



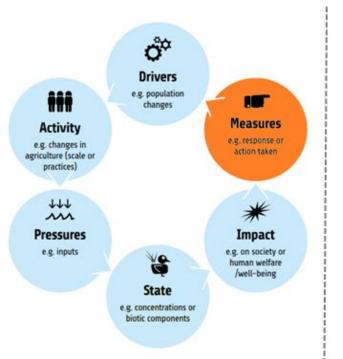
The 'One Baltic' approach – applying a strategic approach for hazardous substances management in the Baltic Sea

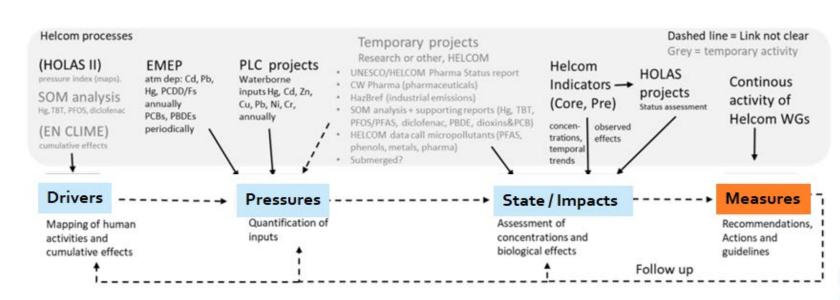
Lotta Ruokanen & Vasileios Kouloumpos HELCOM Secretariat



Previous framework

Background report on an update of HELCOM work on hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea (2021)





- no proper linking between management steps
- no holisticness
- no system to ensure added value and synergy with existing policies



2021 Baltic Sea Action Plan: structure & goals



Logic in the structure:

Chain of consequence, whereby human activities result in pressures on the environment, which in turn affect the state of biodiversity, which has been used as a basis when elaborating the updated BSAP







- · limited number of priority contaminants
- measures to prevent their input to compiled on an ad hoc basis

REC 31E/1: no systematic mechanism for regular update of priority list

HELCOM needs to clarify its role in relation to other policies in the Baltic Sea region and identify the added value of its activities



HL1: Develop a **regional strategic approach** and, on the basis of that approach, an **action plan** for HELCOM work on hazardous substances by 2024.

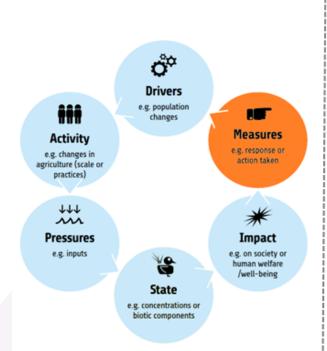
HL10: Establish a mechanism for managing the HELCOM list of priority substances from 2025

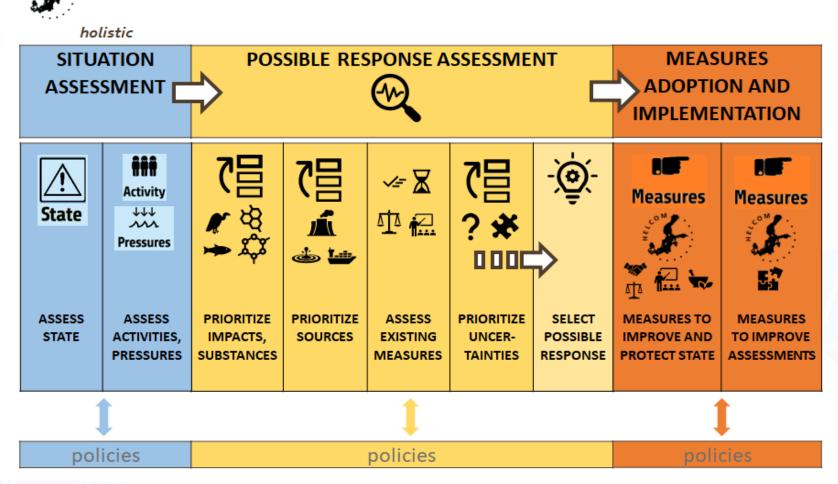
HL9: Establish procedures by 2025 to utilize information obtained under various policies

HL11: Organize continuous follow-up of work under global, EU, RSC policies from 2024, and actively influence these processes

HSC 2025

Vision for new framework







Ultimate outputs aimed at each cycle of the framework

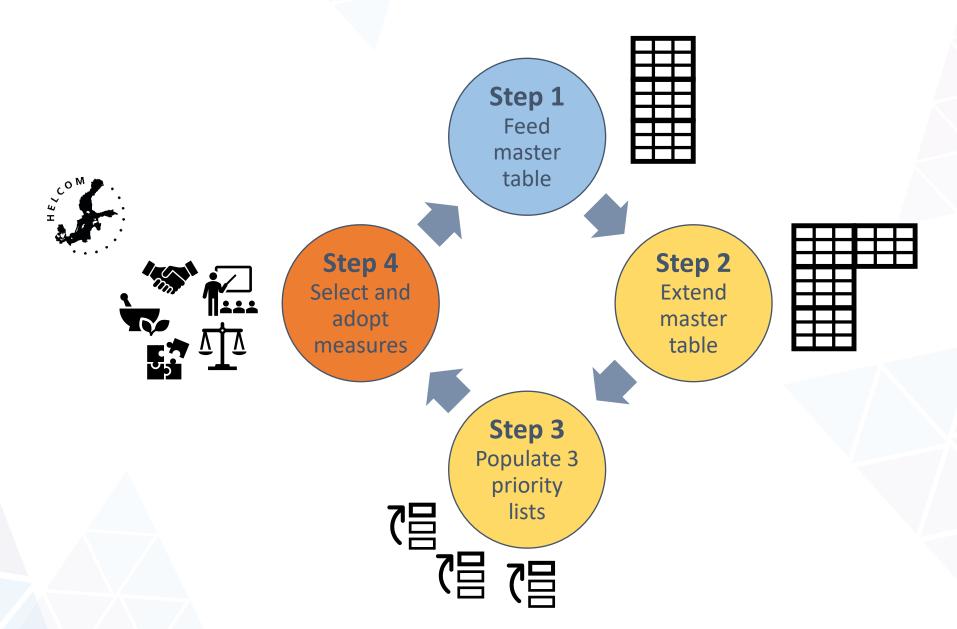
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31 March 2025

- > Better understanding of
 - i) the overall state of Baltic Sea in terms of pollution by hazardous substances
 - ii) possible major pollutants, sources/pathways, and threats
 - iii) key information gaps
- List of actions to be adopted by HELCOM towards
 - i) fulfilment of BSAP goals
 - ii) improvement of our understanding and assessment capacity for the situation
- > Better coordination and support towards fulfilment of CPs' obligations arising from policies such as EU MSFD, EU WFD, relevant national policies, etc.



Operational scheme developed





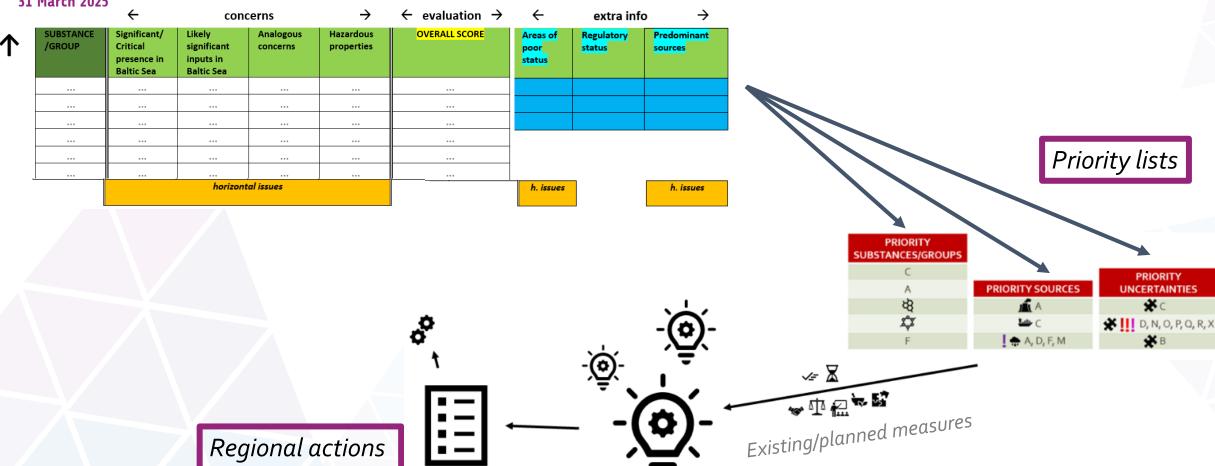
Operational scheme: closer look

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Regional actions

31 March 2025

Master table of substances of concern (a working table)



How is Master table filled with substances/groups?



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Scoring

Significant/Critical PRESENCE in Baltic Sea

Likely significant INPUTS to Baltic Sea

ANALOGOUS CONCERNS



marine levels
vs Threshold Values

monitoring & screening (water / sediment / biota)



6.0 - 7.9

How is Master table filled with substances/groups?



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Significant/Critical PRESENCE in Baltic Sea

Likely significant INPUTS to Baltic Sea

ANALOGOUS CONCERNS

Data sources
Minimum criteria
Scoring

market
releases upstream in pathways (e.g. WWTP releases)
inputs from 4 pathways



riverine

direct land-based

atmospheric deposition

direct off-shore

Hiputs 4 PBT properties off-sheredintermaria





How is Master table filled with substances/groups?

Minimum criteria

Data sources

Scoring

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HELCOM Stakeholder Conference 202 A 'one Baltic' approach towards a sea unaffected by hazardous substances **31 March 2025**

Significant/Critical PRESENCE in Baltic Sea

Likely significant INPUTS to Baltic Sea

ANALOGOUS CONCERNS



- biological effects reliably linked to groups/clusters/substances
- identification as toxicity drivers
- likely effects of mixtures
- very dangerous presence in analogous sea
- **likely significant inputs in near future** (regrettable substitution, significant emerging use, time-delayed emissions e.g. from dumped material; evolution of drivers/activities)
- hazardous degradation products





PRIORITY SUBSTANCES/GROUPS

Α



Grouping!



F

How are substances ranked and priorities selected?

PRIORITY SOURCES







HELCOM list of priority/relevant sources (and drivers) of hazardous releases:

- sectors of human activity (land- or sea-based) or specific activities
- pathways to the Baltic Sea
- (drivers)

anticipated to have the highest contribution to / threat for overall inputs of hazardous substances to the Baltic Sea.

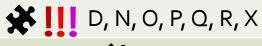
HELCOM list of priority substances and substances of concern:

Substances/groups with the highest anticipated risk (current impact or threat for the near future) for the Baltic Sea and its ecosystem services.

How is regulatory status taken into account?

PRIORITY UNCERTAINTIES







HELCOM list of horizontal uncertainties to address:

Key horizontal gaps in data or methodologies hindering:

- assessment of level of priority of substances/groups
- assessment of predominant sources of inputs
- identification of areas of poor status
- assessment of most appropriate actions



How are substances ranked and priorities selected?

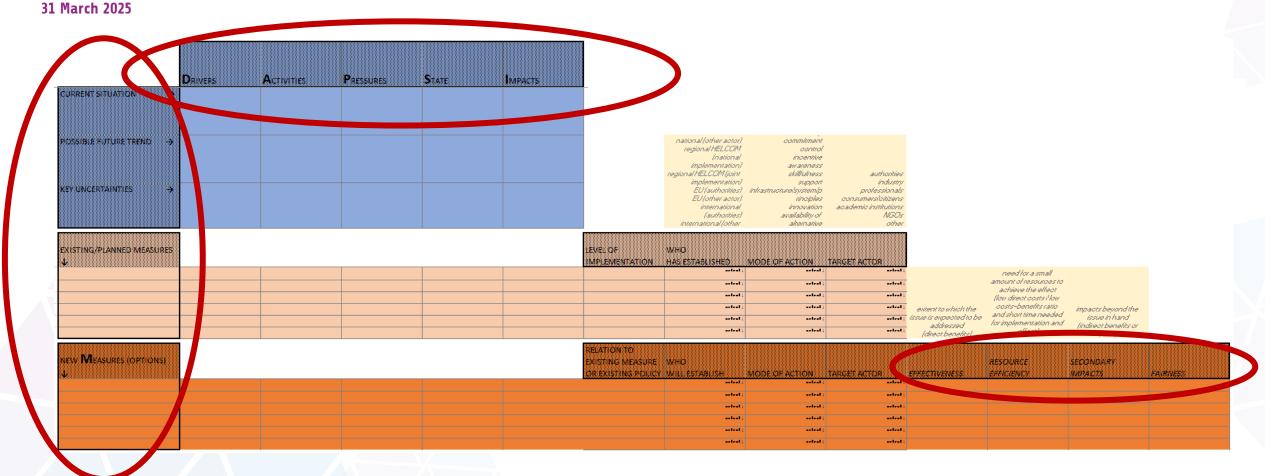
How are uncertainties taken into account?

| SUBSTANCE | UNCERTAINTY RANGE | | | | TYPE OF DATA |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Substance (name) | best case scenario | reasonable best case scenario | reasonable worst case scenario | worst case scenario | Types of presence data used |
| Nickel | 7,9 | 7,9 | 7,9 | 7,9 | monitoring |
| Tetrabutyltin (TeBT) | 7,9 | 7,9 | 7,9 | 7,9 | monitoring |
| Kinoprene | 7,7 | 7,8 | 8,2 | 8,5 | suspect screening |
| Chromium | 7,4 | 7,7 | 8,2 | 8,3 | monitoring |
| Heptachlor | 7,3 | 7,4 | 7,8 | 7,9 | monitoring |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 7,3 | 7,4 | 7,6 | 7,6 | monitoring, target screening |
| cis-heptachlorepoxide "(alpha)" | 7,2 | 7,4 | 7,7 | 7,9 | monitoring |
| Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate | 6,9 | 7,4 | 8,2 | 8,4 | monitoring, suspect screening |
| DDD (p,p') | 7,1 | 7,4 | 7,7 | 7,8 | monitoring |
| Anthracene | 7,3 | 7,3 | 7,3 | 7,3 | monitoring |
| Diclofenac | 7,3 | 7,3 | 7,3 | | monitoring |
| Musk | 5,8 | 7,3 | 8,7 | 8,8 | suspect screening |
| Isobutyl hydrogen phthalate | 6,7 | 7,2 | 8,0 | 8,3 | suspect screening |
| α-chloroacetophenone | 4,9 | 7,2 | 9,6 | 9,7 | monitoring |
| Zinc | 6,7 | 7,1 | 7,7 | 8,0 | monitoring |



How and what measures may be adopted?

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How and what measures may be adopted?

Types of regional actions according to their link with EU/international policies

weak link

actions outside remits of other policies

first policy targeting an issue (overall or in certain CPs)

different mode of action than EU/int policy

medium link

'extension' of other policies / proactiveness

stricter requirements than EU/int policy

broader requirements than EU/int policy

interim policy (similar mode) until EU/int policy has effect

strong link

support national implementation / enforcement of other policies

quicker implementation by authorities

more coordinated implementation by authorities

more effective implementation by authorities

provision of guidance to duty holders

better enforcement for duty holders

influence other policies and their centralized implementation

influence substance listing

influence infrastructure

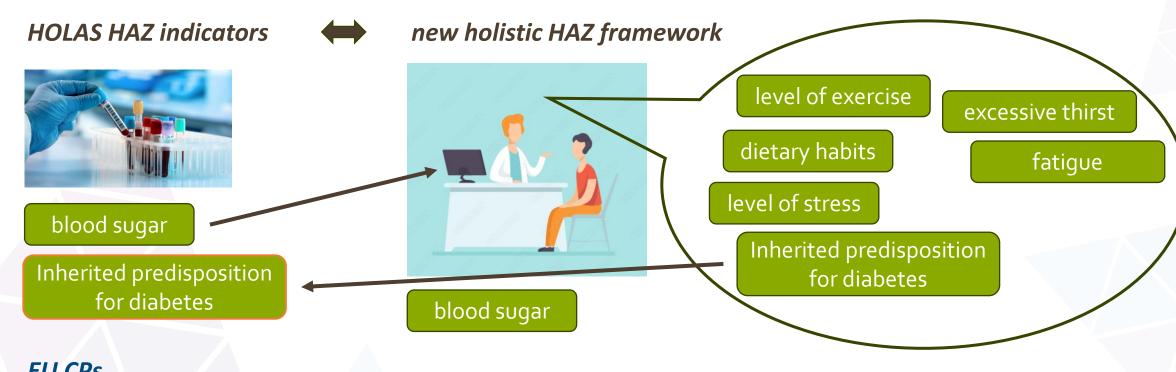
influence policy

support initiative towards new EU/int policy



Interactions with other processes

HELCOM work



EU CPs

EU MSFD

current assessments, measures

new holistic HAZ framework

support and promote further coordination on assessment, measures



HELCOM strategic approach on managing hazardous substances

