

***Baltic Sea Action Plan Index of Actions  
(September 2013)***

This document was a background document for the  
2013 HELCOM Ministerial Meeting



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**BALTIC SEA ACTION PLAN INDEX OF ACTIONS, VERSION SEPTEMBER 2013**

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

**EUSBSR PA Nutri ("To reduce nutrient inputs to the sea to acceptable levels")**

**1.1 National programmes to achieve nutrient reductions (2010);**

– assessment of NIPs with the aim to identify, facilitate and speed up the preparation of bankable projects (2011)

<a href="#">DK</a>	23 Danish River Basin Management Plans entered into force on 22 December 2011. The major actions will be implemented in close collaboration between the relevant ministries and the municipalities. General measures will primarily be implemented through new legislation. Nitrate Action Programme for 2008-2015 implements the Nitrates Directive.
<a href="#">DE</a>	– Revision of the national nitrogen reduction programme in preparation by the Federal Environment Agency. To be completed in 2013
<a href="#">EE</a>	– Revision of Nitrate vulnerable area action programme (new period 2012-2015) including nitrogen reduction measures, to be completed in 2012
EU	– The nutrient related EU legislation is being implemented in EU MS, the nutrient related EU legislation including the Nitrates, Urban Waste Water Treatment and Water Framework Directives. – The joint cooperation project, "Implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan (BASE)" aims to further support the implementation of the Baltic Sea Action Plan in Russia. In three priority areas of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan: eutrophication, hazardous substances, and biodiversity.
<a href="#">FI</a>	– The Finnish Government approved November 2006 a new set of national Water Protection Policy Outlines to 2015 in a decision-in-principle that also defines measures needed to improve water quality and achieve good water quality by 2015. The new outlines define needs and objectives for the period until 2015, aiming: to reduce the nutrient loads that cause eutrophication, to reduce the risks caused by hazardous substances, to protect groundwater bodies, to protect aquatic biodiversity and to restore ecologically damaged water bodies. The new programme will facilitate the preparation of regional river basin management plans to be drawn up by 2009 based on the EU Water Framework Directive. These regional plans will give more detailed consideration to local factors and the need for water protection measures in each river basin.
<a href="#">LT</a>	NIP, River Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures under the WFD were prepared for all rivers basin districts in 2010.
<a href="#">LV</a>	–
<a href="#">PL</a>	–
<a href="#">RU</a>	– The EU funded BASE project will contribute to the assessment of the progress of the Russian NIP – Neva Ladoga Water Basin Authority developed a Scheme for comprehensive use and protection of water resources (SKIOVO) for the basins of Neva, Narva and Pskov-Chudskoye Lake. The major goal of the scheme is to produce measures to achieve SKIOVO –based target indicators for water bodies status and river basin as a whole, while reducing negative impacts. – Moskva-Oka Water Basin Authority developed SKIOVO for the Russian section of the Western Dvina basin. – SKIOVO development is planned for the basin of the Luga River, including the basins of smaller rivers of the southern side of the Gulf of Finland (2012-2013). – Allowed impacts norms (AIN) are developed for the Neva basin, including Ladoga and Onega Lakes, for Narva and Neman Rivers, as well as for the basins of all rivers of the Kaliningrad Oblast – Regional target programs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ «Pure water of the Leningrad region for 2011-2017», reconstruction and modernization of municipal water supply systems in Leningrad region;</li> <li>○ The long-term regional target program «Complex development of water supply and water removal infrastructure in Novgorod region for the period 2011-2015»;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The long-term target program «Providing the population of the Republic of Karelia with drinking water" for the period 2011-2017.</li> <li>○ These programs are funded by federal and regional budgets.</li> <li>○ New regional program «Pure water of St. Petersburg» for the period 2011-2025» is carried out at the expense of city budget funds, own and involved means of "Vodokanal of St. Petersburg".</li> </ul> <p>This program supposes construction and reconstruction of wastewater treatment plants in the suburbs of St. Petersburg; construction of sewage collectors and networks to connect new objects according to the general plan for the development of Saint-Petersburg.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The federal target program «Development of the Kaliningrad region for the period till 2015», which includes measures for the development of wastewater removal and wastewater treatment system, is prolonged by the Government decision till 2018. The government of the Kaliningrad region made the commitment to construct new wastewater treatment plants in Baltiysk and Ozerki with estimated cost about 10 million euros.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A number of actions within the international projects with involvement of the international financial institutions is planned:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ In Leningrad region the international investment program «Northern initiative» was adopted. The program includes actions on construction and reconstruction of wastewater treatment plants to achieve proper quality of the treated wastewaters in accordance with HELCOM Recommendations. The construction works are carried out with attraction of Northern investment bank borrowed funds; grants from the Ministry of Environment of Finland, Agency for Environmental protection of Denmark, Nature protection partnership «Northern Dimension», Northern finance corporation NEFCO; and budget funds of Leningrad region, municipals and own funds of wastewater enterprises.</li> <li>○ Northern ecological finance corporation (NEFCO) and Kaliningrad water company "OKOS" signed the agreement on modernization of wastewater treatment systems in Svetlogorsk, Pionerskiy and Zelenogradsk, which are located on the coast of the Baltic sea.</li> <li>○ The administration of Pskov with support of the European bank of reconstruction and development has elaborated the investment program for 2011-2013, which provides reconstruction of sewage networks and primary sedimentation tanks in wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>○ In July, 2012 the government of the Republic of Karelia signed the financial agreement for the sum of 32 million euros for modernization of sewer and water supply treatment facilities in Petrozavodsk. The investments are coordinated by NEFCO and include: loans from NEFCO and Northern investment bank; grant of Ecological partnership “Northern dimension” and grant of the Ministry of environment of Finland. Russia invests 14 million euros from the federal budget, the budget of Karelia and Petrozavodsk municipal systems.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Schemes of comprehensive use and protection of water bodies (Schemes) are to be developed for each river basin/ It include and consist of a complex of systematized text, graphic and schematic materials in digital or paper format about state and usage of water bodies. The data for the schemes is a result of observations, water body condition researches, surveys, preproject and project work on planning and realization of water protection measures and also actions on reduction of ecological backlash of floods and other adverse impact of waters. Schemes are developed for the period of no less than 10 years. It contains qualitative indicators of water resources state and characteristics of water use in relation to river basin, sub-basins, water economy areas and territories of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</li> </ul> <p>According to the Plan of measures for implementation of Water strategy of the Russian Federation for the period till 2020 development of Schemes is provided in 2009-2015. Neva Ladoga Water Basin Authority developed a Scheme for comprehensive use and protection of water resources (SKIOVO) for the basins of Neva, Narva and Pskov-Chudskoye Lake. The major goal of the scheme is to produce measures to achieve SKIOVO –based target indicators for water bodies status and river basin as a whole, while reducing negative impacts.</p> <p>Moskva-Oka Water Basin Authority developed SKIOVO for the Russian section of the Western Dvina basin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Norms of Allowable impact (NAI) are developed for the Neva basin, including Ladoga and Onega Lakes, for Narva and Neman Rivers, as well as for the basins of all rivers of the Kaliningrad Oblast</li> </ul>
SE	–
<p><b>1.2 Evaluation of effectiveness national programmes (2013);</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– evaluate need for additional measures (2013)</li> </ul>	
DK	See NIPs. The development of river basin management plans will be reviewed every six year. The nitrate action programme is evaluated every four year, latest for 2008-2011. The evaluation will be published in 2013.

DE	– See NIPs
EE	–
FI	– River basin management plans will be revised by the end of 2015. The plans will also include an estimate on the efficiency of the measures. The implemented measures (numbers, hectares) will be collected into a common database
LT	– Rivers Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures will be revised by the end of 2015. – Information about progress of implementation of measures should be assessed by the end of 2012. – National Strategy for Baltic Sea protection and implementation plan will be revised by 2015. Information about progress of implementation of measures assessed annually.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– SKIOVO and Norms of allowable impact are to be revised every 5 years – Screening programme for the Identification of pollution sources in the Pregolya river catchment and Neva tributaries (BASE-project) – Evaluation of nutrient pollution and reduction measures for scattered settlements of different sizes in BASE project
SE	– Annual reports on measures realized by state agencies and municipalities under the WFD programme of measures 2010 and 2011, compiled by the River Basin District Authorities. – An assessment performed by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences “Long-term trends of nitrogen and phosphorus in small river catchments dominated by agricultural land” – Regulation against discard of toilet waste from pleasure boats, in effect 2015.
<b>1.3 Actions to reduce nutrient load shall be undertaken (2016)</b>	
DK	– See NIPs
DE	– See NIPs
EE	–
EU	– The Nitrates Directive requires 'Nitrates Action Programmes' to reduce and to prevent further water pollution by limiting inputs from agriculture. In addition the earlier mentioned River Basin Management Plans and the Programmes of Measures under the WFD require the establishment of actions to reduce nutrient loads to the level needed for water bodies to achieve good status . The EC will track MS progress on this and encourage improvements through the sharing of good practice between MS in the WFD CIS working groups.
FI	– cf 1.1 and 1.2
LT	– See NIPs and and point 1.1
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Actions stipulated in long-term regional target programmes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In St. Petersburg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Redirection of effluents from direct outlets in Petrogradskiy, Central and Admiralteyskiy districts to municipal sewage system (2007 - 2016);</li> <li>o Reconstruction of sewer system to discharge wastewater from the Main water supply plant into municipal sewage system (2012 - 2013);</li> <li>o Reconstruction of the main sewer collector in the northern part of St. Petersburg (2013-2016).</li> <li>o By the end of 2013, 98,4% of St. Petersburg wastewater will be treated.</li> <li>o Reconstruction of Central Aeration Station with introduction of afterpurification stage and UV-disinfection of treated wastewater (2013 –2016);</li> <li>o Construction of Okhta’s sewage collector (2011 - 2018) will allow elimination of 31 direct outlets and 12 ths m3/day discharge to river Okhta;</li> <li>o Reconstruction of waste water treatment facilities (WWTPs) in Kronshtadt with introduction of afterpurification stage and UV-disinfection of treated wastewater (2014 – 2015);</li> <li>o Reconstruction of WWTP in Kolpino to increase its capacity by 80 ths m3/day in 2015 and by 140 ths m3/day in 2019;</li> <li>o Reconstruction of WWTP in Zelenogorsk with introduction of afterpurification stage and UV-disinfection of treated wastewater (2013 – 2016).</li> <li>o Construction of WWTP in Molodezhnoe settlement (2012 – 2015).</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
SE	- See NIPs
<b>2. Periodical review and revision of maximum allowable inputs and nutrient reduction requirements using harmonised approach and updated info (2008 →);</b>	
- Review the BSAP environmental targets, maximum allowable inputs and reduction targets (2012);	
DK	- see NIPs
DE	-
EE	- see NIPs
FI	- BNI uses a harmonised modelling approach for the whole BSR. Country wised modelling is always based on national modelling tools which might have quite different process descriptions
LT	-
LV	-
PL	-
RU	- SKIOVO and Norms of allowable impact are to be revised every 5 years
SE	- BNI Sweden is active in the assessment process
<b>3. Identification and inclusion of required and appropriate measures into national programmes / River Basin Management Plans of the EU WFD (2008 – 2009)</b>	
DK	- See NIPs
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and programmes of measures (PoM) under the WFD were finished by the end of 2009. □ For all water bodies which are not in good status (about 38% of ground water bodies and 90% of surface water bodies) measures to meet the WFD-objectives are planned. For the Schlei/Trave river basin district a 13% reduction in nitrogen discharges and a 23% reduction in phosphorus discharges are envisioned until 2015 in the <a href="#">river basin management plans</a></li> <li>- Research on effectiveness of measures; information on effectiveness of measures is collated in 2012 and will be reported in 2013. <a href="#">Conference “Wetlands for clear water”</a> organised by the Grüne Liga</li> </ul>

	<p>e.V. took place in March 2011 and evaluated the experiences made with wetlands for combating eutrophication in the Baltic Sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In the Federal State of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, a concept for the reduction of nutrient inputs from agricultural sources into surface waters and groundwater was finalised and published in November 2011 (<a href="#">in German</a>). The concept is based on three pillars which are to be implemented simultaneously: i) modelling and basic research regarding the causes of diffuse nutrient inputs (both from a scientific as well as a practical, farming practices-related point of view), ii) applied agricultural research &amp; demonstration projects as well as advice to farmers, iii) deduction of effective measures to reduce nutrient inputs</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">River basin management plans</a> have been adopted</li> <li>– programmes of measure established according to the objectives of RBMP-s</li> <li>– Revised river basin management plans will be established for the period of 2015-2021</li> </ul>
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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.</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) and programmes of measures (PoM) under the WFD were finished by the end of 2009. For all water bodies which are not in good status measures to meet the WFD-objectives were planned. Municipal wastewater treatment must be further improved wherever wastewater is released into water bodies that are suffering from eutrophication. More investments must be made in the repair and maintenance of ageing sewerage networks and treatment plants</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Main measures for abatement of nutrient is adopted in the rivers basins management plans and NIP. For point source pollution abatement there are measures to upgrade waste water treatment technologies in smaller settlements having significant pressures on water bodies. Main measures for diffuse source is to introduce in 2012 the requirement for farms which fertilise less than 150 ha of utilised agricultural land to develop fertilisation plans;</li> </ul>
LV	–
PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– SKIOVO 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.</li> <li>– 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.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The progress of 38 different actions in the River Basin Management Plans is reviewed annually (see 1.1). Based on achieved results and updated information of eutrophication status in water bodies further measures will be included in RBMPs for 2015-2021.</li> </ul>
<b>4.1 Advanced municipal waste water treatment under HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/5</a>; WWTPs &gt; 200000 PE (2010)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– facilitate exchange of information on best available treatment techniques, including showcasing of best examples (“List of Green Baltic Spots”)</li> </ul>	
DK	–
DE	– See NIPs
EE	– Requirements have been set in the EE Government Statute No 269.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estonia has 2 WWTP over 200,000 PE Tallinn and Kohtla-Järve working in compliance with the Recommendation 28E/5.</li> <li>- Kohtla-Järve WWTP deleted from HELCOM Hot Spot list (approved by HOD 37/2012)</li> <li>- Although Estonian regulations have less stringent requirement for P<sub>tot</sub> reduction (1 mg/l or 80%), targets set in HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5 are fulfilled.</li> <li>- Other compounds (BOD<sub>7</sub>, COD, SS, N<sub>tot</sub>) limits are IAW HELCOM recommendations and Estonian Ministry of the Environment change regulation about waste water treating to meet goals set in the UWWT Directive.</li> <li>- starting from 01.01.2013 limits for P<sub>tot</sub> are to be 0,5 mg/l or 90%. Requirements for Other compounds (BOD<sub>7</sub>, COD, SS, N<sub>tot</sub>) limits will apply when the National Regulation enters into force.</li> </ul>
EU	- Implementation of EU UWWTP Directive is a baseline for all EU Member States
FI	- MWWTPs > 200 000 pe are compliant with Recommendation 28E/5
LT	- All WWTP meet the requirements of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
LV	-
PL	- Modernised and largest WWTP Czajka in Warsaw started operation in line with HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5 since 2012, Szczecin WWTPs (Zdroje and Pomorzany) were removed from HELCOM Hot Spot List as operating in compliance with HELCOM requirements since 2010-2011
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All WWTPs of St. Petersburg work in compliance with the Recommendation 28E/5. In 2008-2012 67 direct outlets were eliminated (total wastewater volume 246 ths m<sup>3</sup>/day). In 2012 treatment rate in St. Petersburg is 97% of wastewaters.</li> <li>- New WWTP is being constructed in Kaliningrad in the framework of the Federal Targeted Programme in line with HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5. Equipment will be acquired under EBRD programme with account if international tender procedures and financed through SIDA and NDEP. To be put into operation in 2013.</li> </ul>
SE	- Sweden has six MWWTPs > 200 000 pe, all of them are compliant with Recommendations 28E/5
BY	- <a href="#">List of priority installations</a> in the field of waste water treatment and agriculture in the Republic of Belarus contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea
<b>4.2 Advanced municipal waste water treatment under HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/5</a>: WWTPs &gt; 100000 PE (2012)</b>	
DK	-
DE	-
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EE has 3 WWTP 100,000 – 200,000 P:E Pärnu, Tartu, Rakvere that are working in compliance with the Recommendation 28E/5.</li> <li>- starting from 01.01.2013 limits for P<sub>tot</sub> are to be 0,5 mg/l or 90%. Requirements for Other compounds (BOD<sub>7</sub>, COD, SS, N<sub>tot</sub>) limits will apply when the National Regulation enters into force.</li> </ul>
EU	- Implementation of EU UWWTP Directive is a baseline for all EU Member States
FI	- All MWWTPs > 100 000 pe are compliant with Recommendation 28E/5 regarding phosphorus and BOD <sub>5</sub> . The need to recover nitrogen from municipal wastewaters is decided on a case-by-case basis in the environmental permits of WWTPs, depending on the type of loading and the area affected. Requirements for nitrogen are compliant in all coastal areas of Finland except in Oulu, where the requirements are already set and the implementation is on-going.
LT	- All WWTP meet the requirements of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
LV	-



PL	–
RU	– Only 2 WWTPs > 100 000 pe in Kolpino and Pushkin are compliant with Recommendations 28E/5
SE	– Sweden has 18 MWWTPs > 100 000 pe, all of them are compliant with Recommendations 28E/5
<b>4.3 Advanced municipal waste water treatment under HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/5</a>; WWTPs 10000-100000 PE (2015)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– For WWTP 10000-100000 PE starting from 01.01.2013 limits for P <sub>tot</sub> are to be 1,0 mg/l or 80%. Requirements for Other compounds (BOD <sub>7</sub> , COD, SS, N <sub>tot</sub> ) limits will apply when the National Regulation enters into force.
EU	– Implementation of EU UWWTP Directive is a baseline for all EU Member States
FI	– All MWWTPs 10 000 -100 000 pe are compliant with Recommendation 28E/5 regarding phosphorus and BOD <sub>5</sub> . The need to recover nitrogen from municipal wastewaters is decided on a case-by-case basis in the environmental permits of WWTPs, depending on the type of loading and the area affected. Requirements for nitrogen are compliant in coastal areas from south of the Quark to the eastern end of the Gulf of Finland (including the Archipelago Sea) except Vaasa and Hanko, where the requirements are already set and the implementation is on-going.
LT	– All WWTP meet the requirements of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
LV	–
PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– WWTPs in Kronstadt and Petrodvorets are compliant with Recommendations 28E/5</li> <li>– Leningrad region: Measures stipulated in regional target programme “Pure water” for the period 2011-2017: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adjustment of the project documentation on reconstruction of Kirovsk WWTPs (population 26,5 ths people).</li> <li>○ Detailed design was elaborated on reconstruction of Otradnoe WWTPs (population 23,8 ths people).</li> <li>○ Reconstruction of Tosno WWTPs (40 ths inhabitants). Cost of work in 2011 was 36408 ths roubles, in 2012 - 47205,9 ths roubles.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– In 2010 NEFCO with participation of Northern Dimension Environmental Partnership (NDEP) in financing the project signed an agreement on reconstruction of Sosnovyi Bor WWTPs (population 60 ths people). During reconstruction deep phosphorus removal technology will be introduced. As a result, expected decrease in phosphorus loading to the Baltic Sea will be 22 tons annually.</li> <li>– Modernization of WWTPs in the following municipalities is conducted within NDEP’s environmental programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Gatchina (95 ths people)</li> <li>○ Kirovsk (26,5 ths people)</li> <li>○ Pikalevo (20 ths people)</li> <li>○ Tikhvin (50 ths people)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The work is held with attraction of foreign investments and loans, funds of regional budget, funds of municipal budgets and own funds local Vodokanals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– One of the project goals is to meet requirements of HELCOM Recommendation 28E/5. The project is almost completed.</li> </ul>

SE	– Sweden has 162 MWWTPs 10 000 – 100 000 pe, 8 of them are not compliant with the nitrogen reduction targets according to recommendation 28E/5. Upgrading is ongoing.
<b>4.4 Advanced municipal waste water treatment under HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/5</a>; WWTPs 2000-10000 PE (2018)</b> <b>4.5 Advanced municipal waste water treatment under HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/5</a>; WWTPs 300-2000 PE (2018)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– Implementation of EU UWWTP Directive is a baseline for all EU Member States
FI	– All MWWTPs 300-10 000 are compliant with the Recommendation 28E/5
LT	– All WWTP meet the requirements of the EU Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
LV	–
PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Evaluation of nutrient pollution and reduction measures for scattered settlements of different sizes in BASE project</li> <li>– 7 small ineffective WWTPs were closed in St. Petersburg suburbs of: Pesochnyi 1 and Pesochnyi 2 settlements; Osinivaya Roscha settlement; Torphyanoe settlement; Pargolovo settlement; and also “Zavodskie” and “Prigorodnye” WWTPs. Effluents (2100 m<sup>3</sup>/day) were directed to the Northern Aeration Station.</li> <li>– WWTP of Pontonnyi settlement. 2006-2007 – modernization of aeration tanks according to the technology of CJSC “Kreal”. 2007-2008 – introduction of technology for chemical removal of phosphorus from wastewater by using 10% water solution of ferric sulfate (“Feric-3”). The work was done with financial support of John Nurminen Foundation. In 2011-2012 the work on reconstruction of Pontonnyi WWTP was continued. In 2012 phosphorus total concentration in treated wastewater was 0,41 mg/l.</li> <li>– Leningrad region <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ WWTPs of Primorsk were reconstructed. During reconstruction capacity of WWTPs was increased and “Biolak” technology for multistage biological treatment of wastewater was introduced. Quality of wastewater treatment meets requirements of HELCOM Recommendations. The work was financed by the federal and regional budgets.</li> <li>○ Modernization of WWTP in Leninskoe settlement was completed. The designed capacity of WWTP is 1000 m<sup>3</sup>/day.</li> <li>○ The project on construction of WWTP in Ust-Luga settlement is being implemented within regional target programme “Pure water of Leningrad region” and federal target programme “Pure water” for the period 2011- 2017.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– The following measures were taken within long-term target programme “Social development of rural areas” for the period 2009-2012: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ elaboration of designing estimates for construction and reconstruction of water supply and water disposal facilities in seven rural settlements: Sovkhoznyi, Klimovo, Staraya Ladoga, Scheglovo, Dzerzhinskoe, Zaporozhskoe, Bolshaya Vruda.</li> <li>○ ongoing reconstruction of WWTPs in Zaporozhskoe settlement.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>completion of reconstruction of WWTP in Berezhki villa. Designed capacity of WWTP is 700 m<sup>3</sup>/day.</p>
SE	– Sweden has 280 MWWTPs 2 000 – 10 000 pe, all of them are compliant with Recommendations 28E/5

<b>5. HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/6</a> "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	
DK	–
DE	– See NIPs
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In progress. Estonian Ministry of the Environment is in development of a new Decree for waste water treatment. By this decree starting from 01.01.2019 limits for Ptot will be 2,0 mg/l or 70%. Requirements for Other compounds (BOD7, COD, SS, Ntot) limits will apply when the abovementioned new Decree enters into force.</li> <li>– <a href="#">MINWA Project between Finland and Estonia on</a> treating waste water in sparsely populated areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o focusing on single houses and small village size solutions, Järva County (Estonia) –agglomerations 500-2000 PE</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
EU	– The European Commission (in cooperation with the French Government) produced an extensive wastewater treatment processes guide - A guide to urban waste water treatment technologies that are appropriate for use in small (<5000 p.e.) agglomerations: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/info/docs_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/info/docs_en.htm</a> . The Water Framework Directive might impose additional/higher requirements.
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">New regulations</a> entered into force</li> <li>– activities of the <a href="#">Finnish Dry Toilet Association</a> in Karelia</li> </ul>
LT	–
LV	– wastewater management infrastructure in populated areas with number of residents < 2000 PE
PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Evaluation of nutrient pollution and reduction measures for scattered settlements of different sizes in BASE-project</li> <li>– SUE “Vodokanal of Saint-Petersburg” is now identifying the model technology for wastewater treatment in small and scattered settlements with population of 150 – 2000.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">activities</a>, including incentive schemes (tax reduction)</li> <li>– Most municipalities have identified areas with sensitive water bodies where onsite wastewater treatment installations should have high treatment level. According to Guidelines NFS 2006:7 such installations should, besides basic requirements, be able to reduce phosphorus and BOD7 loads with 90% and nitrogen with 50%.</li> </ul>
<b>6.1 HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/7</a> - Measures aimed at substitution of phosphorus in laundry detergents: National programmes and measures with a timetable (2010)</b>	
– to target the elimination of phosphorus in laundry detergents for consumer use as soon as possible but not later than by 2015	
DK	– EU Regulation No. 259/2012. on phosphorous in detergents is implemented in Denmark. The Danish EPA carries out random checks on chemicals in consumer goods such as detergents are carried to ensure legal compliance.
DE	– See NIPs. Revision of the national Ordinance on Maximum Phosphate Levels of 4 June 1980.
EE	–
EU	– The EU adopted a proposal to ban the use of phosphates and to limit the content of other phosphorous containing compounds in consumer laundry detergents as of 30 June 2013- ,see for more details <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/specific-chemicals/detergents/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/chemicals/documents/specific-chemicals/detergents/index_en.htm</a>

FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finland has implemented the Amendment (No 259) of the EU Regulation on Detergents (No 628/2004). As of 30 June 2013, the total content of phosphorus in consumer laundry detergents placed on the market is limited to less than 0,5 grams in a standard washing machine load. Later, as of 1 January 2017, the total content of phosphorus in consumer automatic dishwasher detergents placed on the market shall be limited to 0,3 grams in a standard machine load. To gain insight into the degree of compliance in the detergents, Finland participates in EuroDeter enforcement project of the Chemicals Legislation European Enforcement Network (CLEEN) during 2012-13. The main focus of the project will be on the verification of the labelling requirements, on the information to be made available to the public and on the biodegradability of used surfactants.</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is foreseen to prepare a feasibility study on impacts of the reduction / banning of the use of phosphorus in detergents on the quality of wastewater, evaluating a potential effect of the reduction or banning of the use of phosphorus on the economic and social environment.</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P-containing detergents in laundry are banned for household use in LV (<a href="#">2010</a>)</li> </ul>
PL	–
RU	<p>Russian Federation within the framework of Customs Union has elaborated draft technical regulation “About safety of synthetic detergents and household chemical goods”. The regulation stipulates gradual decrease in polyphosphate concentrations in laundry detergents and eventual ban of polyphosphates in all synthetic detergents by 2020. The technical regulation is now on consideration for further adoption.</p> <p>Some of large-scale producers of synthetic detergents in Russian Federation have already refused to use phosphates in some categories of goods. These producers support adoption of draft technical regulation.</p> <p>Since 2009 Henkel RUS Company has stopped using phosphates in four main detergents: Persil, Losk, Deni and Pemos.</p> <p>Rekitt Benziker Company doesn't use tripolyphosphate in such detergents as Dosia and Lanza.</p>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P-containing detergents in laundry are banned for household in 2009 and P-containing dishwasher detergents are banned in household use in SE from <a href="#">2011</a></li> <li>The sale and supply of laundry detergents containing phosphates to consumers was prohibited 1 of March 2008, but they were allowed to be marketed and supplied until 31 August 2008</li> </ul>
<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>	
DK	–
DE	– Revision of the national Ordinance on Maximum Phosphate Levels of 4 June 1980
EE	–
EU	– See above
FI	–
LT	– See point 6.1
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– The technical regulation “About safety of synthetic detergents and household chemical goods” stipulates gradual decrease in polyphosphate concentrations in all synthetic detergents, including dishwasher detergents, and eventual ban of polyphosphates by 2020.

SE	– In July 2011, phosphates in dishwasher detergents were prohibited but P-containing products could be marketed and supplied until 31 December 2011.
<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>	
– 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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– Implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive uses a river basin approach and requires coordination on transboundary issues. Where MS are not fulfilling such obligations this is being raised in bilateral meetings following up on the assessment of first cycle RBMPs
FI	–
LT	– Draft Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation, The Government of the Republic of Belarus, The Government of the Republic of Lithuania and The European Union On Cooperation in the Field of Use and Protection of the Water Bodies of the Nemunas River Basin is prepared. European Commission should take steps in order to facilitate negotiations on signing of the Agreement.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Ongoing assessment of load arriving from Belarus being conducted within Bilateral Intergovernmental Commission on Daugava river basin. – Assessment of share of transboundary load in Leningrad and Kaliningrad Oblasts to be made in BASE
SE	–
BY	– <a href="#">List of priority installations</a> in the field of waste water treatment and agriculture in the Republic of Belarus contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea
<b>8. Designation of relevant parts of agricultural land as zones vulnerable to nitrogen</b>	
– identification 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 – 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	
DK	– See NIPs. Denmark is according to Article 3(5) of the Nitrates Directive exempted from the obligation to identify specific vulnerable zones, as the action programme referred to in Article 5 apply throughout the national territory. Denmark has established and applied action programmes for the whole territory since 1985.
DE	– See NIPs
EE	– Research in 2011 on “Analyses of the need to enlarge the nitrate vulnerable area” and “Estimation of the efficacy of the measures to reduce agricultural diffuse pollution. Estimation of the possibilities to achieve of the good status of surface and ground water”. – Research in 2012 on the content of nitrates and phosphorus in the surface and ground water in the areas bordering to nitrate vulnerable area to support the decision making on enlargement of the nitrate vulnerable area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Possible decision on revision of the enlargement of the nitrate vulnerable area in 2014.</li> <li>– ongoing Baltic Compass project</li> </ul>
EU	– This action is an obligation for EU MS under the Nitrates Directive
FI	– Risk areas and better targeting of measures: steep fields and flooding fields, peatland fields high P-level fields. Data needed: accurate elevation model, P-level of soil, manure spreading areas, vegetative cover outside growing season. Data evaluation in progress
LT	– The whole territory of Lithuania is designated as vulnerable zone to nitrogen according to EU Council directive 91/676/EEC concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Risk assessment of large animal farms done under Balthazar
SE	– A review of the geographical extension of vulnerable zones according to the EU Nitrate Directive was finalized in May 2011. In total, 1.84 million hectares of arable land are now designated as vulnerable zoned, amounting to 70% of the total area of arable land. By this review the area of vulnerable zoned was increased by 300 000 hectares.
<b>9. HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/4</a> Amended Annex III of the Convention concerning agriculture: Permit systems for major and small animal farms (2012 (2009))</b>	
<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>	
DK	– Denmark has submitted a detailed description on the Danish initiatives which ensures compliance with recommendation 28E/4 in relation to deletion of the agricultural hotspots in DK. ( <a href="#">HELCOM LAND 17/2012</a> )
DE	– See NIPs
EE	– 174 animal husbandry farms are licensed according to the IED directive
EU	– Number of licensed farms under Industrial Emission Directive (IED) is relevant information to be included for all EU Member States and the implementation of the Water Framework Directive requirements
FI	– The EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC) was transposed to national legislation through the Act on Water Resources Management (1299/2004). The EU target of preventing the degradation of the water quality and reaching a good quality for all water bodies is further defined in the national Water Protection Policy Outlines to 2015, which were approved by the Finnish Government 2006 (Ministry of the Environment 2007). In general, all the relevant EU legislation are fulfilled in Finland. The whole country has been evaluated as nitrate vulnerable area. The Environmental Protection Act and Decree that came into the force in 2000 determine the activities that may pose risk of pollution and for which an environmental permit must be sought. Environmental permit is required from livestock shelters housing at least 30 dairy cows, 80 beef cattle, 60 full-grown sows, 210 finishing pigs, 60 horses or ponies, 160 ewes or goats, 2,700 laying hens or 10,000 broiler hens, or other livestock shelters which correspond in terms of manure production or environmental impact of at least 210 finishing pigs (Environmental Protection Decree (169/2000)). Permissions for new and modified livestock shelters are approved by the regional environmental authorities.
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–

RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long-term targeted programme is being developed by the Government of the Leningrad Oblast "Processing (use) of agricultural waste in the Leningrad Oblast to produce organic fertilizers for 2013-2015 and for the period up to 2020.</li> <li>- <a href="#">Balthazar Project</a> for Kaliningrad and Leningrad Oblast of Russia</li> <li>- The state programme of the Russian Federation "Environmental protection" includes planned measures to provide for waste storage, processing of liquid waste from cattle and pig farms, poultry farms by fermenting and production of organic fertilizers, treatment of liquid waste from pig farms at biogas plants, in the administrative entities of the Russian Federation located in the Baltic Sea catchment area.</li> <li>- In 2008-2012 in Leningrad region new and modernized manure storages with holding capacity more than 500000 m3 were put into operation; special platforms for processing chicken manure with capacity 150000 tons annually were constructed and reconstructed.</li> <li>- Modern system for separation of liquid and solid manure fractions was introduced in five enterprises. Agricultural enterprises purchased more than 30 units of high-efficiency equipment for transportation and application of organic fertilizers.</li> <li>- Biogas facilities for processing liquid manure with total capacity 780 ton/day were constructed in three hog farms.</li> <li>- In 2011 a pilot enterprise on processing chicken manure into environmentally safe organic fertilizers was launched on the territory of CJSC "Agricultural complex "Oredezh". It processes 10 tons of chicken manure per day.</li> <li>- New state national standard GOST R 14.13 – 2007 "Ecological management. Comprehensive assessment of environmental impact from facilities used for economic activities during industrial environmental monitoring", entered into force 1 January, 2009.</li> <li>- In 2011 expert council of Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Committee in collaboration with experts of North-West Research Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Electrification RAS (NWRIAEE RAS) elaborated and approved Concept for handling of waste from agricultural enterprises in Leningrad region in 2012-2015 and for the period till 2020.</li> <li>- Experts of NWRIAEE RAS:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o elaborated methodological recommendations on using system of evaluative environmental and technological criteria while assessing investment projects on development of animal breeding, planning development of Agro-industrial complex and providing environmental safety of livestock enterprises in Leningrad region;</li> <li>o created a data bank with information about current ecological situation in all agricultural enterprises in Leningrad region;</li> <li>o adjusted algorithm and order of introduction of "Standart of organization. Technical regulation on processing and application of manure as organic fertilizers".</li> <li>o Elaborated technological regulations on manure handling were elaborated for three livestock enterprises in Leningrad region within BaltHazAR project financed by EU (2011-2012).</li> <li>o At present, technical regulations on manure handling are introduced in 8 enterprises.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Implementation of elaborated recommendations will allow up to 50% decrease in nitrogen and phosphorus input to the environment by 2020.</li> <li>- In 2010 the project on identification of optimal chicken manure handling methods was complete. The project was implemented within the Cross-Border Cooperation Programme of the Leningrad region and Finland</li> <li>- During 2008-2012 12 international projects devoted to ensuring ecological safety of animal breeding in the Leningrad region were implemented.</li> <li>- The government of the Leningrad region spent more than 20 million euros for acquisition of the equipment and implementation of ecological projects on introduction of the new technologies recommended within projects, executed under the auspices of HELCOM.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Swedish legislation includes a permit system in full compliance with Recommendation 28E/4 applying to installations for the intensive rearing of poultry, pigs and cattle. For smaller farms with &gt; 100 AU, notification to a municipal committee is required. The committee may decide about precautionary measures or specific protective actions.</li> </ul>
<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>	

DK	–
DE	– See NIPs
EE	–
FI	– Baltic Compass maps of cattle, poultry and pig locus for those BSR countries where data is available.
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– <a href="#">Balthazar Project</a> for Kaliningrad and Leningrad Oblast of Russia – BASE project to consider progress in Kaliningrad agricultural hot spot, including possible splitting into concrete sub-hot spots based on Balthazar outcome
SE	–
BY	– <a href="#">List of priority installations</a> in the field of waste water treatment and agriculture in the Republic of Belarus contributing to transboundary pollution of the Baltic Sea
<b>11. Joint input on EU CAP Health Check (2008-2009)</b> – 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	
<b>PARTY ACCOMPLISHED</b> <a href="#">Joint submission</a> to EU CAP Health Check on 11.04.2008 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	
<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> – 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); – 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;	
DK	–
DE	– The Gothenburg Protocol to abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone has been revised in 2012. – The revised Protocol defines stricter emission reduction commitments for 2020 compared to 2005 for reduced (- 5 %) and oxidized nitrogen substances (- 39 %). – Germany supports the HELCOM interest in improved information exchange and enhanced coordination of activities with UNECE-CLRTAP in order to reduce the airborne N-input into the Baltic Sea.
EE	–
EU	– The Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) is a scientifically based and policy driven programme under the <a href="#">Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution</a> (CLRTAP).



	– The National Emission Ceilings Directive and the Ambient Air Quality Directive target nitrogen dioxides emissions and oxides of nitrogen emissions.
FI	–
LT	– Lithuania supports the need to upgrade HELCOM BSAP environmental targets in accordance to the new agreed targets for 2020 in the freshly revised Gothenburg Protocol under UNECE CLRTAP. However, it should be noted that the new Gothenburg Protocol needs to be ratified by the Parties in order for the reduction targets to take into effect for a relevant Party. Lithuania currently looks for funding for the evaluation of the current and the projected impact of airborne nitrogen inputs to the part of the Baltic Sea under national jurisdiction, although the prospects to receive funds for that are not certain at the moment. In our view it would be helpful to secure such estimations for the whole Baltic Sea and national jurisdictions there by some international body like EMEP, HELCOM etc., rather than relying on national estimates. We hope this is the intent of HELCOM LOAD.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<b>13-14. Joint input to strengthen the emission targets for nitrogen under the EU NEC Directive and the Gothenburg protocol under CLRTAP</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 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</li> <li>– 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</li> </ul>	
DK	–
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Gothenburg Protocol to abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone has been revised in 2012. The revision will be based upon integrated assessment of emission scenarios, effect analyses and cost curves.</li> <li>– The revised Protocol defines stricter emission reduction commitments for 2020 compared to 2005 for reduced (- 5 %) and oxidized nitrogen substances (- 39 %).</li> <li>–</li> </ul>
EE	–
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Based on the findings in the review, an air policy package is planned for the autumn of 2013, consisting of a revised Thematic Strategy for Air Pollution, a revised National Emissions Ceilings Directive, a ratification proposal for the revised UNECE LRTAP Gothenburg Protocol, and possibly additional source legislation.</li> <li>– The revision of the EU Thematic Air Strategy is ongoing. Based on the findings in the review, an air policy package is planned for the autumn of 2013, consisting i.a. of a revised Thematic Strategy for Air Pollution, a revised National Emissions Ceilings Directive, a ratification proposal for the revised UNECE LRTAP Gothenburg Protocol.</li> </ul>
FI	–
LT	– The emission reduction targets are already made stricter under the recently revised Gothenburg Protocol.
LV	–
PL	–

RU	–
SE	– The revised Gothenburg protocol contains national emission reduction commitments for main air pollutants to be achieved in 2020. In comparison with the 2005 level the EU as a whole is going to reduce its emissions of nitrogen dioxide by 42% and ammonia by 6%, respectively. For Sweden the corresponding figures are 36% and 15%, respectively.

<b>BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP <u>HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES SEGMENT</u> and 2010 <u>MINISTERIAL DECLARATION</u></b> EUSBSR PA HAZARDS <u>"To reduce the use and impact of hazardous substances"</u>	
<b>15.1 National programmes to reduce pollution by hazardous substances (2010);</b>	
– <b>assessment of NIPs with the aim to identify, facilitate and speed up the preparation of bankable projects (2011)</b>	
<a href="#">DK</a>	–
<a href="#">DE</a>	–
<a href="#">EE</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Program for reduction of the emissions of phenols to the water environment, 2004-2014" approved by the Government of Estonia</li> <li>– development of the new phenol reduction program in 2013 "Inventory and revision of the environmental permits 2009-2013"</li> </ul>
<a href="#">EU</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Water Framework Directive contains a list of Priority Substances (Annex X), replaced by annex II of the Directive on Environmental Quality Standards. Currently, a proposal for a directive amending the WFD and EQSD reached its first reading agreement (<a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-712_en.htm">http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-13-712_en.htm</a>)</li> <li>– The Marine Strategy Framework Directive includes contaminants and contaminants in seafood.</li> <li>– <i>REACH</i> is the European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006).</li> </ul>
<a href="#">FI</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Finland's national programme on dangerous chemicals has been revised (Finnish Environment Ministry 2013); more emphasis e.g. on evaluation of environmental impacts of pharmaceuticals and substitution of dangerous chemicals</li> <li>– Revision of environmental permits concerning hazardous substances is on-going. The revision has been speeded up with "Description of good practices on applying the Government Decree on substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment" (Ministry of the Environment, 2012). The necessity of reduction measures for discharges has and will be assessed as part of the environmental permitting.</li> <li>– More efforts have been focused on measures for the reduction of loads of hazardous substances within the development of second round River Basin Management Plans under the WFD</li> </ul>
<a href="#">LT</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– NIP, River Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures under the WFD were prepared for all rivers basin districts in 2010.</li> <li>– National strategy for Baltic Sea protection and the Plan of implementation measures for 2010-2015 under BSAP and MSFD were prepared in 2010.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">LV</a>	–
<a href="#">PL</a>	–
<a href="#">RU</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Long-term regional target program «Environmental protection and ecological safety of the region for 2011-2013» is carried out in Novgorod region. 52 ton of outdated pesticides will be utilized within this program.</li> <li>– Administration of Pskov region adopted regional long-term target program "Complex measures for safe outdated pesticides management in the territory of the Pskov region for 2011-2013" which provides localization and further utilization of 1200 t of ownerless outdated pesticides.</li> <li>– The State Programme "Protection of the environment" stipulates construction of plant for processing hazardous wastes on the territory of special landfill for disposal of hazardous wastes in Krasnyi Bor.</li> </ul>
<a href="#">SE</a>	– The Swedish Chemicals Agency implements the Action plan for a toxin-free everyday environment, including efforts to tighten up EU legislation in dialogue with industry to reduce risks from chemicals in products. The Action plan (2011-2014) especially focus on children and adolescents, as they are often more vulnerable than adults to the effects of chemicals.

	<p><a href="http://www.kemi.se/Documents/Publikationer/Trycksaker/PM/Action_plan_HP.pdf">http://www.kemi.se/Documents/Publikationer/Trycksaker/PM/Action_plan_HP.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– See also national phasing out of mercury.</li> </ul>
<p><b>15.2 Evaluation of effectiveness national programmes (2013);</b></p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– evaluate need for additional measures (2013)</li> </ul>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Rivers Basin Management Plans and Programmes of Measures, that involves measures to reduce pollution by hazardous substances, will be revised by the end of 2015.</li> <li>– National Strategy for Baltic Sea protection and implementation plan will be revised by 2015 with the aim to reach concentrations of hazardous substances that would not cause pollution and negative changes in ecosystem.</li> </ul>
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– River Basin Management Plans are under revision. To be established by 2015
<p><b>16. Update of requirements of HELCOM Strategy for hazardous substances (Recommendation 19/5)</b></p>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	– National legislation is partly in line with the HELCOM Strategy; The set EQS values for some substances are lower for sea water than for freshwater if necessary eco-toxicity testing data for sea water is not existing; but all BSAP substances are not included in Government Decree on substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Regulation on Handling of Waste Water, Order No D1-236 of the Minister of Environment of 17 May 2006, as amended by Order No D1-416 of 8 May 2010</li> <li>– Program on Reduction of Water Pollution by Dangerous Substances, Order No D1-71 of the Minister of Environment of 13 February 2004, as amended by Order No D1-553 of 8 July 2010</li> <li>– Resolution on National Strategy on Protection of the Baltic Sea Marine Environment, Order No 189 of the Parliament of Lithuania of 25 February 2009, as amended by Order No 1264 of 25 August 2010</li> <li>– Project “Baltic Action for Reduction of Pollution of the Baltic Sea from Priority Hazardous Substances “ (BaltActHaz, 2009-2011)</li> <li>– Project “Control of Hazardous Substances in the Baltic Sea Region” (COHIBA, 2009-2011)</li> <li>– Project “Setting of Hazardous substances in the aquatic environment in Lithuania” (2007)</li> </ul>

LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<b>17. Update of HELCOM requirements concerning Proper handling of waste/landfilling (Recommendation <a href="#">24/5</a>)</b>	
– 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	
DK	– The Danish landfill regulation has since the 2009 amendment set out sufficient demands to ensure that recommendation 31E/4 is followed. The demands are enacted through environmental permits , which are enforced through regular inspections and monitoring.
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– The Waste Framework Directive and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Directive apply in EU Member States
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– In 2012 the Maritime Institute in Gdańsk, on behalf of Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy (MTCME) developed a preparatory study to “National plan for management and disposal of waste from oil spills originated from marine accidents”. The actual plan is expected to be prepared by mid. 2015, and it will be included in the “national plan of sea environment dangers and pollution combating”. – In 2014-2015 the complex examination and analysis of the threats to the marine environment posed by the shipwreck stuttgart in the bay of puck, including the analysis of the possible marine pollution prevention and recovery techniques will be developed.
RU	– EU-funded <a href="#">Balthazar Project</a> , Phase I (2009-2012) in Leningrad Oblast and St.Petersburg and in Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia: 53 dumpsites assessed, 32 priority sites identified based on their potential risk , 13 practical rapid-action projects developed, 1 pilot project on landfill remediation plan implemented – Pilots on MCW handling and strategy development in Kaliningrad
SE	– A large number of landfill sites were screened in 2010-2012 by the EPA and pollution by eg leachage were identified.
<b>18. Update of HELCOM requirements for iron/steel industry (Recommendation <a href="#">24/4</a>)</b>	
– 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	
DK	–
DE	– New requirements apply for iron and steel production in the EU according to Commission Implementing Decision of 28 February 2012 establishing best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for iron and steel production. According to Art. 21 para. 3 of the Industrial Emissions Directive (2010/75/EU), all iron and steel plants in the EU have to comply with these new requirements within 4

	<p>years, i.e. until March 2016. As far as the new BAT conclusions go beyond existing regulations in Germany, e.g. the Technical Instruction on Air Quality Control (TA Luft) or the Waste Water Ordinance (Abwasserordnung), these regulations are currently updated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In particular, the BAT requirements for dioxin emissions from sinter plants and electric arc furnaces have become stricter, namely with regard to existing installations: BAT is to reduce dioxin emissions by the injection of adequate adsorption agents into the waste gas before dedusting with a bag filter. The corresponding ELVs will be 0.2 ng I-TEQ/Nm<sup>3</sup> for sinter plants and 0.1 ng I-TEQ/Nm<sup>3</sup> for electric arc furnaces.</li> </ul>
EE	–
EU	– the EU Directives on Large Combustion Plants and Industrial Emissions
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Inventory is on-going to identify needs for further mitigations of mercury and dioxins (H2)
<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>	
DK	–
DE	– Revision of 13th and 17th Ordinance under the Federal Immission Control Act enters into force in early 2013 and adds a mercury emission limit value of 0,01 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (6% O <sub>2</sub> ) as yearly average for coal and biomass fired Large Combustion Plants which existing LCPs have to fulfill until 2019 (existing daily average emission limit value of 0,03 mg/m <sup>3</sup> holds up).
EE	–
EU	– The Directive on Large Combustion Plants
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Revision of BREF related to combustion is ongoing</li> <li>– Further general measures to reduce spillage has not been deemed necessary, however single actions may be motivated</li> </ul>
BY	–

20. Development of specific ELVs and efficiency requirements in HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/8</a> Reduction of dioxins and other hazardous substances from small scale combustion (2008)	
– to improve the effectiveness of Community emissions requirements including intensive agricultural installations and measures to tackle smaller scale industrial combustion sources	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Danish EPA has made a <a href="#">guideline for choosing a new stove</a>.</li> <li>– As part of the grant scheme for eco-efficient small scale solid fuel combustion a tool for calculating the correct size of the stove in relation to the heating needs of their house has been developed. The Danish EPA has published the <a href="#">free tool</a></li> <li>– Several information campaigns have been conducted regarding all of the mentioned modes of operation. Most recent the campaign "Quit Smoking for Wood Stoves" had a special focus on a <a href="#">new recommendation on the best practise for ignition of the wood</a>.</li> <li>– All chimneys are swept at least once a year by the local chimney sweeper.</li> <li>– In December 2007 the Danish Minister of the environment issued the <a href="#">Statutory Order</a> regulating air pollution from wood burners and boilers and certain other fixed energy-producing installations</li> </ul>
DE	<p>Increase of low-emission appliances</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ordinance on small and medium size combustion installations: <a href="http://www.bmu.de/luftreinhaltung/downloads/doc/39616.php">www.bmu.de/luftreinhaltung/downloads/doc/39616.php</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Limit values in form of Product standards for dust, CO and efficiency for roomheaters; in order to give industry time for new developments the limit values enter into force in two steps, the second of which in 2015 (for most appliances CO: 1,25 g/m<sup>3</sup>, dust 0,04 g/m<sup>3</sup>);</li> <li>○ Emission limit values for dust and CO for all boilers &gt; 4 kWth with regular measurements in households and SME by chimney sweepers;</li> <li>○ Generally a buffer tank is to be used with boilers (exceptions for automatic boilers with very low emissions);</li> <li>○ As a large part of the emissions are caused by old appliances, these are tackled as well: after transition periods that end between 2015 and 2025 installations not complying with new emission limit values will have to be exchanged or retrofitted;</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Measures outside the regulation enhancing the introduction of low-emission appliances:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Market incentive program for renewable energies: low emission wood pellet boilers and pellet stoves are eligible for subsidies</li> <li>○ Labelling of low emission pellet boilers and stoves (blue angel).</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Enhance public awareness           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 1. BImSchV also comprises measures for awareness raising:</li> <li>○ Individual Consultation by chimney sweepers for every household using a small combustion installation for solid fuels;</li> <li>○ Requirements for fuels – the ordinance includes a list of permitted fuels, in the case of wood only dry natural wood and wood briquettes/pellets complying with quality standards may be used; the fuel storage in households and SME will be checked regularly;</li> <li>○ Other relevant measures for awareness raising are:</li> <li>○ The Federal Environment Agency as well as several ministries of the Federal States (Länder) have issued brochures concerning the use small wood combustion installations. An example issued by the Federal Environment Agency is available under <a href="http://www.umweltdaten.de/publikationen/fpdf-l/3151.pdf">http://www.umweltdaten.de/publikationen/fpdf-l/3151.pdf</a></li> <li>○ HELCOM Recommendation 28/E/8 mentions regular inspection and cleaning of chimneys as a measure under "enhancing public awareness". In Germany a legal requirement for a regular cleaning of chimneys exists: Kehr- und Überprüfungsordnung vom 16. Juni 2009 (BGBl. I S. 1292)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
EE	–
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Low-emission combustion appliances have been introduced to market</li> <li>– Several information campaigns and guidances have been conducted regarding small scale wood combustion. Guidances have been given to citizens e.g. via chimney sweepers</li> </ul>

	– Efficiency requirements and emission limit values have not been set for small scale combustion appliances
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Already established (Boverket's Building Regulations: <a href="http://www.boverket.se/Om-Boverket/Webbokhandel/Publikationer/2008/Building-Regulations-BBR/">http://www.boverket.se/Om-Boverket/Webbokhandel/Publikationer/2008/Building-Regulations-BBR/</a> )
<b>21. Screening of the occurrence of selected hazardous substances (2008-2009)</b>	
– more effort is needed to reduce the stress by anthropogenic compounds compared to other, more open sea areas	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Annual monitoring program for selected organic compounds and heavy metals in the surface water and in biota (fish on the coastal area).</li> <li>– “Inventory of the sources and emissions of priority substances, 2008”</li> <li>– Hazardous Substances Screening Results in the Aquatic Environment of Estonia, 2010</li> <li>– Baltic Environmental Forum project <a href="#">BaltActhaz</a> (water, sediments, effluents, sewage sludge)</li> <li>– “Screening of the EQS Directive 2008/105/EC existing and some new priority substances in water, sediments and biota, Tallinn, EKUK, 2011”</li> <li>– 2013 – Screening of the EQS Directive 2008/105/EC new priority substances in waste water (incl. medicines)</li> <li>– 2014 Screening of the EQS Directive 2008/105/EC priority substances in ground water and storm water</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Study: “Environmental pollutants in Baltic fish and other domestic fish: PCDD/F, PCB, PBDE, PFC and OT compounds”. Finnish food Safety Authority Evira, 2011.</li> <li>– Study: “Screening of hazardous industrial and household chemicals in the aquatic environment”. Finnish Environment Institute, 2011</li> <li>– Chemical monitoring of surface waters has been promoted with “Description of good practices on applying the Government Decree on substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment” (Ministry of the Environment, 2012) &amp; Environmental Administration Guidelines “Monitoring of hazardous substances in waste waters and in surface and ground waters” (Finnish Environment Institute, 2010)</li> <li>– Study: “Monitoring of toxic compounds in fresh and coastal waters, season 2006 – 2008”. Finnish Environment Institute, 2009</li> <li>– Study: “Levels of organic tin compounds in Baltic Sea and Finnish fresh water fish”. Finnish food Safety Authority Evira, 2008.</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– National monitoring program (2011-2017), which included hazardous substances in surface and sea water, sediments and biota.</li> <li>– Participation in <a href="#">HELCOM Project on Screening</a> of occurrences of hazardous substances in marine environment (co-funded by NCM).</li> <li>– Participation in the preparation of <a href="#">Integrated thematic assessment</a> of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea and in screening of sources of hazardous substances.</li> <li>– Participation in CORESET project, expert group on hazardous substances (taking part in the process of preparation of the core set of indicators for the Baltic Sea).</li> <li>– Baltic Environmental Forum project <a href="#">BaltActhaz</a> (water, sediments, effluents, sewage sludge) (2009-2012)</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Baltic Environmental Forum project Control of Hazardous Substances in the Baltic Sea Region COHIBA (2009-2011)</li> <li>– Screening of Selected Hazardous Substances in the Eastern Baltic Marine Environment (2008-2009)</li> <li>– Project “Setting of Hazardous substances in the aquatic environment in Lithuania” (2007)</li> </ul>
LV	–
PL	– Screening of the occurrence of selected hazardous substances In 2011 (PBDE, HBCD, PFOS, PAHs, TBT) ended including in the routine annual monitoring of those substances since 2013.
RU	– EU-funded <a href="#">Balthazar Project</a> , Phase II (2011-2012) – screening of occurrence of selected hazardous substances in the Neva River and in wastewater discharged from WWTPs of St. Petersburg
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– National screening projects performed annually, many of the eleven selected substances are already included in the regular monitoring programs</li> <li>– Participation in HELCOM project on screening (<a href="http://www.helcom.fi/projects/Archive/en_GB/hs_screening/">http://www.helcom.fi/projects/Archive/en_GB/hs_screening/</a>) of occurrences of hazardous substances in the marine environment (co-funded by NCM)</li> </ul>
<b>22. Screening of sources of selected hazardous substances (2009)</b>	
	– 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
DK	–
DE	–
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Study: “Inventory of the sources and emissions of priority substances, 2008-2009”</li> <li>– Report on Hazardous Substances Source Tracking - in Estonia, 2011Baltic Environmental Forum project <a href="#">BaltActhaz</a></li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– COHIBA reports: “WP3 Innovative approaches to chemical controls of hazardous substances – National report of Finland” (2011) &amp; “Identification of sources and estimation of inputs/impacts on the Baltic Sea; Summary report Finland” (2012)</li> <li>– Study: “Screening of hazardous industrial and household chemicals in the aquatic environment”, Finnish Environment Institute, 2011</li> <li>– Study: “Screening of organic hazardous chemicals in municipal wastewater treatment plants and landfills”, Finnish Environment Institute, 2012</li> <li>– “National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), National Action Plan (NAP) on measures to reduce the emissions of unintentionally produced POPs”, Finnish Environment Institute, 2012</li> <li>– Reports: “Control of chemicals in articles. Preliminary report” (2010) &amp; “Risk management and governance of chemicals in articles – Case study textiles” (2011), Finnish Environment Institute</li> <li>– Chemical monitoring of wastewaters has been promoted with “Description of good practices on applying the Government Decree on substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment” (Ministry of the Environment, 2012) &amp; Environmental Administration Guidelines “Monitoring of hazardous substances in waste waters and in surface and ground waters” (Finnish Env. Institute, 2010)</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– „Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region“ (COHIBA) 2009 – 2011) for screening of sources of hazardous substances. Lithuanian effluents screening sites were located in less than 50 km distance from the Baltic Sea. The sites included two municipal (LT_MWWTP1 and LT_MWWTP2) and two industrial (LT_IWWTP1 and LT_IWWTP2) waste water treatment plants as well as storm water (LT_SW) and landfill leachate (LT_LW). The treated effluents from MWWTP1, MWWTP2 and IWWTP2 are discharged into the Curonian lagoon. The effluent from IWWTP1 is discharged into municipal WWTP and then, after treatment, is also discharged into the Curonian lagoon. Data of chemical analysis revealed that concentrations of priority 11 hazardous substances/classes in selected Lithuanian effluents sites did not exceed limit value.</li> <li>– Report on Hazardous Substances Source Tracking - in Lithuania, 2011Baltic Environmental Forum project <a href="#">BaltActhaz</a></li> </ul>
LV	– BSR-funded COHIBA project (2009-2012): Ecotoxicity and presence of selected hazardous substances are screened in municipal and industrial waste waters, municipal sewage sludge, storm water runoff and landfill leachate. Results are summarized in Latvian National report

PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– EU-funded <a href="#">Balthazar Project</a>, Phase I (2009-2012) in Leningrad Oblast and St.Petersburg and in Kaliningrad Oblast of Russia: 53 dumpsites assessed, 32 priority sites identified based on their potential risk, Leachates of 11 landfills screened</li> <li>– Balthazar Phase II (2011-2012) aims to replicate the approach of the COHIBA for screening of sources in port sediments, river waters and sediments and WWTPs</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Today, the specified substances rarely are analysed from specific resources which makes identification of the most important sources more difficult</li> <li>– Participation to the HELCOM COHIBA project</li> <li>– EPA project Baltic POP is identifying sources of dioxin in Baltic fish</li> </ul>
<b>23. Testing and possible introduction of Whole Effluent Approach (2009)</b>	
DK	–
DE	<p>WEA is applied in practice. The Ordinance on Requirements for the Discharge of Waste Water into Waters from 2004 (AbwV) requires from operators of many industrial sectors discharging to water bodies that waste water is assessed by use of bioassays as routine practice in order to meet legal requirements. E.g., the recently reviewed and updated Annex 28 concerning waste water from paper mills and the Annex 40 concerning metal finishing and metal processing of the Waste Water Ordinance (AbwV) sets an emission limit value for duckweed and fish eggs respectively. The results are indicated as Lowest Ineffective Dilution (LID) according to ISO 5667-16: 1998, Annex A.</p> <p>Also other Annexes of the Waste Water Ordinance such as Annex 9 concerning the manufacture of coating materials and varnish resins (toxicity to fish eggs), Annex 13 concerning fibre board manufacturing (toxicity to fish eggs), Annex 19 concerning chemical pulp production (toxicity to fish eggs), Annex 22 concerning the chemical industry (dilution factors with regard to toxicity to fish eggs, toxicity to daphnia, toxicity to algae, toxicity to luminescent bacteria, mutagenic potential (umu test)), Annex 23 concerning facilities for biological treatment of waste (toxicity to fish eggs), Annex 25 concerning tanneries (toxicity to fish eggs), Annex 27 concerning treatment of waste by means of chemical and physical processes (CP facilities) and processing of used oil, Annex 29 concerning the production of iron and steel, Annex 31 concerning water treatment, cooling systems, steam generation, Annex 37 concerning the production of inorganic pigments, Annex 38 concerning textile manufacturing and finishing, Annex 39 concerning non-ferrous metal production, Annex 42 concerning the chlor alkali electrolysis and a number of Annexes for other industrial sectors contain requirements to carry out bioassays (LID) as a routine permit parameter. These sector-specific Annexes to the Waste Water Ordinance will be reviewed and updated in the light of new BAT conclusions that are and will be published in the European Journal in the framework of the EU-IE Directive. Although the BAT Reference Documents (BREFs) usually do not contain BAT-AELs concerning WEA, emission limit values including bioassays will be kept in the German regulations for waste water discharges.</p>
EE	–
EU	– The European Union co-financed the COHIBA and Balthazar Projects
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– COHIBA report: "WP3 Innovative approaches to chemical controls of hazardous substances – National report of Finland" (2011)</li> <li>– Biological testing of waste water is applied in practice at certain industrial sectors and plants but not uniformly in Finland. It is not applied in municipal wastewater treatment plants.</li> <li>– WEA and use of biological testing in general for wastewaters has been promoted with Environmental Administration Guidelines "Monitoring of hazardous substances in waste waters and in surface and ground waters", Finnish Environment Institute, 2010</li> <li>– Quality assurance and precision of WEA methods (acute effects) is being further developed during 2012-13 (Finnish Env. Institute)</li> </ul>
LT	– Recommendation on WEA („Control of hazardous substances in the Baltic Sea region“ (COHIBA)) are planned to be taken into account for waste water control. At the same time with the recommendations on WEA we are running the project ("Ecotoxicity test and assessment methods selection") for final selection of biotests for waste water control. Legislation is planned to be developed for waste water control.

LV	– BSR-funded COHIBA project (2009-2012): WEA approach applied for municipal and industrial waste waters. Results are summarized in Latvian National report.
PL	–
RU	– Balthazar Phase II (2011-2012) aims to test also WEA in Russia
SE	– WEA is applied in practice in certain cases (permitting processes) but not strictly required according to legislation – Handbook published in 2010 (2010:3)
<b>24. Establishment of chemical product registers to be built upon e.g. the EU REACH (EC1907/2006) framework (2010)</b>	
– to develop and enhance the use of the information in registers for chemical products or releases for an improved overview of quantities and flows of chemicals to the marine environment; to develop national registers where lacking, including the legislative frameworks required	
DK	– Danish Product Registry ( <a href="#">PROBAS</a> )
DE	–
EE	– Establishment of the Chemicals product register is considered under amendment of the Chemicals law. – A substance-based (under Reach) register will be established in European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).
EU	– EU REACH FRAMEWORK
FI	– Finnish chemicals product register (KETU, <a href="http://www.tukes.fi/en/Branches/Chemicals-biocides-plant-protection-products/">http://www.tukes.fi/en/Branches/Chemicals-biocides-plant-protection-products/</a> )
LT	– In 2003 was established database on chemical substances and preparations (mixtures) in Lithuania. There are accumulated data and information on chemical substances and mixtures which are produced, imported, exported, distributed or professionally used in Lithuania. There was initiated the project „Development of Electronic services for Environmental information“ in Lithuanian Environmental Protection Agency. It includes modernisation of existing environmental information system (AIVIKS). In this system is chemical substances and mixtures subsystem. This subsystem is prepared taking into account of REACH (EC 1907/2006). Consequently, enterprises will be able to submit data to this new subsystem from the beginning of 2013. – Inspectors from Environmental Protection Agency in collaboration with The State Non Food Products Inspectorate under the Ministry of Economy, Customs of the Republic of Lithuania and The Labour Inspectorate of the Republic of Lithuania control Lithuanian enterprises for compliance with REACH provisions.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– The Coordination and information center (CIC) for assistance to the enterprises of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created for the purposes of position preservation in the EU market and increased competitiveness of chemical production of CIS countries (Russia, Belarussia and Kazakhstan). The structure of the center includes experts in standardization and marking of substances, REACH-advisers, experts-chemists who help the company to find individual decisions on compliance to the new legislation of EU. – Work of CIC includes revision of background documents on BAT, WFD, REACH and regulation of means for plant protection (pesticides).
SE	– <a href="#">Swedish Products Register</a>

<b>25. Start work on strict restrictions of use for perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), nonylphenol/nonylphenoethoxylates (NP/NPEs), short-chain chlorinated paraffins (SCCPs)</b>	
– Taking account of the outcome of COHIBA Project to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Restrictions for usage are applied in accordance with se substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
FI	– Restrictions for usage are applied in accordance with se substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) – More efforts have been made to promote the substitution of substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment (Government Decree) with less harmful substances within the preparation of second round River Basin Management Plans under the WFD
LT	– Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as regards Annex XVII is binding and directly applicable in Lithuania as an EU Member State. Annex XVII introduces restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and article: perfluorooctane sulfonate (No. 53), nonylphenol (No. 46a), nonylphenoethoxylates (No. 46 b), SCCPs (No. 42). – Lithuania has ratified POPs Convention on 10/10/2006
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Russian Federation ratified the Stockholm Convention on 17.08.2011
SE	– PFOS is globally regulated through the Stockholm Convention – SCCPs are nominated to the convention by EU
<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>	
– Taking account of the outcome of COHIBA Project to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures;	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Restrictions for usage of these substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
FI	– Restrictions for usage are applied in accordance with se substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) – More efforts have been made to promote the substitution of substances dangerous and harmful to the aquatic environment (Government Decree) with less harmful substances within the preparation of second round River Basin Management Plans under the WFD
LT	– Provisions of the Directive's 2000/53/EB, 2002/95/EB (of the European Parliament and Council on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment),

	2002/96/EB, Commission Decision 2009/251/EB is transferred into Lithuanian legislation (Order No. V-510 of 23 June 2009 of Minister of Health) (with amendments).
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Restrictions according to EU legislation
BY	–
<b>27. Introduction of ban on the use, production and marketing of endosulfan, pentabromodiphenylether (pentaBDE) and octabromodiphenylether (octaBDE) (2010)</b>	
– Taking account of the outcome of COHIBA Project to look into the need for general prohibitions, additional restrictions, substitutions and enhanced pollution reduction measures;	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Restrictions for usage of these substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) – Endosulfan is pesticide which is regulated under Directive 91/414/EEC, not included into list of active substances in EU. Banned in Estonia
FI	– Restrictions for usage of these substances are enforced in the Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 of 22 June 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) – Endosulfan is pesticide which is regulated under Directive 91/414/EEC, not included into list of active substances in EU. Banned in Finland.
LT	– Commission Regulation (EC) No 552/2009 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) as regards Annex XVII is binding and directly applicable in Lithuania as an EU Member State. Annex XVII introduces restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and article: pentabromodiphenylether (pentaBDE) (No. 44), octabromodiphenylether (octaBDE) (No. 45)
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– These substances are restricted either globally through the Stockholm Convention or through EU legislation. – Endosulfan and pentaBDE and octaBDE are prioritized substances (2008/105/EG)
<b>28. Assessment of possibility of introduction of restrictions on cadmium content in fertilisers (2009)</b>	
DK	– The <a href="#">Danish battery regulations</a> regulate the marketing of batteries and their collecting after use and this ensures that that recommendation 31E/2 is followed in Denmark. – Since December 2011 the limit on Cadmium has been in fertilisers has been 110 mg cadmium pr. kg Phosphorous. This limit went from 0,0075% to 0,01% Cadmium as a result in national Danish regulations being superseded by REACH.
DE	–

EE	– Study: survey of the sources of phosphorus and possible solutions to decrease the load from agriculture. Survey of the content of the cadmium in the fertilisers marketed in Estonia
FI	– The national limit value has been set for max conc. 1,5 mg Cd/kg dw. product. If P2O5 over 2.2 %, then max conc. 50 mg Cd/kg P2O5
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– In Russia limit allowable concentration (LAC) of Cd in soil is 1 mg/kg, taking into account the background Cd concentration for acidic soil. According to the Russian legislation Cd concentrations after applying fertilizers should not exceed LAC.
SE	– Sweden already have stricter limit values on cadmium in fertilizers, as an EU exemption.
<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>	
– 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;	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Estonian waste law is to be amended at the moment according to regulation (EC) No 1102/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the banning of exports of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and mixtures and the safe storage of metallic mercury. Lithuania implements provisions of EU mercury strategy.
EU	– Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), – The EU's mercury strategy is a comprehensive plan addressing mercury pollution both in the EU and globally.
FI	– <input type="checkbox"/> Finland implements provisions of EU mercury strategy
LT	– Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 is binding and directly applicable in Lithuania as an EU Member State. Annex XVII of REACH Regulation introduces restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles including mercury compound and mercury in products. – Restriction of the use of mercury in electrical and electronic equipment (Directive 2002/95/EC) transposed into national law by Order No. V-510 of 2009 of Minister of Health of Lithuania (with amendments).
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– MCW treatment equipment established during Phase I of Balthazar. Implementation of public awareness campaign and collection of <a href="#">MCW from households within Balthazar in Kaliningrad Oblast</a> in 4 municipalities in Phases I and II. – A system of mercury-containing waste collection was organized in St. Petersburg 3 years ago. Special car collects mercury-containing lamps and batteries from the population. In 2012 stationary receiving centers were opened in 3 districts of St. Petersburg and special “ecoboxes” were installed in all districts of the city.
SE	– General national ban on the use of mercury, including import and export of substances and goods containing mercury

30. Application of same requirements concerning hazardous substances for products marketed globally as in the internal European market	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Nowadays it is in force Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs nr 122 “The requirements for identification, classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous chemicals” which is established according to the Chemicals Act § 4<sup>1</sup> section 4.</li> <li>– Under the same procedure it is enforced Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and the of the council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation) (it is established long transitional period).</li> </ul>
EU	– Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and the of the council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (CLP Regulation)
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– The Rotterdam Convention and the corresponding regulation 304/2003 fulfills this.
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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 is in force. Titles II, III and IV of the Regulation shall apply in respect of substances from 1 December 2010 and in respect of mixtures from 1 June 2015.
EU	– REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.
FI	–
LT	– Implemented by adoption of EC Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 on 16 December 2008. Titles II, III and IV of the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 are applied in respect of substances from 1 December 2010 and shall be applied in respect of mixtures from 1 June 2015.
LV	–

PL	–
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– information on current and past activities related to the implementation of the GHS in the Russian Federation may be found at the <a href="#">Ciscenter website</a></li> <li>– The Coordination and information center (CIC) for assistance to the enterprises of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) was created for the purposes of position preservation in the EU market and increased competitiveness of chemical production of CIS countries (Russia, Belarussia and Kazakhstan). The structure of the center includes experts in standardization and marking of substances, REACH-advisers, experts-chemists who help the company to find individual decisions on compliance to the new legislation of EU. Work of CIC includes revision of background documents on BAT, WFD, REACH and regulation of means for plant protection (pesticides).</li> </ul>
SE	– GHS is implemented in Sweden in correspondence with the Regulation (EG) nr 1272/2008
<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>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Council Directive 91/414/EEC of 15 July 1991 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market and Regulation (EC) 396/2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin and amending Council Directive 91/414/EEC</li> <li>– Water Framework Directive</li> <li>– Industrial Emissions Directive (and the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive)</li> <li>– Regulation concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency</li> </ul>
FI	–
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The representatives of Lithuania take part in all EU committees and working groups for REACH, plant protection products and biocides.</li> <li>– Representatives of Lithuania are taking part in HELCOM projects which address hazardous substances, like HELCOM HOLAS and CORESET.</li> </ul>
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– National agencies participate in international negotiations/working groups
<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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–



EU	– The European Community has signed both international instruments on POPs and implemented Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on persistent organic pollutants and amending Directive 79/117/EEC. In 2010, this regulation was amended.
FI	–
LT	– HELCOM action to encourage the bodies of Stockholm and CLRTAP Conventions taking on possible substance inclusion process would be welcome at this point. For example, the CLRTAP Aarhus protocol is expected to undergo revision in 2013, but only a very limited number of new substances for inclusion are being debated at the moment.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Work is ongoing and SE participates
<b>34. <a href="#">Ratification of Stockholm POPs Convention (2010)</a></b>	
<b>ACCOMPLISHED</b>	
<i>All Contracting Parties are currently Parties of the POPs Convention; Russia ratified on 17.08.2011</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>NIP were transmitted to the Secretariat for most of the Contracting Parties</i></li> </ul>	
<b>35. Promotion of and participation in SAICM implementation process (2010)</b>	
<b>IN PROGRESS</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>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– The Marine Strategy Framework Directive and the Water Framework Directive require monitoring activity
FI	– Biological effects are currently inadequately monitored, but they are more strongly included in HELCOM CORESET work and national MSFD monitoring programme currently under preparation
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lithuanian Institute of Ecology of Vilnius University (now Nature Research Center) has participated in BEAST project.</li> <li>– Lithuania (Dr. Janina Baršienė, Institute of Ecology of Nature Research Center) contributes to the development of core indicator of biological effects – micronuclei – in the CORESET project</li> </ul>
LV	–
PL	– Poland plans to run Micronucleus test on annual basis starting in 2014

RU	– Proposals concerning biological monitoring are included in the Federal Targeted Programme that was submitted for approval by the Government of the Russian Federation.
SE	– Sweden has ongoing programmes for monitoring of biological effects in the Baltic – Participation in the BONUS project BEAST (2009-2011) Technical report for effects-based monitoring for limnic and marine environment, in the framework of the WFD, presented at WGE, to be presented at SCG this autumn. SE is lead country together with Italy
<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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Ongoing activity monitoring marine environment according to HELCOM's Recommendation 26/3 (continuous sample collecting, analyses and data collection to the database since 1997).
EU	– Euratom Treaty (article 30 and 31)
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Ongoing monitoring of radioactive substances in polish economic zone
RU	– Radium Khlopin Institute carries out annual regular monitoring of radioactive pollution of various media of the Baltic Sea in the zones under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation, including monitoring of emissions and discharges from nuclear power plants. – Long-term targeted programme of the Government of the Leningrad Oblast "Environmental protection and natural resources use in the Leningrad Oblast for 2011-2015." – Assessment of radioactive contamination status in the Leningrad Oblast by using automated control system at 15 sites. – Support and further development of contamination and sanitary status of municipalities, industry and organizations that use things emitting radioactive ionizing emissions or radioactive waste (90 sites annually).
SE	– Sweden has implemented the recommendations and is working to decrease emissions further
<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>	
DK	–
DE	– Since 2009 nationally agreed transitional provisions are applied in Germany. – From 2012 further development of these provisions is envisaged with the aim to elaborate non-transient regulations for coastal and internal waters
EE	–

EU	– The Marine Strategy Framework Directive recognises dredging and disposal of dredges spoils as possible pressures and impacts in annex III, table 2.
FI	– Finland has prepared guidelines on Dredging and Disposal of Dredged Material at Sea (Finnish Environment Ministry 2004) which contains, among other things, two guidance values for how to evaluate the disposal of dredged material. The following substances are included; Hg, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn, As, PAH, DDT + DDE + DDD, mineral oil, PCB, TBT and PCDD & PCDF. Because of changed legislation Finland is at present revising the guidelines. This revision is supposedly to be finished by the end of year 2013 or in the beginning of year 2014.
LT	– Taking into account the requirements and practices applied by other Baltic Sea counties, in 2011 prepared and approved an amendment of the legislative document of the Republic of Lithuania LAND 46A-2002 “The rules for the dredging of materials in marine and seaport waters and for the management of dredged materials. – Lithuania participates in SMOCS project. Partners are: Coastal Research and Planning Institute, Klaipeda University and Port of Klaipeda (Flagship project in EUSBSR PA HAZARDS).
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– National guideline under development
<p><b>39. Further assess the environmentally negative impacts 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>  <b>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</b></p>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– In 2012, a new proposal has been made to add 15 chemicals, including pharmaceuticals as proposed for the first time, which are monitored and controlled in EU surface waters. This should be included in the revision of the directive on priority substances in the field of water quality (2008/105/EC).
FI	– Participation to EUSBSR Flagship project “Make the Baltic Sea Region a lead in Sustainable Management of Pharmaceuticals” – Finland’s national programme on dangerous chemicals has been revised (Finnish Environment Ministry 2013); more emphasis e.g. on evaluation of environmental impacts of pharmaceuticals
LT	– Participation in CHEMSEA project, where substances from chemical munitions dumped in the Baltic Sea and their impact on environment will be assessed (project partner – Environmental Protection Agency) (Flagship project in EUSBSR PA HAZARDS).
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Screening for pharmaceuticals in treated wastewaters will be done in St. Petersburg within BASE project

SE	– Several research projects on going, <a href="#">MistraPharma</a> Project
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<b>BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP <u>BIODIVERSITY AND NATURE CONSERVATION SEGMENT</u> and 2010 <u>MINISTERIAL DECLARATION</u></b>	
<b>EUSBSR PA BIO “To preserve natural zones and biodiversity, including fisheries”</b>	
<b>41.1 Develop jointly broad-scale, cross-sectoral, marine spatial planning principles based on the ecosystem approach (2010)</b>	
– 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	
<b>ACCOMPLISHED</b>	
<i>The joint HELCOM-VASAB Working Group finalised a set of joint <a href="#">HELCOM-VASAB broad-scale transboundary Maritime Spatial Planning principles</a> (adopted by HELCOM and VASAB in 2010)</i>	
<b>41.2 Test, apply and evaluate broad-scale, cross-sectoral, marine spatial planning principles based on the ecosystem approach (2012)</b>	
– MSP, using as an overarching principle the ecosystem approach, should be developed for the different Baltic Sea areas in close transboundary cooperation	
– 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	
DK	– inter-ministerial senior-officials group established to look into MSP
DE	– In the Federal States of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern and Schleswig-Holstein marine spatial planning is implemented (12 nm zone) – The Regional Development Plan adopted by the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein includes marine spatial planning of the coastal waters of SH (12 nm zone) as well as – for the first time - an environmental assessment report of measures relating to the regional planning policy. The Plan is legally binding for all authorities concerned and is based on sustainability principles
EE	– Under preparation; a maritime policy and a national spatial plan for 2030 – Marine Environment Act to be submitted to Parliament. – Pilot project on MSP to start 2012 in Pärnu County
EU	– Project "PartiSEApate- Multi-level Governance in MSP throughout the Baltic Sea Region" launched in 2012 – The European Commission proposed is planning to adopt a proposal for a Framework Directive on Maritime Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Management in March 2013 ( <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2013:0133:FIN:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2013:0133:FIN:EN:PDF</a> ) – Member States Experts Sub-groups on MSP established; 4 meetings took place
FI	– Basic study on MSP – <a href="#">TOPCONS</a> project together with Russia
LT	–
LV	– Spatial Planning law adopted in October 2011 – Secondary legislation - Regulation for MSP process, content and participation of stakeholders under development and is planned to be ready till end of 2012
PL	– Pilot MSPs for the western part of the Gulf of Gdansk, and, within BaltSeaPlan project for Middle Bank (together with SE) and Pomeranian Bay (together with DE and DK). – Amendment of the law on spatial planning and management under preparation – January 2012 the National Spatial Development Concept 2030 was adopted by the Government

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Regulation specifying the scope of the spatial planning of the marine areas will come into force in the first half of 2013.</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 2012 the work will probably start on the elaboration of the legal basis for MSP, which will provide the foundation for pilot projects on MSP</li> <li>– Strategy for the development of Maritime activities of the Russian Federation for the period till 2030</li> <li>– In 2012 JSC Research and design institute of urban development (JSC NIIP Gradostroitelstva) on the request of The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade has commenced scientific and Research work: «Development of tools for water area (spatial) planning and recommendations for its implementation in the Baltic sea»</li> <li>– Ongoing work: “Development of proposals for implementation of environmental principles in urban planning documentation of Russian Federation with regard to German experience”, carried out by JSC NIIP Gradostroitelstva with the support of Russian Ministry of Regional Development and German Federal Environmental Agency in cooperation with German Institute for spatial ecological planning (Dresden)</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Work is ongoing for a Governmental bill</li> <li>– More detailed information on MSP developments by CPs to be found <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>– Joint MSP expert group established between EE, LV and LT.</li> <li>– <a href="#">SeaGis project</a> jointly led by FI and SE</li> </ul>
<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>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>–</li> </ul>
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Germany (Schleswig-Holstein) has officially designated to the HELCOM secretariat most of her marine Natura 2000 sites as BSPAs including two National Parks and one large purely off-shore Nature Reserve (latest in May 2008 when Germany designated 6 Marine Protected Areas as HELCOM BSPAs, thus implementing HELCOM Rec. 15/5 in an excessive manner).</li> <li>– All in all these make up more than 40% of the German Baltic Sea.</li> <li>– Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has not yet designated its Natura 2000 sites as BSPA, except of the two National Parks which have been designated already during the 1990s. Hence, concerning the territory of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania the BSPA network is still incomplete.</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– All relevant MPAs have been nominated as BSPAs. 2 MPAs likely to be nominated as BSPAs by end of 2012.</li> </ul>
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– At the CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, 2010), Parties agreed that, by 2020, at least 10% of coastal and marine areas should be conserved through effectively and equitably managed ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures. Next to the Natura 2000 network, the Marine Strategy Framework Directive underlines the importance of MPAs and requires that programmes of measures are implemented in that regard.</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Finland is proposing during the spring 2013, eleven new BSPA areas. Five offshore Natura 2000 sites (reefs and sandbanks) from mainland Finland and from Åland island five Natura 2000 sites and one site not belonging to the Natura 2000 network. The sites must pass the public process including a scrutiny in the High Supreme Administrative Court but Finland hopes to report these sites as new HELCOM protected areas before the 2013 Ministerial Meeting.</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Lithuania proposed four nationally protected areas – Kuršių nerija (Curonian Spit) National Park, Pajūris Regional Park, Nemunas Delta Regional Park and State Baltic Sea Marine Reserve to consider as BSPAs</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– In 2012 Latvia nominated seven BSPAs, five of which partly overlap with the previously nominated areas and expands them, and two are newly designated to provide a more comprehensive protection of marine species and habitats. All seven protected areas were designated as marine Natura 2000 sites in 2011 and as marine protected areas in accordance with the national legislation</li> </ul>

	of Latvia in 2010.
PL	– Poland nominated 9 Natura 2000 sites covering the largest marine areas as HELCOM BSPAs in 2009 - within internal marine waters, territorial sea and exclusive economic zone.
RU	– In 2009 4 coastal and marine PAs of the Gulf of Finland were nominated to BSPA HELCOM
SE	– Sweden has 28 areas designated as BSPA-areas, corresponding to 4,9% of the Swedish area under Helcom.
<b>42.2 Designation of HELCOM Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPAs) - new MPAs, especially in the offshore areas beyond territorial waters (2009)</b>	
<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>	
DK	–
DE	– Germany is working towards having all Natura 2000 areas as BSPAs
EE	– There are proposals to enlarge four sites out of 7 existing BSPAs
EU	– The Marine Strategy Framework Directive underlines the importance of MPAs and requires that programmes of measures are implemented in that regard.
FI	– Finland is proposing during the spring 2013, eleven new BSPA areas. Five offshore areas (reefs and sandbanks) from mainland Finland are included in the Natura 2000 network and from Åland island five Natura 2000 sites and one site not belonging to the Natura 2000 network.
LT	– The aim of ongoing project “Inventory of Marine Species and Habitats for Development of Natura 2000 Network in the Offshore waters of Lithuania (DENOFLIT)” is conduct inventories of marine species and habitats in offshore waters of Lithuanian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the Baltic Sea and designate Natura 2000 areas selected during site evaluation
LV	– In 2012 Latvia nominated seven BSPAs, five of which partly overlap with the previously nominated areas and expands them, and two are newly designated to provide a more comprehensive protection of marine species and habitats. All seven protected areas were designated as marine Natura 2000 sites in 2011 and as marine protected areas in accordance with the national legislation of Latvia in 2010.
PL	– Poland has no plans to nominate any new HELCOM BSPAs in near future.
RU	– Offshore strict nature reserve “Ingermanlandsky” is at the final stage of establishment
SE	– Sweden has designated 6 offshore areas as BSPA in the Helcom area.
<b>43. Assessment of ecological coherence of the BSPA/MPA network (Joint HELCOM/OSPAR working programme to the 2003 Ministerial Declaration) (2010)</b>	
– 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	
DK	–
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– By designating an area of 7851 sqkm in the Baltic Sea as MPAs, (i.e. 51,1 % of the Baltic Sea are under BSPA/Natura 2000 regime) Germany contributes actively to a coherent OSPAR/HELCOM network of MPAs as decided in 2003 at Ministerial level.</li> <li>– Germany, represented by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, together with the HELCOM secretariat leads the implementation of the Joint Work Programme and the respective actions of the BSAP and has produced an implementation report for the 2010 Ministerial Meeting of HELCOM in cooperation with the HELCOM secretariat</li> </ul>

EE	–
FI	–
LT	– Having only 90.66 km of shoreline and by designating four BSPAs Lithuania meets requirements of the coherent OSPAR/HELCOM network of MPAs as it was decided in 2003 at Ministerial level.
LV	–
PL	– By designating around 1/5 of its marine waters (also in EEZ) as HELCOM BSPAs, Poland has significantly contributed to achieving the coherence of the Baltic MPA network.
RU	–
SE	– Sweden has 28 areas designated as BSPA-areas, corresponding to 4,9% of the Swedish area under Helcom.
<b>44. Finalisation and where possible implementation of management plans for Baltic Sea Protected Areas (2010)</b>	
– 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	
DK	–
DE	– In the German Baltic Sea, National Parks and some other BSPAs have got management plans or equivalent legal regulations. In some areas voluntary agreements with stakeholders were signed. For most BSPAs no management plans exist, but overviews of existing management measures are compiled or management measures are under preparation in co-operation with stakeholders and when necessary with national and international Competent Authorities. The intention is to finalise the work by 2013.
EE	– LIFE project " <a href="#">Marine Protected areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea</a> ", 2005-2009, Four BSPAs have management plans and three sites are partially covered by management plans
EU	– – The political compromise reached in 2013 on the reform of the Common Fisheries Policy includes a new procedure aimed at further streamlining the adoption of fisheries management measures in MPAs under the CFP. The new CFP will come into force in 2014. – EC has developed several guidance documents to assist EU Member States in this task. These include: "Guidelines for the establishment of the Natura 2000 network in the marine environment" (2007) which clarifies legal and technical matters in relation to the selection of sites for the conservation of marine habitat types and species; "Introducing fisheries measures for marine Natura 2000 sites" (2008) which aims at facilitating the tasks of the MS authorities and stakeholders when preparing and requesting fisheries management measures under the CFP; and a "Common methodology for assessing the impact of fisheries on marine Natura 2000" (2012) which aims at promoting coherent assessments across the different marine regions. Further work is underway in the context of the 'Marine Expert Group'. All documents are available at: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/index_en.htm">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/marine/index_en.htm</a> .
FI	– The existing 22 BSPA sites have management plans, with the exception of three. A set of new management plans are under development..
LT	– Project "Marine Protected areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea" a management plans: 1. Management plan for marine waters along the continental part of Lithuania. The management plan includes two marine reserves – State Baltic Sea Marine Reserve and Karkle Marine Reserve, which is a part of Pajūris Regional Park. The territory holds IBAs status and part of it holds a status of area which corresponds to the natural habitat selection criteria. The main nature value is the natural habitat 1170 Reefs of Community interest and migrating or overwintering birds. – Management plan for Marine waters along Curonian Spit. The Eastern boundary of the territory goes along coastal line of Curonian Spit. The overall size is 12500 hectares. It covers marine waters of Curonian Spit National Park. The territory is important for 2 fish species of Community interest and for migrating or overwintering birds.



LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– LIFE project "<a href="#">Marine Protected areas in the Eastern Baltic Sea</a>", 2005-2009</li> <li>– Management plans for two MPA are available, and special rules for conservation and management for three areas.</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Management plans are being prepared for nearly all marine protected areas in Poland. Most of them are now in the process of public consultations and are due to be finished in 2014.</li> <li>– The management authorities all four national protected overlapping the four designated BSPAs prepare management plans.</li> <li>– Directors of the Maritime Offices prepare draft plans for the NATURA 2000 areas under their supervision (the plans are expected to be ready in 2013/2014).</li> </ul>
RU	–
SE	– 23 of the designated BSPA have management plans. Of these, 4 are Collaboration Plans for Valuable Coastal and Marine Areas, which are management plans based on a co-management approach.
BY	–
<b>45. Further development of detailed landscape maps</b>	
– 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.	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
EU	– Under the EU Biodiversity Strategy 2011-2020, the mapping and assessment of ecosystems and their services (MAES) also covers the marine domain, including through a dedicated pilot project/study. LIFE+, the EU's Financial Instrument for the Environment, supports projects for monitoring and assessment of the marine environment at national and regional level, such as MARMONI.
FI	– VELMU programme - use of effective new techniques in habitat/biotope mapping. In progress. The Finnish Inventory programme for the underwater marine environment (VELMU) collects data on the diversity of underwater marine biotopes and species. The inventories are being conducted in for the whole Finnish sea area. Also the EU LIFE + programme FINMARINET will produce landscape maps from selected Natura 2000 sites <a href="http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=24876&amp;lan=en">http://www.ymparisto.fi/default.asp?node=24876&amp;lan=en</a> . The FINMARINET results will be published during spring 2013. Both programmes will produce landscape maps.
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)</li> <li>– Mapping of EUNIS habitats in Lithuanian waters (BALANCE project Pilot area No.4)</li> </ul>
LV	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– coordinated, simultaneous hydrographic surveys and habitat/biotope mapping</li> <li>– habitat/biotope mapping has been carried out in selected places (e.g. in Puck Bay, Vistula Lagoon and Słupsk Bank), also for the need of the Natura 2000 sites</li> </ul> <p>Atlas of Polish marine area bottom habitats (Environmental valorization of marine habitats) was published in 2009 (<a href="http://iopan.gda.pl/hm/atlas/Atlas_all.pdf">http://iopan.gda.pl/hm/atlas/Atlas_all.pdf</a>) as one of the results of the project "Ecosystem approach to marine spatial planning - Polish marine areas and the Natura 2000 network"</p>
RU	–
SE	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)

	– Landscape mapping is also conducted for the coastal zone by regional County Boards in line with the MARMONI project
<b>46. Updating of a complete classification system for Baltic Sea marine habitats/biotopes (2011)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Participation in developing HELCOM RED list of Baltic Sea species.
EU	– Commission launched the "marine knowledge 2020" initiative in the autumn of 2010. A first version of sea-basin scale map layers of Baltic geology (sediments, coastline, sedimentation rates, geohazards, mineral resources) is being finalised. Input data preparation is largely complete, threshold testing is well underway and draft models are being worked out now. The portal providing access to these layers is now on-line. – The maps of sediments and underlying substrates are crucial inputs to the physical habitat model, EUSeaMap, that is also being developed under the marine knowledge initiative. Other inputs include seabed salinity, energy from waves and tides, turbidity and oxygen levels. These allow a map of physical habitats that is complete across the Baltic and consistent with maps being developed for other sea-basins.
FI	– Participation in developing HELCOM RED list of Baltic Sea habitats/biotopes.
LT	–
LV	– Participation in developing HELCOM RED list of Baltic Sea species.
PL	– Participation in the Helcom Red List project
RU	–
SE	– Participation in HELCOM Red List Project, including development of HELCOM Underwater Biotope and Habitat Classification
<b>47. Updating of HELCOM Red lists of Baltic habitats/biotopes and biotope complexes (2013)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Participation in the Red List project
FI	– Participation in the Red List project
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Participation in the Helcom Red List project
RU	–
SE	– Participation in HELCOM Red List Project

<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>	
– 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	
DK	–
DE	– In 2009 Schleswig-Holstein has produced a report on habitats according to the Habitats-Directive based on existing data and information. Based on this report SH is continuing the mapping of habitats using different imaging technologies, e. g. sides scan sonar, echo sounder, video recording. This mapping will be continued at least for several years. A mapping of eelgrass beds will be finalized in 2012
EE	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
EU	– LIFE+ programme financially supports projects, such as MARMONI.
FI	– VELMU programme - use of effective new techniques in habitat/biotope mapping
LT	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
LV	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
PL	– habitat/biotope mapping has been carried out in selected places (e.g. in Puck Bay, Vistula Lagoon and Słupsk Bank), also for the need of the Natura 2000 sites – Atlas of Polish marine area bottom habitats (Environmental valorization of marine habitats) was published in 2009 ( <a href="http://iopan.gda.pl/hm/atlas/Atlas_all.pdf">http://iopan.gda.pl/hm/atlas/Atlas_all.pdf</a> ) as one of the results of the project “Ecosystem approach to marine spatial planning - Polish marine areas and the Natura 2000 network” – Participation in the Helcom Red List project
RU	– In progress within common HELCOM schedule
SE	– LIFE+ project <a href="#">MARMONI</a> (2010-2015)
<b>49. Producing a comprehensive HELCOM Red list of Baltic Sea species (2013)</b>	
– Acknowledged the ambitious on-going work to produce red lists on species and habitats	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	– The Finnish national assessment of Red Listed species was published in 2010. – Participated in various groups of HELCOM Red List Species expert group.
LT	–
LV	– Has provided necessary information for HELCOM Red List project

PL	– <b>Participation in the Helcom Red List project</b>
RU	– In progress within common HELCOM schedule
SE	– Participation in HELCOM Red List Project
<b>50. Develop research on reintroduction of valuable phytoplankton species in regions of their historical occurrence (2015)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– <a href="http://water.iopan.gda.pl/projects/Zostera/index.html">Project ZOSTERA</a> on restoration and monitoring of sea grass beds has been implemented in Puck Bay. <i>Zostera marina</i> and reeds, as well as native fish species are to be re-established in places of their historical occurrence. More information: <a href="http://water.iopan.gda.pl/projects/Zostera/index.html">http://water.iopan.gda.pl/projects/Zostera/index.html</a>
RU	–
SE	–
<b>51. Production of an assessment of the conservation status of non-commercial fish species (2011)</b> – 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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Evaluation model in the National Data Collection Program
FI	– Relevant fisheries and game experts participate HELCOM MSFD indicator and other related work. Data on coastal fish species is collected in the framework of the EU Data Collection Programme.
LT	–
LV	– some work on assessment was done within HELCOM FISH project;
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Participation and support to the HELCOM FISH-PRO project through the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources

BY	–
<b>52. Further development of a coordinated reporting system and database on harbour porpoise sightings, by-catches and strandings (2010)</b>	
DK	– Denmark has initiated a project in regard to camera surveillance on a number of gillnet vessels. It is expected to give an indication of the bycatch rate of harbour porpoises in the Danish gillnet fishery
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein will - in the course of the amendment of its bye-laws for coastal and inland fisheries - in 2012 establish an additional reporting system for special protected species by the flora-fauna-habitat-directive (annex IV). This will improve our knowledge about some endangered species (e. g. sturgeon).</li> <li>– A database on harbour porpoise sightings and strandings is established at the German Oceanographic Museum in Stralsund. On behalf of the Agency for Environment, Nature Conservation and Geology these stranding data have been scientifically analysed; the report is available on the web site of the agency.</li> </ul>
EE	– Annual reporting on incidental catches of cetaceans in Estonian fisheries, based on data of observers, according to EC regulation 812/4004
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 of 26.4.2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries</li> <li>– COM(2009) 368 final - COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL Cetacean incidental catches in Fisheries: Report on the implementation of certain provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 and on a scientific assessment of the effects of using in particular gillnets, trammel nets and entangling nets on cetaceans in the Baltic Sea as requested through Council Regulation (EC) No 2187/2005</li> <li>– COM(2011) 578 final - COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL on the implementation of certain provisions of Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98</li> </ul>
FI	– The Ministry of Environment gathers annually information from public on sightings and possible stranding's and by-catches of harbour porpoises. Evaluated sightings etc. are send to national database at Finnish Environment Institute (SYKE) and they will annually submit data to the HELCOM data base.
LT	– Lithuanian Sea Museum is responsible for the contribution of data to the database on Baltic harbour porpoise sightings, by-catches and strandings
LV	–
PL	– Hel Marine Station of the University of Gdańsk is collecting data on harbour porpoise sightings, by-catches and strandings. These data have been submitted to HELCOM data base.
RU	– Overview of the state of the species in the Russian waters of Kaliningrad and Leningrad regions was performed in 2011 under ASCOBANS support
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Swedish Museum of Natural History (SMNH) hosts a web-page where the public can report sightings of live porpoises, all published online (<a href="http://www.nrm.se/tumlare">www.nrm.se/tumlare</a>). The database also contains reports of dead specimens of more the 700 specimens (from 1972 until today ) including location, cause of death, blubber thickness, length, weight, weight of special organs.</li> <li>– Species Gateway (Artportalen) is an independent site by the Swedish Species Information Centre at the SLU for collecting sightings of species (<a href="http://www.artportalen.se/default.asp">www.artportalen.se/default.asp</a>). The site is public and is more detailed in data, relative to that one hosted by the SMNH.</li> </ul>
<b>53. Promotion of research on developing methods for assessing and reporting on impacts of fisheries on biodiversity</b>	
– 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	
DK	– Within the framework of BALTFIMPA, Denmark has together with Sweden designated two MPA's as pilot projects with regard to protection of harbour porpoises as well as protection of reef structures and sand banks in the Kattegat. A generic tool is being developed with a view to assessing the impact on nature
DE	– Several studies on bycatch of seabirds have been undertaken on behalf of the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the Agency for Environment, Nature Conservation, and Geology of

	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania; fish trap experiments with the aim to develop alternative fishing technologies have been done on behalf of the BfN
EE	– Module of assessment of the effects of the fishing sector on the marine ecosystem in the National Data Collection Program – autumn 2009 ICES areas III b,d
EU	– EC study: Contribution to the preparation of a Plan of Action for Seabirds, MRAG Ltd, Poseidon & Lamans s.a. June 2011
FI	– Data collection on seabird bycatches has started. Finland participates in the BALTFIMPA project with the view to develop fishing gears aimed at reducing bycatches
LT	–
LV	– Observations are carried out under the Latvian National fisheries data collection program. It provides information on the commercially important fish stocks, but complex studies of the effects of fishing on biodiversity in the coastal waters have not performed.
PL	– Planned studies on impact of alternative fishing gears (gillnets stiffened by barium sulphate, COD POTS) on marine ecosystems of Polish marine areas Participation in BALTFIMPA project, including tests of alternative fishing gear within MPA in Pomeranian Bay
RU	–
SE	– Within the framework of BALTFIMPA, Denmark has together with Sweden designated two MPA's as pilot projects with regard to protection of harbour porpoises as well as protection of reef structures and sand banks in the Kattegat. A generic tool is being developed with a view to assessing the impact on nature
<b>54. Development and implementation of effective monitoring and reporting systems for by-caught birds and mammals</b>	
– 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.	
DK	– A project concerning in particular the rate of bycatch of birds was initiated in 2012. The areas will be subject to observation and caught birds collected for a two year period in two Natura 2000 sites in Danish waters. Hereafter, proposals for fisheries management in all Danish Natura 2000 sites will be considered for the protection of seabirds – System for monitoring seals and harbour porpoises are handled by the Ministry of Environment – By-caught mammals are being reported voluntarily by fishermen. Fisheries control officers are obliged to register by-caught mammals in their reports on gears –
DE	– A continuous monitoring system does not exist. By-catch of mammals are reported voluntarily by fishermen to the German Oceanographic Museum; bird by-catch has been monitored temporarily within the frame of special studies – <a href="#">German report</a> to HELCOM FISH/ENV 6/2011
EE	– Obligation to report by-caught seabirds and mammals in log-book data is stipulated by the Fishing Act - permanent
EU	– Plan of Action (EU-PoA) for reducing incidental catches of seabirds in fishing gears (COM(2012) 665) includes the objective of collecting data critical to establishing the extent of seabird bycatch, particularly in fisheries/areas in EU and no-EU waters where the information is limited, only anecdotal and/or not available.
FI	– See previous tables. Finland collects comprehensive data on seals, licences given and seals hunted etc. Fishermen should report bycatches in their log books
LT	–
LV	– data is being collected and reported if marked or rare fish and birds and marine mammals are caught. Observations on by-caught of cetaceans are provided and reported according to Council Regulation (EC) No 812/2004

PL	– Poland carries out monitoring of by-caught birds and mammals within the framework of the monitoring programme under the Council Regulation (EC) of 26.4.2004 laying down measures concerning incidental catches of cetaceans in fisheries and amending Regulation (EC) No 88/98 as well as within a project aiming at the assessment of the coastal fish population status for the Vistula lagoon.
RU	–
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">Avoiding by-catch of mammals and birds</a></li> <li>– Ongoing project: Seals and fisheries: <a href="http://www.salarochfiske.se/">http://www.salarochfiske.se/</a> which aims to develop seal safe fishing gears.</li> <li>– Closure of Salmon drift line fishery from 1 Jan 2013 in order to avoid mixed stock fisheries. New regulatory measures from 2013 of Salmon trap-net fisheries at the coast near the salmon rivers to achieve a higher degree (at least 50%) of reared fin-clipped salmon in the catches in order to protect weak wild salmon stocks.</li> </ul>
<b>55. Development and implementation of fisheries management measures for fisheries inside marine protected areas (2010)</b>	
– 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	
DK	– Denmark has proposed fishery measures for the protection of reefs and bubbling reefs in the Kattegat and the Samsø Belt including 240 meters buffer zones around designated habitats with a prohibition for trawling and a limited use of gillnet
DE	– In coastal areas, e.g. of the Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, fishing activities are legally restricted by ordinance, e.g. bottom trawling is only allowed inside the 3-nm-zone in areas deeper than 20 m and set nets must not be higher than 1,3 m and closer than 200 m to the shoreline.
EE	– Estonia carries out scientific research inside marine protected areas according to established national regulations.
EU	– <a href="#">Fisheries Measures for Marine Natura 2000 Sites.pdf</a>
FI	– Fishing generally is allowed in most of the protected areas and Natura 2000 sites. There are few exceptions for some areas. Especially on seal conservation areas there are stricter regulations. The seal conservation areas stretch for at least one nautical mile (1,852 m) from the rock, islet or group of islets where the seals occur. In general, fishing is prohibited in these areas. However, professional trawl-fishing, thin-thread net fishing and using trap nets and traps with mouths that prevent seals from entering are permitted within the conservation areas at a minimum distance of 926 meters from the seal rock, islet or group of islets.
LT	– There are two marine Natura 2000 sites in coastal area in Lithuania. They were established to protect the habitats of wintering and migratory water birds and some fishes. The special restrictions in these areas are set by the national legislation.
LV	– 2005-2009 LIFE-Nature project "Marine protected areas in the eastern Baltic". Enforcement of these areas related to conservation objectives, in addition to existing fisheries management measures at the current fishing effort and the trends are not necessary
PL	– Sweden has appointed a pilotcase together with Denmark in the sea of Kattegatt. Sweden has also worked together with the Secretariat, Poland and Finland on an application for Life+ funding. This was unfortunately denied. Sweden continues to work on issues related to BALTFIMPA with relevant Swedish and Danish authorities.
RU	–
SE	– Sweden has appointed a pilotcase together with Denmark in the sea of Kattegatt. Sweden has also worked together with the Secretariat, Poland and Finland on an application for Life+ funding. This was unfortunately denied. Sweden continues to work on issues related to BALTFIMPA with relevant Swedish and Danish authorities.
<b>56. Finalisation and implementation of national management plans and implementation of non-lethal mitigations measures for seals-fisheries interactions (HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">27-28/2</a> (2012))</b>	

DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– The proposal for the new reform of the Common Fisheries Policy requests special attention for by-catch of species under annex IV of the Habitat Directive. The Amended Proposal for a regulation on the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (COM (2013) 246) includes article 36 on limiting the impact of fishing on the marine environment, with special attention for reducing by-catches.
FI	– In 2007 Finland approved its National Management Plan for the Finnish seal populations in the Baltic Sea ( <a href="http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/mmm/julkaisut/julkaisusarja/2007/5sxiKHp2V/4b_Hylkeen_enkku_nettiin.pdf">http://www.mmm.fi/attachments/mmm/julkaisut/julkaisusarja/2007/5sxiKHp2V/4b_Hylkeen_enkku_nettiin.pdf</a> ). The management plan outlines the actions through which the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry continues the systematic management of the seal populations in the Baltic Sea. The aim is to maintain seals as a permanent component of the marine environment and its diverse community of living organisms, as well as a valuable natural resource which can be utilised in a sustainable way. The management plan consists of two parts. Part I establishes the background to the management of the seal populations. It describes the position of the grey seal and Baltic ringed seal in the national and international legislation. It also deals with the status of the Baltic sea, biology of the seal and population trends, relationship between man and seal, and population management accomplished so far. Part II presents the objectives for the population management and the measures to be taken. The measures concern, among other things, the regional management of seal populations, protection of seals, preventing damage, communication, and cooperation. The measures take into account the economic, social and cultural requirements and special regional and local characteristics. The decree on fisheries (1116/1982) was in 2008 amended so that trap nets in salmon fisheries were also defined for seal proof selective fishing and seal by-catch avoidance.
LT	–
LV	– there is a need of subsidy program /or promoting and facilitating for coastal fishermen to access the European Fisheries Fund to help in supplying with suitable fishing gears
PL	– management plan for grey seal in preparation
RU	– under development
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Management plans for Grey Seal and Harbour Seal adopted 2012</li> <li>- Management plan for Ringed seal under development</li> <li>- <a href="http://www.salarochfiske.se/">On-going project on development of seal-safe fishing gear, including none by-catch marine mammals, birds and untargeted fish species. The work is carried out on behalf of by the Program Seals and Fisheries by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. http://www.salarochfiske.se/</a></li> </ul>
<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>	
DK	– In the Danish fleet there is balance between the size of the fishing fleet and available fishery resources. The CFP is envisaged to implement management plans based on an ecosystem approach
DE	–
EE	– Balance between the active (covered by fishing licences) fishing fleet and available fishery resources is achieved. Excessive fishing capacity is still related to number of vessels in the Fishing Vessel Register. The system of ITQ provides a reliable bases for utilization of quota according to the realization of fishing opportunities
EU	– The political agreement reached on the reform of the CFP confirms that the CFP shall be coherent with the Union's environmental legislation, in particular the objective of achieving good environmental status by 2020 as set out in Article 1(l) of Directive 2008/56/EC, as well as other Union policies.



FI	– Fishing fleet register and especially EU legislation reduces the possibilities to have unbalance between the fleet and resources. Annually national regulations are put in place to reduce the fleet activity
LT	–
LV	– The Latvian fishing fleet's capacity adjustment plan for the year 2008-2013 positively affects the balance between the fishing fleet's capacity and the fish resources allocated to the Latvia
PL	– Since 2004, Poland has reduced its fishing fleet by more than 40% in order to achieve balance between the sustainable use and protection of marine resources.
RU	–
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Balance between the fishing fleet and available fishery resources is achieved in the Swedish fishing fleet. In the pelagic fishery through an ITQ system and in the demersal and passive segment by management of fishing licences and quotas.</li> <li>– There is still over-capacity in the salmon fishery however this is partly balanced by the closure of Salmon drift-line fishery as of 1 jan 2013.</li> <li>– The CFP is envisaged to implement management plans based on an ecosystem approach.</li> </ul>
<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>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Fishing opportunities are established on the basis of scientific advice given by ICES and the agreed principle of obtaining Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in order to ensure sustainable fisheries now and in the future</li> <li>– According to the general approach reached on the CFP reform in June 2012, MSY targets shall be achieved by 2015, where possible, and by 2020 for all stocks at the latest</li> <li>– Management plans are based on or adjusted in accordance with MSY targets</li> </ul>
DE	–
EE	– Fishing opportunities and restrictions are subject to scientific advice as for utilization of internationally regulated fish species as for coastal fish species. Long-term plans are set for management and conservation of fishery resources which are not in safe biological limits.
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The political agreement reached on the reform of the CFP confirms the objective of progressively restoring and maintain populations of fish stocks above biomass levels capable of producing MSY, and the MSY exploitation rate shall be achieved by 2015 where possible and on a progressive, incremental basis at the latest by 2020 for all stocks.</li> <li>– Latest EU Fisheries <a href="#">Council decision</a> on Fishing Opportunities for certain Baltic sea stocks for 2013</li> <li>– <a href="#">New Baltic Regulation</a> on the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks applicable in the Baltic Sea</li> </ul>
FI	– Fishing opportunities are established on the basis of scientific advice given by ICES and the agreed principle of obtaining Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) in order to ensure sustainable fisheries now and in the future
LT	–
LV	– works in accordance with EU legislation
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– MSY target values are specified in the cod management plan (EC 1098/2007). Fishing opportunities for all stocks are established in the scientific advisory procedure and are based on MSY targets.

	<p>The MSY targets do not, however, consider the size structure (length-age of fish) in the stocks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- According to the general approach reached on the CFP-reform in June 2012, MSY targets shall be achieved by 2015 where possible, and by 2020 for all stocks at the latest.</li> </ul>
<p><b>59. Development of long-term management plans for commercially exploited fish species (salmon, sea trout, pelagic species and flatfish) (2010)</b></p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU-legislation: Proposal for a long term management plan for salmon in the Baltic Sea was tabled and a multispecies management plan for cod, sprat and herring is expected to be tabled by the European Commission early 2013.</li> </ul>
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long term management plan for salmon in the Baltic Sea is in preparation and the European Commission has indicated that management plans for other pelagic species will be initiated in the nearest future.</li> </ul>
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- COM(2011)470 <a href="#">Proposal</a> 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</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The EU Commission has given a proposal for the long term management of salmon in the Baltic Sea and discussions are ongoing. National regulations on seatrout are finetuned. The long term EU management plan for cod is applied and further management plan proposals are expected.</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- works in accordance with EU legislation</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Long-term management plan for cod (EC 1098/2007)</li> <li>- EU-legislation: Proposal for a long term management plan for salmon in the Baltic Sea has been tabled and a multispecies management plan for cod, sprat and herring is expected to be tabled by the European Commission in 2013.</li> </ul>
<p><b>60. Introduction of additional fisheries management measures to achieve:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>that all caught species and by-catch are landed and reported</b></li> <li>- <b>continued designation of additional/improved spatial and/or temporal closures; designation of additional permanent closures</b></li> <li>- <b>further development and application in all cases of appropriate breeding and restocking practices for salmon and sea trout</b></li> <li>- <b>minimisation of by-catch of under-sized fish and non-target species</b></li> <li>- <b>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)</b></li> </ul>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a temporary closure area for cod in the Kattegat and the Sound</li> <li>- Denmark coordinates a project within the framework of the EU strategy for the Baltic Sea region on eradicating discards in the Baltic Sea fisheries</li> <li>- The implementation of a discard ban is envisaged to be phased in from 2014-2016 to ensure that all species covered by the ban will be landed and registered</li> <li>- Support for projects concerning development of selective gears is obtained inter alia through EFF funds</li> <li>- Reg. harbour porpoises refer to action 52, 53, 54 and 61</li> <li>- Fees obtained from recreational fishing licenses can be used for stocking of trout and salmon in Danish streams</li> </ul>

DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Federal State of Schleswig-Holstein carries on and improves its long ranging relief efforts for endangered fish species e. g. sea trout, whitefish and others (habitat measures, stocking program).</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reporting obligation is set by the Fishing Act and regulation on procedure for presenting the data related to fishing</li> <li>- spatial and temporal closures are established by Fishery Rules in the form of a regulation of the Government of the Republic and if necessary, by temporal limitations by regulations of Minister of the Environment based on scientific advice</li> <li>- state program of reproduction and re-stocking of fish 2002-2010 including salmon and sea trout where the principle of biodiversity is taken into account</li> <li>- requirements on selectivity of fishing gear is set according to the scientific advice and in need they are amended.</li> <li>- according to EC Regulation 812/2004</li> </ul>
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> <li>- The political agreement reached on the reform of the CFP confirms the gradual entry into force as from 2015 of the obligation to land catches from all stocks subject to catch limits.</li> <li>- The new Basic Regulation on the Common Fisheries Policy provides for the gradual introduction of an almost complete ban on the discarding of regulated stocks.</li> <li>- Council Regulation (EC) N° 2187/2005 of 21 December 2005 for the conservation of fishery resources through technical measures in the Baltic Sea, the Belts and the Sound, as amended by Regulation N° 686/2010 and Regulation N° 1237/2010</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- See previous tables. The reform of the CFP will address the issue of reducing discards and bycatches. The adjustment of technical measures will take place if new scientific advice so warrants.</li> <li>- Salmon and sea trout breeding takes place in accordance of well established practices and codes and is supervised by the national authorities. Results form releases are evaluated.</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Salmon recovery and protection programme of Lithuania waters for the year 1997-2010.</li> <li>- Trout recovery and protection programme of Lithuania for the year 2003-2011.</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- spawning bans are fixed in the national regulation. Existing fishery regulations already provide adequate protection of non-targeted species. Cetaceans in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea are extremely rare and their presence in this region is random.</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Clear requirements concerning genetic origin of restocking material of salmon and sea trout used for restocking activities</li> <li>- Development of selective fishing gears like T90 (pelagic, demersal trawl)</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a temporary closure area for cod in the Kattegat and the Sound</li> <li>- <a href="#">Avoiding by-catch of mammals and birds</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">On-going project on development of seal-safe fishing gear, including none by-catch marine mammals, birds and untargeted fish species. The work is carried out on behalf of by the Program Seals and Fisheries by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. <a href="http://www.salarochfiske.se/">http://www.salarochfiske.se/</a></a></li> <li>- The implementation of a discard ban is expected to be phased in from 2015-2017 to ensure that all species covered by the ban will be landed and registered</li> <li>- Closure of Salmon drift line fishery from 1 Jan 2013 in order to avoid mixed stock fisheries. New regulatory measures from 2013 of Salmon trap-net fisheries at the coast near the salmon rivers to achieve a higher degree (at least 50%) of reared fin-clipped salmon in the catches in order to protect weak wild salmon stocks.</li> </ul>
<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>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Denmark has launched a national plan for conservation of harbour porpoises to estimate and minimize unwanted by-catches. The plan covers a wide range of initiatives</li> </ul>

	– In 2013 a two year pilot project involving mandatory use of pingers in a large inner Danish coastal area (Natura 2000 site: the Great Belt) which is a well known breeding area will be initiated
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– The Regulations (EC) 1005/2008 and (EC) 1010/2009 for measures and Regulation (EC) 1224/2009 for control measures form the basis for elimination of IUU fisheries, and the amending Regulations (EU) 395/2010; (EU) 202/2011; (EU) 1222/2011).
FI	– <a href="#">EU LIFE+ SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Harbour Porpoise) project.pdf</a>
LT	– Lithuanian Coastal Research and Planning Institute (Klaipeda University) is involved in SAMBAH (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise) project as a subcontractor. The institute is carrying out the technical works - deploys and services click detectors in Lithuanian waters. – In accordance with EU Common fisheries policy
LV	–
PL	– Poland is taking part in the EU LIFE+ SAMBAH project
RU	–
SE	– Sweden coordinates the SAMBAH LIFE08 (Static Acoustic Monitoring of the Baltic Sea Harbour Porpoise) project.
<b>62. Elimination of illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fisheries and further development of landing control (immediately)</b>	
DK	– <a href="#">Traceability and elimination of IUU fisheries and discards in the Baltic Sea</a> – Measures are implemented in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 and (EC) 1010/2009 as well as control measures in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1224/2009. Detailed measures on traceability are being formulated
DE	–
EE	– Coordinated plan of actions based on requirements of EC regulation 1005/2008 enforced in 1 January 2010
FI	– Finland has implemented the relevant EU legislation on IUU fishing. National strategies are in place to cover the control in landing places.
LT	–
LV	– implements Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. and Regulation (EC) 1224/2009
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Measures are implemented in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 and (EC) 1010/2009 as well as control measures in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1224/2009.

<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>	
DK	– The Danish management plan for eel was approved in 2009. Long term management plan is in place for cod in accordance with (EC) no. 1098/2007. The cod plan has been scientifically reviewed in 2011/2012. Multispecies management plan, including cod, sprat and herring is expected to be tabled early 2013
DE	– In Schleswig-Holstein management plans are in place for the protection/ restoration of eel stocks in the river-basin Schlei-Trave. – Additionally Schleswig-Holstein realized a study about the technical capabilities to establish an eel monitoring system in the Baltic Sea coastal waters. The study is completed and available (only in German)
EE	– Long-term management plan for cod is applied – Long-term management plan for eel was compiled in 2008 and submitted to the European Commission for examination. The requirements related to the EC regulation 1100/2007 are implemented since 2009.
EU	– The Regulation (EC) 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel requires the establishment , monitoring and reporting of National Eel Management Plans
FI	– Finland applies the EU cod management plan and implements the eel management plan following the EU regulation obligations
LT	– Eel management plan of Lithuania. Plan is performed in accordance with time frame.
LV	– implements Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. and Regulation (EC) 1224/2009
PL	– Polish Eel management plan is applied. Planned co-operation with Russia on preparation of transboundary eel management plan for the Vistula lagoon and Pregola's river basin.
RU	–
SE	– The Swedish management plan for eel was approved in 2009 – Applying the long term management plan for cod, (EC no. 1098/2007). The cod plan has been scientifically reviewed in 2011/2012. Multispecies management plan, including cod, sprat and herring is expected to be tabled by the EU Commission.
<b>64. A joint submission by EU Member States to the 2012 review of EU Common Fisheries Policy (2012)</b>	
<b>ACCOMPLISHED</b>	
<a href="#">Joint HELCOM submission to the 2012 Review of the EU Common Fisheries Policy</a>	
<b>65. Additional fisheries measures such as national programmes for eel stocks</b>	
DK	– Approved national eel management plan for 2009-2013 is in force. The Danish status report on eel management in accordance with Article 9 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1100/2007 was submitted to the EU-Commission in July 2012. The report shows that the foreseen gradual reduction in effort and catches is in line with the management plan and the Regulation.
DE	– see above
EE	– National program for eel is completed and its implementation has started
EU	– The Regulation (EC) 1100/2007 establishing measures for the recovery of the stock of European Eel requires the establishment of National Eel Management Plans.

FI	– See table above. The national eel management plan consists of releases of small eels
LT	– see above
LV	– national eel management plan 2009-2013. Comments on EC proposal for a regulation of establishing a multiannual plan for Baltic salmon stock were provided
PL	– see above
RU	–
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Technical evaluation of the national eel management plan in July 2012 showed that adequate protective measures have been implemented in Sweden. It is concluded that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The criteria of the Swedish Eel Management Plan have been fulfilled almost exactly;</li> <li>– The biomass of eels escaping to the ocean to spawn (25 %) is below the international target (40 % of the natural stock); and</li> <li>– The average mortality endured by the eel during its life in Sweden is circa 25 %, which is expected to allow recovery.</li> <li>– A low mortality allows the stock to recover, but the low biomass indicates that there is still a long way to go. And recovery is only expected if the majority of European countries achieve a low mortality.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– Important measures that have been done include for example trap and transport of silver eels from hydropower dams to the sea, to avoid mortality in the turbines and to improve the migration success. More restrictive eel fishing regulations has also been implemented in the legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>65.1 Additional fisheries measures such as classification and inventory of rivers with historic and existing migratory fish species</b>	
DK	–
DE	– Inventory of rivers will be elaborated in the framework of the implementation of the WFD and the Habitats-Directive
EE	– classification and inventory of rivers is on the way
EU	– The Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive require additional fisheries measures.
FI	– there are a great number of comprehensive river inventory studies and reports
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Assessment of needs and priorities for improving morphological continuity of rivers at the river basins in a context of requirements for achieving good state and ecological potential of water bodies, was prepared. The Assessment concentrates on measures for improving morphological continuity of Polish rivers as a tool for potential improvement of population status of migratory fish species, including salmonids.
RU	–
SE	– There are many projects including restoration of important habitats for the Baltic salmon. Important measures are removals of obstacles in important salmon rivers like river Emån, river Mörrumsån and river Vindelälven. Unfortunately there are some process difficulties due to the Swedish environmental legislation. It takes long time (some times many years) to change the permissions of the hydropower stations. Many of the measures of restoration in the river Vindelälven are done in the Vindel River EU-Life project. Another EU-Life project that can be mentioned is ReMiBar. The

	<p>purpose of that project is to improve the conditions for species as salmon, freshwater pearl mussel and otter. Examples of important salmon rivers that are included in the restoration work are river Ängesån, river Lögdeälven and river Sävarån.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– More restrictive salmon fishing regulations has also been implemented in the legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>65.2 Additional fisheries measures such as development of restorations plans to reinstate migratory fish species</b>	
DK	–
DE	– <a href="#">project</a> for re-introduction of Baltic sturgeon in the Odra river
EE	– state program of reproduction and re-stocking of fish 2002-2010
EU	– The Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive require additional fisheries measures.
FI	–
LT	– <a href="#">Project</a> for re-introduction of Atlantic sturgeon in the Nemunas river
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Stakeholder involvement in North Vidzeme Biosphere Reserve</li> <li>– Report on the <a href="#">HELCOM Recommendation 32-33/1</a> on the Conservation of Baltic Salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>) and Sea Trout (<i>Salmo trutta</i>) populations by the restoration of their river habitats and management of river fisheries</li> </ul>
PL	– re-introduce Baltic sturgeon also to the Vistula and Odra river's tributaries
RU	– <a href="#">RIFKI</a> project on restoration of salmon rivers in the northern part of the Gulf of Finland is under implementation (jointly with Finland within EU ENPI program)
SE	– To improve the conditions for threatened species there is a work going on to develop action plans for some species. For example there are ongoing works with plans for the following non-commercial migrating fish species
<b>65.3 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>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– measures for fishing conservation have been implemented for 4 wild salmon rivers
EU	– The Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive require additional fisheries measures.
FI	– There is in place a national plan to reintroduce salmon stocks into potential salmon rivers. National regulations are in place to limit fishing in open sea, coastal areas, river mouths and rivers
LT	– According to salmon recovery and protection programme for the year 1997-2010 1 indexes river – Žeimena
LV	– Ongoing work on Salmon action plans for the rivers Salaca and Vitrupe that will be completed in 2013.
PL	–

RU	–
SE	– Sweden has from 2013 phased-out mixed stock commercial and recreational fisheries in the open sea. New measures have been decided in the river and coast fisheries. There is an ongoing program with implementing new fishing rules to lessen exploration of wild salmon in rivers with low status.
<b>66. Establish a cooperation network to agree on guidelines to promote the ecosystem-based management of coastal fisheries</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– In the frame of National Data Collection Program a research project for coastal fisheries is launched every year and according scientific advice thereto it is implemented after the consultations with the fisheries sector
EU	– The Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive require additional fisheries measures.
FI	– Further scientific work is needed to be able more comprehensively apply ecosystem based management. Such work is being done by ICES. EU regulations are in place to reduce the negative impact on marine environment
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– In a frame of co-operation with Russia, joint fishing quota for fish such as bream and pikeperch are established for the Vistula lagoon in order to ensure ecosystem –based management of coastal fisheries.
RU	–
SE	– Participation and support to the HELCOM FISH-PRO project through the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources
<b>67. Enhance restoration of lost biodiversity by supporting German/Polish action to reintroduce Baltic sturgeon</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	– Latvia is planning to join works on reintroduction of Baltic sturgeon
PL	– Enhanced co-operation with Lithuania and Russia aiming at re-introduction of sturgeon into the Baltic Sea.
RU	–



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SE	–
<b>68. Development of long-term management plans and a suite of indicators for coastal fish species</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Indicators for coastal fish species are established by a research project for coastal fisheries.
EU	– The Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Marine Strategy Framework Directive require additional (coastal) fisheries measures.
FI	– See tables above concerning MSFD and HELCOM work
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– Participation and support to the HELCOM FISH-PRO project through the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Aquatic Resources

**BSAP Index of Actions: 2007 HELCOM BSAP [MARITIME SEGMENT](#) and 2010 [MINISTERIAL DECLARATION](#)**

**EUSBSR PA Ship - [To become a model region for clean shipping](#)**

**EUSBSR PA Safe - [To become a leading region in maritime safety and in security](#)**

**69. Ratification of the AFS Convention (2009)**

**EUSBSR: PA Hazards**

- All HELCOM countries have ratified the AFS Convention (latest ratification in August 2012).

**70. Extend monitoring of non-compliant ships entering the HELCOM area using Automatic Identification System (e.g. for enforcement of AFS Convention)**

**EUSBSR: PA Hazards**

<a href="#">DK</a>	-
<a href="#">DE</a>	-
<a href="#">EE</a>	-
<a href="#">FI</a>	-
<a href="#">LT</a>	-
<a href="#">LV</a>	-
<a href="#">PL</a>	-
<a href="#">RU</a>	-
<a href="#">SE</a>	-

**71. Promote development of effective, environmentally friendly TBT-free antifouling systems on ships**

**EUSBSR: PA Hazards**

DK	- The Danish EPA finances projects aiming at development of alternatives to traditional paints with a high content and release of more or less persistent toxic substances, including anti fouling paints based on Sol-Gel, nanotechnology, enzymes, plant extracts and new techniques for formulation of biocidal paints with a minimum of biocides.
DE	-
EE	-
EU	- Minimum requirements: Directive 2002/62/EC (restrictions on the marketing and use of certain dangerous substances and preparations)
FI	-
LT	-

LV	–
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– International Conference Advances in coatings technology, 9-11 October 2012 organised by Instytut Inżynierii Materiałów Polimerowych I Barwników in Toruń, covering i.a. environmentally friendly antifouling coatings.</li> <li>– The Maritime Office in Gdynia, together with the Institute of the Oceanography of the Polish Academy of Sciences developed the set of common markers to detect the marine pollution by TBT's, TPhT, as well as substances of their degradation products. However, there is a need to conduct a further study to analyze the current risk of pollution caused by the TBT's</li> </ul>
RU	– Russian organizations finance development of alternatives to traditional paints.
SE	– The Marine Paint research programme at the University of Gothenburg and Chalmers Technical High School is developing new hull paints with minimal environmental impact. Treatment systems in small harbours for pleasure boats (cleaning/removal of old paints from hulls) available.
<b>72. Ratification of Annex VI of MARPOL 73/78 Convention</b>	
All HELCOM countries have ratified Annex VI (latest ratification in April 2011).	
<b>73. Investigate feasible and effective economic incentives for reducing emissions from ships (HELCOM Recommendation 28E/13)</b>	
<b>EUSBSR: PA Ship</b> Flagship 4.3 "Introduce differentiated port dues depending on the environmental impact of ships"; Lead: HELCOM, SE & FI	
DK	– The Danish Ministry of Environment gives priority to feasible and effective solutions to reduce emissions from ships, e.g. strict enforcement of international regulations, voluntary agreements and support for the development of cost-effective technological solutions that may reduce emissions from ships. The Danish EPA will initiate a study on incentives to reduce air pollution from shipping in late 2010/early 2011. The study will include economic incentives and will be finalised during 2011.
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– One German Baltic port (Kiel) is participating in the Environmental Ships Index Initiative (<a href="http://esi.wpci.nl/Public/PortIPs">http://esi.wpci.nl/Public/PortIPs</a>).</li> <li>– Two German ports (Kiel, Lübeck) offer onshore power supply providing electricity to ships at berth and reducing air emissions in the port area.</li> <li>– Germany has two "eco-labels" (Blue Angel" for ships: 1) "environmentally sound ship operations" and 2) "eco-friendly ship design". There are currently two ships carrying the Blue Angel-label (one each)(<a href="http://www.blauer-engel.de">www.blauer-engel.de</a>)</li> </ul>
EE	–
FI	– Seminar "Economic incentives for reduction of nitrogen emissions from ships in the Baltic Sea" organized by the Government of Åland on 13.10.2009.
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– In January 2013 the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy together with Det Norske Veritas Poland (DNV) organized the "Seminar on sulphur emissions from shipping". The aim of the Seminar was to discuss forthcoming changes in the law according to amendments to MARPOL Annex VI with regard to sulphur content in marine fuels and attempt to identify possible solutions to comply with the new requirements and identify possible economic incentives. Next meeting is planned in the first half of 2013.
RU	–
SE	– A number of potential economic incentives identified, incl. differentiated port and fairway dues, emission trading schemes, fees on air emissions (NOx and SOx), state purchase of emission rights combined with investment subsidies, environmentally differentiated subsidies to the shipping sector, environmentally friendly procurement, and tax exemption for land-based electricity in ports. Some of these measures have been put in place since 1998 such as environmentally differentiated fairways dues applied to ships using low sulphur fuel and about 35 ships with certified NOx treatment. Procurement requirements of low S content in fuel were used in the public procurement of maritime traffic to the island of Gotland and the private sector has a great responsibility in developing

	<p>greener procurement. Land-based electricity in ports is being used by about 20 ships.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– New regulations for electricity tax reduction for ports using shore side electricity adopted, to provide incentives for ship emissions reductions.</li> </ul>
<p><b>74. Estimate the contribution of NOx emissions from shipping to eutrophication</b></p> <p><b>EUSBSR: PA Ship</b> - Flagship "Baltic Sea cooperation for reducing ship and port emissions through knowledge- &amp; innovation-based competitiveness- <a href="#">InnoShip Project</a>", led by <a href="#">Baltic Institute of FI</a>; Flagship "Clean Baltic Sea Shipping - <a href="#">Clean Ship Project</a>", led by Port of Trelleborg</p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <a href="#">Danish study</a> on ship's NOx and SOx emissions and partly CO2, VOC and ozone emissions in the Kattegat, Great Belt and Sound.</li> </ul>
DE	–
EE	–
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Delivers yearly statistics on ship emissions by FMI to HELCOM</li> </ul>
LT	–
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Activities by Project Partner Latvian Maritime Academy and associated partner Ministry of Environmental Protection and Regional Development according to the Project plan. Seminar under BSR InnoShip project on ships emissions, 08.11.2011 held in Liepaja, Latvia;</li> <li>– BSR InnoShip co-sponsored the session "Maritime emissions: New innovations, improved economy" in the EcoBalt 2012 conference in Riga, October 18</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Seminar under BSR InnoShip project on ships emissions, PRS S.A.21.03.2012 Gdansk;</li> <li>– Yearly reports from KASHUE/KOBIZE (National Administration of Emission Trade System/ The National Centre for Emissions Management) Inventory of emissions to air of SO2, NOx, CO, NH3, dust, heavy metals, NMVOCs and POPs in Poland</li> </ul>
RU	–
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Estimates of ship emissions by SMHI; emission data available via web interface to regional authorities in Sweden e.g. for impact assessment of road traffic and ship traffic and air quality management.</li> <li>– An airborne monitoring system for controlling air emissions from ships developed by Chalmers Technical High School, SE Coast Guard, SMA, VINNOVA and SEPA</li> </ul>
<p><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></p> <p><b>EUSBSR: PA Ship</b> – Completed flagship "<a href="#">Conduct feasibility study on LNG infrastructure for Short Sea Shipping</a>" led by DK</p>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Relevant SOx EU legislation applies to Estonia</li> </ul>
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Directive (1999/32/EC)</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A seminar for the Baltic Sea region on 18.11.2011 in Helsinki to address abatement technology for SOx</li> </ul>
LT	–

LV	–
PL	– In January 2013 the Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy together with Det Norske Veritas Poland (DNV) organized the “Seminar on sulphur emissions from shipping”. The aim of the Seminar will be to discuss forthcoming changes in the law according to amendments to MARPOL Annex VI with regard to sulphur content in marine fuels and attempt to identify possible solutions to comply with the new requirements.
RU	–
SE	–
<p><b>75.2 Joint submissions to IMO in order to tighten regulations concerning NOx emissions from ships within 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>EUSBSR: PA Ship -</b> Strategic actions; Completed flagship “<a href="#">Conduct feasibility study on LNG infrastructure for Short Sea Shipping</a>” led by DK</p> <p>All countries and EU participate in the work.</p>	
DK	– <a href="#">study on water-in-fuel emulsion as marine engine fuel for reduced NOx and particulate emissions</a>
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<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>EUSBSR: PA Ship –</b> Completed flagship 4.4. “Eliminate the discharge of sewage from ships” led by FI</p> <p>– All countries participate in the work.</p>	
<p><b>77. Encourage voluntary agreements to dispose sewage to 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>EUSBSR: PA Ship</b></p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– some ship-owners deliver sewage to the ports voluntarily.</li> <li>– Keep Baltic Tidy activities (<a href="#">Baltic Sea Breeze</a>) to encourage sewage delivery from pleasure craft</li> </ul>

DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	– voluntary agreements between the SMA and several ship-owners, mainly regarding ferry traffic between SE and FI, are in place.
<b>78. Improvements in the availability of port reception facilities for sewage</b> <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> <b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Agreed to <a href="#">the Roadmap for upgrading port reception facilities for sewage in passenger ports in the Baltic Sea area</a> 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 <b>EUSBSR: PA Ship - Flagship</b> “Promote measures to collect ship-generated waste” led by HELCOM ; Completed flagship “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 10/2011; Flagship “Clean Baltic Sea Shipping – Clean Ship project” led by Port of Trelleborg	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Best practices in arranging reception facilities for sewage are applied by Helsinki, Stockholm and St. Petersburg ports.</li> <li>– Upgrading of PRF on-going in e.g. Trelleborg, Copenhagen and Riga.</li> </ul>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– A new project on fixed sewage connection in the Tallinn Old City Harbour has been launched with financing from the NIB/NEFCO Technical Assistance Fund. The designed port reception systems for ship-generated wastes to be implemented starting from 2013.
EU	– The commission is examining a possible review of the Directive 2002/62/EC on Port Reception Facilities for ship-generated waste and cargo residues.
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– On 22 March 2013 a meeting between stakeholders (the maritime administration, port authorities, municipal sewage treatment plants, ship-owners, environmental organizations, manufacturers on-board sewage treatment plants) was organized to discuss and incorporate the practical solutions suggested by HELCOM for the port reception facilities of sewage from passenger ships in Polish ports.

RU	–
SE	–
<b>79. HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/10</a> Extension of “no-special-fee” to cover also waste caught in fishing nets</b> <b>Consider adequate incentives for fishermen to deliver litter onshore</b> <b>Promote projects aiming at removing litter from the coastal and marine environment</b>	
DK	– Report that this type of waste from fishermen may be delivered to the reception facilities in the harbours without charge
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The BUND-Project “Plastics free seas” started in July 2011 and targets the commercial shipping industry in terms of raising awareness (e.g. with the comic competition “Nothing goes overboard”) for the problem of marine litter as well as initiating the pilot project “plastic free island environment” at the island of Juist.</li> <li>– Germany is continuing co-chairing the MSFD technical sub group on marine litter. The report of the group about the work done in 2011 can be found at <a href="http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/111111111/22826">http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/handle/111111111/22826</a></li> <li>– The group is further investigating the monitoring approaches by providing operational protocols for marine litter and looking in more depth into subjects such as harm done by marine litter to marine organisms or costs of monitoring.</li> <li>– The NABU-Project “Seas without Plastics”, funded by BMU/UBA, initiated a “Fishing for litter” initiative in Germany. Meanwhile the NABU created a position to continue the project at own expense, additional ports decided to participate soon. Beside the Baltic ports Burgstaaken (Fehmarn), Heiligenhafen and Sassnitz Lower Saxony (North Sea) is now participating as well. Another NABU-project also funded by BMU/UBA is starting in September 2013 aiming to help developing an appropriate program of measures for D 10 for the further implementation of the MSFD.</li> <li>– Germany and the European Commission co-organized the “International Conference on Prevention and Management of Marine Litter in European Seas”, in Berlin, Germany, 10-12 April 2013. Current knowledge allows and necessitates the elaboration of national, regional and global action plans to reduce and avoid marine litter. For this reason the aims of the conference was to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Start fulfilling in the obligation of Rio+20 through the facilitation and stimulation of cooperation between different stakeholders in order to stimulate the development of regional action plans.</li> <li>– Be the European contribution to the Honolulu strategy as the global approach on what possible measures and actions to take in order to tackle the problem.</li> <li>– Bring existing and planned marine litter initiatives to the attention of a wider audience, including politicians by providing a platform to collect and share good practices and commitments.</li> </ul> </li> <li>– 4. Support information exchange amongst Member States and a coherent implementation of the MSFD on European level in order to combat litter pollution of marine waters. Focus will be laid on the identification and implementation of programs of measures in 2015/2016 by MS as required for the further implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD).</li> </ul>
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prepared amendments in national legislation acts to cover under “no-special-fee” system also waste caught in fishing nets.</li> <li>– Nationwide annual event “The Big Clean-up” day organized since 2008 by NGO jointly with governmental and municipal institutions. Number of participants every year increases overreaching 200 000. “The Big Clean-up” in 2012 focused on cleaning of water bodies and coastline, <a href="http://www.talkas.lv">http://www.talkas.lv</a></li> <li>– Participation by the Foundation for Environmental Education Latvia in the <b>Baltic Marine Litter</b> - MARLIN project (Central <b>Baltic</b> project).</li> <li>– Participation by BEF Latvia in the consortium for the EC study “<i>Pilot Project - plastic recycling cycle and marine environmental impact, Case studies on the plastic cycle and its loopholes in the four European regional seas areas</i>”. Baltic Sea study area: Riga (Vakarbulii/ Daugavgriva).</li> </ul>
PL	– Marine litter is treated as other types of garbage from fishing vessels and no restrictions exist as to the type or amount of litter to be delivered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maritime Office in Slupsk distributes the garbage bags for fishermen to bring back marine waste to the port.</li> <li>- In summer 2011 the maritime Office in Slupsk together with WWF Poland "Removing the fishing nets and gears from Baltic", in result 6 tonnes of the fishing equipment was recovered from the Baltic Sea.</li> <li>- The annual campaigns to "Clean Baltic Sea" are organized on the Polish coast to promote the cost environment protection.</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report that this type of waste from fishermen may be delivered to the reception facilities in the harbours without charge;</li> <li>- Activities concerning removal of litter from coastal and marine environment in St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast ongoing.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fishermen are using a number of fishing ports with different – from the “no-special-fee” system – waste management solutions to ensure delivery of this type of waste ashore.</li> <li>- In autumn 2011 KIMO Baltic Sea in cooperation with the foundation Keep Sweden Tidy launched Fishing for Litter in three Swedish ports: Simrishamn, Nordersund and Ronehamn on Gotland. Now the Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management has approved funding to KIMO Baltic Sea which entails the project to expand all the way around the Swedish Coast</li> </ul>
<b>80. Ratification the Ballast Water Management Convention</b> <b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship - Flagship 2.2. "Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships" led by HELCOM, SE &amp; DE ; Technical issues under PA Ship led by DK</b>	
DK	- acceded on 11 September 2012
DE	- will deposit the instrument of ratification shortly
EE	- expected by 2013, Social-economic assessment for the BWMC to evaluate impact of the ratification and implementation to Estonian economic and social environment has been carried out. Proper public introduction and debate of the assessment in May 2012; on-going preparation of ratification with stakeholders involvement
FI	- a bill on the ratification to the Parliament during 2013
LT	- Latvia has ongoing consultations with stakeholders and is likely to start the preparation process for the ratification during 2014
LV	- Latvia has ongoing consultations with stakeholders and is likely to start the preparation process for the ratification during 2014
PL	- expected by the end of 2013, preparation for ratification in progress. Cooperation between appropriate Ministries and administrations in the implementation of the BWM Convention
RU	- acceded to the Convention by special Order of the Government of the Russian Federation issued 28. March 2012
SE	- acceded on 23. November 2009
<b>81.1 Implementation of - 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>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship - Flagship 2.2. "Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships" led by HELCOM, SE &amp; DE ; Technical issues under PA Ship led by DK</b>	
DK	-
DE	-
EE	-
EU	- Recognising the increasingly serious problem of invasive alien species in Europe, the Commission is currently working on a dedicated legislative instrument on Invasive Alien Species which is due to



	be adopted in 2013.
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Poland is interested to join the further work of HELCOM in the field of testing further development and operationalization of the HELCOM biological survey protocols and A-4 risk assessments in the Baltic Sea, developed in HELCOM ALIENS 2 project. Poland is planning to conduct the port surveys in major ports in order to prepare for issuing exemptions for ships in line with 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”.
RU	–
SE	–
<b>81.2 Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> - conducting of baseline surveys of prevailing environmental conditions in major ports</b> <b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship</b> - Flagship “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA Ship</a> led by DK	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	– Paavola et al 2008. Three harbours surveyed in FI in 2003.
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Some individual port surveys and long term projects have been conducted in Polish ports (e.g Walk et al. 2011). Poland is planning to conduct the port surveys in major ports in order to prepare for issuing exemptions for ships in line with 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”.
RU	–
SE	–
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Estonia and Lithuania have conducted some pilot surveys in their ports.</li> <li>– European Commission is currently working on a dedicated legislative instrument on Invasive Alien Species which is due to be adopted in 2012. This is one of six key objectives of the new EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy adopted in May 2011.</li> </ul>
<b>81.3 Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> - 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>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA Ship</a> led by DK	

<a href="#">Joint Notice to Shipping</a> used to promote the voluntary ballast water exchange according to the Guidance in the Baltic Sea countries	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– monitors the implementation of the voluntary Guidelines by vessels entering the Russian ports.
SE	–
<b>81.4 Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> - develop criteria for unacceptable high risk scenarios and acceptable low risk scenarios to consider ballast water management options for Baltic Sea voyages</b> <b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted <a href="#">Guidance to distinguish between unacceptable high risk scenarios and acceptable low risk scenarios</a> – 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 <b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship</b> - Flagship 2.2. “Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships” led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA</a> . Shipped by DK	
DK	– Project "Development of a general exception model with regards to “same location” in Regulation A-3
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Poland is interested to join the further work of HELCOM in the field of testing further development and operationalization of the HELCOM biological survey protocols and A-4 risk assessments in the Baltic Sea, developed in HELCOM ALIENS 2 project as well as developments of the joint TG HELCOM/OSPAR Ballast Water Exemption Task Group.
RU	–
SE	–
<b>81.5 Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> – 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>	

<b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship</b> - Flagship "Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships" led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under <a href="#">PA Ship</a> led by DK	
	- <b>See above:</b> "Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> - conducting of baseline surveys of prevailing environmental conditions in major ports"
DK	-
DE	- pilot rapid assessment programme to detect alien species.
EE	- Monitoring of alien species has been introduced in National Monitoring Programme 2011.
FI	- VISEVARIS project to design national monitoring of alien species, incl. guidance to identification of alien species. - The BAZOCCA project, 2010-2011, run by University of Gothenburg, Technical University of DK, Kalmar University, Umeå University, SMHI, University of Helsinki, and University of Bergen builds a stronger knowledge basis and understanding on the negative effects of alien species on the Baltic Sea ecosystem.
LT	-
LV	-
PL	-
RU	- Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, with IFM-GEOMAR (Kiel, Germany) within the DFG collaborative research on comparative history of invasion of <i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i> in the Baltic Sea, is currently preparing a review on the subject. Zoological Institute conducts research (monitoring) of invasive species in the Gulf of Finland.
SE	-
<b>81.6 Implementation of <a href="#">HELCOM Ballast Water Road Map</a> - 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>	
<b>EUSBSR: PA Bio/PA Ship</b> - Flagship "Restrict the introduction of new alien species by ships" led by HELCOM, SE & DE ; Technical issues under PA Ship led by DK	
-	
<b>82. HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">28E/12</a> on strengthening of sub-regional cooperation in response field, including building adequate emergency and response resources based on:</b>	
<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>	
<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.	
<b>EUSBSR: PA 14</b> – Completed 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> )	
All Baltic Sea countries participate. This includes the work to fill in the identified gaps (e.g. BRISK&BRISK-RU) in response resources (oil 2013, and hazardous substances), as well as emergency towing. All Baltic Sea countries are parties to the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC).	
DK	- Investigations on future response capacities are on going

DE	– POLGER agreement process ongoing
EE	– New multifunctional response ship to be commissioned in Estonian Police and Border Guard Board in august 2012.
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 2010 Basic repair of Navy's HALLI, 12 M€</li> <li>– 2011 Multipurpose vessel LOUHI of Navy, 48 M€</li> <li>– 2014 Basic repair of Navy's HYLJE, 12 M€</li> <li>– 2014 Multipurpose vessel of the Finnish Boarder Guard of 97 M€</li> <li>– 2014 Two archipelago ferries with a permanent oil recovery system</li> <li>– 2016 Multipurpose icebreaker of LIVI of 125 M€</li> </ul>
LT	– Lithuania-Russia agreement prepared and signed in 2009
LV	– ESTLAT agreement process ongoing
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of Russian Federation on cooperation in combating marine pollution of the Baltic Sea and the Vistula Lagoon by oil or other harmful substances has been signed in December 2010. Currently the work on the operational plan to this agreement is being developed. An experts meeting took place on 20-21 March 2013. The Plan has already been agreed at the expert level and will be possibly signed by the end of 2013.</li> <li>– Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on cooperation in combating marine pollution of the Baltic Sea area by oil or other harmful substances is developed. In March 2013 in Warsaw the expert meeting discussed the draft Agreement. The agreement will be discussed at a working meeting during 19-20 August 2013 in Warsaw and, if positively agreed, the agreement is planned to be signed by the end of 2013.</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Program BRISK-RU was finished. As a result there were developed proposals on additional equipment for oil spill combating for Baltic region.</li> <li>– Lithuania-Russia agreement prepared and signed in 2009</li> <li>– Russia (Kaliningrad) and Poland agreement prepared and signed in 2010 as part of the HELCOM BRISK/BRISK-RU project</li> </ul>
SE	– SWEESTLAT agreement process ongoing
<b>83. Oiled wildlife response and integration into contingency planning</b> <b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">31E/6</a> "Wildlife Response Planning in the Baltic Sea Area"	
DK	–
DE	– The Federal States of Schleswig-Holstein and Lower Saxony have recently developed concepts for oiled wildlife response measures. In order to achieve a harmonized approach between the concepts of the five federal states at the coastline a Working Group under the leadership of the CCME has been established. The concepts of the federal states will be a part of the national contingency plan. The Coastal State Schleswig-Holstein has a contingency plan for oiled wildlife that is presently being implemented. The integration of all of the HELCOM recommendations on oiled wildlife into national contingency planning is not a simple task for the Coastal States and will need further consultations.
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– two wildlife response exercises held in 2011.</li> <li>– Estonian Oiled Wildlife response plan is in development phase with involvement of a Commission Environment- , Rescue authorities and relevant NGO stakeholders</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– National expert group on OWR issues has been established</li> <li>– OWR was incorporated in the Balex Delta 2012 exercise</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-operation agreement between Finnish Environment Institute and WWF has been signed and will be updated during year 2013</li> <li>- Nominating OWR coordination person in each Finnish rescue region on going, training program will be launched in autumn 2013</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Oiled mammals response actions integrated into the National Oil Spill Response Plan</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project "Development of teaching program "Oiled wildlife care after oil pollution accidents in the sea and inland waters" to integrate it in vocational education and lifelong learning" accomplished by State owned enterprise "Environmental Projects" (2008-2009), <a href="http://www.videsprojekti.lv/en/jaunumi/jaunumi100/">http://www.videsprojekti.lv/en/jaunumi/jaunumi100/</a>.</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Baltic Oiled Wildlife Responders Exchange Meeting, 16-17 April 2012 in Gdynia, Poland (organized by HELCOM, WWF, SEA ALARM and University of Gdańsk)</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The protection of areas with increased risk as well as specially protected areas and objects is incorporated in national plans on oil spill preparedness and response.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>84. Develop best practices for shoreline response, continue the research work and information exchange to close gaps in the knowledge</b>  <b>Quantify countermeasures for shoreline response</b>  <b>Integrate shoreline response into national contingency plans and conduct trainings and organize exchange programmes</b></p>	
<p><a href="#">The EnSaCo Project</a> on transboundary cooperation on shoreline and wildlife response is run by SE, FI and EE, including BOILEX Exercise covering at sea and shoreline response in 2011.</p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shore line response is integrated into national contingency plan.</li> </ul>
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint shoreline exercise with Denmark 2013</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estonia is participating in the preparation of plan coordinated by Poland and Germany.</li> </ul>
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- one authority is responsible for leading (i.e. RC) both the shoreline and open sea response. BALEX DELTA 2012 will besides international exercise, incorporate a national shoreline response exercise and a workshop.</li> <li>- Several development projects regarding the coastal response and shoreline cleanup have been carried out</li> </ul>
LT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
LV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint exercise for authorities responsible for shoreline and open sea response - LILASTE2008, 03.07.2008 in Lilaste, Latvia.</li> <li>- Authority responsible for shoreline response participated in BALEX DELTA2009, in Riga, Latvia.</li> </ul>
PL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
RU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The measures for shoreline protection/ response are conducted during oil spill exercise.</li> </ul>
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>85. Develop and agree on a decision support system for use of dispersants</b></p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>
EE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estonian Environment Inspectorate as responsible authority is involved in on-going work in EMSA</li> </ul>

FI	–
LT	– Latvia has nationally appointed 7 PoR. These are mainly in the vicinity of Port areas.
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– Rules the Use of Dispersants for Oil Spill Response (STO 318.4.02-2005) has been developed as departmental regulations
SE	–
<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>	
<b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Adopted HELCOM Recommendation <a href="#">31E/5</a> "Mutual plan for places of refuge in the Baltic Sea area,"incl. ratification of international compensation and liability conventions	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Estonia has nationally appointed 5 PoR (3 northern coast of GoF – ports; and 2 bays at the western coast of isle Saaremaa)
FI	– VTS designated as competent authority to coordinate decision-making on accommodating ships in need of assistance and to prepare, in co-operation with other authorities, a PoR plan – <a href="#">Status of ratification of liability and compensation conventions</a>
LT	– National Plan for Places of Refuge for Ships approved in 2011
LV	– Latvia has nationally appointed 7 PoR. These are mainly in the vicinity of Port areas.
PL	– The Director of the Maritime Office in Gdynia is responsible for preparing the "Plan for places of refuge in Poland". The Polish plan for places of refuge is currently being developed. – "Plan of Granting Places of Refuge in Polish Maritime Areas" was approved in May 2013. The exercise „Place of Refuge 13" was also held on 15-16 May 2013 in various Polish Maritime Areas (Baltic Sea, Bay of Gdansk as well as berth area and DCT terminal of the port of Gdansk) which was arranged to test the PoR procedures of the Plan of Granting Places of Refuge in Polish Maritime Areas.
RU	– According to the national legislation the harbor master have the right to give permissions on entering to the sea ports the ships in disaster on request of Master of ship.
SE	–
<b>87. Promote development and use of technology to respond to accidents (difficult weather conditions, heavy oil, hazardous substances)</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	– The vessel Louhi has a new wave damping channel construction enabling collection of oil in waves with significant height up to 2 meters. Also a new modular technology for collection of oil in ice at sea with a new type a skimmer equipment has been developed. Louhi has got four of them 2013.

LT	–
LV	–
PL	– In 2012 the Maritime Institute in Gdańsk, on behalf of Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy (MTCME) developed a preparatory study to “National plan for management and disposal of waste from oil spills originated from marine accidents”. The actual plan is expected to be ready by mid 2015, and it will be included in the “national plan of sea environment dangers and pollution combating”.
RU	– The new boom-boats were built In the years 2010-2011. In the stage of building there are 4 multifunctional vessels of ice class with capacity of 4 MW and 4 multifunctional vessels of ice- breaker class with capacity with capacity of 7 MW.
SE	–
<p><b>88. Measures to improve safety of navigation (<a href="#">HELCOM Recommendation 28E/11</a>):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- trained crew in ice navigation</li> <li>- voluntary pilotage</li> </ul> <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>EUSBSR: PA Safe</b> - Flagship "<a href="#">Minimising the risk of transportation of dangerous goods by sea</a>" led by FI ; Potential flagship. "Conduct a formal risk assessment for liquefied natural gas (LNG) carries and port infrastructure (possibly including bunker and cargo operations in the Baltic Sea Area" lead to be decided ; Flagship “Ensure Safe and Efficient Winter Navigation in the Baltic Sea region” led by SE</p>	
DK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– geographically expanded and mandatory SOUNDREP reporting system as of 1 September 2011.</li> <li>– The <a href="#">TEN-T MonaLisa project</a> (2011-2013) under the “Motorways of the seas” concept, dealing e.g. with dynamic and pro-active route planning optimization as a practical application of e-navigation, automatic verification system for officers’ certifications (flagship project of EUSBSR).</li> <li>– <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (&amp; NO) finalized (flagship project of EUSBSR)</li> <li>– BELTREP in the Great Belt to enter into force on 1 July 2013.</li> </ul>
DE	–
EE	– <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (& NO) finalized (flagship project of EUSBSR)
FI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– a pilot project Tanker Safety Service.</li> <li>– The <a href="#">TEN-T MonaLisa project</a> (2011-2013) under the “Motorways of the seas” concept, dealing e.g. with dynamic and pro-active route planning optimization as a practical application of e-navigation, automatic verification system for officers’ certifications (flagship project of EUSBSR).</li> <li>– <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (&amp; NO) finalized (flagship project of EUSBSR)</li> </ul>
LT	– „Novikontas Marine College” Training Centre in Riga is providing the Ice Navigation training in Latvia by means of full mission bridge simulator.
LV	– „Novikontas Marine College” Training Centre in Riga is providing the Ice Navigation training in Latvia by means of full mission bridge simulator.
PL	– <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (& NO) finalized (flagship project of EUSBSR)

RU	– Training center of Admiral Makarov Maritime University in St. Petersburg conducts training courses for crew using the competency assessment system installed at the “Virtual ship”.
SE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– geographically expanded and mandatory SOUNDREP reporting system as of 1.09.11.</li> <li>– The <a href="#">TEN-T MonaLisa project</a> (2011-2013) under the “Motorways of the seas” concept, dealing e.g. with dynamic and pro-active route planning optimization as a practical application of e-navigation, automatic verification system for officers’ certifications (flagship project of EUSBSR).</li> <li>– <a href="#">EfficienSea Project</a> (2009-2012) run by SE, FI, DK, PL and EE (&amp; NO) finalized (flagship project of EUSBSR)</li> </ul>
<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>EUSBSR: PA Safe –</b> Completed flagship <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 “Conduct a formal risk assessment for liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers and port infrastructure (possibly including bunker and cargo operations) in the Baltic Sea Area” lead to be decided</p>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– New <a href="#">HELCOM Recommendation 33/1</a> on unified interpretation on access to and use of HELCOM AIS adopted in 2012 in place of the previously proposed amended AIS Agreement.</li> </ul>	
<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 <a href="#">by the 2010 Moscow Ministerial Meeting</a>:</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 <a href="#">2009 Baltic Sea Hydrographic Commission Vision</a> 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>	



<b>EUSBSR: PA Safe - Flagship "Speed up re-surveying of major shipping routes and ports" led by HELCOM and IHO</b>	
Progress has been achieved by all Baltic Sea Hydrographic Offices, including on preparation of the national re-survey schemes with timetable estimations, updating the status of resurveys in the common database, and hydrographic re-surveys, including in large areas of Finnish and Swedish waters within the <a href="#">MONALISA project</a> .	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– Estonia has supported all planned by IMO activities to promote ECDIS implementation.
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	– a national resurvey plan will be developed by 2013
SE	–
<b>92. Cooperation in investigation of the potential for DGNSS broadcast via AIS base stations pending on recommendation by IALA</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	– On-going work with participation of Estonian Maritime Administration.
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– Poland cooperates with the Committee IALA e-Navigation in the study DGNSS potential transmission using Differential Global Navigation Satellite System DGNSS for 2 Polish DGPS base stations in the Baltic Sea (Rozewie, Dziwnów) in order to obtain a recommendation from IALA. The cooperation include international recommendations for the development of the functionality and organization of the national network of AIS (currently 12 stations), from which the data is delivered to the HELCOM Baltic network center in Copenhagen.
RU	– Russia has finalized a project to improve the navigational safety in the Gulf of Finland and has put in regular operation 3 AIS base stations which transmit GNSS differential corrections via AIS.
SE	–
<b>93. Harmonized aerial and satellite surveillance in the whole Baltic Sea</b>	
Well established in the great majority of the Baltic Sea waters. The European Maritime Safety Agency provides technical assistance and support to the European Commission and Member States in the development and implementation of EU legislation on maritime safety, pollution by ships and maritime security. It has also been given operational tasks in the field of oil pollution response, vessel monitoring and in long range identification and tracking of vessels.	

DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<b>94. Encourage development and use of innovative and cost-effective, integrated pollution surveillance systems</b>	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<b>95. Concentrated inspection campaigns under the 1982 Paris MoU</b>	
<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	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
FI	–

LT	–
LV	–
PL	–
RU	–
SE	–
<b>96. Implementation of the Offshore Action Plan</b> – <b>Development of the list on “red” and “black” chemicals</b> <b>Moscow Ministerial 2010:</b> Decided to update the Action Plan for the protection of the environment from offshore platforms, 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.	
DK	–
DE	–
EE	–
EU	– Directive 2013/30/EU on safety of offshore oil and gas operations and amending directive 2004/35/EC
FI	–
LT	–
LV	–
PL	– <a href="#">report</a> on the environmental performance of the Polish offshore platforms
RU	– full implementation of the “zero-discharge” principle on a Russian offshore platform