

CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT OF THE BALTIC SEA AREA

BALTIC MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION

HELCOM 7/14

COMMISSION - HELSINKI COMMISSION -

Annex 9

Seventh Meeting

Helsinki 11-14 February 1986

HELCOM RECOMMENDATION 7/5

Adopted 11 February 1986, having regard to Article 13, Paragraph b) of the Helsinki Convention

RECOMMENDATION (CONCERNING MEASURES AIMED AT THE REDUCTION OF DISCHARGES FROM URBAN AREAS BY THE TREATMENT OF STORMWATER

THE COMMISSION,

RECALLING Paragraph 1 of Article 6 of the Convention on the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area, 1974, (Helsinki Convention), in which the Contracting Parties undertake to take all appropriate measures to control and minimize land-based pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area,

RECALLING ALSO HELCOM Recommendation 5/1 regarding limitation of oil in stormwater systems, **RECOGNIZING** the need for limiting harms caused by the quality of stormwater discharged to the Baltic Sea Area,

RECOMMENDS to the Governments of the Contracting Parties to the Helsinki Convention that:

- a) measures should be taken already at the source to prevent the deterioration of the quality of stormwater (e.g. efficient dry street cleaning and reduction of lead in petrol);
- b) where a stormwater in a separate system district is collected from areas with high traffic flow equalization units should be provided whenever possible for the first flush of stormwater; and
- (ii) this water be conveyed to sewage treatment plant;
- Q contaminated stormwater from heavily polluted industrial areas (loading, unloading, storing) should be treated as polluted wastewater;
- d) all possible means should be taken to minimize the volume of stormwater entering combined sewer systems (minimization of the volume could be reached for instance by local infiltration);
- e) in areas with combined sewer systems overflow should be prevented as far as possible by appropriate designing of the sewerage system and providing retention facilities,

RECOMMENDS FURTHER that the action taken by the Contracting Parties should be reported to the Commission one year after the adoption of this Recommendation and thereafter every 5 years.

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Annex 10

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LONG-TERM PLAN FOR THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL COMMITTEE (STC) of THE HELSINKI
COMMISSION
Long-term plan for the Scientific-Technological Committee (STC) of the Helsinki Commission

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INTRODUCTION

The 5th meeting of the Helsinki Commission adopted the HE LCOM Resolution 5/A, the Medium-Term Plan for the Activities of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM 5/16, Paragraph 5.3 and Annex 5). The Commission noted that the plan should be kept *constantly* under review and requested its permanent subsidiary bodies to take into account the Medium-Term Plan, when elaborating plans and programmes for action related to their mandates (HELCOM 5/16, Paragraph 5.4).

The present long-term plan for the Scientific-Technological Committee is based on the decisions by the Commission (HELCOM 6/16, Paragraph 4.34) and the Scientific-Technological Committee

(STC 12/18, Paragraph 12.2). The decision dealing with the Medium-Term Plan of the Commission has been taken into account as well (HELCOM 5/16, Paragraph 5.3 and Annex 5).

In the Medium-Term Plan, HELCOM Resolution 5/A, the Helsinki Commission adopted e.g. that in order to enable the Contracting Parties to intensify practical measures to reduce the land-based pollution of the Baltic Sea Area, high priority will be given by the Commission to the following tasks:

2.

- evaluation of effects of and elaboration of proposals for appropriate action against:
 - discharges of nutrients and oxygen consuming substances into the marine environment of the Baltic Sea, including input of nutrients from diffuse sources, i.a., agriculture and forestry; and
 - other contaminants, especially pollutants from pulp and paper industries and airborne substances;
- elaboration of criteria for reduction of the emission of harmful substances from major sources taking into account the varying need for measures within the different branches of industry and the best available and economically feasible technologies; and stormwater management and treatment.

In the Medium-Term Plan the Commission further adopted e.g. that the activities with a view to obtaining a rational base for appropriate measures aimed at the environmental protection of the Baltic Sea Area will include:

- regular monitoring and periodic assessment of the state of the environment of the Baltic Sea;
- evaluation of the pollution load;
- research work aiming at the improvement of the state description of the Baltic Sea including study of the pathways and environmental effects of harmful substances, especially persistent contaminants; research and development with a view to improving technologies for reduction of pollutants, especially nitrogen compounds; and
- exchange of relevant scientific. and technological information.

3.

It is assumed that the Scientific-Technological Committee has an increasingly important role in the practical application of the Helsinki Convention. The Articles of the Convention, which are connected to the present Terms of Reference of the STC (accepted by the Commission at its 3rd meeting, HELCOM 3/15, Annex 11) are 5, 6, 9, 10 and 16. Therefore, in this document the review

of the activities and future plans in the field of the STC are based on the Convention text and its implementation in the work of the STC.

The knowledge on the harmful effects of pollutants to the Baltic Sea Environment as well as on the measures needed to avoid the harm has been increased since the signing of the Convention (1974). Consequently, one of the main questions of the long-term plan might be the decision on the priorities in the joint activities and the time-table of different actions to be taken by the Contracting Parties.

To protect the marine environment, not only criteria and standards are needed for the discharges, but also a better understanding of the fate of the pollutants in the sea and their effects on the natural resources. In some cases a close connection has been observed between the discharges and the changes in the Baltic Sea. However, the knowledge is still far from sufficient and in future closer cooperation in the field of wastewater management strategy and evaluation of the harmful environmental effects is needed.

4.

The reason for signing the Helsinki Convention by the Baltic Sea States was the common and increasing concern of the pollution of the Baltic Sea in early 1970s. The effects of harmful substances on the natural resources of the Baltic Sea have been evaluated twice since the signing of the Convention (in 1980 and 1985). The recent results show e.g. that since the beginning of this century the overall trends in the deep waters of the Baltic Proper, i.e. increasing temperature and salinity accompanied by decreasing oxygen concentration, have continued. Also the trends of increasing nutrient concentrations (phosphorus and nitrogen) have generally continued in the Baltic Proper. However, the Baltic offshore waters show comparatively low metal concentrations indicating the anthropogenic impact in this regard on the water quality not to be alarmingly high. In addition, there is an evident decrease in the content of DDT substances in fish and birds from the Baltic Sea owing to the ban on the use of DDT introduced by all the Baltic Sea States in the 1970s. Some results of the assessment work indicate changes in the state of the Baltic Sea. However, there are still many gaps in the knowledge due to insufficient research activities. For instance, the interpretation of many scientific results needs additional information e.g. on the stress caused by land-based discharges. One important field in the future work of the STC will be to keep the knowledge of the authorities of the Baltic Sea States updated on the need for research in different sections.

In addition, it is understood that oil pollution seemed to be now of minor importance for the Baltic Sea as long as no major accidents do occur. However, there is a need for consideration of e.g. present laboratory and

5.

field research activities, analytical methods for measuring oil concentrations in effluents and recipients, and off-shore activities. Also land-based discharges from many urban areas have decreased considerably due to effective action taken by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the regulations of the Convention and decisions and recommendations by the Commission.

In the outlines for the long-term plan for the STC, accepted by the Commission in principle in 1985, it was assumed that in the long-term plan special attention should be paid to how the goals of the Convention have been achieved and could be achieved in the future work of the STC. It was proposed that the main fields to be considered in this respect could be:

- I. Status of different branches (e.g. agriculture, industry) and measures
 2. Cooperation with other international organizations
 3. Evaluation of the activities within the STC

This consideration of the "background is included in the present long-term plan written according to the order of the Articles of the Convention, relevant to the work of the STC.

It is emphasized that the long-term plan for the STC is not a fixed order of activities to be carried out by the STC for a long time, but rather as dynamic guidelines for the work, the content of which, as well as the priority of the planned activities, should be as flexible as possible for changes, whenever appropriate.

STRATEGY

Source: The Convention and its implementation by the Commission with its decisions at the meetings

Present strategy

The STC has considered at its meetings matters related to its Terms of Reference given by the Commission. The preparatory work has been done by the Contracting Parties, by ad hoc groups, by "Lead Country", by ICES, by a consultant, by a person representing himself or by the Secretariat. Also results of

considered without further preparatory work ad hoc groups the organization cases the group has steady members in other cases Delegates have been countries for each meeting. The groups a chairman with unlimited period, nominated by the STC, or a chairman meeting or the host country. seminars have been In the has differed; in some or contact persons, nominated by the have had either or a chairman proposed by the In 1985 the Commission accepted the outlines long-term plan of the STC in principle, and that in 1985 the principles be applied in the the STC. for the decided work of

7.

Strategy in future

The HELCOM Resolution 5/A adopted by the 5th meeting of the Commission includes many substantive items which might be difficult to prepare for the use of the Commission by the STC without several meetings of ad hoc groups and expert workshops or seminars. The 6th meeting of the Commission, when accepting the ideas of the long-term plan in principle, stressed that the organization of the STC should be as flexible as possible. Therefore, no new organizational strategy is included in the present long-term strategy. However, clarification of the procedure for the ad hoc groups is necessary. This includes the consideration of the period of the ad hoc groups, tasks given by the STC for each group, and nomination of chairmen.

The idea of projects as applied in the work of the STC in 1985, should be considered, whether it could in future work help the STC to collect advice for its work by using expertise of different branches. The projects are chaired by an expert nominated by the Lead Country for the project as accepted by the STC and the Commission. Delegates to the meetings will be nominated by each Contracting Party as appropriate. The secretary of the project could preferably be given by the Lead Country, although the meetings of the projects could also be chaired by the host country and be convened by the Secretariat of the Commission, which has been the normal procedure so far. The STC will give the period for each project and make proposals for meetings of ad hoc groups for consideration of the work of the projects.

8.

Seminars should be force for exchange of new information. In addition, it should be emphasized that the results of the seminars should not be subjected to the consensus principle because the requirement of consensus only applies to HELCOM. The specialists participating in the seminars should be as individuals responsible for the ideas they present. At the level of ad hoc working

groups consensus is not needed. At the Committee level consensus is not obligatory but would facilitate discussion at the Commission level.

Where advisable, the branchwise approach is recommended in the work of the STC. The strategy should be based on the possibilities offered by best available water pollution control technology, at least until reliable criteria are available and can be adopted.

Emissions should normally be limited at source. Emission standards should take into account the technical means available and quality objectives should be based on the latest scientific data. As it is not scientifically proved that the effects of emissions are minor or negligible all efforts should be undertaken so as to strengthen the

limit the emissions of pollutants standards and quality objectives periodically and appropriate time limits fixed for this.

environmental monitoring is required. If the quality of the environment emission controls should be tightened or bans imposed.

best used long

control and strictly at source. Emission should be reviewed
should be adequate shows that is insufficient,

With either approach

9.

It is perhaps not always advantageous to have loosely formulated general recommendations. A more definite recommendation is, however, normally acceptable to the countries only at a stage when they know they are in a position to implement it. A strategy outlined in the long-term plan is hence needed to guide the development in such a way that the final goal can be reached and a recommendation can be passed in a reasonable time.

The strategy will be drawn up by the STC but the active participation of the Secretariat is needed in negotiating about the strategy for each sector. Also the lead country principle could be applied in formulating strategies, which materialize in the organization of seminars, establishment of ad hoc groups and in their programme of work.

The strategy of the STC should be kept under continuous review and be revised as appropriate.

I. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE OF THE BALTIC SEA

Source: Article 16 of the Convention

Article 16

Scientific and technological co-operation

1. The Contracting Parties undertake directly, or when appropriate through competent regional or other international organizations, to co-operate in the fields of science, technology and other research, and to exchange data as well as other scientific information for the purposes of the present Convention.

2. Without prejudice to Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 4 of the present Convention the Contracting Parties undertake directly, or when appropriate through competent regional or other international organizations, to promote studies, undertake, support or contribute to programmes aimed at developing ways and means for the assessment of the nature and extent of pollution, pathways, exposures, risks and remedies in the Baltic Sea Area, and particularly to develop alternative methods of treatment, disposal and elimination of such matter and substances that are likely to cause pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area.

3. The Contracting Parties undertake directly, or when appropriate through competent regional or other international organizations, and, on the basis of the information and data acquired pursuant to Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, to co-operate in developing inter-comparable observation methods, in performing baseline studies and in establishing complementary or joint programmes for monitoring,

4. The organization and scope of work connected with the implementation of tasks referred to in the preceding Paragraphs should primarily be outlined by the Commission.

Current activities and tasks completed

Baltic Monitoring Programme (BMP)

The coordinated Baltic Monitoring Programme (BMP) has been carried out since 1979. Guidelines for the programme were adopted for the First Stage (1979-1983) in 1979 and for the Second Stage (1984-1988) in 1983. The programme includes regular hydrographic, chemical and biological observations performed in different sub-areas of the Baltic Sea by all the Baltic Sea States. The research cruises, stations, frequency of sampling and methodological details are described in the Guidelines, published in the Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings (No. 12). Changes should be discussed by the STC when need arises. The Guidelines have been prepared on the basis of seminars and workshops, in which all the Baltic Sea States have participated.

Data

The BMP data have been submitted to the Secretariat by the Contracting Parties and processed annually on a consultative basis (at the Finnish Institute of Marine Research). Magnetic tapes as well as microfiche cards have been distributed to the Contracting Parties and to ICES, although delayed from the planned time-table due to lack of some data from some countries.

In 1985 the Commission decided that a common data base for the BMP data be established at a consultative basis. The contract between the Commission and the Finnish Institute of Marine Research was signed and the common data base will be in use in autumn 1987 at the latest. However, it should be stressed that this stage is only the first step in developing an effective data base, which should cover various needs of the Commission in future.

Intercomparable methods

Several intercalibrations have been carried out by the Baltic Sea States. In addition, ICES has informed on its intercalibration exercises and base-line studies relevant to the work of the STC, and countries have been encouraged to cooperate with ICES in this field.

Assessments of the state of the Baltic Sea

An assessment on the effects of pollution on the natural resources of the Baltic Sea was published by the Commission in 1981 (Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings No. 5A, 5B). The Commission has decided that the state of the Baltic Sea should be considered periodically. First periodic presented to the Commission in assessments are under preparation fish, sediments and coastal areas States.

assessment will be 1986. Several specific dealing with e.g. of the Baltic Sea

Airborne pollution

The Commission decided to start a on airborne pollution aspects have

intercomparisons and intercalibrations.

monitoring programme in 1985. The methodological been decided to be considered by Radioactive substances

The Commission was informed about a study carried out by the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) in the Baltic Sea. The Commission decided in 1985 to start a monitoring programme for radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea as a continuation of the programme started by the IAEA. Finland acts as Lead Country for matters related to radioactive substances. The Commission has

also invited the IAEA to take part as an Observer in the work of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Monitoring of Radioactive Substances in the Baltic Sea.

Future activities

Baltic Monitoring Programme (BMP)

A seminar on monitoring and assessment will be arranged consider the results achieved by At the end of the group of experts will consider the conclude the available information for the STC as to review the

for the consideration of STC 14 possibilities to ask scientific international organizations (such as ICES, BMB, etc.) to carry out at least some parts of the work related to the monitoring programme should be considered. important cooperative task could be to harmonize BMP work with the work carried out on bilateral basis, so that the regional monitoring programmes could cover also the needs of the BMP and the results reported accordingly to the Commission.

in 1986 (USSR) to various monitoring seminar an ad hoc results aiming to and make proposals proposed the Group give its proposals 1987. Also the programmes.

appropriate. STC 12 present BMP and to in

One the
could be

monitoring work carried out by the Oslo and Paris Commissions in their respective convention areas could be taken into account on a more practical level in the work of the STC. In this work the cooperation with their Joint Monitoring Group (JMG) is important and it might be possible to seek for cooperation in view to common criteria and standards in the water quality, e.g. by using monitoring results.

Proposals to be considered by the STC in 1987 should include e.g. how to arrange the changes needed to the Guidelines for the Third Stage to be initiated in 1989, and the proposals for reorganization of the work using the expertise of the other organizations (e.g. scientific and bilateral).

Proposals by experts are also needed with regard to the further development of the data base for the BMP data (the second stage of the development), possible extention of the data bank to include also other than the BMP data, as well as practical questions to be solved to allow effective use of the data base.

Time-table:

- 1986:
- symposium on monitoring and assessment (USSR)
 - expert meeting to prepare proposals for STC 14 on how to arrange the changes in the BMP for the Third Stage, working as a part of the symposium, and later in 1986 another meeting

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CT'C 13: possible proposals for HELCOM 8

expert meeting (or workshop) on monitoring programme (BMP) to consider in detail changes needed to the Guidelines for the Third Stage, country: open

STC 14: proposals for HELCOM 9 including proposal for publishing the Guidelines for the Third Stage

common data base available in autumn 1987 at the latest; consideration by STC 14 how to use it 1988:

HELCOM 9 to consider the proposals by STC 14

printing of new Guidelines and distribution to the Contracting Parties

1989 - 1.993:

- The Third Stage of the BMP

1986 - 1993:

Collection of monitoring data according to the Guidelines, joint data processing, and distribution of all data annually to the Contracting Parties

Intercomparable methods

Intercalibrations to be organized in ICES on methods developed, changed or are considered important. At intercalibrations are foreseen:

cooperation with added to the BMP least the following
microbiological methods

sedimentological studies and harmful substances in sediments

"new toxic substances"; organic pollutants in water, biota and sediments

total nitrogen; development of more reliable methods
oil

In addition, regular intercalibration exercises of chemical and biological methods should be included in the BMP to improve the reliability of data to be collected to the common data base. These intercalibrations could be hosted by any Baltic Sea State as in earlier intercalibrations in previous years.

Time-table:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| 1986- | - | baseline study and intercalibration
of microbiological methods |
| 1985 - 1987: | - | intercalibration of organochlorine
compounds in sea water (Fed. Rep. of
Germany) |
| 1987 & 1988: | - | sediment analyses (ICES); possible
intercalibration |
| | - | analyses of new organic toxic
substances, methods and possible
intercalibration, country: open (or
ICES) |
| 1987 - 1993: | - | regular intercalibration exercises of
chemical and biological methods included in the BMP, to be decided by the STC and to be hosted by
any Baltic Sea State. |

Assessments of the state of the Baltic Sea

The next overall assessment on the state of the Baltic Sea "Periodic Assessment" could be compiled in 1990 (or 1995) following the order of the earlier assessments (1980, 1985). For the next assessment a more simplified way to consider the results is needed. According to the decision by HELCOM 6, the common data base will be available at the latest at the end of 1987. Thus, the scientists or a group of experts who will be authorized to prepare the first drafts of the common understanding of the state of the Baltic Sea, Periodic Assessment 1990 (or 1995), can use all data collected through the joint monitoring programme, BMP, and stored in the data base. The decision on the preparation of the next assessment could be done already in 1986/87 or in 1987/88 by the STC and HELCOM.

It might be advisable to ask ICES or the scientific organizations (e.g. BMB, CBO), separately or together, to help in the preparation of the next overall assessment on the state of the Baltic Sea, and the document would be considered by the STC with a view to its possible publishing in the Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings.

Specific assessments dealing with the scientific results achieved by sediment studies will be available in 1987 when the project initiated by ICES on request by HELCOM will be finished. On the basis of that assessment also a decision on methods possibly to be included in the Guidelines for the Third Stage of the BMP will be done.

It has been decided that coastal assessments will be prepared on a national basis starting in 1984. Since no finalized assessments have been reported so far, it seems to be difficult to see any period

suitable between the steps of the coastal assessment work. However, taking into account the evident importance of such national reports, it might be advisable to encourage countries to start with information available although including some gaps, and furtheron to complete or redraft a new coastal assessment periodically. This information seems to be of highest importance to understand the overall state and changes in the Baltic Sea.

An assessment on fish was started in 1985 by the decision of the Commission, to be prepared along the same outlines drafted for the work of the first periodic assessment. The results will be available in 1987, when further decision in this field must be done by the STC. To keep watch on the scientific results on fish, studies on the Baltic Sea could be a task which could be proposed to be given to ICES as a special request by the Commission. Although the planned seminar concerning Pollution-Induced Fish Diseases was cancelled recently due to low interest for participation, there is still a need for a workshop or a seminar on the topic of fish diseases in the Baltic Sea Area. Scientific research concerning microbiological has been carried out without common interest or activities by the Baltic Sea States. When some common method will be proposed to be included in the joint monitoring programme (BMP), a great need might arise to collect all additional available results pertinent to the work of the STC to be considered in the sense whether they can tell to the scientists about changes in the Baltic ecosystem.

ods joint

Changes in the phytobenthos in the coastal areas of the Baltic Sea have been reported at the STC and one review was carried out in early 1980s. The scientific organization BMB (Baltic Marine Biologists) has a working group of experts dealing with these questions. In cooperation with the BMB, (the STC asking the BMB to follow-up the changes and to evaluate the results periodically; it might be possible for the STC to get essential information for its work based on scientific results.

A current activity requested by HELCOM to be carried out by ICES is to keep watch on the population dynamics of the seals in the Baltic Sea. When this project will turn to a state of assessment, it might be possible to collect this information as "specific assessment" as well.

The reduction of pollutants harmful to the Baltic Sea should be one of the main interests of the STC. Thus the monitoring and assessment of the state of the Baltic Sea should be constantly focused on giving essential information for the use of the STC and the Commission, when planning measures needed to eliminate and decrease polluting discharges to the Baltic Sea.

20.

Time-table:

- 1986:
 - HELCOM 7 to consider the results of the First Periodic Assessment 1985
 - symposium on monitoring and assessment (USSR)
 - STC 13: proposals for HELCOM 8

- 1986 - 1987:
 - preparation of a specific assessment on fish
 - preparation of coastal assessments on a national basis
 - preparation of a sediment assessment by ICES
 - possible preparation of a specific assessment on Baltic Seals by ICES

- 1987 / 1988:
 - HELCOM 8 or 9 to decide on possible publishing of coastal assessments and their consideration in a workshop or a seminar, specific assessments on sediments and fish, and possibly on phytobenthos and microbiology on the basis of proposals by STC 14 or 15, and decision on the next periodic assessment
 - possible preparation of a specific assessment on phytobenthos [by BMBj]

- 1986 - 1993:
 - annual information on activities and scientific results, answers and reports on the requests by the Commission as well as proposals for further steps to be taken by the STC, dealing with the state of the Baltic Sea by the other international organizations (ICES, bilateral committees and working groups, CBO, BMB, etc.) should be considered at STC meetings
 - proposals for the further use of the expertise of the other organizations should be considered by the STC annually as well
 - further steps of national coastal assessments
 - proposals by the STC to be considered at the meetings of HELCOM, accordingly

- 1990:
 - consideration of the results of the second periodic assessment in STC 17

- 1986 - 1993:
 - possible workshops and seminars on the monitoring and the assessment work could be organized by the Baltic Sea States, first of them being in 1986 (USSR)

22.

According to the decision by HELCOM 6 the monitoring programme started in 1985. In 1986 the first step of intercalibration of analytical methods and intercomparison of sampling methods should be carried out. The results could be considered at a workshop or a seminar to be organized by a Baltic Sea State. On the basis of the intercalibrations and intercomparisons, guidelines for the monitoring will be compiled including the advice for the handling of data. The monitoring programme will be recommended to the Commission to be continued regularly according to the guidelines. The possibilities and limitations of the existing models to determine deposition fields of airborne pollution load of the Baltic Sea Area should be considered at a workshop or a seminar to. be a Baltic Sea State.



organized

(Consideration of the work aiming at the reduction of airborne pollution load is included in Chapter 2 "Reduction of pollution from different sources" of this long-term plan.)

Time-table:

1986: - seminar on possibilities and limitations of the application of existing models to determine deposition fields of airborne pollution of the Baltic Sea Area (GDR)

1986 - workshop for consideration of the (or 1987): results of the first step of the intercalibrations and intercomparisons ([Sweden])

23.

monitoring of airborne pollution, collection of data to a common data base, evaluation of the data periodically, and ad hoc meetings (EGAP) proposed by the STC to consider the results every third year

Radioactive substances

The IAEA finished the programme carried out in the Baltic Sea at the end of 1984. The Commission decided that the monitoring of radioactive substances would start in 1985 as a continuation of the work carried out by the IAEA. The ad hoc group will have its first meeting in 1986 and it might decide upon the monitoring work relevant to the STC following the and assess lines developed by the project by the IAEA. The work be carried out. using the Lead Country principle (Finland).

Time-table:

- 1986: - first meeting of the ad hoc group of experts on monitoring of radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea (Finland); proposals to be considered by STC 13
- 1987: - continuation of the programme started by the IAEA
- 1988 - 1993: - consideration of the monitoring programme, the reliability of methods used in different countries

24.

the results and evaluation of the results

meetings to be arranged for the experts according to the need for consideration of items of common interest to be proposed to the STC reporting to the HELCOM meetings accordingly

2. REDUCTION OF POLLUTION FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES

Source: Article 5 and Annex I

Article 6 and Annexes II and III

Article 5 *Hazardous substances*

The Contracting Parties undertake to counteract the introduction, whether airborne, waterborne or otherwise, into the Baltic Sea Area of hazardous substances as specified in Annex I of the present Convention.

ANNEX I

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

The protection of the Baltic Sea Area from pollution by the substances listed below can involve the use of appropriate technical means, prohibitions and regulations of the transport, trade, handling, application, and final deposition of products containing such substances.

1. DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis-(chlorophenyl)-ethane) and its derivatives DDE and DDD.

2. PCB's (polychlorinated biphenyls)
3. PCT's (polychlorinated terphenyls).

25.

Article 6

Principles and obligations concerning land-based pollution

1. The Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to control and minimize land-based pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area.
 2. In particular, the Contracting Parties shall take all appropriate measures to control and strictly limit pollution by noxious substances and materials in accordance with Annex II of the present Convention. To this end they shall, inter alia, as appropriate co-operate in the development and adoption of specific programmes, guidelines, standards or regulations concerning discharges, environmental quality, and products containing such substances and materials and their use.
 3. The substances and materials listed in Annex II of the present Convention shall not be introduced into the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area in significant quantities without a prior special permit, which may be periodically reviewed, by the appropriate national authority.
 4. The appropriate national authority will inform the Commission referred to in Article 12 of the present Convention of the quantity, quality and way of discharge if it considers that significant quantities of substances and materials listed in Annex II of the present Convention were discharged.
 5. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to establish and adopt common criteria for issuing permits for discharges.
 6. To control and minimize pollution of the Baltic Sea Area by harmful substances the Contracting Parties shall, in addition to the provisions of Article 5 of the present Convention, aim at attaining the goals and applying the criteria enumerated in Annex III of the present Convention.
 7. If the discharge from a watercourse, flowing through the territories of two or more Contracting Parties or forming a boundary between them, is liable to cause pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area, the Contracting Parties concerned shall in common take appropriate measures in order to prevent and abate such pollution.
 8. The Contracting Parties shall endeavour to use best practicable means in order to minimize the airborne pollution of the Baltic Sea Area by noxious substances.

ANNEX II

NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS

The following substances and materials are listed for the purposes of Article 6 of the present Convention.

The list is valid for substances and materials introduced as waterborne into the marine environment. The Contracting Parties shall also endeavour to use best practicable means to prevent harmful substances and materials from being introduced as airborne into the Baltic Sea Area.

A For urgent consideration

1. Mercury, cadmium, and their compounds.

26.

B

2. Antimony, arsenic, beryllium, chromium, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, tin, vanadium, zinc, and their compounds, as well as elemental phosphorus.
 3. -Phenols and their derivatives.
 4. Phthalic acid and its derivatives.
 5. Cyanides.
 6. Persistent halogenated hydrocarbons.
7. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons and their derivatives.
8. Persistent toxic organosilicic compounds.
9. Persistent pesticides, including organophosphoric and organostannic pesticides, herbicides, slimicides and chemicals used for the preservation of wood, timber, wood pulp, cellulose, paper, hides and textiles, not covered by the provisions of Annex I of the present Convention.
 10. Radioactive materials.
11. Acids, alkalis and surface active agents in high concentrations or big quantities.
12. Oil and wastes of petrochemical and other industries containing lipid-soluble substances.
13. Substances having adverse effects on the taste and/or smell of products for human consumption from the sea, or effects on taste, smell, colour, transparency or other characteristics of the water seriously reducing its amenity values.
14. Materials and substances which may float, remain in suspension or sink, and which may seriously interfere with any legitimate use of the sea.
15. Lignin substances contained in industrial waste waters.
16. The chelators EDTA (ethylenedinitrilotetraacetie acid or ethylenediaminetetra. acetic acid) and DTPA (diethylenetriaminopentaacetic acid).

ANNEX III

GOALS, CRITERIA AND MEASURES CONCERNING THE PREVENTION OF LAND-BASED POLLUTION

In accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the present Convention the Contracting Parties shall endeavour to attain the goals and apply the criteria and measures enumerated in this Annex in order to control and minimize land-based pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area.

1. Municipal sewage shall be treated in an appropriate way so that the amount of organic matter does not cause harmful changes in the oxygen content of the Baltic Sea Area and the amount of nutrients does not cause harmful eutrophication of the Baltic Sea Area.

2. Municipal sewage shall also be treated in an appropriate way to ensure that the hygienic quality, and in particular epidemiological and toxicological safety, of the receiving sea area is maintained at a level which does not cause harm to human health, and in a way that under the given composition of the sewage no significant amount of such harmful substances as are listed in Annexes I and II of the present Convention is formed.

3. The polluting load. of industrial wastes shall be minimized in an appropriate way in order to reduce the amount of harmful substances, organic matter and nutrients.

27.

4. The means referred to in Paragraph 3 of this Annex shall in particular include minimization of production. of wastes by processing techniques, re-circulation and re-use of processing water, developing of water economy and improvement of qualifications for water treatment. In the treatment of waste water mechanical, chemical, biological and other measures, according to the

quality of the waste water, and as required to maintain or improve the quality of the recipient water, shall be applied.

5. The discharge of cooling water from nuclear power plants or other kinds of industries using large amounts of water shall be effected in a way which minimizes the pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area.

6. The Commission will define pollution control criteria, objectives for reduction of pollution and objectives concerning measures, including processing techniques and waste treatment, to reduce pollution of the Baltic Sea Area.

Current activities and tasks completed

Several HELCOM Recommendations, as listed below, have been adopted by the Commission dealing with reduction elimination of discharges of pollutants to the Baltic Sea. Background information for preparations of HELCOM Recommendations have been collected by Lead Countries into "progress reports". Lead Country reports on Cadmium, Mercury, Copper and Zinc will be published in the Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings in 1986, and the reports on Oil, Lead, DDT, PCBs and "new" toxic substances later on.

or

Criteria and standards for harmful substances have been considered at several meetings. The first compilation of information available on the discharges to the Baltic Sea is under preparation and has been decided to be published when available. The evaluation of the pollution load should also include the substances "highest priority" as well as information available other substances.

of on

The list of HELCOM Recommendations dealing with the reduction of pollution is as follows:

28.

RLLCOM Recommendation 2/8 regarding the implications of the document "Assessment of the effects of pollution on the natural resources of the Baltic Sea. 1980"

HELCOM Recommendation 3/1 regarding the limitation of the use of PCBs

HELCOM Recommendation 3/2 regarding the elimination of discharges of DDT

HELCOM Recommendation 3/3 concerning the protection of seals in the Baltic Sea Area

HELCOM Recommendation 4/1 concerning amendment of Annex I of the Helsinki Convention

HELCOM Recommendation 5/1 regarding the limitation of oil in stormwater systems

HELCOM Recommendation 6/1 regarding the elimination of the use of PCBs and PCTs

HELCOM Recommendation 6/2 concerning the restriction of discharges from oil refineries
(supersedes HELCOM Recommendation 5/2)

HELCOM Recommendation 6/3 concerning measures aimed at the reduction of discharges of mercury from chloralkali industry

HELCOM Recommendation 6/4 concerning measures aimed at the reduction of mercury resulting from dentistry

HELCOM Recommendation 6/5 concerning safe handling of used mercury- and cadmium-containing batteries HELCOM Recommendation 6/6 concerning the limitation of discharges of cadmium from land-based sources HELCOM Recommendation 6/7 concerning the treatment of municipal sewage and industrial wastewater with special emphasis on the reduction of discharges of nutrients

29.

Several States.

have been hosted by title Baltic Sea

The progress in this field until 1985 has been base certain substances but in 1985 the first effort made to consider the discharges branchwise. projects dealing with discharges from municipalities and agriculture were started. HELCOM 6 also considered the branchwise approach to be applied in the field of discharges from the pulp and paper industries.

on was The

The technical work of the STC aiming at the reduction of pollution has so far concentrated on the so-called high priority substances. The Lead Country work method has been applied to the hazardous substances of Annex I

the Convention and to the noxious substances of priority of Annex_ II:

DDT and its derivatives (Poland) PCBs and PCTs (Denmark)

mercury (USSR) cadmium (Sweden) lead (Federal Republic of Germany)

copper and zinc (German Democratic Republic oil (Finland)

Preparatory work has been done for the reduction of nutrient loading, the discharge of harmful substances from the pulp and paper industry and on the so-called new contaminants.

Tackling the problem of harmful substancs from the pulp and paper industry was an early attempt to apply the recently adopted branch-oriented policy. The branchwise approach was opted because its allows for the

30.

Thus the coordination of pollution control measures industry or economic sector when the likely to produce incompatible various substances discharged from a thin an substance approach measures for the single source.

The Lead Country principle has been applied also for the branchwise approach, now started for from municipalities, industry.

agriculture
discharges

and pulp and paper

The substance approach is itself and continues activity needed both with the branchwise balances, setting branchwise work.

based on the Convention an indispensable parallel to be independently and in conjunction drawing up material and directing the method for priorities

Future activities

As to the Recommendations the consideration of the implementation of the Recommendations is a task of the STC. In most of the Recommendations it is decided when the "feed-back" or "follow-up" information is planned to be started. The status of the Recommendations is considered high. Therefore, the development of Recommendations, their implementation by the Contracting Parties and regular consideration at the meetings of the STC are essential tools in the work of the STC to fulfil the tasks given by the Commission.

The first compilation of the pollution load to the Baltic Sea will not be complete. Therefore, periodically repeated compiled information is seen as an important task of the STC, as well as improvement of the quality of information to be included in the further pollution load compilations.

In the work of the STC aiming at the reduction of pollution from different sources, the cooperation with other international organizations is essential. Both the collection of scientific background information and the preparation of criteria and standards for reduction of discharges, as well as the consideration of technical feasible methods are carried out in several organizations. Land-based pollution is dealt with e.g. in the Paris Commission (PARCOM) and its subsidiary bodies, and in the bilateral organizations between the Baltic Sea States. Also the results of the North Sea Conference (1984) and actions thereon in the North Sea Area, are important in the planning of the work of the STC. It might be even worth comparing different measures recommended by HELCOM and PARCOM dealing with the reduction of land-based pollution.

The consideration of the recent technological advantageous methods for reduction of pollution should also be based on best information available. In this work technological international organizations (e.g. IAWPRC) can provide essential information for the use of the STC. In this respect the value of seminars dealing with technical advance in the Baltic Sea Area should be stressed. Also countries should be encouraged to host seminars in the field of technology.

HELCOM 6 adopted the principle proposed by the STC in its future work that branchwise approach for reduction of pollution will be mainly applied. The work on the basis of substances should also be continued. Thus the Lead Country principle could be continued on the same substances as until 1985. The Lead Country principle could be applied also in the preparation of information and draft recommendations branchwise.

The experience of these branches gathered by other countries and organizations is important in order to avoid duplication of work. For this purpose good cooperation with relevant organizations is essential.

Whatever approach is taken, the work should follow the Convention and its Annexes. The priorities of the branches considered should for the time being be based on quantitative information of pollution loads, available technology and the assessment of the state of the Baltic Sea.

"of priorities in approach" will be a dynamic fixed for several years.

A

the work of "branchwise one and should not be too

However, at this stage it branches are already under are to be dealt with as branches seem to be importance:

is important to see which work, which other branches soon as possible, and which of secondary or potential

Branchwise approach

Work accomplished under
substancewise approach

Pulp and paper industry

Discharges from urban areas

Recommendation on the limitation of oil in stormwater systems. General recommendation on reduction of nutrients and BOD.

33.

I refineries

- Recommendation on restriction of oil discharges

Reception facilities - Information collected on oil discharges

Oil exploration

- Questionnaire and exploitation

Aquaculture (fish farming)

- Forestry

- Oil shale processing

Coking	
Petrochemical industry	
other chemical	- Recommendations on re
	industry (fertil- izers, TiO_2 etc.)
	from chloralkali industry. and on limitation of dis- charges of Cd from manufacture of certain compounds
Non-ferrous metal industry	
- Surface treatment	- Recommendation on limitation of discharges of Cd from electroplating
Saw mills, impregnation plants	
Recreation	
Dredged spoils	
Marine construction operations (cause- ways, channels etc.)	
Hydraulic construction operations in the drainage basin	
Iron and steel	- Recommendation on restriction oil discharges under work
	- Thermal power production
Incineration of waste and other combustion processes	
Offshore mining and excavation	
Evaluation of river discharges	
Evaluation of airborne pollution	
Evaluation of radioactive pollution	
Baltic Sea	basis of t model calculations L w.

States This should happen in a close cooperation with other international organizations (ECE/EB , WMO, etc.). Reduction of atmospheric pollution may be dealt with as an entity (substance by substance) or it may be considered in connection with the other pollutants from a particular source (branchwise).

evaluation of collected data and on deposition fields, a programme airborne pollution load harmful to should be initiated by the Baltic

the Sea

Another example of a multiple-source conveyor of pollution are the rivers. Reduction of river pollution may be tackled as such (substance by substance), or the problem may be handled in the context of each polluting sector.

* Executive Body for the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution

35.

A strategy for the branch or substance in question should be drawn up setting clear objectives, inter alia, concerning emission and environmental quality standards to be met within a specific time-table.

Environmental impact assessment is needed for assessing the effects of discharges, especially those of "new contaminants". Methods for assessing the impacts on the marine environment in the earliest possible stage should be developed and systematically applied.

As a general criteria high priority should be given to pollutants causing long-term irreversible effects with impact over large geographical areas. It might be possible to develop methods and criteria by which priorities can be set between rather well-defined, groups of pollutants released to the Baltic Sea. For this purpose risk assessment of chemical hazards could be applied. P-specific Baltic Sea hazard and risk assessment procedure could be developed for this purpose.

Time-table:

1986: - discharges from urban areas (Sweden) and discharges from agriculture (Denmark) to be considered (WGS 9)

pollution load compilation, first step to be published

STC 13 and HELCOM 7 to consider new drafts for recommendations and the order of projects to be initiated (pulp and paper, fish farming)

36®

-consideration of discharges from pulp and paper industry: WGS

- seminar on pulp and paper (Finland)
- consideration of discharges from fish farming: WGS

STC 14: consideration of the results of projects and the seminar 1987, and draft recommendations for HELCOM 9 (1988), and projects to be carried out in 1988-1990

- 1988:
- consideration of discharges from agriculture: WGS
 - consideration of pulp and paper discharges
 - consideration of substances of "highest priority" (can be based also flow-up" of Recommendations new information collected by the); STC 15 to make HELCOM 10, accordingly

(1989)

- 1988 / 1989:
- seminar on recent development of technology
 - WGS to consider the recent information on "highest priority substances"
 - STC 16 to make proposals for HELCOM 11, accordingly

- 1989 - 1993:
- following the principle that the list of priorities in the work of "branchwise approach" should be a

37.

dynamic one and should not be too fixed for several years, the STC should consider at its meetings the priority of branches to be worked with, and make its proposals for HELCOM meetings, accordingly

follow-up of the implementation of Recommendations might cause a need for further ad hoc meetings of experts on certain harmful substances the Baltic Sea States should also be encouraged to arrange seminars of various fields of the technology, as well as larger symposia or seminars of overall consideration

- 1993 ,/ 1994: - seminar on recent development or technology

3. PROHIBITION OF DUMPING

Source: Article 9

Article 9 Prevention of dumping

1. The Contracting Parties shall, subject to Paragraphs 2 and 4 of this Article, prohibit dumping in the Baltic Sea Area.
 2. Dumping of dredged spoils shall be subject to a prior special permit by the appropriate national authority in accordance with the provisions of Annex V of the present Convention.
 3. Each Contracting Party undertakes to ensure compliance with the provisions of this Article by vessels and aircraft:
 - a) registered in its territory or flying its flag;
 - b) loading; within its territory or territorial sea, matter which is to be dumped;
- or
- c) believed to be engaged in dumping within its territorial sea.

38.

4. The provisions of this Article shall not apply when the safety of human life or of a vessel or aircraft at sea is threatened by the complete destruction or total loss of the vessel or aircraft, or in any case which constitutes a danger to human life, it dumping appears to be the only way of averting the threat and if there is every probability that the damage consequent upon such dumping will be less than would otherwise occur. Such dumping shall be so conducted as to minimize the likelihood of damage to human or marine life.

5. Dumping made under the provisions of Paragraph 4 of this Article shall be reported and dealt with in accordance with Annex VI of the present Convention and shall also be reported forthwith to the Commission referred to in Article 12 of the present Convention in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 4 of Annex V of the present Convention.

6. In case of dumping suspected to be in contravention of the provisions of this Article the Contracting Parties shall co-operate in investigating the matter in accordance with Regulation 2 of Annex IV of the present Convention..

Current acitivities and tasks completed

A format for information on dumped wastes, referred to in Annex V, Regulation 2, Paragraph 4, has been accepted during the Interim
(IC 2, Paragraph 4.1.3 and remain partly outside the consideration of the risks related to the dumping of such spoils was started in 1970s by the STWG, but further consideration has been

postponed (STWG 3) due to low priority level of this question in the field of the STC. Some Baltic Sea States have provided information concerning dredged spoils and concentration of substances in them.

Period of the Commission Annex 3). Dredged spoils dumping restriction. The

39.

The problem of final disposal of war gas ammunition has been considered by the STC and HELCOM on the basis of information by some of the Baltic Sea States. HELCOM 6 requested the Contracting Parties to submit further information for the compilation of a comprehensive survey on the procedure followed in the various Contracting Parties concerning transportation, handling, storage and destruction of gas ammunition from the Baltic Sea. STC 12 decided to continue submitting information on dumped war gas ammunition each year, but agreed that the consideration of the final disposal of dumped war gas ammunition stored on land is not a question for the STC, except to the extent that the activities related to it could cause harm to the marine environment

Future activities

The consideration of information on dredged spoils might be actual in future. The interpretation of "dumping" may also call for further reconsideration in future. The problem of final disposal of war gas ammunition will be considered in various bodies of HELCOM (at least by the STC and the EGC) and at the meetings of HELCOM, although it is self-evident that the question should be seen in a wider scope than only as a question of the HELCOM.

Time-table:

1986: - HELCOM 7 to decide upon activities possibly needed of the STC related to the problem of final disposal of war gas ammunition

40.

if necessary, STC 13 to consider the possible activities arisen from the Article 9 as a basis for the work of the STC and to make proposals for HELCOM 8 (1987), accordingly

1987: - a workshop, group of experts or other competent body to prepare a background document for the consideration of STC 14 for questions on the implementation of Article 9, if necessary

1988: - HELCOM 9 to consider the possible proposals by STC 14 on activities regarding the implementation` of Article 9 of the Convention

1989 - 1993: - activities by the STC according to the results of the further consideration of the task

4. PREVENTION OF POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION OR EXPLOITATION OF THE SEA-BED

Source: Article 10

Article 10

Exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and its subsoil

Each Contracting Party shall take all appropriate measures in order to prevent pollution of the marine environment of the Baltic Sea Area resulting from exploration or exploitation of its part of the sea-bed and its subsoil or from any associated activities thereon. It shall also ensure that adequate equipment is at hand to start an immediate abatement of pollution in that area.

Current activities_and tasks completed

In comparison with the other sources of pollution, exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed and its subsoil has not hitherto been of high priority in the work of the Commission. Thus no joint activities, other than exchange of information, have been initiated sofar within the STC.

Future activities

The discussion on effects on the environment caused by oil drilling might be actual in the future. The consideration of the implementation of this Article should start in a meeting of the STC with possible proposals for actions, if necessary.

5. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Source: Article 16 (see Chapter 1)

Current activities and tasks completed

Already during the Interim Commission period it was stressed that seminars and expert meetings in the field of water protection technology are essential for the work of the Commission and that they should be arranged regularly, e.g. once a year or every second year for fora for exchange of recent information.

42.

Several seminars on the recent development in the technological field have been arranged by the Baltic Sea States. Expert meetings on criteria and standards for discharges of harmful substances into the Baltic Sea Area have been arranged annually.

Compiling of annual national bibliographies has been a routine work in the STC, and in 1985 the Commission decided that the bibliographies be included in a global an-line system.

The Commission has published 15 volumes in the Baltic Sea Environment Proceedings.

The exchange of the data of the joint monitoring programme (BMP) has started to cover chemical, physical and biological data as well as data on "harmful substances", which should be distributed both to all Contracting Parties and to the Data Centre of ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea).

At the meetings of the STC and its subsidiary bodies the Delegates have often given information on recent development achieved on a national basis and information available in open literature, pertinent to the work of the STC.

43.

Future activities

The exchange of monitoring data should be more effective in future. This has been considered in the meetings of the STC and decisions on steps needed already exist. This includes both better exchange of information on cruises planned by the countries for the coming years, character of monitoring (sampling areas, depths, methods, parameters) done according to the Guidelines as well as additional work to be done on board.

The common data base will be ready in 1987, and after that time a more effective exchange of data as well as of the agreed processed results will be possible, using a consultant and help from international organizations. For this purpose proposals for resources needed for the work should be done in time by the STC for the Commission. A workshop or expert meeting might be needed in 1987/1988 to prepare the proposals for the STC, which are the ways and means to exchange knowledge reached through collecting of the BMP data and how to exchange through the STC the information relevant to its work.

The common data base is foreseen to cover also information on land-based discharges from land, rivers and non-point sources as well as data on airborne pollution. The need for exchange of this kind of data and its processing, as well as the evaluation of the data will be in the interest of the STC. For this purpose ad hoc working seems to be necessary after 1987 to plan the in future load, including

44.

ties, evaluate the value of the exchange of information and to prepare proposals for actions for consideration by the STC from 1988 onwards.

The need for more published data and the evaluation of results in the field of discharges and water protection is evident. One important part in the exchange of information in the STC will thus be to consider which of the data and common evaluation can be published through the channels of the Commission, and the STC to propose resources, accordingly.

The preparation of common criteria and standards and HELCOM Recommendations need much exchange of information on procedures applied in the Baltic Sea States, and is thus a prerequisite for the development of them in the work of the STC.

It is also necessary to coordinate the exchange of information with the relevant international organizations. This concerns the submission of data, information available from the organizations (e.g. results of working groups, seminars, publications etc.) as well as the work done by the organizations on the request by the Commission. This work could preferably be done at the meetings of the STC, practical questions being solved by the Secretariat of the Commission and the organizations concerned. Also joint meetings, seminars and symposia for experts representing the STC (HELCOM) and other international organizations might be working bodies for special questions in future.

45.

Time-table:

- 1986 - 1987: - preparation of publications in the field of the assessment of the state of the Baltic Sea, of the pollution discharges, of the reporting of substances of "highest priority"
- STC to coordinate the collection of data and distribution of it in an effective way for the use of all Contracting Parties, using a consultant
- 1987 / 1988: - expert meeting for preparing proposals for STC 14 or 15 on the effective use of the data base and exchange of the results achieved, possibly in cooperation with other international organizations or a consultant
- 1988: - STC 15 to consider the proposals by the experts and to consider the possibilities to enlarge the collection of data and its processing in a common data base to cover also input data etc. Proposals for HELCOM in 1989
- 1988 / 1989: - preparation of publications on further assessments (specific assessments) and possible reports prepared by Lead Countries on the substances of highest priority, as well as other publications which will advance the exchange of knowledge

expert meeting exchange land-based
possible inclusion in the base and steps needed
consider

of knowledge discharges
the

on the and their common data

- 1989: - STC 16 to consider the proposals by the experts on land-based pollution and to make proposals for HELCOM, accordingly, taking into account the common interest on the processed data and the need for publications in open literature
- 1986 - 1993: - exchange of information annually at the meetings of the STC and its subsidiary bodies
- workshops and seminars to be arranged by the Baltic Sea States to exchange recent information in various fields related to the work of the STC
- publishing in open literature of the results from the field of the STC having common interest

47.

6. COOPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Source: Article 16 (see Chapter 1)

Present cooperation

The international organizations and agreements most closely related to the field of the STC are the other regional or global conventions (e.g. Oslo, Paris, London, Gdansk, Geneva, Bonn, Copenhagen), certain agreements among the Baltic Sea States as part of HELCOM tasks (Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Bothnia, the Sound), bilateral and international organizations (Sweden-USSR, Sweden-GDR, Denmark-USSR, Denmark-FRG, ICES, UNEP, IAEA, CBO etc.). Permanent observers of-the, Commission are UNEP, ECE, IMO, WHO/EURO, OSPARCOM, IBSFC, ICES and IAEA.

Only ICES has acted as observer in all meetings of the STC. In most cases no observer organizations have participated in the meetings of the ad hoc groups of the STC. Some tasks have been completed by ICES and BMB on the request by the Commission proposed by the STC. An observer of HELCOM has participated in some meetings of some of the other organizations and reported to the STC or to the HELCOM.

The 6th meeting of the Commission stressed the importance of international cooperation and also bilateral cooperation between the Baltic Sea States as an essential tool in the work of the Commission. The Commission requested the Executive Secretary to consult with the Committee for the Gulf of Bothnia, the Working

48.

Group for the Protection of the Gulf of Finland. and the Danish-Swedish Commission for the Sound, and to consider possible action by the Commission in order to make better use within the Commission of the work carried out by these bilateral committees.

The Baltic Sea States have cooperated in the field of the STC with ICES also by participating in intercalibrations and baseline studies carried out by this organization. Some requests by the STC are still actual in the contacts between the Commission and ICES. The need for closer contacts in the field of scientific knowledge seems to be evident.

Future cooperation

The Commission might consider the proposals by the Executive Secretary in its 7th meeting in 1986 and STC 13 might consider the task in detail in its field, accordingly, on the basis of the decisions by the Commission.

Special attention should be paid to how the resources and advice offered by ICES including ICES/SCOR group and the Baltic Marine Biologists (BMB) and the Conferences of the Baltic Oceanographers (CBO) could be used. The division of work between HELCOM and these organizations as well as the use of information from the Oslo and Paris Commissions should be discussed. It is advisable to intensify the cooperation with other international organizations in order to benefit from important work going on and to avoid duplication of work. A reporting system may be needed to allow both

49.

parties to be aware of the work being done. Better contacts between the secretariats should also be established.

One actual question in the field of the STC is to organize the participation of the Observer Organizations of HELCOM in the meetings of the STC and its subsidiary bodies, when appropriate. For the ad hoc group for radioactive substances, established in 1985, the participation of IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency) has been approved by the Commission. The work in the field of airborne pollution under the STC is of interest e.g. in the Oslo and Paris Commissions, WMO (World Meteorological Organization) and ECE due to similar activities. The items discussed in the STC and in its subsidiary tasks carried out in other international organizations, if relevant organizations in the could be the practise when appropriate. Discussion is needed on the possibilities and need for the STC to support increasingly some of the activities of these organizations and to use their expertise in its work.

For the work of the STC it is also important to have cooperation with international technical organizations (such as IAWPRC, The International Association on Water Pollution Research and Control), which can give high quality information on water pollution control.

It is also natural that cooperation between different bodies of the Helsinki Commission should be strengthened whenever the tasks so demand.

PROPOSALS FOR MEETINGS, SEMINARS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE DRAFT LONG-TERM PLAN FOR THE OTC

MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

OTHERS

1986 - symposium on monitoring and

discharges from urban areas (Swe) and discharges from agriculture (Den)

a part of the symposium (USSR)

compilation M baseline study and intercalibration of microbiological

- progress reports on mercury (USSR), cadmium (Swe), copper intercalibration of organo-

published chlorine compounds in sea water (Fed. Rep. of Germany, 1985-87),

reports

REDUCTION OF POLLUTION

- WGS 9 for projects on

- pollution load

to be published oration

and zinc (GDR) to be

- rest of the progress

on substances of "high priority"

intercalibration of airborne
the lead pollution methods, I step (Swe)
of Germany, Den, Pol, Fin)
meeting (1.) of experts on moni-

to be prepared by
countries (Fed.Rep.
- consideration of
implementation

toring of radioactive substances

of HELCOM
Recommendations 3/1-3,

(Finland) 6/1, 6/3, 6/4, 6/5,
6/6 and 6/7

possible consideration of implementation of Article 9

possible consideration of guidelines for applications for research vessels

STC 13, September, Poland

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MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT
REDUCTION OF POLLUTION
OTHERS

1987	- expert meeting (<u>ad hoc</u>) to consider changes needed to pulp and the Guidelines (BMP)	WGS 10 for projects - possible meeting on discharges from for Article 9, paper industry (Swe/Fin) and if necessary discharges from fish farming ([Fin]) - possible group on
	- consideration of the results of sediment study requested	([Fin])
	use of data base by HELCOM (ICES)	consideration of the results

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- consideration of specific
1987) paper (Finland
STC 14, autumn,

assessments (fish,
coastal

Fed. Rep. of German

progress reports on lead (Fed. Rep. of Germany), oil workshop (ad hoc EGAN
to (Fin), new toxic
substances

consider the results of inter-
to be published calibration of
airborne pol
lution, I step ([Swe]) (Den), DDT (Pol)

N c o meeting (2.) of experts on monitoring of radioactive substances

1988 - publishing of Guidelines for
for cri - initiation of the work

3rd stage of BMP
for airborne discharges with tWMO, ECE etc.), meeting of EGAP teria and standards

possible intercalibrations on sediment and/or new toxic substances ([ICES])
GS 11 for; projects on discharges from agriculture (Den)

publishing of possible spe-
pulp and and discharges from

cific assessments on sedi-
industry (Swe/Fin) ments and seals (ICES), phyto
benthos and microbiology ([BMB]). paper

Ln
MONITORING AND,ASSESSMENT
POLLUTION
expert meeting ad hoc to

REDUCTION OF
OTHERS
- substances of highest priority

	consider the use of data base including input data with ICES"	(Lead Countries) and consideration of the implementation of HELCOM Recommendation 6/7
- expert meetings on airborne pollution (EGAP) and radioactive substances (MORS)		
1989	- initiation of 2nd periodic assessment work with ICES, of HELCOM BMB, CBO !	- WGS 12 to consider the implementation Recommendations 6/1, 6/3, 6/5, 6/6
	expert meetings on airborne pollution (EGAP) and radioactive substances (MGRS) seminar on recent development on technology	
1990	- expert meeting (<u>ad hoc</u>) to consider the results of recent the imple assessments by ICES, BMB, CBO,! MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT	- WGS 13 for one project and for considering mentation of HELCOM Recommendation 6/7 - expert meetings on airborne pollution (EGAP) and radioactive substances (MORS) EGAP to consider criteria and standards for airborne pollution MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT
	RED UCTION OF POLLUTION HERS	
1991		- consideration of the i m p l e m e n t a t i o n o f H

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1986- - collection of BMP data annually,
in various

- seminars and workshops
- submission of bib

1993 **processing, checking, evaluation**

fields of technology
(the Baltic liographic data

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monitoring of airborne pollution and reporting of data
monitoring of radioactive substances (Finland)

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