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Background

According to the Strategic plan for the update of the Baltic Sea Action Plan, agreed by HOD 54-2018, analyses of sufficiency of measures to reach HELCOM goals and objectives should be carried out to support the selection of new and strengthened HELCOM actions for the updated BSAP. These analyses will be carried through two coordinated activities:

- 1) The HELCOM platform for analysing sufficiency of measures (SOM Platform), established by HOD 55-2018.
- 2) The HELCOM ACTION project which is co-funded by the EU and will run in 2019-2020.

Both activities were initiated in February 2019. The ACTION project and the SOM Platform will prepare analyses of sufficiency of measures for topics addressed by HELCOM through a common methodological framework. HELCOM Working Groups will guide the work, contribute to validation of input data to the analyses, and participate in expert-based evaluations. The results of the analyses will indicate whether existing policies are sufficient to achieve good environmental status (GES) in the Baltic Sea.

This document describes the updated overall approach for and components of the SOM analysis on the basis of the recommendations of the SOM platform, and the detailed proposal for the analysis from the ACTION project.

Action requested

- consider the proposed approach for analysing sufficiency of measures, recalling the outcome of the SOM platform kick-off, and if necessary recommend amendments.

Proposal for the SOM approach – updated 1/4/19

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1. Overall approach

The aim of the analysis of sufficiency of measures (SOM) is to assess whether existing policies are sufficient to achieve good environmental status (GES) in the Baltic Sea. It relies on estimating the status of the marine environment at some specific future point in time, given measures in existing policies, their implementation status, natural time lags, and predicted development of human activities/pressures over this time period. This is called the 'business-as-usual (BAU) status' (Figure 1). If the analysis indicates that GES is not achieved, then existing measures are not sufficient and additional measures are needed (or existing measures strengthened).

SOM analysis includes the following components:

- information on existing measures and their level of implementation, and possible time lags in their effect (Steps 1-2),
- identifying main pathways for pressures based on links between activities and pressures (Step 3),
- estimating the effect of measures on pressures and state (Step 4),
- projections of the development of human activities/pressures (Step 5),
- estimation of the changes in the state of the marine environment due to changes in pressures (Step 6),
- using the information above to assess the projected status of the marine environment (BAU status) by a specific point in time (Step 7),
- comparison of the BAU status to GES and evaluating how far we are from reaching GES, i.e. the sufficiency of measures (Step 7).

The steps are described in detail in Section 2.

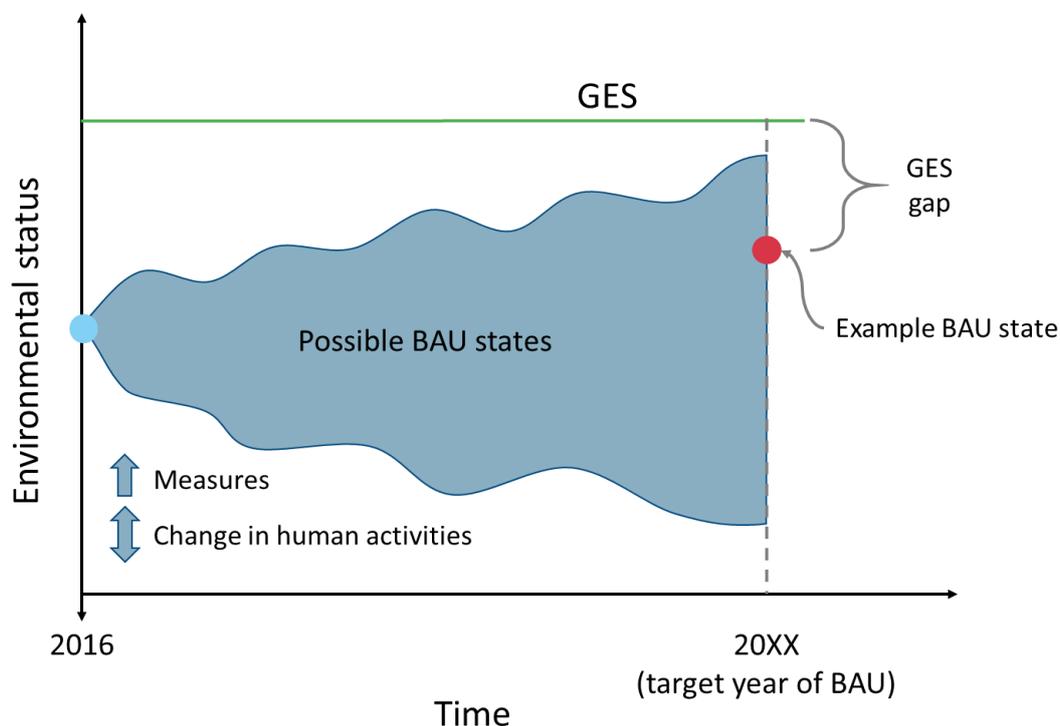


Figure 1. Illustration on the use of the BAU in the gap analysis. Source HELCOM (2018a).

Time frame

The time frame of the BAU should be consistent with the relevant target years of the HELCOM BSAP and the EU MSFD. The time frame should stretch beyond 2020/2021 to allow for more complete impact of existing

policies and measures, but it should not stretch too far into future to avoid uncertainties in changes in the climate and policies.

The kick-off meeting of the SOM Platform suggested to use either 2030 to coincide with the target year for the majority of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or 2033 to coincide with the EU MSFD cycle (Item 3.13 in the [Notes from SOM Platform 1-2019](#)). The HELCOM ACTION project proposes to use the year 2033 to better align with the previous interval between BSAP updates and to better support the model assumption that all accepted measures will be implemented in the time frame of analysis.

Existing policies and measures

Measures that are included in the BAU status need to be clearly defined. For all existing relevant policies (e.g. current BSAP, MSFD, WFD, EU Biodiversity Strategy 2020), implemented measures with unrealized effects on base year pressure levels, on-going (or partially implemented) measures and planned measures¹ are proposed to be included in the BAU, as suggested by EN ESA 2-2018 (Item 4.3 in the [Outcome of EN ESA 2-2018](#)) and agreed by SOM Platform 1-2019. Thus, it would be assumed that all measures in existing policy frameworks are fully implemented in the time frame of the BAU, independent of their current implementation status, and their effect on reducing pressures would be realized fully in the time frame of the BAU.

An additional analysis was agreed to at SOM Platform 1-2019, using the standard BAU but only including HELCOM measures as currently implemented. The difference between the standard BAU status and this alternative analysis will show how the implementation of ongoing and planned measures affects the state of the sea.

The SOM Platform proposed to include in the analysis all types of measures except those related to promotion of research and some administrative measures (i.e. monitoring, coordination, developing SOM indicators, setting targets, developing information systems/tools etc.), which have no direct effect on environmental status.

Environmental themes to cover

It is proposed that the SOM analysis will be carried out for the same environmental themes as in the State of the Baltic Sea report (Figure 2). For some themes a descriptor level evaluation could be appropriate, e.g. to compare the BAU state with the integrated status. For biodiversity, the analyses could be done by ecosystem component, groups of species (e.g. coastal fish) or in some cases by species (e.g. grey seal). For a majority of topics, the status threshold values are proposed to be used as the basis for the analyses. For eutrophication and possibly other pressure-related components, the analyses could rely on pressure targets as agreed in HELCOM. A reflection on this is provided under Section 2, Step 2.

For some topics there are no agreed GES threshold values or quantitative pressures reduction targets (e.g. marine litter, underwater noise) in HELCOM, and thus proper gap analysis is not possible. For these topics, it is still possible to assess how much the existing measures will contribute to reducing a certain aspect of the pressure, e.g. the amount of litter on beaches.

¹ Note that the term *existing measures* covers implemented, partially implemented/ongoing and planned/not yet implemented measures in existing policies.

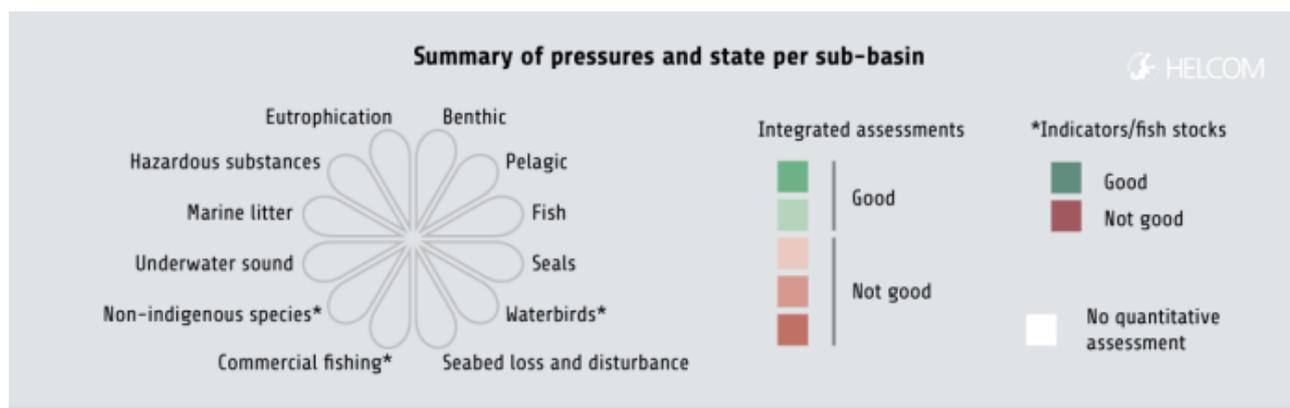


Figure 2. Proposed state components of the SOM analysis.

Geographical scale of the analysis

The geographical scale of the SOM analysis is aimed at supporting decisions from a regional Baltic Sea perspective. However, the SOM analysis will be carried out at a smaller scale where found relevant, e.g. by sub-basins or a set of sub-basins.

Two sets of geographic scales will be used in the SOM analysis. The first links activities to pressures and will be uniform across environmental themes. This scale combines sub-basins that have similar activities and pressures and will be used during the expert survey in step 3. The ACTION project, with input from the SOM platform have developed a proposed plan containing six areas – aggregated from the HELCOM sub-basins. These are (1) Gulf of Bothnia, (2) Åland Sea – Archipelago Sea, (3) Gulf of Finland-Gulf of Riga, (4) Northern Baltic Sea Proper-Western Gotland Basin, (5) Eastern Gotland Basin-Gdansk Basin-Bornholm Basin-Arkona Basin, and (6) Basins west of Arkona Basin.

The second set of geographic scales will vary across environmental themes and reflect the fewest number of groupings required to accurately describe the measures and pressures relevant to each environmental theme as identified by experts in ACTION/SOM. The scale would not need to be identical to the activity-pressure scale but would also be based on HELCOM scale 2 sub-basins or aggregations thereof. These scales will inform work in steps 1, 4, 6 and 7. The geographical scales must be decided for each of the pressures before carrying out analyses. The focus is on pressures as the SOM analysis will estimate how much the existing measures will reduce each of the pressures in an area. This 'Total pressure reduction' is then surveyed against GES and this comparison can be used at the geographical scale to assess each of the state components.

2. Detailed approach

The proposed approach to carry out the SOM analysis is described in seven steps and follows the overall structure presented above and in Figure 3. The main objective is to assess the sufficiency of measures to achieve GES. This is done by estimating how much existing measures will reduce anthropogenic pressures in the time frame of the BAU, the consequent change in each of the state components presented in Figure 2, and whether this will be sufficient to achieve GES for these components.

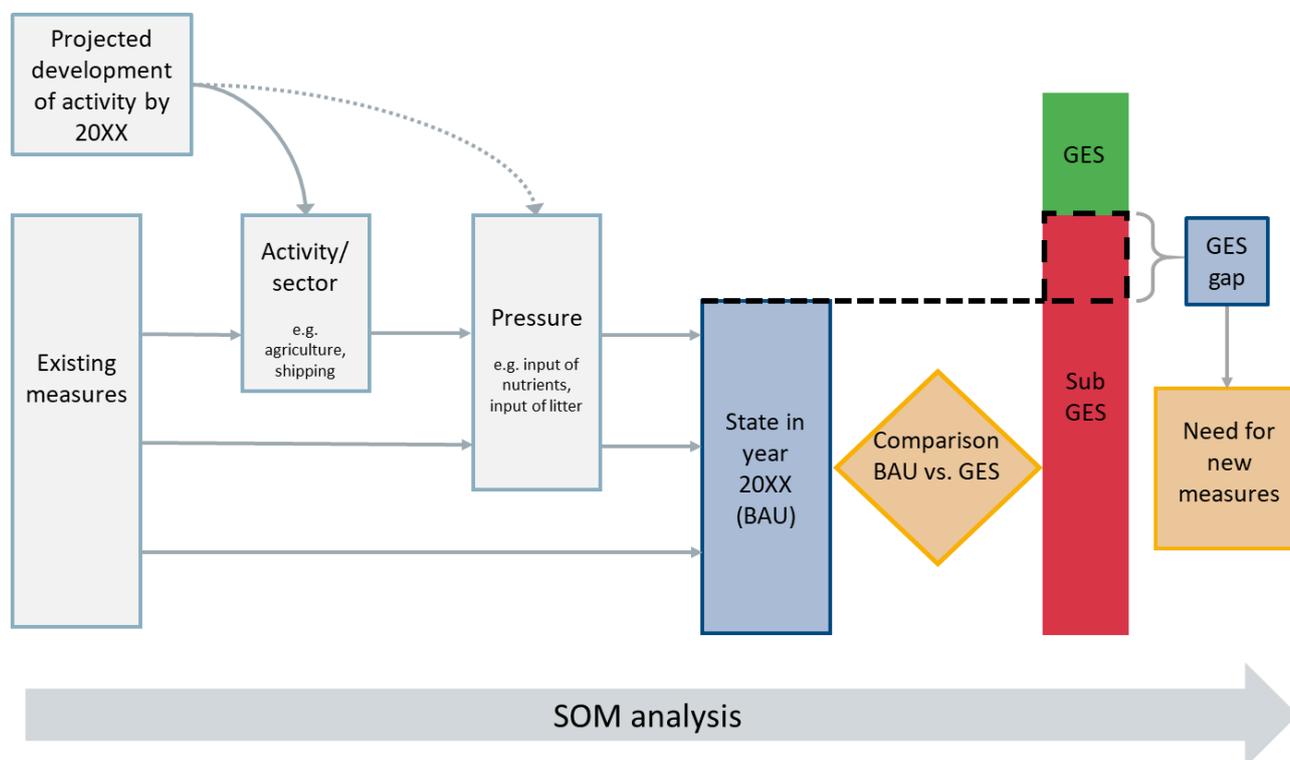


Figure 3. Structure of the SOM analysis: Linking measures with activities, pressures or state components; predicted changes in activities and pressures; comparison of the BAU state with GES; and estimation of the need for new measures.

Step 1. Existing measures

This section gives detailed information on SOM components related to existing measures and their level of implementation.

1a. Identify measures under existing policies (i.e. existing measures) to assess their effect on the marine environment. This includes global conventions, EU directives and regulations, regional HELCOM actions and national measures.

1b. Categorize measures into common groups based on, for example, the general type of the measure (e.g. legal, technical, monitoring, knowledge and awareness), and the key type of the measure (KTM) (as in the EU MSFD and WFD). The categorization will allow for simplifying the analysis (i.e. by aggregating similar type of measures) and linking them with activities and/or pressures (or in case of restoration measures, to state).

A majority of measures are linked with human activities, but some may be linked to pressures (e.g. long-range transboundary pollution) and a few are directly linked to state components (e.g. restoration, restocking) (Figure 3).

- If a measure is linked to an activity, i.e. the activity is restricted or changed, then one can follow the linkage framework and estimate the consequent reduction of pressures (Steps 3-4).
- If a measure is linked to a pressure or a state component (restoration measures), then the effect in Step 4 is directly estimated.

1c. Assess the implementation status of the measure, i.e. whether the measure 1) has been implemented and has unrealized effects on base year pressure levels, 2) has been partially implemented or implementation is ongoing, or 3) is planned to be implemented. The implementation status of the measures may differ by countries, which needs to be taken into account. The BSAP implementation status has been assessed already in previous HELCOM processes, but some other measures (e.g. national MSFD measures) may require such an assessment on the basis of EU Member State reports. This step informs especially Step 2.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|---|---|---|
| List of measures | HELCOM Explorer HELCOM Recommendations EU MSFD Programmes of measures EU WFD Other EU policies/directives as agreed | ACTION project/secretariat |
| Implementation status (implemented, partially implemented/ongoing, planned) | As above + EU reports on implementation of PoMs | ACTION project/secretariat, complemented as needed by CPs |
| Type of measure (e.g. technical, monitoring, knowledge and awareness...) | As above | Initial sorting by secretariat/ACTION project, validation by SOM Platform |
| Whether a measure has an effect on activity, pressure or state | As above | Initial sorting by secretariat/ACTION project, validation by SOM Platform |

Step 2. Estimating time lags for measure effects on pressures

Even fully implemented measures do not always have an immediate effect on the state due to time lags which may be caused by environment's slow recovery after the pressure (e.g. benthic communities after trawling) or the slow decay of the pressure from the environment (e.g. contaminants in sediment). Based on Step 1c, one can estimate the time lags for fully implemented, partially implemented or planned measures.

- If a measure is fully implemented, then one needs to estimate whether there could be any time lag in its effect on environmental status. If no time lag is estimated to remain, then the effects of the measure should be visible in the current state of the marine environment and the measure can be left out of the further SOM analyses. Otherwise, the measure is included, and one needs to estimate whether the effects will be seen by the BAU end year (Figure 1).
- If a measure is only partially implemented or planned to be implemented, then one needs to make an assumption that the full implementation will take place by the BAU end year (cf. the urge by Ministerial Declaration 2018 to implement the BSAP). Additionally, one needs to estimate whether the measure has time to affect the state before the BAU end year.
- The issue with time lags could also be resolved by focusing on pressure targets instead of state threshold values, especially for eutrophication where it is already known that the GES will not be reached with the time frames for the BAU discussed so far. The effect of measures on pressures could be assumed to be realized fully in the time frame of the BAU, while reaching GES could happen later than by the BAU end year.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|--|--------------|--|
| Data on time lags of effect of measures on state | Literature | Input from SOM Topic teams ² , ACTION project |

Step 3. Identifying main pathways for pressures using activity-pressure-linkages

Assessing the effects of measures means describing how they affect pressures or state either directly or via activities. Thus, the links between activities and pressures need to be identified and quantified. Information on the linkages between activities and pressures is available, for instance, in the activity-pressure matrix of the [TAPAS project](#), and in more detail in similar matrices of the [DEVOTES project](#). These can be used as a starting point to identify the main pathways. A key issue is that the links should be (semi)quantitative and, hence, allow for assessing the relative contribution of the activities to the pressure. This is important for assessing the proportion of the pressure reduction attributable to each activity and for identifying potential new measures. This phase will include an expert survey which is supported by pre-filled information of major, moderate and minor activities for each pressure type.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|---|---|---|
| Links between activities and pressures | Project results (e.g. HELCOM TAPAS linkage matrices , DEVOTES linkage matrices) | ACTION project. Anticipated that existing results can be used |
| Information on relative contribution to pressures from different activities | HELCOM reports, literature | Input from SOM Topic teams ² , ACTION project |
| | Expert-based validation | Survey participation by SOM Topic teams, ACTION, HELCOM ENs, EGs, WGs |

Step 4. Estimation of effects of measures

When the main pathways between activities and pressures have been identified, one will estimate how much measures will jointly reduce each pressure. In the case of restoration measures, this step will entail estimating how much measures will affect the state components and be used in Steps 6 and 7. The information on effects of measures will be first reviewed from several past and on-going projects and then surveyed from experts using probability scales and giving prior information of the likely effects.

Expert evaluation can also be used to survey for possible hidden/neglected pressures that were not identified in Step 3. The relative effects of measures on pressures and state are proposed to be defined as probability distributions that describe the probability of different reduction outcomes (e.g. using percentages (%)). The total effect of measures includes the effect of reduction in pressures on state and the direct effect on state.

² 'SOM Topic teams' refer to teams of national experts that will contribute to the analyses for topics covered by the SOM Platform, see also section 3. Organization of work.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Data on effects of measures | National data | Reporting by countries |
| | Research projects (e.g. BONUS, BLUE2) Scientific literature, studies and models EU MSFD Programmes of measures Sources listed in the SPICE project deliverable on Business-as-usual scenarios EC DG ENV databases (e.g. ARCADIS 2012) | Input from SOM Topic teams ² , ACTION project on existing measures Input from SOM synopses on potential new actions and measures |
| | Expert evaluation/validation | Working Groups, Expert Groups, ACTION project, SOM Platform |

Step 5. Projected development of human activities/pressures

The other component affecting the BAU state in addition to existing measures is the possible (external) change in activities and pressures due to changes in human behaviour in the time frame of the BAU. This may counteract the effect of existing measures if activities or pressures increase.

This step is proposed to be run as an additional scenario on top of the effectiveness of existing measures analysis. The analysis will be limited to the predominant activities and pressures. As this component would be considered as external to the rest of the framework, the BAU status could be developed by assuming 1) no change and 2) the most likely change in predominant activities/pressures. This would enable assessing how the future change in activities/pressures affects the BAU status.

At minimum, qualitative assessment describing the trend (increasing, decreasing, no change) in the activity/pressure should be made, but quantitative information should be used when available from existing studies. For developing the BAU, the information should be converted into numerical values, e.g. 10% increase in the activity, using expert evaluation when needed. If little information is available, it would be possible to assume something about the change in activities and see how the BAU status changes.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|--|---|---|
| Information on the future development of activities (qualitative/quantitative) | Literature, sectorial future outlook reports Project outputs (e.g. BONUS) National data (e.g. on EU MSFD Initial Assessments, and MSPD) | secretariat/ACTION/ Input from SOM Topic teams ² |
| Converting the information into numerical values | Expert evaluation | Working Groups, Expert Groups, ACTION project, SOM Platform |

Step 6. Linking reduced pressures with state components

Following the suggestions of the kick off meeting of SOM platform the same major pressure themes and biodiversity components as in the State of the Baltic Sea report (HOLAS II) as well as in other HELCOM agreements will be used for the BAU. Also, the methodology for BAU will be flexible to cover those topics in the SOM analysis for which threshold values for GES or pressure targets or both have not been established

The kick off meeting of SOM platform also discussed how to estimate the impact of reduced pressures on the state. For cases where threshold values for GES or pressure targets or both have not been established

BAU can still be carried out, including an analysis of effects of existing measures, which allows the comparison of expected reductions in pressures with the current situation for chosen pressures. These pressure reductions could be a starting point for considering and proposing pressure targets for SOM analysis by the SOM platform.

Also, a tiered approach to estimate the impact of reduced pressures on the probability of reaching a good state is proposed. The tiered approach can be used for topics such as biodiversity where total pressure affecting a state component (e.g. abundance of some species) consists of multiple pressures, and marine litter where good state is defined by a descriptive target such as “marine litter does not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment”. For biodiversity where GES thresholds are often known this will indicate how much the total pressure needs to be reduced to reach GES. The total pressure-state linkages for known thresholds would be established and validated based on existing data, models and finally on expert evaluation. For descriptive state targets suggestive reductions in pressures associated with descriptive GES would be based only on expert evaluation. However, using probabilistic elicitation methods experts would be allowed to express the uncertainty of their conceptions and this would be taken into account in the analysis. Also, the results of such analysis would be interpreted with caution since they are based only on expert conceptions and not on actual GES thresholds.

The tiered approach can further be used for considering and proposing new pressure targets and it still allows the comparison of expected pressure reductions on the current level of pressures. Especially for descriptive state targets, it can thus be perceived as an additional level of analysis to indicate how pressure reductions affect state. The tiered pressure-state approach is in line with the approach presented in the kick off meeting of SOM platform by the biodiversity group, where state improvement (%) is associated with each level of pressure reduction (%) (HELCOM SOM Platform 1-2019, Annex 2). However, instead of state improvement, the probability to reach good state is associated to different levels of pressure reductions (Figure 4).

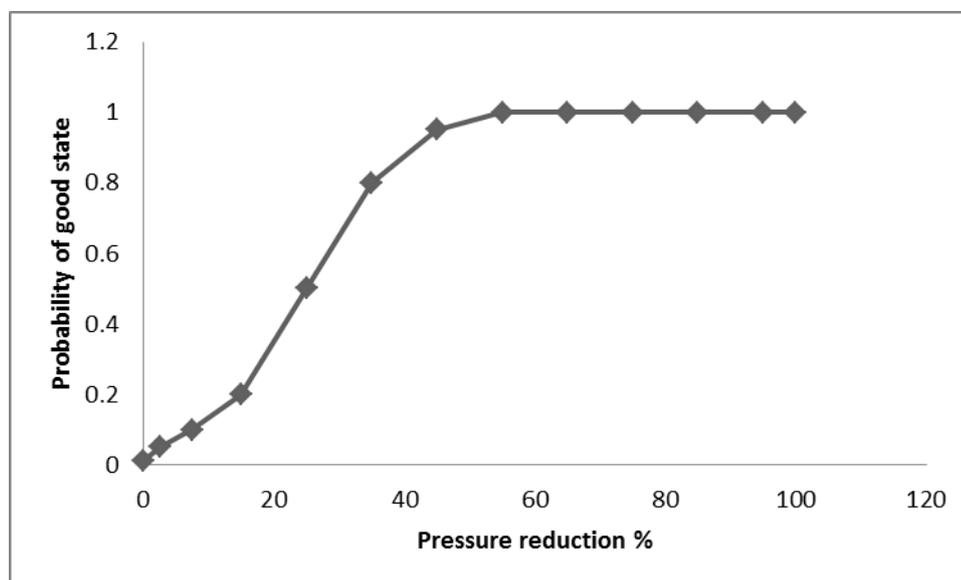


Figure 4. Conceptual pressure-state response curve. The curve illustrates the potential of pressure reduction to improve the state presented as a probability of reaching a good state (The gap to GES can be expressed as a probability of not reaching good state).

The tiered approach entails two steps:

6a. Selecting pressures for state components: In order to estimate the effect of reduced pressures for a state component, one needs to select the relevant pressures, i.e. those having a major impact on the state. Information of this can be collected from various sources: Baltic Sea Impact Index (BSII) (i.e. ranking the most impactful pressures per state component), sensitivity of state components to pressures (i.e. ranking

pressures having highest potential effect on species), core indicator reports (descriptive information), ODEMM framework for Baltic Sea on ecosystem-wide risks from human activities (Knights et al. 2015). Some of these sources can also be used to estimate the relative contributions of the pressures for the given state component which may inform step 6b. Output from this is a matrix of pressure-state linkages and relative contributions of pressures affecting the state (the latter to inform step 6b) Collected information will be validated by expert input from HELCOM Working Groups and Expert Groups.

6b. The effects of selected pressures on the state components: There is no method available to establish quantitative relationship between all pressures and state components. From the state point of view, one can show that there is a gap to GES, but there are no quantitative estimates how much pressure(s) the GES gap implies. The effects of pressures on state components are estimated from scientific literature, reports, published models and expert input (HELCOM Working Groups, Expert Groups and networks, ACTION project, SOM Platform). This step will also explore and test the use of pressure state response curves to estimate the impacts of pressures on the state components (Figure 4). The tiered probabilistic pressure-state approach allows the use of pressure state curves where instead of state improvement, the response to pressure reduction is defined as a probability to reach good state.

| Information needed | Data sources | Main contribution |
|--|--|--|
| Spatial data on pressures and impacts | HELCOM map and data service | Secretariat |
| Spatial data on state components | HELCOM map and data service | Secretariat |
| Information for selecting relevant pressures | Baltic Sea Impact Index (BSII) Core indicator reports, ODEMM framework | Secretariat/ACTION project |
| Responses of indicators/state components to changes in pressures | Previous research projects and reports Scientific literature Existing models | Input from SOM Topic teams ² , ACTION project |
| | Expert evaluation/validation | Working Groups, Expert Groups, ACTION project, SOM Platform |

Step 7. Comparison of BAU and GES and assessing sufficiency of measures

When the BAU status has been developed for major pressure themes and biodiversity components, it will be compared with GES to identify whether there is a gap and new measures are needed. The total effect of measures on state is calculated as the reduction of the GES gap based on the previous steps. This reduction is proposed to be measured as an increase in the probability of reaching GES for different themes and components. For those pressure themes and biodiversity components that do not have pressure targets, both tiered approaches can be applied, and expected reductions in pressures can be calculated. The probabilistic approach further enables an extensive analysis of uncertainty and risk related to the BAU outcome. In addition, the Step 5 results (projected development in human activities/pressures) will also affect the outcome of the SOM analysis. If a pressure is predicted to increase and no measures are in place to control that, the gap to GES may increase.

3. Organization of work and schedule for the SOM analyses

At the topical level, the HELCOM ACTION project will consider measures related to by-catch of mammals and birds, impacts on the seafloor, Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) as a conservation and protection measure, and eutrophication. The SOM Platform will focus its work on complementary topics to the ACTION project, i.e. hazardous substances, non-indigenous species, marine litter, underwater noise, and biodiversity aspects not covered by the ACTION project.

In terms of collecting data and information (for details see tables for each step of the approach), the ACTION project and the Secretariat will coordinate the collation of lists of measures and their implementation status for all topics and contribute to collating existing information on projections of development of human activities. The ACTION project will assess and collate other necessary information for the SOM analyses for the topics covered the project. For topics covered by the SOM Platform the collation of data and information will be done by the Topic teams³ that have been established to support the analyses of topics covered by the SOM Platform, in line with the proposed task list and time-line for 2019 activities below. SYKE, as partner in ACTION project and contributor to the SOM Platform, will carry out the BAU state and gap analysis for all topics, provided that all necessary information is available.

2019 SOM task list and timeline

| Task | Outcome/contribution | Timeline |
|---|---|-------------|
| Identify relevant measures frameworks | Very short information document | April |
| Identify presence of time-lags between measures and pressures | Very short information document | April |
| Propose geographic scale of analysis | Proposal | April |
| Expert evaluation: activity-pressure matrix | Participate in survey | April/May |
| Pressure-state time-lags | Data (models, project outcomes, literature) | June/July |
| Measure-pressure time-lag verification | Verify time-lag effected measures from list provided by Secretariat | June-August |
| Measure list verification | Verify no missing relevant measures from list provided by Secretariat | June-August |
| Effect of measures data | Data (models, project outcomes, literature, national reports) | June-August |
| Expert evaluation: effectiveness of measures | Participate in survey/workshop | October |
| Expert evaluation: pressure-state linkage | Participate in survey/workshop | October |
| Development of future activities | Data (models, project outcomes, literature, national reports) | Late fall |
| Synopses on potential new measures | Information document | End of year |

Timetable for the work of the SOM Platform

This document focuses on the approach for analysing sufficiency of measures to identify if there is a gap to GES if existing measures are implemented. This analysis is carried out to support the central component of the BSAP update process; to identify new HELCOM actions, or strengthening of existing HELCOM actions, to be included in the updated BSAP with the aim to reach GES in the Baltic Sea. The ToR for the SOM Platform further outlines the preparation of syntheses on potential new actions based on e.g. recent innovation and development projects or successful measures carried out on a national level. The format for such synopses was proposed by HELCOM SOM Platform 1-2019 (Annex 3) and HELCOM 40-2019 agreed that they can be submitted by Contracting Parties, HELCOM subsidiary bodies, international project and observers. Results from the HELCOM ACTION project will also inform the selection of new actions or strengthened actions. SOM synopses are aimed at being prepared by end of 2019 and the SOM analyses by March 2020. When the synopses and results of the SOM analyses are ready they will be compiled and serve as input to HELCOM Working Groups in support for proposing new HELCOM actions for the updated BSAP e.g. through organizing thematic workshops or similar. The second meeting of the SOM Platform, to be held 16-17 September 2019, will discuss the organization and format for such thematic workshops.

The last step of ToR for the SOM Platform outlines analyses of cost-effectiveness to support the selection of new HELCOM actions. In the HELCOM ACTION project, analyses of cost-effectiveness will be carried out for

³ As of 3 April are established for hazardous substances, marine litter and underwater noise.

the topics covered by the project under work package 6.2. Such analyses will take place after the preliminary proposal on new actions. An analysis will then be carried out to evaluate the joint effects of proposed new measures and the cost-effectiveness of proposed measures. Preliminary results of such analyses are anticipated to be ready in autumn 2020.

The more detailed planning of cost-effectiveness analyses will also take place at the next meeting of the SOM Platform. Additional considerations to be discussed before the selection of new actions takes place, as highlighted by Contracting Parties, are e.g. to identify which measures are relevant to implement at the regional level, the sustainability of proposed measures, and to consider the potential to analyse the costs and benefits of the updated BSAP as a whole.

Table 1 outlines some of the central steps of planned work for the SOM Platform and tentative timing of required contributions from HELCOM Working Groups and Expert Groups to support the work as an outcome of HELCOM SOM Platform 1-2019 (Annex 4). HOD will inherently be informed on the progress and tentative proposals at each upcoming meeting. Observers are invited to participate in activities according to normal procedure and workshops and a dedicated stakeholder conference is planned for in 2020 (cf Work plan for the BSAP update).

Timetable for SOM analyses as in Annex 4, meeting of HELCOM SOM Platform-1 2019

| YEAR | 2019 | | | | 2020 | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Approach | ACTION/ SOM proposal 2nd version end of March | GEAR agreement 15-17 May 2019 | | | | | | |
| Collation of data and information input to analyses | | SOM Platform/ ACTION End of June | | | | | | |
| Synopses on potential new measures | | Lead countries, international projects, NGOs | Lead countries, international projects, NGOs | Lead countries, international projects, NGOs | | | | |
| 2 nd meeting SOM Platform | | | Week 16-20 September 2019 | | | | | |
| Expert-based input to SOM analyses. review of synopses | | | WGs, EGs, (SOM Platform, ACTION project) | WGs, EGs (SOM Platform, ACTION project) | | | | |
| Running BAU on existing measures | | | | SOM Platform/ ACTION | | | | |
| 3 rd SOM Platform meeting | | | | | March 2020 (joint meeting ACTION WP6) | | | |
| Thematic workshops, to discuss results and propose potential new actions | | | | | | WGs, EGs, experts May/June 2019 | | |
| Assess status with potential new HELCOM actions | | | | | | | SOM Platform/ ACTION | |
| Cost-effectiveness analyses | | | | | | | SOM Platform/ ACTION | |
| 4 th SOM Platform meeting | | | | | | | September 2020 | |
| Continued elaboration and endorsement of new/strengthened HELCOM actions | | | | | | | WGs | WGs |
| [Benefits of the BSAP as a whole] | | | | | | | SOM Platform | SOM Platform |

References

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