP, identifying gaps, challenges and promising areas is contained in Communiqué of the High-level segment of HELCOM 32/2011 Evaluation to be complete by the 2013 Ministerial Meeting
	<b>1.3 Actions to reduce nutrient load shall be undertaken (2016)</b>	
	<b>2. Periodical review and revision of maximum allowable inputs (MAI) and nutrient reduction requirements using harmonised approach and updated info (2008 →);</b> – Review the BSAP environmental targets, maximum allowable inputs and reduction targets (2012);	Recalculation of maximum allowable inputs based on the new eutrophication targets (HELCOM TARGREV Project) and review of country-wise reduction targets is ongoing with support of BNI Sweden and coordinated by HELCOM <a href="#">LOAD</a> . PLC data set up to 2010 compiled and approved, for the use of calculation of new country allocated nutrient reduction targets (CART).
	<b>3. Identification and inclusion of required and appropriate measures into national programmes / River Basin Management Plans of the EU WFD (2008 – 2009)</b>	Contracting Parties that are also EU Member States have been invited to report (2012) on <a href="#">expected nutrient reductions</a> to be achieved through programmes of measures for EU WFD: – River Basin Management Plans including programmes of measures to be available by <a href="#">22.3.2010</a> ; (operational programmes of measures to be available by 2012)  Information on expected nutrient reductions to be achieved through EU WFD was obtained only partially. (cf. LOAD 6/2013, <a href="#">document 3/1</a> ) Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive – the Third implementation report on River Basin Management Plans has been published in November 2012 and the Commission is now meeting with each MS to discuss issues identified in the first cycle and to agree with MS on what actions should be taken for the second cycle. This includes further action for most MS (especially on agriculture) on setting out transparently in the RBMPs the load reduction of nutrients necessary to reach good status and an identification of the most cost effective measures to deliver the load reduction and a commitment on when these will be implemented.

		SKIOVO (Schemes of Comprehensive Use and Protection of Water Bodies ) in Russia stipulates measures to achieve water quality targets, which are identified after a complex assessment of water body ecological status. The measures may include, for example, development of state monitoring network, development of water disposal system, actions to reduce diffuse nutrient loading. Some of the actions stipulated in SKIOVOs for the rivers of the Baltic Sea catchment area are already being implemented within regional and federal target programmes, e.g. development of water disposal system in St. Petersburg carried out within effective General water disposal scheme of Saint-Petersburg for the period till 2015.
	<b>4.1 Advanced municipal waste water treatment, HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5; WWTPs &gt; 200000 PE (2010)</b> – facilitate exchange of information on best available treatment techniques, including showcasing of best examples (“List of Green Baltic Spots”)	According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> within the competence OF HELCOM LAND adopted since HELCOM BSAP (2007) – combined or separated sewerage systems are developed in 6 countries and under development in 2 countries – limit values for hazardous substances are established are set for 5 countries and 3 countries submitted no information on this issue
	<b>4.2 Advanced municipal waste water treatment, HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5; WWTPs &gt; 100000 PE (2012)</b>	– HELCOM discharge requirements are
	<b>4.3 Advanced municipal waste water treatment, HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5; WWTPs 10000-100000 PE (2015)</b>	– one country reported implementation according to alternative 6 in the Recommendation (minimum percentage of reduction of the overall load entering all urban wastewater treatment plants in the catchment area is at least 90% for total phosphorus when discharging directly or indirectly to the marine areas and 75% for total nitrogen for plants discharging directly or indirectly)
	<b>4.4 Advanced municipal waste water treatment, HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5; WWTPs 2000-10000 PE (2018)</b> <b>4.5 Advanced municipal waste water treatment, HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5; WWTPs 300-2000 PE (2018)</b>	HELCOM discharge requirements are met – for MWWTPs 100,001-200,000 p.e. (DL 31.2.12) in 3 countries, with work ongoing in 3 countries and no information for 2 other countries – for MWWTPs >200,001 p.e. (DL 31.12.10) in 5 countries, with implementation ongoing in 1 country and no information submitted for 2 countries – for MWWTPs 10,001-100,000 p.e. (DL 31.12.15) in one country, with work ongoing in 4 countries, not implemented in 1 country and no information for 2 other countries – for MWWTPs 2,001-10,000 p.e. (DL 31.12.18) in 3 countries, with work ongoing in 2 countries, not implemented in 1 country and no information for 2 other countries – for MWWTPs 300-2,000 p.e (DL 31.12.18) in 3 countries, with work ongoing in 2 countries, not implemented in 1 country and no information for 2 other countries Updated data is available from national datasets for HELCOM PLC-5 Report Compilation of the List of Priority Projects National programmes for implementation of the Recommendation were partly presented in NIPs in 2010; updates are presented annually at HELCOM LAND Ministerial Meeting in 2010 welcomed significant progress in Russia (St. Petersburg) and Poland <a href="#">Implementation</a> of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (for EU MS only) <a href="#">PURE Project database of performance of the MWWTPs</a> is finalised and will be hosted by the Union of Baltic Cities since 2013
	<b>5. HELCOM Recommendation 28E/6 "On site treatment for single family homes, small businesses and scattered settlements" (transitional – 2017, final - 2021)</b> – Encourage educational cooperation and exchange of best practices and experiences of solving the problem of municipal sewage in smaller municipalities and scattered settlements	– national legislation are established in 6 countries, under development in 1 country and not available in 1 country – maximum permissible daily load per capita is set in 2 countries, with ongoing process in 2 countries and not implemented in 1 country – on-site wastewater treatment plant requirements are under implementation in 2 countries, with on-site wastewater treatment plant using BAT applied in 4 countries and under implementation in 1 country – sludge handling requirements are set in 4 countries, with considerations ongoing in 3 countries and not established in 1 country

		<p>Exchange of information and best practices will be arranged within the work of HELCOM LAND Coalition Clean Baltic work on <a href="#">sustainable sanitation</a> in rural areas, e.g. in Poland</p> <p>HELCOM BASE project will provide an assessment of the scale of problem with nutrient load generated by this sector in Russia and will provide an overview of solutions that are available in the region</p>
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	<p><b>6.1 HELCOM Recommendation 28E/7 - Measures aimed at substitution of phosphorus in laundry detergents: National programmes and measures with a timetable (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to target the elimination of phosphorus in laundry detergents for consumer use as soon as possible but not later than by 2015</li> </ul>	<p>According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007 substitution of polyphosphates (phosphorus) in laundry detergents is applied in 6 countries and is ongoing in 3 countries</p> <p>Exchange of information and public awareness arranged (<a href="#">P-free detergents folder on HELCOM Meeting Portal</a>)</p> <p>Further actions were agreed at HELCOM Ministerial Meeting in 2010</p> <p>Regulation (EU) <a href="#">No 259/2012</a> of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 March 2012 amending Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 as regards the use of phosphates and other phosphorus compounds in consumer laundry detergents and consumer automatic dishwasher detergents</p> <p><b>consumer laundry detergents shall not be placed on the market if the P content &gt; 0,5 grams by 30 June 2013 and</b></p>
	<p><b>6.2 Measures aimed at substitution of phosphorus in dishwasher detergent: for dishwasher agents to be reconsidered (2015)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>encourage voluntary use of P-free dishwasher detergents also in the light of the forthcoming EU impact assessment covering i.e. environmental and market aspects of such measures</li> </ul>	<p>According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007 substitution of polyphosphates (phosphorus) in dishwasher detergents is applied in 4 countries, is ongoing in 3 countries and no information provided for 2 countries (pending acceptance of the EU ban on P-containing dishwasher detergents)</p> <p>consumer automatic dishwasher detergents shall not be placed on the market if the P content &gt; 0,3 grams <b>by 1 January 2017</b></p> <p>pending further research/consultations</p>
	<p><b>7. Joint actions to address transboundary pollution from Belarus and Ukraine (through UNECE Convention on Transboundary Watercourses and Lakes and River Basin Management Plans under the EU WFD) (2008 – 2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>list of priority installations contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea; integrated management of transboundary rivers involving all the countries in the catchment area</li> </ul>	<p>Belarus was invited to submit national data to be included in HELCOM PLC-5 and will be further involved in HELCOM activities, including list of priority projects, e.g. municipal and agricultural hot spots.</p> <p><a href="#">Draft Assessment of the Transboundary Nutrients Loads from territory of Belarus to the Baltic Sea was presented to HELCOM in 2011</a></p> <p>List of priority installations in the field of waste water treatment and agriculture in the Republic of Belarus contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea was submitted to 2010 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting</p> <p>Assessment of regional nutrient pollution load and identification of priority Investment projects to reduce nutrient pollution from Belarus to the Baltic Sea has been carried out by Pöyry Finland Oy in association with Central Research Institute for Complex Use of Water Resources (CRICUWR), UNITER Investment Company, SWECO and MTT with the funding provided by the Ministry of Environment of Finland and NIB/NEFCO Technical Assistance Fund. The Project is expected to be finalized in late 2013.</p>
	<p><b>8. Designation of relevant parts of agricultural land as zones vulnerable to nitrogen</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identification of agricultural areas that are critical for nutrient pollution for optimal targeting of measures and investments to most polluting areas with biggest environmental potential benefit to the Baltic Sea</li> <li>exchange national experiences concerning best practices and case studies, including risk assessments, nutrient balanced farming, manure handling and processing, application of fertilisers as well as restoration of natural and construction of artificial wetlands and establishing of buffer zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Implementation of the EU Nitrate Directive</b></li> <li>Area specific loads of nutrients were identified with the help of source apportionment undertaken within the HELCOM PLC-5 Project (cf. final report)</li> <li>Assessment of agricultural areas critical for nutrient pollution is carried out within the <a href="#">Baltic COMPASS</a> Project, further inputs to be presented at HELCOM LAND 18/2013</li> <li>Implementation of this action is under coordination by <a href="#">HELCOM AGRI/ENV Forum</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>9. HELCOM Recommendation 28E/4 Amended Annex III of the Convention concerning agriculture: Permit systems for major and small animal farms (2012 (2009))</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>measures to bring all installations for the intensive rearing of cattle, poultry and pigs as well as other agricultural activities in compliance with part 2, Annex III of the Helsinki Convention</li> </ul>	<p>Amended part II, Annex III of the Helsinki Convention has entered into force on 15.11.08;</p> <p><b>Implementation of this action is under coordination by <a href="#">HELCOM AGRI/ENV Forum</a></b></p> <p>According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part II Annex III is ratified in 4 countries, ratification still ongoing in 4 countries</li> <li>Application rate for N is implemented in 7 countries and for P in 4 countries, implementation is ongoing for N in 2 and for P in 3 countries</li> <li>6 months minimum storage capacity for manure is implemented in 8 reporting countries, in one country – only within Nitrate Vulnerable Zones; wastewater management for manure storages and prevention of emissions are still under implementation in</li> </ul>

		<p>2 and 1 countries respectively</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– integrated permit system for larger agri-installations and general rules or simplified permit system (for smaller entities) are in place for 7 countries, one country follows only EU regulations that do not require integrated permit for large cattle farms and in 1 country application is still ongoing; general rules or simplified permit system are not yet implemented for smaller farms in 2 countries</li> <li>– Monitoring and evaluation systems including risk assessment tools are in place for 7 countries and are under development in 2 countries</li> <li>– Education and training (advisory services) are in place in 8 countries, and in one implementation is ongoing</li> </ul> <p><a href="#">41st Meeting of the Heads of Delegation in June 2013 endorsed in principle the draft Revised palette of measures for reducing phosphorus and nitrogen losses from agriculture as Ministerial deliverable, taking into account comments by Contracting Parties</a></p>
	<p><b>10. Establishment of a list of hot spots concerning animal farms for extensive rearing of cattle, poultry and pigs (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– reconfirm the need to establish the List of Agricultural Hot Spots represented by installations for intensive rearing of cattle, poultry and pigs not in compliance with part 2, Annex III of the Helsinki Convention;</li> <li>– further review, the existing List of Agricultural Hot Spots under the HELCOM JCP</li> </ul>	<p>Criteria for inclusion/deletion of point-source agricultural hot spots were drafted; Contracting Parties were invited to nominate sites to the new List by HELCOM Ministerial Meeting in 2010</p> <p>Compilation of the List of Priority Projects</p> <p>Six non-point source agricultural hot spots were removed from the JCP list in 2012</p>
	<p><b>11. Joint input on EU CAP Health Check (2008-2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agricultural and environmental authorities should have the possibility to meet, discuss and jointly take forward actions, based on gathered information and assessment of progress (or outstanding difficulties) towards reaching the targets in the HELCOM BSAP</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Joint submission</a> to EU CAP Health Check on 11.04.2008</p> <p>Established a <a href="#">HELCOM Agricultural / Environmental Forum</a>, i.a. to discuss utilising tools of the EU CAP to implement the BSAP and the Moscow Ministerial Declaration</p>
 	<p><b>12. Application of assessments of the inputs and effects of airborne nitrogen to the Baltic Sea in the revision of the emission targets for nitrogen under CLRTAP</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Updated information on the atmospheric nitrogen deposition to be included into review of the HELCOM BSAP environmental targets for eutrophication, the maximum allowable inputs and the nutrient reduction targets, as well as the country-wise nutrient reduction targets (2012);</li> <li>– Principles for fair burden sharing of the country-wise reduction needs for atmospheric nitrogen deposition inputs be developed for inclusion in the HELCOM BSAP nutrient reduction requirement system;</li> </ul>	<p>Annual assessment on atmospheric supply of nitrogen, lead, cadmium, mercury and dioxins/furans to the Baltic Sea is produced by EMEP for HELCOM (latest – for 2009)</p> <p>Estimation of atmospheric nitrogen deposition to the Baltic Sea in 2010 based on agreed emission ceilings under the EU NEC Directive and the Gothenburg Protocol - Complete Report (2006)</p> <p>Estimation of atmospheric nitrogen deposition to the Baltic Sea in the periods 1997-2003 and 2000-2006 (2009)</p> <p>New eutrophication targets have been proposed by HELCOM TARGREV Project;</p> <p><b>Review of maximum allowable inputs and country-wise reduction targets, taking into account also contributions via atmospheric deposition and reductions to be achieved through implementation of the Gothenburg Protocol, is being coordinated by HELCOM <a href="#">LOAD</a></b></p> <p><i>to be updated pending discussion on reflection of transboundary airborne deposition at HOD 42/2013</i></p>



**13-14. Joint input to strengthen the emission targets for nitrogen under the EU NEC Directive and the Gothenburg protocol under CLRTAP**

- To address the need for additional measures within transportation, combustion and agriculture are the three major sources of atmospheric emissions of nitrogen these sectors with the aim to ensure a Baltic-wide application of uniform standards
- Joint input to the ongoing parallel revision process of the Gothenburg Protocol under the UN ECE CLRTAP and the revision of the EU NEC Directive to ensure that the health of the marine environment, especially the nutrient load reduction targets designated to reduce eutrophication of the Baltic Sea, will be continuously taken into account in the elaboration and implementation of new regulations

[Letter](#) sent as HELCOM input to the Secretariat of the UNECE CLTRAP and the European Commission

cf. 12 for the basis






**Revised 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone (Gothenburg Protocol) was adopted on 4.05.2012**











## BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SEGMENT and 2010 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

### EUSBSR PA HAZARD [“To reduce the use and impact of hazardous substances”](#)

Status	Action	Overall description of the progress
●	<b>15.1 National programmes to reduce pollution by hazardous substances (2010);</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– assessment of NIPs with the aim to identify, facilitate and speed up the preparation of bankable projects (2011)</li> </ul>	National Implementation Programmes (NIPs) were agreed to be based on comparable format; For further details of NIPs – see National Implementation Programmes (NIP) section on HELCOM website
●	<b>15.2 Evaluation of effectiveness national programmes (2013);</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– evaluate need for additional measures (2013)</li> </ul>	State of implementation of the BSAP, identifying gaps, challenges and promising areas is contained in Communiqué of the High-level segment of HELCOM 32/2011 Evaluation to be complete by the 2013 Ministerial Meeting
●	<b>16. Update of requirements of HELCOM Strategy for hazardous substances (Recommendation 19/5)</b>	According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– National legislation is in general comparable with HELCOM Strategy, including the List of substances in 2 country, is under development accordingly in 4 countries and not in compliance in 1 country</li> <li>– Guiding principles of Recommendation are applied in national legislation in 3 countries, implementation is ongoing in 4 countries</li> <li>– Criteria for selection, priority setting and assessment of substances are set accordingly in 2 countries, setting is ongoing in 4 countries and not implemented in 1 country</li> <li>– Criteria for the selection and implementation of measures are applied accordingly in 3 countries, implementation is ongoing in 4 countries</li> </ul> HELCOM Recommendation 31E/1, “Implementing HELCOM's objective for hazardous substances” was adopted by 2010 Ministerial Meeting; implementation report to be compiled
●	<b>17. Update of HELCOM requirements concerning Proper handling of waste/landfilling (Recommendation 24/5)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Investigate, with the aim to make a prioritisation of, waste and contaminated areas such as landfills or industrial areas for optimal targeting of measures and investments to most polluting areas with biggest environmental benefit to the Baltic Sea</li> </ul>	According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Existing landfills are closed (if non-compliant) or brought in line with requirements in 8 countries and under implementation in 1 country</li> <li>– Good landfilling practices are applied in 7 countries and under implementation in 2 countries</li> <li>– Criteria and procedures for acceptance of waste at landfills are applied in 6 countries and under implementation in 3 countries</li> </ul> HELCOM Recommendation 31E/4 “Proper handling of waste / landfilling” was adopted by 2010 Ministerial Meeting; implementation report to be compiled.  High-level, HELCOM 32/2011, stressed among major focus areas (depending on country): implementing rehabilitation measures in prioritized and potential risk landfills, including “old sins”; as well as developing and promoting application of cost-effective means to measure pollution by hazardous substances i.a. from landfill leachate
●	<b>18. Update of HELCOM requirements for iron/steel industry (Recommendation 24/4)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– further investigate possible measures and cost-effective solutions to reduce emissions of dioxins from the iron and steel industry, taking into account the existing regulatory frameworks, such as the EU Directives on Large Combustion Plants and Industrial Emissions and the POPs Protocol to the CLRTAP</li> </ul>	Will be re-considered in line with <a href="#">overall update and revision</a> of HELCOM recommendations addressing emissions and discharges from industrial sources.  To be based on the <a href="#">BAT conclusions</a> for Iron and Steel industry

	<p><b>19. Evaluation of need to develop further requirements for reduction of heavy metal and other hazardous substances emissions from energy production and industrial combustion plants (2008)</b></p>	<p>Any further actions in this field postponed, taking into account the <a href="#">EU processes</a>, however pointing at the need to come back to this issue within the framework of LAND</p> <p>COHIBA Project developed <a href="#">Guidance Documents</a> (GD) for Cd, Hg, PCDD, PCDF, PCBs state a need for further requirements for reduction of emissions from energy production and industrial combustion plants.</p>
	<p><b>20. Development of specific ELVs and efficiency requirements in HELCOM Recommendation 28E/8 Reduction of dioxins and other hazardous substances from small scale combustion (2008)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to improve the effectiveness of Community emissions requirements including intensive agricultural installations and measures to tackle smaller scale industrial combustion sources</li> </ul>	<p>According to the <a href="#">report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations</a> adopted since 2007, 5 countries responded, out of which low-emission combustion appliances are introduced in 2 countries, efficiency requirements and emission limit values for small scale combustion appliances set in 2 countries and enhanced public awareness implemented in 3 countries, implementation is ongoing in 1 country and not applied in 2 countries</p> <p>Public awareness campaigns promoting environmentally-friendly small scale combustion (SE, FI, DE, DK)</p>
	<p><b>21. Screening of the occurrence of selected hazardous substances (2008-2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– more effort is needed to reduce the stress by anthropogenic compounds compared to other, more open sea areas</li> </ul>	<p>HELCOM Project on Screening of occurrences of hazardous substances in marine environment (co-funded by NCM); Final report of the HELCOM HAZARDOUS project: Hazardous substance of specific concern for the Baltic Sea.</p> <p>Integrated thematic assessment of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea and in screening of sources of hazardous substances (cf.22)</p> <p>Will be further updated in line with development of web-based indicator system to monitor the progress in reaching BSAP targets being created in the HELCOM CORESET project</p>
	<p><b>22. Screening of sources of selected hazardous substances (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures; to strengthen the control of imported consumer products and articles</li> </ul>	<p>HELCOM Project on Screening of occurrences of hazardous substances in marine environment (co-funded by NCM); Palette of cost-efficient measures to minimise pollution by hazardous substances [subject to a decision by HOD 42/2013] as a guidance/background information for appropriate use by the countries in implementation of relevant EU and international requirements. Project for Control of Hazardous Substances in the Baltic Sea Region (<a href="#">COHIBA</a>) was finalised in January 2012, delivering relevant results, including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Major sources and flows of the Baltic Sea Action Plan hazardous substances, WP4 Final report</a> and <a href="#">further background reports</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">COHIBA report on evaluation of measures</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Background Paper: Sources, measures and evaluation of measures</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Cost Effective Management Options to Reduce Discharges, Emissions and Losses of Hazardous Substances</a></li> </ul>
	<p><b>23. Testing and possible introduction of Whole Effluent Approach (2009)</b></p>	<p>Draft HELCOM <a href="#">Recommendation</a> on WEA was prepared and presented at HELCOM LAND and MONAS for consideration. Further work is needed, as at present there is not enough evidence for separate recommendation.</p> <p><a href="#">COHIBA</a> Project provided inputs (<a href="#">Innovative approaches to chemicals control of hazardous substances, WP3 Final Report</a>)</p>
	<p><b>26. Introduction of use restrictions and substitutions if relevant assessments show the need to initiate adequate measures for medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs), octylphenols (OP)/Octylphenol ethoxylates (OPE), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE) and hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD) (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Taking account of the outcome of COHIBA Project to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures;</li> </ul>	<p>DecaBDE is already regulated under REACH</p> <p>Cost-efficient management options will be elaborated based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- completed risk assessments under REACH (HBCDD - under review by <a href="#">POPs Convention</a>);</li> </ul> <p>draft risk assessments(OP/OPE, PFOA)</p> <p>Outcomes of <a href="#">SOCOPSE</a> and <a href="#">COHIBA</a> Projects shall be taken into account, e.g. towards further work to develop global regulations, i.a. to address long-range transboundary transport (HBCDD, PFAs)</p> <p>Regarding the COHIBA GDs/recommendation report it is recommended to nominate PFOA as REACH candidate and to put it on the list of substances of very high concern (SVHC) which means further substance restriction. This is already successfully done for OP (December 2011) and HBCDD. Additional research is necessary to substitute and ban the substances completely.</p>




		<p>Voluntary phasing-out along with other brominated flame retardants in electronic industry</p> <p>Palette of cost-efficient measures to minimise pollution by hazardous substances [subject to a decision by HOD 42/2013] as a guidance/background information for appropriate use by the countries in implementation of relevant EU and international requirements.</p>
	<p><b>27. Introduction of ban on the use, production and marketing of endosulfan, pentabromodiphenylether (pentaBDE) and octabromodiphenylether (octaBDE) (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taking account of the outcome of COHIBA Project to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures;</li> </ul>	<p>Strict regulation introduced globally by Rotterdam Convention (endosulfan) and Stockholm Convention (pentaBDE) and at EU level (brominated flame retardants)</p> <p>Outcomes of <a href="#">SOCOPSE</a> and <a href="#">COHIBA</a> Projects shall be taken into account, e.g. to address long-range transboundary transport (endosulfan)</p> <p>Regarding the COHIBA GDs/recommendation report additional international regulations need to be considered for those substances which still reach the Baltic Sea Region via imported products or via long range transport like a global ban of manufacturing and use of endosulfan or control of imported goods containing e.g. PBDEs</p> <p>Voluntary phasing-out along with other brominated flame retardants in electronic industry</p> <p>Palette of cost-efficient measures to minimise pollution by hazardous substances [subject to a decision by HOD 42/2013] as a guidance/background information for appropriate use by the countries in implementation of relevant EU and international requirements.</p>
	<p><b>28. Assessment of possibility of introduction of restrictions on cadmium content in fertilisers (2009)</b></p>	<p>Adoption of HELCOM Recommendation <b>31E/3</b> "Cadmium in fertilizers" and Recommendation <b>31E/2</b> "Batteries and waste batteries containing mercury, cadmium or lead"</p> <p>According to the report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations adopted since 2007 limit value for Cd content in phosphate fertilizer is set in 7 countries, is under establishment in 1 country and in 1 country limit value is set for fertilizer application based EQS for Cd in soil</p> <p>Recommendation 31E/3 requires setting national limits values for cadmium in phosphate fertilisers. EU <a href="#">legislation</a> is currently under preparation</p> <p>Regarding the COHIBA GD it is recommended to reduce the Cd-content in fertilizer.</p>
	<p><b>29. Application of strict restrictions on the use of mercury in products and from processes and support the work towards further limiting and where feasible totally banning mercury in products and from processes (review in 2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- start checking <b>by 2011/12</b> the feasibility of reducing and avoiding the use of mercury in products and from processes as well as further reducing mercury emissions, e.g. from large combustion sources;</li> </ul>	<p>Adoption of HELCOM Recommendation <b>31E/2</b> "Batteries and waste batteries containing mercury, cadmium or lead"</p> <p>According to the report on implementation of HELCOM Recommendations adopted since 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Placing on market of batteries with excessive Hg and Cd content is banned as well as labeling and collection regulation is implemented in 8 countries and not implemented in 1 country</li> <li>- Recycling efficiencies is in accordance with recommendation in 6 countries, under implementation in 2 countries and not met in 1 country</li> <li>- landfilling and incineration is banned and collection rates are met in 8 countries and not implemented in 1 country</li> </ul> <p>General restrictions for use and management systems in place in most countries,</p> <p>ban, use restrictions and emission limit values according to <a href="#">EU strategy</a>, global regulations (Protocol on Heavy Metals to the CLRTAP, Rotterdam Convention)</p> <p>Regarding the COHIBA GD the improvement of BAT and revision of BREFs for combustion power plants and for chlor-alkali industry are recommended. The substitution of mercury in dentistry is highly recommended and the dental amalgams should be further referred to the HELCOM recommendations, because the problem is not solved yet.</p> <p>The EU mercury strategy should be further implemented to reduce the use in products like batteries, electrical and electronic equipment and thermometers and to support the ongoing global mercury initiative.</p> <p>Regional actions to support of United Nations Environment Programme Global Legally Binding Treaty on Mercury (2013)</p>








	<b>30. Application of same requirements concerning hazardous substances for products marketed globally as in the internal European market</b>	To be under constant review by HELCOM LAND; COHIBA Project contributed to public awareness
	<b>31. Implementation the <a href="#">Globally Harmonised System (GHS)</a> on classification and labelling of chemicals and to take into account guidelines for preparing safety data sheets</b>	For EU Member States implemented via EU legislation. <a href="#">Information about the status of implementation of the GHS by country</a>
	<b>32. Input to international forums to influence work on hazardous substances (e.g. revision of BREFs, WFD, REACH, plant protection and biocides regulation, etc.)</b>	To be under constant review by HELCOM LAND; Participation will be encouraged.  Palette of cost-efficient measures to minimise pollution by hazardous substances [subject to a decision by HOD 42/2013] as a guidance/background information for appropriate use by the countries in implementation of relevant EU and international requirements.
	<b>33. Promotion and support of identification and inclusion of new candidate substances to Stockholm POPs Convention and CLRTAP Aarhus Protocol</b>  – new hazardous substances included under the scope of the Stockholm Convention on persistent organic pollutants and the 1998 Aarhus Protocol on persistent organic pollutants under the UNECE CLTRAP	To be under constant review by HELCOM LAND; Participation will be encouraged.  Outcomes of <a href="#">COHIBA</a> Project will be taken into account, as input to the EC working group of priority substances.
	<b>34. <a href="#">Ratification of Stockholm POPs Convention (2010)</a></b>	All Contracting Parties are currently Parties of the POPs Convention; Russia ratified on 17.08.2011; NIP were transmitted to the Secretariat for most of the Contracting Parties
	<b>35. Promotion of and participation in SAICM implementation process (2010)</b>	Expertise and knowledge sharing. Participation of Contracting Parties will be promoted through national <a href="#">SAICM</a> focal points
	<b>36. Development of biological effects monitoring (2008)</b>	Project on Biological Effects of Anthropogenic Chemical Stress: Tools for the Assessment of Ecosystem Health ( <a href="#">BEAST</a> ) has actively contributed to the HELCOM CORESET project and made proposals for core indicators which were left by HELCOM HOD 41/2013 to the group of pre-core indicators that are expected to be developed further by 2015
	<b>37. Continuation of HELCOM's work with regard to radioactivity, including monitoring of discharges, emissions from nuclear power plants as well as their effects in the marine environment in order to reach the targets for radioactivity</b>  – Reconfirmed to continue monitoring programmes on radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea and to keep under observation trends of the export of radionuclides from the Baltic Sea to the North Sea and vice versa	<b>Radioactivity in the Baltic Sea, 1999-2006 - HELCOM thematic assessment (2009) (BSEP No. 117)</b> - new assessment to be delivered in 2013  Establishment of the HELCOM MONAS Expert Group on Monitoring of Radioactive Substances in the Baltic Sea ( <a href="#">HELCOM MORS EG</a> ) instead of project based activity (HELCOM MORS-PRO), contribution of MORS EG to CORESET proposals for core indicators: - regularly updated indicator fact sheets, development of a CORE indicator on Cs-137 in fish and surface waters, working on an updated thematic assessment
	<b>38. Need to strictly control the dredging and disposal of sediments when revising the HELCOM Guidelines for disposal of dredged spoils, to avoid that substantial amounts of hazardous substances are re-suspended from bottom sediments (containing organotin, mercury and cadmium compounds, as well as other heavy metals and poly-aromatic compounds);</b>	The <b>Guidelines for the Disposal of Dredged Material at Sea</b> were adopted by the 21 <sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Heads of Delegation (June 2007) as authorized by the 28 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Helsinki Commission (March 2007) The Guidelines are currently under revision in line with similar processes in IMO (London Convention) and OSPAR Annual <a href="#">reporting on disposal of dredged materials at sea</a> is performed PA3, Flagship project 3.3 " <a href="#">Sustainable management of contaminated sediments</a> "
	<b>39. Further assess the environmentally negative impacts</b>	The kick-off meeting of the EUSBSR Flagship project was held on 17-18 October 2011 in Stockholm, Sweden








	<p><b>of pharmaceuticals and other substances that are not monitored regularly, with the aim as a first step to assess in a coordinated manner their occurrence in the Baltic Sea and evaluate their impacts on the Baltic biota; and</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a network of experts where pharmaceutical and environmental authorities will have possibility to discuss, meet and jointly consider e.g. an introduction of an environmental classification system and propose targets and measures, having among other issues specifically in mind endocrine disrupters, including possible cumulative effects with other chemicals, and microbial resistance</li> </ul>	<p>Application for funding submitted to thematic partnership instrument, Swedish Institute</p> <p>2 pharmaceuticals were proposed for inclusion into the Core set of indicators for hazardous substances – still to be considered for final decision</p> <p>BASE Project will assess pharmaceuticals problem in treated sewage discharge from the city of St.Petersburg</p>
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**BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP BIODIVERSITY AND NATURE CONSERVATION SEGMENT and 2010 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**






**EUSBSR PA BIO “To preserve natural zones and biodiversity, including fisheries”**











Status	Action	Overall description of the progress
	<p><b>41.1 Develop jointly broad-scale, cross-sectoral, marine spatial planning principles based on the ecosystem approach (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Established a joint, co-chaired HELCOM-VASAB Working Group on MSP and asked to finalise a set of joint HELCOM-VASAB broad-scale transboundary MSP principles</li> </ul>	<p>EU funded <a href="#">PlanBothnia project</a> (2009-2012) tested joint MSP Principles in the shared Bothnian Sea between Finland and Sweden, including preparation of the plan</p> <p>EU funded <a href="#">project BaltSeaPlan</a> (2009-2012)</p> <p>NCM report: <a href="#">Marine Spatial Planning in the Nordic Region</a></p> <p>Baltic Sea Day 2012, roundtable session on MSP – resolution with a recommendation for a new GoF project</p>
	<p><b>41.2 Test, apply and evaluate broad-scale, cross-sectoral, marine spatial planning principles based on the ecosystem approach (2012)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MSP, using as an overarching principle the ecosystem approach, should be developed for the different Baltic Sea areas in close transboundary cooperation</li> <li>- to test, apply and evaluate the use of the joint HELCOM-VASAB broad-scale transboundary MSP principles when developing national MSP initiatives, as well as regionally</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network was included in the Integrated thematic assessment on biodiversity and nature conservation in the Baltic Sea (2009), and finally presented in the <a href="#">Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network</a> .</p> <p>Number of BSPAs has increased from 78 to 159 since 2003 and currently cover a marine area of 10.3% of the Baltic Sea marine area compared to 3.9% in 2004 - reaching of the 10% target for the area conserved in the Baltic marine area as has been set for regional seas by the UN CBD COP7;</p>
	<p><b>42.1 Designation of HELCOM Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs) from the already established MPAs (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ecologically coherent network has not been reached so far; not all relevant Natura 2000 sites and only few offshore sites beyond territorial waters were designated as BSPAs; and a number of important species, habitats, marine landscapes and ecological processes are still not receiving sufficient spatial protection; (2011/2012)</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network was included in the Integrated thematic assessment on biodiversity and nature conservation in the Baltic Sea (2009), and finally presented in the <a href="#">Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network (2010)</a>.</p> <p>According to the assessment, in 2010 about 85% of the BSPA network area enjoys additional protection under the Natura2000 Habitats or Birds Directive and there remains a large area in the Baltic Sea protected under those directives that has not yet been assigned to the HELCOM network of BSPAs.</p> <p>HELCOM PROTECT project has updated the information on the progress based on data from June 2013. In 2013 the fraction of Natura 2000 sites nominated as BSPA areas was 64% and decreased from that in 2010 (83 %).</p>

	<p><b>42.2 Designation of HELCOM Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs) - new MPAs, especially in the offshore areas beyond territorial waters (2009)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– identify additional BSPAs at the latest by the end of 2011 and designate them (2011/2012)</li> <li>– secure the establishment of a network of BSPAs that fulfils the criteria of ecological coherence, to focus on the needs for providing protection to species and habitats identified in HELCOM as being threatened or declining and not only cover a total of at least 10% of the Baltic Sea Area as a whole, but also when scientifically justified, at least 10% of all its sub-basins</li> </ul>	<p>In the past ten years good progress has been made in enlarging the network of protected areas as the protected marine area has increased from 3.9 to 11.7 % between 2004 and 2013. The network of Baltic Sea marine protected areas continued its growth also between 2010 and 2013. Five new areas were established as Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs) since 2010: three in Latvia and two in Lithuania. Some areas were also enlarged. The network of BSPAs currently covers 11.7 % of the total marine area of the Baltic Sea. The 10 % target of the UN CBD for the whole Baltic was attained already in 2010. The 10% target for each sub-basin, when scientifically justified has in 2013 also been reached in all other sub-basins except the Baltic Proper and the Gulf of Bothnia. In the Baltic Proper 8.7% of the total area was covered by BSPAs and in the Gulf of Bothnia 4.8%.</p> <p>The HELCOM 2010 target to include more off-shore areas under the protection regime by the end of 2011 had not been reached between 2010 and 2013 since the fraction of the protected area in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) had not increased despite the increase in overall protected areas.</p>
	<p><b>43. Assessment of ecological coherence of the BSPA/MPA network (Joint HELCOM/OSPAR working programme to the 2003 Ministerial Declaration) (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– to secure the establishment of a network of BSPAs that fulfils the criteria of ecological coherence and thereby contributes to the protection of the entire ecosystem</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network included an assessment of management of the BSPAs HELCOM PROTECT project will develop an update on the progress in 2014 (if funding for 2014 will be secured).</p>
	<p><b>44. Finalisation and where possible implementation of management plans for Baltic Sea Protected Areas (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– every new BSPA designation should within five years be followed by the establishment of a management plan and/or measures to develop and apply <b>by 2015</b>, management plans and/or measures for already existing BSPAs</li> </ul>	<p>Assessment of the status and ecological coherence of the MPA network (2010) <a href="#">lacked data on management plans and measures from many areas but it revealed that in many areas activities such as fisheries and shipping are not restricted or forbidden and that overall management plans exist for less than half of all areas.</a></p> <p>In 2013, management plans for protected areas have increased in number since 2010: 70 new management plans have been developed and implemented and the percentage of sites with a management plan in force increased from 40 to 65 % between 2010 and 2013. In 2013, 106 BSPAs (65 % of the total) have a management plan in force and in 42 (26 %) sites a plan is in preparation. 15 BSPAs still lack a management plan.</p>
	<p><b>45. Further development of detailed landscape maps</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– For conservation of biodiversity and to ensure sufficient knowledge-base for future management of the marine environment, scientific inventories, assessment and mapping activities need be continued.</li> </ul>	<p>The Biodiversity assessment includes a chapter on marine landscapes. Contracting States to further elaborate national landscape maps and to provide updated maps to the HELCOM Secretariat,</p> <p>Landscape maps produced by the BALANCE project</p> <p>Information on distribution of biotope forming species has been collected in the HELCOM RED LIST project but at the landscape level BALANCE maps are still used.</p>
	<p><b>46. Updating of a complete classification system for Baltic Sea marine habitats/biotopes (2011)</b></p>	<p>HELCOM RED LIST BIOTOPES produced a classification down to level 6 called HELCOM Underwater Biotope and Classification (HUB) which was adopted by HELCOM HOD 41/2013 for publication</p>
	<p><b>47. Updating of HELCOM Red lists of Baltic habitats/biotopes and biotope complexes (2013)</b></p>	<p>HELCOM RED LIST BIOTOPES has updated the red list of habitats/biotopes and the draft Red List of habitats and biotopes and it was approved for publishing by HELCOM HOD 42/2013</p>
	<p><b>48. Identification and mapping of potential and actual habitats of habitat forming species (bladder wrack, eelgrass, blue mussel, stoneworts) and development of a common approach for the mitigation of negative impacts (2013)</b></p> <p>- Speed up sea bed habitat/biotope mapping for nature protection and maritime spatial planning purposes, and with HELCOM as the regional node for data and information sharing</p>	<p>Integrated thematic assessment of biodiversity and nature conservation Annex IV listed the existing models, Baltic Sea Impact Index utilized some habitat maps</p> <p>HELCOM RED LIST project BIOTOPE team is recording information on the distribution of habitat forming species and has provided proposals for approaches for mitigation of negative impacts at least on the red listed habitats/biotopes in the draft Red List of Baltic Sea habitats and biotopes</p>

	<p><b>49. Producing a comprehensive HELCOM Red list of Baltic Sea species (2013)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledged the ambitious on-going work to produce red lists on species and habitats</li> </ul>	<p>HELCOM RED LIST project with expert teams on waterbirds, marine mammals, fish and lampreys, macrophytes and benthic invertebrates finalized the first product the Checklist of Baltic Sea macrospecies <a href="#">and</a> interim Red list of Baltic Breeding Birds <a href="#">in 2012</a>. <a href="#">The comprehensive HELCOM Red List of Baltic Sea species together with Species Information Sheets was submitted for adoption to HELCOM HOD 41/2013 and was since considered by HELCOM HOD 42 and 43/2013. The approval and publication of these is pending on clarification of study reservations by Denmark and Germany.</a></p>
	<p><b>50. Develop research on reintroduction of valuable phytoplankton species in regions of their historical occurrence (2015)</b></p>	<p>HELCOM HABITAT to review the progress, so far with no major outcomes.</p>
	<p><b>51. Production of an assessment of the conservation status of non-commercial fish species (2011)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>list of priority installations contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea; integrated management of transboundary rivers involving all the countries in the catchment area</li> </ul>	<p>Indicator-based assessment of coastal fish community status in the Baltic Sea 2005-2009 was published in 2012</p>
	<p><b>52. Further development of a coordinated reporting system and database on harbour porpoise sightings, by-catches and strandings (2010)</b></p>	<p>HELCOM/ASCOBANS Harbour porpoise database and data layers in HELCOM map service, improved cooperation between HELCOM and ASCOBANS, inclusion of harbor porpoises into the work of HELCOM SEAL</p>
	<p><b>53. Promotion of research on developing methods for assessing and reporting on impacts of fisheries on biodiversity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>further assess the environmentally negative impacts of fishing activities including unsustainable fishing practices with the aim as a first step to consider the exclusion of the use of certain techniques in marine protected areas to achieve their conservation objectives</li> </ul>	<p>HELCOM Contracting Parties' participation in BONUS+ Baltic Sea Research Programme BALTFIMPA Project has elaborated draft generic tool for assessment of impacts and test the tool in pilot areas <a href="#">A Guide for Ecological Risk Assessment of the Effects of Commercial Fishing (ERAEF).pdf</a></p>
	<p><b>54. Development and implementation of effective monitoring and reporting systems for by-caught birds and mammals</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged the development of fishing gears and techniques to avoid negative impacts on the marine environment as well as by-catches of undersized fish and non-target species.</li> </ul>	<p>HELCOM SEAL 3/2009 initiated reporting and compilation of data on human-induced killings of mammals, including by-caught, most recent reports in the <a href="#">minutes of the meeting of HELCOM SEAL 5/2011</a> HELCOM CORESET project has produced the core indicator "Number of drowned mammals and waterbirds in fishing gears" which was approved for publishing by HELCOM HOD 41/2013.</p>
	<p><b>55. Development and implementation of fisheries management measures for fisheries inside marine protected areas (2010)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to identify needs and develop, in cooperation with ICES and to be implemented through the EU Common Fisheries Policy, for those HELCOM member states being also EU member states, fisheries management measures in BSPAs in the Baltic Sea, to ensure achieving their conservation objectives</li> </ul>	<p>Proposed BALTFIMPA Project will elaborate a generic tool for assessment of impacts and test the tool in pilot areas</p>



	<b>56. Finalisation and implementation of national management plans and implementation of non-lethal mitigations measures for seals-fisheries interactions (HELCOM Recommendation 27-28/2) (2012)</b>	<p>HELCOM SEAL 6/2012 agreed on the review of management plans and and implementation of non-lethal mitigations measures for seals-fisheries interactions to be produced and the results to be discussed by HELCOM HABITAT 15/2013</p> <p>An updated review of national Management Plans for seals for all CPs was reported to HELCOM HOD 41/2013 with a conclusion that the management plans are well underway in those countries where there are seal populations and further progress is expected in 2014 by nearly all Contracting Parties with seal populations.</p>
	<b>57. Baltic Sea shall become a model of good management of human activities; all fisheries management be developed and implemented based on the Ecosystem Approach in order to enhance the balance between the sustainable use and protection of marine resources</b>	<p>Contracting Parties to report on the actions taken by the competent authorities and Baltic Fisheries/Environmental Forum for Implementation of the HELCOM BSAP Fish/Fisheries related items to work on the issue</p>
	<b>58. The competent fisheries authorities to take all the necessary measures to ensure that populations of all commercially exploited fish species are within safe biological limits, reach Maximum Sustainable Yield, and are distributed through their natural range, and contain full size/age range (2021)</b>	<p>Latest EU Fisheries Council decision on Total Allowable Catch in the Baltic</p> <p>BALTFISH Forum established within PA9 of the EUSBSR</p> <p><a href="#">Fisheries in the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)</a></p>
	<b>59. Development of long-term management plans for commercially exploited fish species (salmon, sea trout, pelagic species and flatfish) (2010)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Proposal</a> of the EU Commission for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a multiannual plan for the Baltic salmon stock and the fisheries exploiting that stock COM(2011)470 final</li> <li>• <a href="#">Public consultation</a> on Baltic salmon management plan</li> </ul> <p>ICES/HELCOM <a href="#">Workshop on Flatfish in the Baltic Sea</a> (WKFLABA)</p> <p><a href="#">EC Non-paper on the establishment of a multi-annual plan for pelagic stocks in the Baltic Sea</a></p>
	<b>60. Introduction of additional fisheries management measures to achieve:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– that all caught species and by-catch are landed and reported</li> <li>– continued designation of additional/improved spatial and/or temporal closures; designation of additional permanent closures</li> <li>– further development and application in all cases of appropriate breeding and restocking practices for salmon and sea trout</li> <li>– minimisation of by-catch of under-sized fish and non-target species</li> <li>– an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing technical measures to minimise of by-catch of harbour porpoises and to introduce adequate new technologies and measures (by 2008)</li> </ul>	<p>EU <a href="#">Impact Assessment</a> of Discard Reducing Policies to be addressed within CFP reform</p> <p>[to be updated with recent development within CFP reform - e.g. on discard ban ]</p>
	<b>61. Evaluation of the effectiveness of existing technical measures to minimise of by-catch of harbour porpoises and to introduce adequate new technologies and measures (2008)</b>	<p>HELCOM/ASCOBANS Harbour porpoise database and map service</p> <p>Baltic-wide LIFE+ <a href="#">SAMBAH</a> -project to contribute to the assessment of harbour porpoise population;</p> <p>information exchange Fisheries/Environmental Forum and HELCOM SEAL Expert group</p> <p>Evaluation of the effects of e.g. ban of drift nets, beginning on 1.1. 2008 (EC Re. 2187/2005) Relevant EC regulations shall be taken into account</p>








	<b>62. Elimination of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fisheries and further development of landing control (immediately)</b>	to be addressed within CFP reform
	<b>63. Implementation of existing long-term management plans for cod and eel. The competent authorities to apply, in relation to the recommendation above, the targets annexed to the Action Plan (2012)</b>	EC: <a href="#">National eel management plans</a> <a href="#">Working Document</a> : Eel Management in the Baltic Region. A Comparative Analysis of Long-term Management Plans for Eel <a href="#">Report of ICES/HELCOM Workshop on Baltic Eel (WKBALTEEL)</a> Development of Joint Russian-Polish eel management plan for Vistula Lagoon and Pregolya River catchment
	<b>64. A joint submission by EU Member States to the 2012 review of EU Common Fisheries Policy (2012)</b>	<a href="#">Joint HELCOM submission to the 2012 Review of the EU Common Fisheries Policy</a>
	<b>65.1 Additional fisheries measures such as national programmes for eel stocks</b>	
	<b>65.2 Additional fisheries measures such as classification and inventory of rivers with historic and existing migratory fish species</b>	Cf. 61.4 <a href="#">Relevant EC regulations shall be taken into account</a> HELCOM SALAR Project
	<b>65.3 Additional fisheries measures such as development of restorations plans to reinstate migratory fish species</b>	Fisheries/Environmental Forum for Implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan will keep this issue under constant review and continue information exchange HELCOM FISH Project will also take this issue into account while elaborating assessment of the conservation status of non-commercial fish species HELCOM recommendation 32-33/1 (Salmon and seatrout) BASE Project activities in river Luga
	<b>65.4 Additional fisheries measures such as conservation of at least ten wild salmon river populations as well as the reintroduction of native salmon in at least four potential salmon rivers</b>	HELCOM SALAR Project HELCOM recommendation 32-33/1 (Salmon and seatrout) BASE Project activities in river Luga
	<b>66. Establish a cooperation network to agree on guidelines to promote the ecosystem-based management of coastal fisheries</b>	HELCOM FISH-PRO Project will address this issue through its work <a href="#">Ecosystem-based management of coastal fisheries</a> was also addressed by HELCOM FISH/ENV Forum for implementation of the HELCOM BSAP fish/fisheries related items
	<b>67. Enhance restoration of lost biodiversity by supporting German/Polish action to reintroduce Baltic sturgeon</b>	Germany together with Poland is carrying out a reintroduction programme in Odra River and Vistula basin and has developed and translated a reporting format for distribution to Baltic Sea countries. A proposal for a HELCOM project was adopted by HABITAT 12/2010 and HELCOM HOD 30/2010. HELCOM sturgeon PG has been initiated with funding from EUSBRs PA Bio Seed money with the aim to develop it into a larger international project.
	<b>68. Development of long-term management plans and a suite of indicators for coastal fish species</b>	HELCOM FISH-PRO Project will address long-term management plans and has proposed a suite of core indicators by contribution to CORESET project (BSEP No. 131 Indicator-based assessment of coastal fish community status in the Baltic Sea 2005 - 2009) – cf.48 and by HELCOM FISH/ENV Forum for implementation of the HELCOM BSAP fish/fisheries related items HELCOM MONAS recommended the approval of the coastal fish indicators (Abundance of key fish species and Abundance of fish key functional groups) for core indicators.




**BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP MARITIME SEGMENT and 2010 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**






**EUSBSR PA 4** - To become a model region for clean shipping




**EU SBSR PA 13** - [To become a leading region in maritime safety and in security](#)




**EU SBSR PA 14** - [To reinforce maritime accident response capacity protection from major emergencies](#)


Status	Action	Overall description of the progress
	<b>69. Ratification of the AFS Convention (2009)</b> EU SBSR: PA3	All HELCOM countries have ratified AFC. (latest ratification in August 2012).
	<b>70. Extend monitoring of non-compliant ships entering the HELCOM area using Automatic Identification System (e.g. for enforcement of AFS Convention)</b> EU SBSR: PA3	Work to extend the system to the banned ships in cooperation with the PSC inspectors has been put on agenda of HELCOM AIS EWG. A Baltic Sea single hull tanker monitoring system has been developed in a joint HELCOM/EMSA project and in place since 2007, however lately taken over by a similar functionality of the EMSA SSN. An extension of the SHT monitoring functionality to cover also other environmental regulations (AFS, MARPOL, BWMC) has been put on agenda of HELCOM AIS EWG and HELCOM MARITIME.
	<b>71. Promote development of effective, environmentally friendly TBT-free antifouling systems on ships</b> EU SBSR: PA3	In progress.
	<b>72. Ratification of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 Convention</b>	All HELCOM countries have ratified MARPOL Annex VI (latest ratification April 2011)
	<b>73. Investigate feasible and effective economic incentives for reducing emissions from ships (HELCOM Recommendation 28E/13)</b> EU SBSR: PA4 - "To become a model region for clean shipping" led by DK: ; Flagship 4.3 "Introduce differentiated port dues depending on the environmental impact of ships"; Lead: HELCOM, SE & FI	Secretariat sent out a draft compilation of possible measures with request for CP input June 2012 which was discussed at HELCOM MARITIME 11/2012.
	<b>74. Estimate the contribution of NOx emissions from shipping to eutrophication</b> EU SBSR: PA4 - Flagship 4.2: - <a href="#">InnoShip Project</a> (Baltic Sea cooperation for reducing ship and port emissions through knowledge- & innovation-based competitiveness); - <a href="#">Clean Ship Project</a> focusing on measures to reduce emissions in ports, incl. from ships	Yearly statistics on ship emissions available (Baltic Sea Environment FactSheets) as well estimate of deposition to the sea. EMEP estimates for emissions and deposition of nitrogen originating from land and shipping to the Baltic Sea; EU funded and HELCOM supported <a href="#">SNOOP project</a> 2009-2012 (Shipping-induced NOx and SOx emissions – Operational monitoring network) run by FI and EE works on emissions and ship airborne deposition in the GoF.
	<b>75.1 Joint submissions to IMO in order to tighten regulations concerning SOx emissions from ships within the revision of Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78</b>	Joint submission considered at the IMO's MEPC 57 (MEPC 57/4/20). MEPC 58 adopted revised Annex VI to MARPOL which makes it mandatory that the sulphur content of any fuel oil used on board ships within the Baltic SOx Emission Control Area, shall not exceed 1.00% m/m from 1 July 2010, and 0.10% m/m from 1 January 2015.
	<b>75.2 Joint submissions to IMO in order to tighten regulations concerning NOx emissions from ships within</b>	Input by the Baltic Sea countries considered at the IMO's MEPC 57 (MEPC 57/INF14). MEPC 58 adopted more stringent emission regulations in revised Annex VI to the MARPOL Convention.

	<p><b>the revision of Annex VI to MARPOL 73/78</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agreed to work towards submitting, preferably by 2011, a joint proposal by the Baltic Sea countries to the IMO applying for a NOx Emission Control Area (NECA) status for the Baltic Sea, taking into account the results of the study by HELCOM on economic impacts of a Baltic Sea NECA and to welcome and support the idea of a NOx Emission Control Area in other sea areas, in particular with regard to the North Sea.</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA4 - PA 4</b> "To become a model region for clean shipping", Strategic actions ; Flagship 4 .6 "<a href="#">Conduct feasibility study on LNG infrastructure for Short Sea Shipping</a>" led by DK</p>	<p>The Baltic Sea countries have initiated actions to internationally designate the Baltic Sea a NOx Emission Control Area (NECA) under the revised Annex VI. HELCOM <i>ad hoc</i> Correspondence Group on NECA, led by Finland, has completed the joint application to IMO based on e.g. the <b>HELCOM study on economic impacts of a Baltic NECA</b>.</p> <p>The decision on the timing of the IMO submission will be made at a later stage.</p> <p>The HELCOM Stakeholder Conference: Baltic Sea – NECA was organised on 4 March 2013.</p>
	<p><b>76. Joint submission to IMO in order to amend Annex IV to MARPOL 73/78 with requirements on nutrient discharges in sewage</b></p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA - Flagship 4.4.</b> "Eliminate the discharge of sewage from ships" led by FI</p>	<p>Joint submissions to IMO to establish Baltic Sea as a special area for sewage under Annex IV to MARPOL Convention submitted to three sessions of MEPC in 2009-2011 (contained in documents <b>MEPC 60/6/2, MEPC 60/6/3, MEPC 60/INF.4, MEPC 61/7, 62/INF.20</b>). The proposal and designation of the Baltic Sea as a Special Area were approved by MEPC 61 and adopted by MEPC 62 in July 2011. The Baltic Sea Special Area will take effect when the Baltic Sea countries notify IMO that adequate reception facilities for sewage in passenger ports are available.</p> <p>A joint paper was also submitted to the 55th session of the IMO's Design and Equipment Sub-Committee (March 2011) to contribute to the revision of guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants. MEPC 64 adopted, by resolution MEPC.227(64), the 2012 Guidelines on implementation of effluent standards and performance tests for sewage treatment plants. More stringent standards for nitrogen and phosphorous were adopted. These standards will be subject to a review to be undertaken at MEPC 67.</p>
	<p><b>77. Encourage voluntary agreements to dispose sewage to the port reception facilities</b></p> <p><i>(Voluntary measures will be gradually substituted by the legal requirements (for new ships) when the Baltic Sea Special Area under MARPOL Annex IV has come into force)</i></p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA4 - PA 4</b> "To become a model region for clean shipping", Cooperative actions</p>	<p>The European Cruise Council has indicated that their members will undertake to discharge waste water ashore at Baltic ports with adequate port reception facilities which operate under a 'no-special-fee' system.</p>
	<p><b>78. Improvements in the availability of port reception facilities for sewage</b></p> <p><b>Enhance the availability of adequate port reception facilities for ship-generated wastes and sewage and the application of the "the-no-special-fee" system</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agreed to the Roadmap for upgrading port reception facilities for sewage in passenger ports in the Baltic Sea area to be implemented as soon as possible, preferably <b>by 2013</b>, and at the latest <b>by 2015</b>, taking into account the joint submission by the Baltic Sea countries to the IMO to amend MARPOL Annex IV</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA4 - Flagship 4.1</b> "Promote measures to collect ship-generated waste" led by HELCOM ; Flagship 4.5 "Improve the waste handling on board and in ports", and its <a href="#">Baltic Master II project</a> led by Region Blekinge, incl. <a href="#">outcome on improved waste handling</a> presented in HELCOM MARITIME</p>	<p>HELCOM's Cooperation Platform on PRF in the Baltic Sea (Terms of Reference) works to facilitate the implementation of the Roadmap, involving national administrations, passenger ports, and passenger shipping industry, and water and wastewater utilities. Stakeholder meetings have been arranged (Trelleborg, 21 January; Gdynia, 4 March 2011; Tallinn, 5 April 2011; Helsinki, June 2011, Norrköping, 27-28 September 2011 , Copenhagen, 5 November 2012) giving input to initiation of <a href="#">projects proposals for the NIB/NEFCO BSAP Technical Assistance Fund</a>. By spring 2013 the platform has developed a draft HELCOM guidance on operational and technical aspects of sewage delivery.</p>




	10/2011; Flagship 4.2 and its BSR <a href="#">Clean Ship Project</a> works with PRF and implementation of the “no-special-fee” system for ship-generated wastes.	
	<b>79. HELCOM Recommendation 28E/10 Extension of “no-special-fee” to cover also waste caught in fishing nets</b> – Consider adequate incentives for fishermen to deliver litter onshore – Promote projects aiming at removing litter from the coastal and marine environment	in progress
	<b>80. Ratification the Ballast Water Management Convention</b> <b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under PA 4 led by DK	Four HELCOM countries have ratified so far: Sweden, Denmark, Russia and Germany.
	<b>81.1 Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map - compilation of a list of non-indigenous, cryptogenic and harmful native species and a list of HELCOM Target Species that may impair or damage the environment, human health, property or resources in the Baltic Sea</b> <b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA 4</a> led by DK	A list of non-indigenous species in the Baltic and HELCOM Target species has been developed and is regularly updated (latest update by CORESET Project). The HELCOM ALIENS2 project (81.2 below) considered target species for BWMC protocols. Final report. A final target species list for BWMC purposes has been developed and proposed for adoption by the HELCOM OSPAR TG BALLAST as part of the “Joint HELCOM/OSPAR Guidelines on the granting of exemptions under International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, Regulation A-4”.
	<b>81.2 Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map - conducting of baseline surveys of prevailing environmental conditions in major ports</b> <b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA 4</a> led by DK	Minimum standards for monitoring of environmental conditions in the Baltic Sea ports recommended by HELCOM MARITIME 9/2010. The HELCOM project (ALIENS2) on biological surveys protocols and target species selection, adopted by HELCOM HOD 36/2011, finalised in December 2012, proposed a standardised sampling method. Trials of standardised port surveys were carried out in Turku, Naantali and Tallinn. Final report. Some information on baseline surveys available in some ports – see below: “Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map – adjust HELCOM monitoring programme to obtain reliable data on non-indigenous species/ to link the port surveys and monitoring to shore-ship communication systems (2010)” The HELCOM project (ALIENS3) “Test, further development and operationalization of the HELCOM biological survey protocols and A-4 risk assessments in the Baltic Sea”, adopted by HELCOM HOD 39/2012, will carry out standardised port surveys in Kotka, Kokkola, Hamina, Kiplilahi and Gothenburg by January 2014. The HELCOM led EU project proposal BALMON aims to carry out standardised port surveys in a number of ports in Estonia, Latvia, and Poland during 2013-2014.
	<b>81.3 Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map - joining OSPAR to request vessels to conduct on a voluntary basis ballast water exchange before arriving at the OSPAR or HELCOM area and to undertake a similar initiative for vessels leaving the Baltic and transiting through the OSPAR area</b> <b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA 4</a> led by DK	As of 1 April 2008 HELCOM countries agreed to apply Guidance requesting ships transiting the Atlantic or entering the North-East Atlantic from routes passing the West African Coast to carry out ballast water exchange (BWE) on a voluntary basis before arriving in the OSPAR and HELCOM areas (IMO circular BWM.2/Circ.14). Vessels leaving the Baltic and transiting through the OSPAR area to other destinations are requested to conduct BWE outside the Baltic and the OSPAR area as of 1 January 2010 (IMO circular BWM.2/Circ.12). Joint HELCOM /OSPAR / REMPEC Guidance addressing vessels operating between the Mediterranean Sea and the North-East Atlantic and/or the Baltic Sea adopted by all three organizations became applicable from 1 October 2012.. Joint Notice to Shipping used to promote the voluntary ballast water exchange according to the Guidance in the Baltic Sea

		countries Joint task force with OSPAR established
	<p><b>81.4 Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map - develop criteria for unacceptable high risk scenarios and acceptable low risk scenarios to consider ballast water management options for Baltic Sea voyages</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted Guidance to distinguish between unacceptable high risk scenarios and acceptable low risk scenarios – a risk of the spread of alien species by ships on Intra-Baltic voyages, to be followed when applying for, or granting, exemptions to the requirements of ballast water management of the Ballast Water Management Convention to ships operating within the Baltic Sea</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE &amp; DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA 4</a> led by DK</p>	<p><a href="#">Basic assessment of risk reducing potential of ballast water exchange zones in the Baltic Sea</a> carried out under the HOLAS Project (document HELCOM MARITIME 8/2009, 7/5). Based on the assessment, HELCOM countries have decided that ballast water exchange is not a management option in the Baltic Sea.</p> <p>A HELCOM Project on Pilot risk assessments of alien species transfer on intra-Baltic ship voyages to test the Guidance on specific routes has been finalized</p> <p>The HELCOM project (ALIENS2) on biological surveys protocols and target species selection, adopted by HELCOM HOD 36/2011, finalised by in December 2012 proposed a web-based risk assessment tool.</p> <p>The document “Joint HELCOM/OSPAR Guidelines on the granting of exemptions under International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, Regulation A-4” proposes a harmonised risk assessment tool for HELCOM and OSPAR areas and has been submitted to HELCOM MARITIME12/2013 for adoption.</p>
	<p><b>81.5 Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map – adjust HELCOM monitoring programme to obtain reliable data on non-indigenous species/ to link the port surveys and monitoring to shore-ship communication systems (2010)</b></p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA2/PA4</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE &amp; DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA 4</a> led by DK</p>	<p>The HELCOM project (ALIENS2) on biological surveys protocols and target species selection, adopted by HELCOM HOD 36/2011, finalised by in December 2012 proposed a standardised sampling method for biological surveys needed for BWMC A-4 risk assessments but also for indicators. Trials of standardised port surveys were carried out in Turku, Naantali and Tallinn. Final report.</p> <p>The HELCOM project (ALIENS 3) “Test, further development and operationalization of the HELCOM biological survey protocols and A-4 risk assessments in the Baltic Sea”, adopted by HELCOM HOD 39/2012, will carry out standardised port surveys in Kotka, Kokkola, Hamina, Kiplilahti and Gothenburg. by January 2014.</p> <p>The HELCOM led EU project proposal BALMON aims to carry out standardised port surveys in a number of ports in Estonia, Latvia, and Poland during 2013-2014.</p> <p>A <a href="#">proposal</a> initiating the work to have monitoring of alien species in place and for the alien species indicator was developed within the HOLAS project (document HELCOM MONAS 12/2009, 7/4). The HELCOM CORESET Project developed a core indicator to follow up the number of new introductions of NIS and set a target for good environmental status of the marine environment of the Baltic. The indicator relies on all data sources, but is expected to become fully operational only after the operationalization of the port surveys.</p>
	<p><b>81. x Implementation of HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map - to cooperate with OSPAR on any other relevant topics for the benefit of both regions and as necessary for harmonised implementation of the BWM Convention</b></p> <p><b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship - Flagship “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE &amp; DE ; Technical issues under PA Ship led by DK</b></p>	<p>The Joint HELCOM/OSPAR Task Group on Ballast Water Management Convention Exemptions (HELCOM/OSPAR TG BALLAST) established in September 2012 and has had two meetings by May 2013.</p> <p>The Group has developed and proposed “Joint HELCOM/OSPAR Guidelines for the Contracting Parties of OSPAR and HELCOM on the granting of exemptions under International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships’ Ballast Water and Sediments, Regulation A-4” (Guidelines) submitted to HELCOM MARITIME 12/2013 for approval.</p> <p>HELCOM MARITIME 12/2013 to consider the Terms of Reference for the continuation of the work of HELCOM/OSPAR TG BALLAST.</p>

	<p><b>82. HELCOM Recommendation 28E/12 on strengthening of sub-regional cooperation in response field, including building adequate emergency and response resources based on:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- sub-regional risk assessments by 2009</li> <li>- identification of gaps in resources, incl. shoreline response by 2010</li> <li>- preparation of plans how to fulfill the gaps by 2013 (oil) and 2016 (hazardous substances)</li> </ul> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agree to consider the possibility to apply for an extension phase for the project Sub-regional assessment of risk of spill of oil and hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea (BRISK) complemented by the activities in the Russian Federation within the on-going project financed by the Nordic Council of Ministers, in order to obtain additional financing to implement jointly planned investments in response capacities, and thus ensuring adequate emergency and response capacities in all sub-regions of the Baltic Sea.</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA 14</b> - PA 14 "To reinforce maritime accident response capacity protection from major emergencies" ; Flagship 14.2 "Map existing marine pollution response capacities and make sub-regional plans for cross-border response cooperation", BRISK Project (<a href="http://www.brisk.HELCOM.fi">www.brisk.HELCOM.fi</a>)</p>	<p>BRISK and BRISK-RU projects (<a href="http://www.brisk.HELCOM.fi">www.brisk.HELCOM.fi</a>), funded by EU and the Nordic Council of Ministers, respectively, have developed sub regional risk assessments and identified gaps in resources.. Finalized reports are <a href="#">available</a>.</p> <p>Extension of BRISK/BRISK-RU did not succeed to receive financing under BSRP. A number of missing subregional agreements in the pipeline to be finalized.</p> <p>Plans to fulfill gaps by 2013 (oil) and 2016 (HNS).</p>
	<p><b>83. Oiled wildlife response and integration into contingency planning</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted HELCOM Recommendation 31E/6 "Wildlife Response Planning in the Baltic Sea Area"</p>	<p>Evaluation of the state-of-the-art in the countries <a href="#">reported</a> to HELCOM RESPONSE 10/2008 (document 8/3). Implementation of Work programme on OWR led by EE, WWF Finland &amp; Sea Alarm in progress, including OWR workshops. HELCOM Response Manual has been amended with new chapter on oiled wildlife. A document with an overview of situation presented to HELCOM RESPONSE 17/2013.</p> <p>Joint HELCOM/ Bonn Agreement conference on post-release survival of oiled wildlife under planning</p>
	<p><b>84. Develop best practices for shoreline response, continue the research work and information exchange to close gaps in the knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Quantify countermeasures for shoreline response</li> <li>- Integrate shoreline response into national contingency plans and conduct trainings and organize exchange programmes</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">Evaluation</a> of the state-of-the-art in the countries has been done (document HELCOM RESPONSE 11/2009, 7/6). An <i>ad hoc</i> EWG on Shoreline Response, established in 2010 and co-led by De and PL works on e.g. amendments to the Response Manual and identification of needs for countermeasures.</p> <p>New HELCOM Recommendation 33/2 on shoreline response adopted in 2012.</p> <p>A new HELCOM RESPONSE manual on shoreline response has been proposed by the EWG Shoreline and submitted to HELCOM RESPONSE 17/2013.</p>
	<p><b>85. Develop and agree on a decision support system for use of dispersants</b></p>	<p>Results of the project run by Sweden on properties of Russian oils and dispersants available (<a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/civil/marin/mp05_en_projects.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/civil/marin/mp05_en_projects.htm</a>). Before new knowledge on dispersants' effectiveness and impact in the Baltic Sea becomes available, the HELCOM policy to use mechanical means for oil recovery remains unchanged</p>
	<p><b>86. Develop and implement a mutual plan for places of refuge and further investigate issues of liability and compensation related to a mutual plan on PoR</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted HELCOM Recommendation 31E/5 "Mutual plan for places of refuge in the Baltic Sea area,"incl. ratification of international</p>	<p>Correspondence Group initiated by RESPONSE 15/2012.</p> <p>Response 16/2012 agreed to deal with the open issue on "fair sharing of costs" on a case by case basis.</p> <p>RESPONSE 17/2013 to agree on an amendment to Rec. 31E/5 to reflect this decision.</p>

	compensation and liability conventions	
	<b>87. Promote development and use of technology to respond to accidents (difficult weather conditions, heavy oil, hazardous substances)</b>	HELCOM participation in BONUS+ the Baltic Sea Research Programme.
	<p><b>88. Measures to improve safety of navigation (HELCOM Recommendation 28E/11):</b>  <b>- trained crew in ice navigation</b>  <b>- voluntary pilotage</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Follow-up actions to identify areas for strengthening regional cooperation in maritime safety in the framework of the HELCOM Maritime Group and consider the appropriate forms for this cooperation, recognizing the need for the exchange of technical expertise in the field of maritime safety, especially in risk assessment to avoid shipping accidents in the Baltic Sea, and taking into account the work of IMO</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA 13 -</b> Flagship 13.5 "Create a network of centres of excellence for maritime training" led by PL ; "<a href="#">Minimising the risk of transportation of dangerous goods by sea</a>" led by FI ; Flagship 13.7. "Conduct a pre-study on possible funding for a formal risk assessment for LNG carriers in the Baltic Sea Area led by PL ; "WINMOS – Winter Navigation Motorways of the Sea" (no website)</p>	<p>Terms of Reference for the HELCOM Group of Experts on Safety of Navigation (HELCOM SAFE NAV) adopted by HELCOM MARITIME 11/2012. The next meeting of HELCOM SAFE NAV is planned for 4 February 2014 in Denmark.</p> <p>The SAFE NAV group works on drafting a Recommendation for under keel clearance (UKC) in the Baltic Sea.</p> <p>Annual reports on shipping accidents available on HELCOM web page</p>
	<p><b>89. Consider joint submission to IMO in order to introduce the necessary modification of Automatic Identification System (AIS)</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agreed to investigate the outcomes of the project "Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Traffic at Sea" (EfficienSea) within the frame of HELCOM MARITIME, dealing with tools to improve safety of navigation, through the following four priority areas: recruitment and competences at sea and ashore; e-Navigation as a means to reduce information complexity; quality enhancement of vessel traffic data and maritime planning; and the improved maritime traffic control through dynamic risk management.</p> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA 13 -</b> Flagship 13.4 <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Traffic At Sea, 2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (and NO) works to prepare the countries for the IMO e-Navigation implementation ; Flagship 13.7 "Conduct a formal risk assessment for LNG carriers in the Baltic Sea Area" led by PL</p>	<p>AISBALTIC Project run by FI and EE elaborated a proposal on new AIS binary messages which was submitted to IMO NAV 55 in 2009 and supported by all HELCOM countries.</p> <p>Work continues (e.g. within the AISBALTIC follow-up actions and the Efficient Sea Project reported to HELCOM AIS EWG) to test and further develop non-mandatory AIS application-specific messages to enhance communication between ships and shore authorities, according to the IMO circulars (SN.1/Circ.289 and SN.1/Circ.290).</p> <p>Draft HELCOM Recommendation on e-navigation in the Baltic Sea submitted to HELCOM MARITIME 12/2013</p>




	<p><b>90. Agree on amended HELCOM Agreement on Access to AIS Information (based on the proposal by HELCOM AIS EWG 16/2007)</b></p>	<p>New HELCOM Recommendation 33/1 on unified interpretation on access to and use of HELCOM AIS adopted in 2012 Amended agreement signed by DE, DK, EE, FI, LV, LT, PL, SE and NO. HELCOM Recommendation adopted in place of the previously proposed amended Agreement.</p>
	<p><b>91. Support in IMO speeding up introduction of a general requirement for carriage by ships of an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS)</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Follow-up actions agreed by the 2010 Moscow Ministerial Meeting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to revise the Baltic Sea Re-survey Scheme and extend its scope to cover all routes and other areas used for navigation according to the 2009 Baltic Sea Hydrographic Commission Vision as well as to:</li> <li>- present the national re-survey plans (<b>2013, not later than 2015</b>), incl. time schedule estimations;</li> <li>- undertake necessary measures to ensure that sufficient funding, will be available for re-surveys;</li> <li>- undertake measures to improve mariners' abilities to assess and interpret hydrographic content in nautical charts and publications.</li> </ul> <p><b>EU SBSR: PA 13</b> - Flagship 13.3 "Speed up re-surveying of major shipping routes and ports" led by HELCOM and IHO</p>	<p>Based on the support of also Baltic Sea countries, IMO MSC 86 in 2009 adopted a phased-in introduction of a requirement to carry ECDIS by certain ships. 70% of all ships in the Baltic are subject to the new requirement.</p> <p>The BSHC Re-survey Monitoring Working Group has adjusted its Work Programme accordingly (as approved by BSHC 15th Conference in 2010).</p> <p>The <a href="#">TEN-T Monalisa project</a> (2011-2013) has been initiated by SE, FI and DK under the "Motorways of the seas" concept, e.g. contributing to speeding up the re-surveys by covering large marine areas in SE and FI.</p> <p>The new revised 2013 BSHC/HELCOM re-survey scheme including timelines submitted to MARITIME 12/2013 for adoption.</p>
	<p><b>92. Cooperation in investigation of the potential for DGNSS broadcast via AIS base stations pending on recommendation by IALA</b></p>	<p>DGNSS broadcast is in operation in Russia. Other countries are considering transmissions pending completion of VHF bandwidth divisions ongoing at IALA.</p>
	<p><b>93. Harmonized aerial and satellite surveillance in the whole Baltic Sea</b></p>	<p>CEPCO and SuperCEPCO aerial surveillance operations carried out and lessons learnt shared on regular basis. Cooperation with EMSA regarding the needs for the CleanSeaNet satellite images well established under IWGAS.</p> <p>Cooperation with the Network of the Prosecutors on Environmental Crime (ENPRO) under initiation. HELCOM contributed to the ENPRO's <a href="#">Manual on prosecuting environmental crime in the Baltic Sea Region</a>.</p> <p>A proposal for a revised Recommendation 12/8 on aerial surveillance has been submitted to HELCOM RESPONSE 17/2013</p>
	<p><b>94. Encourage development and use of innovative and cost-effective, integrated pollution surveillance systems</b></p>	<p>An airborne/ stationary monitoring system for measuring air emissions from ships developed by Chalmers Technical High School, SE Coast Guard, SMA, VINNOVA and SEPA. Tested in certain areas of the Baltic Sea.</p>
	<p><b>95. Concentrated inspection campaigns under the 1982 Paris MoU</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agreed to seek for cooperation in the field of information exchange between HELCOM and the Paris Memorandum of Understanding on Port State Control</p>	<p>Recent CIS: on Structural Safety and International Convention on Load Lines, Tanker Damage Stability, Loading of Containerships.</p> <p>Countries cooperate under Paris MoU.</p> <p>The possibility for HELCOM to apply for observer status at Paris MoU to enhance information exchange was discussed at HELCOM 34/2013.</p>
	<p><b>96. Implementation of the Offshore Action Plan Development of the list on "red" and "black" chemicals</b></p> <p><b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Decided to update the Action Plan for the protection of the environment from offshore platforms,</p>	<p><a href="#">A list of "red" and "black" chemicals</a> used on offshore adopted by HELCOM 31/2010.</p> <p>HELCOM MARITIME 10/2011 discussed a <a href="#">Swedish amendment proposal</a>.</p>

	<p>to put into practice the "zero-discharge" principle in respect of all chemicals and substances used and produced during the operation of offshore platforms <b>by 2013</b>, welcoming the enforcement as of 1 January 2010 of the "zero-discharge" principle for discharges of "black" and "red" chemicals, oil-containing water and solid wastes from offshore platforms in the Baltic Sea.</p>	
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**BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP SEGMENT ON DEVELOPMENT OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS AND METHODOLOGIES  
and 2010 MINISTERIAL DECLARATION**

Status	Action	Overall description of the progress
●	<b>97. HELCOM Recommendation 28E/14</b> – More reliable estimation and assessment of nutrient load from diffuse sources – Combine and develop joint catchment models to link the nutrient input with ecosystem modelling on the effects in the marine environment	<a href="#">Baltic COMPASS project</a> , BONUS+ projects, cooperation between HELCOM and BNI on linking the nutrient input to ecosystem effects in the marine environment
●	<b>98. Development of a common HELCOM eutrophication assessment tool inter alia by promoting the HELCOM Project to elaborate the thematic assessment on eutrophication (EUTRO-PRO)</b>	EUTRO-PRO Project produced <a href="#">Eutrophication in the Baltic Sea – An integrated thematic assessment of the effects of nutrient enrichment in the Baltic Sea region (BSEP No. 115B)</a> using HELCOM eutrophication assessment tool HEAT
●	<b>99. Efficient use of analytical tools, such as models to support management decisions, cooperation and optimisation in the development and use of ecosystem models to optimise limited resources for the scientific community</b>	TARGREV project and e.g., use of ecological modelling by BNI in recalculation of maximum allowable inputs or use of models for habitat distribution
●	<b>100. Further develop information provision from ecosystem models to develop targets for good ecological status, indicators for assessing ecological status and re-evaluate future allowable nutrient inputs</b>	TARGREV project and Cooperation with Baltic Nest Institute that uses further updated ecosystem models to update the nutrient load reduction requirements of the BSAP
●	<b>101.1 Monitor and assess the occurrence and inputs, as well as uses and sources of hazardous substances thereby producing a thematic assessment on hazardous substances</b>	Integrated thematic assessment on hazardous substances and results of COHIBA
●	<b>101.2 Further develop common HELCOM approach and assessment tools for assessing the status of biodiversity and nature conservation and to continuously monitor the conservation status and to periodically evaluate whether the targets of this Action Plan have been met using indicator-based assessments</b>	Biodiversity in the Baltic Sea - An integrated thematic assessment on biodiversity and nature conservation in the Baltic Sea. Executive Summary (2009) (BSEP No. 116A) and Initial holistic Assessment of Ecosystem Health of the Baltic Sea 2001-2006
●	<b>101.3 Further develop common HELCOM approach and assessment tools to periodically evaluate whether the targets of this Action Plan have been met using indicator-based assessments</b>	Initial holistic Assessment of Ecosystem Health of the Baltic Sea 2001-2006 (120), publishing of the Baltic Sea-wide thematic assessment on eutrophication, biodiversity and maritime shipping, development of the HELCOM Core Set of Indicators by CORESET project as well as the concise eutrophication assessment” for the HELCOM 2013 Ministerial Meeting using HEAT 3.0. Further work on optimizing the tools has been agreed to be carried out in 2014 to prepare for the next initial holistic assessment by the end of 2016.
●	<b>102.1 Decided to use the HELCOM Initial Holistic and thematic assessments of the Baltic Sea to support and facilitate the reporting under other international legislative frameworks and processes, including the regular process for global reporting and assessment of the state of the marine environment as decided at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and for those HELCOM Contracting States being also EU Member States, for the initial assessments under the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive as well as for reporting under other Directives</b>	Regional coordination and information exchange in HELCOM Joint Advisory Board (JAB) for the HELCOM CORESET and TARGREV projects and more recently HELCOM GEAR (Group for the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach), participation of the Secretariat in MSFD Working Groups  In HELCOM JAB and more recently GEAR, reporting by the Contracting States of their MSFD implementation processes and use of HELCOM products in the implementation.
●	<b>102.2 Decided that newly applied tools and methods for the assessment of the environmental status and ecosystem health of the Baltic Sea, such as those used in the HELCOM Initial Holistic Assessment are further developed and updated by 2013 according to improved data availability and scientific knowledge</b>	HEAT 3.0 tool for eutrophication assessment has been used for the concise eutrophication assessment and work on optimizing the assessment tools has been agreed to be carried out in 2014 to prepare for the next initial holistic assessment by the end of 2016.
●	<b>102.3 Decide that core set of indicators with quantitative targets shall be developed for each of</b>	HELCOM CORESET project developed the first core set of biodiversity and hazardous

	<p>the segments of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, while ensuring that the indicators can also be used for the other international monitoring and reporting requirements inter alia the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive, and that a full indicator-based follow-up system for the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan be further developed and placed on the HELCOM website by 2013</p>	<p>substances indicators with targets reflecting good environmental status. The set was approved for publication by HELCOM HOD 41/2013 and will be published by the 2013 Ministerial Meeting. The work on core indicators will continue in the CORESET II project (2013-2015).</p>
	<p><b>102.4 Decided that the already initiated revision of the HELCOM monitoring programmes be finalized by 2013 and that it results in cost-effective joint monitoring, which fully supports the indicator-based assessment approach and monitoring of the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan, and is in line with other international monitoring and reporting requirements;</b></p>	<p>HELCOM MORE project on monitoring revision is underway and has as the first step revised the HELCOM Monitoring and Assessment Strategy. Other products of the project include an <a href="#">overview of existing monitoring</a>, and work is ongoing to update and streamline monitoring guidelines and manuals as well as better coordinate of the monitoring programme and produce joint documentation.</p>

## Annex 1. List of projects/groups contributing to the BSAP implementation

### 1. Eutrophication segment

#### HELCOM projects/groups

HELCOM LOAD	HELCOM Expert Group on follow-up of national progress towards reaching BSAP nutrient reduction targets
HELCOM LAND	HELCOM Land based pollution group
HELCOM MONAS	HELCOM Monitoring and Assessment Group
HELCOM CORE EUTRO	HELCOM CORE EUTRO has been an intersessional workshop-based activity under MONAS, working on core eutrophication indicators, and producing the Concise thematic assessment of eutrophication of the Baltic Sea in 2007-2011
HELCOM TARGREV	Review of the ecological targets for eutrophication of the HELCOM BSAP
HELCOM PLC-5	Project for preparation of the Fifth Baltic Sea Pollution Load Compilation
BASE Project	Implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan 2012-2014, <i>co-financed by European Parliament Pilot Projects Facility</i>

#### Other projects

<a href="#">Baltic Compass</a>	Comprehensive Policy Actions and Sustainable Solutions for Agriculture in the Baltic Sea Region, <i>co-financed with EU Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013</i>
PURE Project	Project on Urban reduction of Eutrophication, <i>co-financed with EU Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013</i>
<a href="#">PRESTO Project</a>	Project on Reduction of the Eutrophication of the Baltic Sea Today, <i>co-financed with EU Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013</i>

### 2. Hazardous Substances segment

#### HELCOM projects/groups

HELCOM LAND	HELCOM Land based pollution group
HELCOM MONAS	HELCOM Monitoring and Assessment Group
HELCOM MORS EG	HELCOM MONAS Expert Group on monitoring of radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea
HASARDOUS	Project on hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea
HELCOM SCOPSE	Screening study on occurrence of hazardous substances in the eastern Baltic Sea, <i>co-funded by NCM</i>
HELCOM CORESET	Development of HELCOM Core Set indicators (2010-2013)
BASE project	Implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan 2012-2014, <i>co-financed with EU</i>

#### Other projects

<a href="#">COHIBA</a>	Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region, <i>co-financed with EU Baltic Sea Region Programme 2007-2013</i>
<a href="#">BEAST</a>	Project on Biological Effects of Anthropogenic Chemical Stress: Tools for the Assessment of Ecosystem Health, <i>co-financed by BONUS</i>

### 3. Biodiversity and Nature conservation segment

#### HELCOM projects/groups

HELCOM HABITAT	HELCOM Nature Protection and Biodiversity Group
HELCOM FISH/ENV Forum	HELCOM Fisheries and Environment Forum for the implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan fish and fisheries related issues
HELCOM SEAL	HELCOM <i>ad hoc</i> Seal Expert Group
HELCOM FISH	Expert network on monitoring and protecting of coastal fish and lamprey species
HELCOM FISH-PRO	Continuation of the Baltic-wide assessment of coastal fish communities in support of an ecosystem-based management (2011-2013)
HELCOM STURGEON PG	Project group for the re-introduction programme for sturgeon (proposal to be delivered to LIFE+)
HELCOM PROTECT	HELCOM project for Completing the BSPA network and the data and information on the marine protected areas of the Baltic Sea
HELCOM RED LIST	Project for elaboration of HELCOM Red List of Species and Habitats/Biotopes (2008-2013)
HELCOM BALTFIMPA	Managing Fisheries in Baltic Marine Protected Areas (2012-2013)
HELCOM CORESET	Development of HELCOM Core Set indicators (2010-2013)
HELCOM SALAR	Project on the state of salmon ( <i>Salmo salar</i> ) and sea trout ( <i>Salmo trutta</i> ) populations in rivers flowing to the Baltic Sea (2010)
BASE project	Implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan (2012-2014), co-financed with EU

#### Other projects

<a href="#">PlanBothnia project</a>	Maritime Spatial Planning in the Bothnian Sea, EU funded (2009-2012)
<a href="#">Project BaltSeaPlan</a>	Planning the future of the Baltic Sea, EU funded (2009-2012)
<a href="#">BALANCE</a>	Baltic Sea Management - Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development of the Ecosystem through Spatial Planning
<a href="#">SAMBAH project</a>	Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise

### 4. Maritime segment

#### HELCOM projects/groups

HELCOM MARITIME	HELCOM Maritime Group
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HELCOM RESPONSE	HELCOM Response Group
HELCOM <i>ad hoc</i> Correspondence Group on NECA	
ALIENS	<u>HELCOM Project on Pilot risk assessments of alien species transfer on intra-Baltic ship voyages (2010-2011)</u>
ALIENS 2	Study on biological survey protocols and target species selection (2012)
ALIENS 3	Project to test, further development and operationalization of the HELCOM biological survey protocols and A-4 risk assessments in the Baltic Sea
HELCOM HOLAS	Holistic assessment of the Baltic marine environment, including a thematic assessment of hazardous substances
<u>BRISK and BRISK-RU</u>	Sub-regional risk of spill of oil and hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea, <i>co-funded by EU and the Nordic Council of Ministers</i>

#### Other projects

<u>InnoShip Project</u>	Baltic Sea cooperation for reducing ship and port emissions through knowledge- & innovation-based competitiveness, EU BSR Flagship project 4.2
<u>CLEANSHIP</u>	Clean Baltic Sea Shipping
<u>SNOOP project</u>	<u>Shipping-induced NOX and SOX emissions - operational monitoring network</u> EU funded and HELCOM supported (2009-2012)
<u>LNG</u>	Conduct a pre-study on possible funding for a formal risk assessment for LNG carriers in the Baltic Sea Area, led by PL, EU SBSR Flagship Project 13.7.
WINMOS	Winter Navigation Motorways of the Sea, EU SBSR Flagship Project under PA 13
<u>EfficienSea Project</u>	Efficient, Safe and Sustainable Traffic At Sea, run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (and NO), EU SBSR Flagship Project 13.4. (2009-2012)
<u>MIMIC</u>	Minimising the risk of transportation of dangerous goods by sea, led by FI
AISBALTIC Project	Baltic Sea AIS Trial, run by FI and EE
Speed up re-surveying of major shipping routes and ports, led by HELCOM and IHO, EU SBSR Flagship Project 13.3., 2010-2013	
Project on properties of Russian oils and dispersants, led by Sweden	
Create a network of centres of excellence for maritime training, led by PL, EU SBSR Flagship Project 13.5.	
Promote measures to collect ship-generated waste, led by HELCOM, EU SBSR, Flagship Project 4.1	
Improve the waste handling on board and in ports, and its <u>Baltic Master II project</u> led by Region Blekinge, 2009-2012 incl. <u>outcome on improved waste handling</u> , EU SBSR Flagship Project 4.5	
Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships, led by HELCOM, SE & DE, EU SBSR	

## 5. Development of assessment tools and methodologies

### HELCOM projects/groups

HELCOM GEAR	HELCOM Group for the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach supervised from managerial perspective the monitoring and assessment work (2012-)
HELCOM MONAS	HELCOM Monitoring and Assessment Group
HELCOM CORE EUTRO	HELCOM CORE EUTRO has been an intersessional workshop-based activity under MONAS, working on core eutrophication indicators, and producing the Concise thematic assessment of eutrophication of the Baltic Sea in 2007-2011
HELCOM CORESET	Development of HELCOM Core Set indicators (2010-2013)
HELCOM HOLAS and HAZAS	Support to the Helsinki Commission for the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (HELCOM HOLAS, 2008-2010)