



## OUTCOME OF THE SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON MARINE LITTER (MARINE LITTER 2-2014)

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

Agenda item 1	Adoption of the Agenda	2
Agenda item 2	Information on the steps taken so far to develop a Regional Action Plan (RAP) on Marine Litter (ML) for the Baltic Sea and presentation of Draft 1	2
Agenda item 3	Information on the work on marine litter at inter-regional level	3
Agenda item 4	Working groups on measures and operational targets on Marine Litter for the Baltic Sea (Section III of the RAP ML)	4
Agenda item 5	Further refinement of the other sections of the RAP ML	4
Agenda item 6	Detailed timing of future work to develop the RAP ML	5
Agenda item 7	Any other business	5
Agenda item 8	Closing of the Meeting	5
Annex 1	List of Participants	6
Annex 2	Outcome of the meeting of the BG 1	8
Annex 3	Outcome of the meeting of the BG 2	14

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## OUTCOME OF THE SECOND REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON MARINE LITTER (MARINE LITTER 2-2014)

### Agenda item 1 Adoption of the Agenda

Document: 1/1

1.1 The second HELCOM Regional Workshop on Marine Litter (MARINE LITTER 2-2014), was held on 22-23 October 2014 at the premises of the Ozeanuem/Meeresmuseum, Stralsund, Germany. The focus of the Meeting was:

- to inform about the state of work with regard to marine litter in other Regional Seas Conventions areas (North-East Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea) and identify first fields of action for work at inter-regional level;
- to further develop the HELCOM RAP ML based on draft 1 (including comments received by Contracting Parties) and the feedback received from the 46th Meeting of the Heads of Delegation (see 4.1-4.7 of the [Outcome of HOD 46-2014](#)) with a focus on identification of the measures required to combat marine litter in the Baltic Sea, underpinned with the definition of operational targets and lead countries;
- to scope further work to finalize and implement the HELCOM RAP ML.

1.2 The Meeting workshop was chaired by Ms. Stefanie Werner, Federal Environment Agency, Germany.

1.3 The Meeting was attended by participants from all Contracting Parties except for Denmark and Latvia. Observers were present from CCB, Bucharest Convention, KIMO Baltic Sea, OSPAR, UNEP-MEDPOL, WWF, as well as Invited Guests from Ecologic Institute, Keep Sweden Tidy Foundation, Keep the Archipelago Tidy Association, NABU, Oecolog, PlasticsEurope Deutschland e.V. and Waste Free Oceans. The List of Participants is contained in **Annex 1**.

### Agenda item 2 Information on the steps taken so far to develop a Regional Action Plan (RAP) on Marine Litter (ML) for the Baltic Sea and presentation of Draft 1

Documents: 2/1, 2/2

2.1 Ms. Stefanie Werner, Germany, gave a presentation (**Presentation 1**) on the information available on sources, amounts (beach litter, litter on the seafloor and microparticles in the water column), impacts on biota and economic impacts of marine litter in the Baltic Sea. Commitments on marine litter affecting HELCOM Contracting Parties were presented. The steps taken so far to develop a Regional Action Plan of Marine Litter for the Baltic Sea by 2015 were also presented. The way on how to proceed during the workshop was explained in detail, including the establishments of the two breakout groups, having in mind the top marine litter findings on beaches as identified through the project MARLIN, ICC&WWF and ARCADIS. When specifying measures and defining new measures (both national and regional) the definition of SMART Targets should be considered in parallel. The proposal of the European Commission for a 30% reduction of the number of items of the top ten litter categories found as coast litter in each regional sea, by 2020 compared with 2015 was also mentioned in order to be taken into account in the further process. The significance of other types of litter, especially micro beads in personal care products was emphasized as well.

2.2 Ms. Marta Ruiz, HELCOM Project Coordinator, presented the current version (draft 1) of the RAP on ML for the Baltic Sea (document 2-2, **Presentation 2**). The document is the result of the

incorporation to the draft 0 of the RAP on ML of the comments provided by Contracting Parties and Observers (document 2-1). Section III on Measures and Operational Targets of the document was not amended since it was to be further discussed during the workshop. Detailed information on the amendments made to each of the articles of the 0 draft is provided, emphasizing the support, in principle, expressed by HOD 46-2014 to develop the RAP on ML into a HELCOM Recommendation.

### Agenda item 3 Information on the work on marine litter at inter-regional level

3.1 Ms. Tatiana HEMA, UNEP/MAP/MEDPOL, presented the steps taken to develop the “Regional Plan on Marine Litter Management in the Mediterranean in the Framework of Article 15 of the Land Based Sources Protocol”, adopted by Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention as Annex I to the Decision IG.21/7 in December 2013 (**Presentation 3**). The Plan contains legally binding measures for Contracting Parties. The objectives of the Plan were presented, aiming to achieve GES. It is for the countries to develop operational targets at national level. Flexibility was introduced when implementing the measures, thus countries are to focus on the measures that they think are more suitable for them. Countries will try to apply the no-special fee, but it is not legally binding. Effort was made to address measures to enhance integrated solid waste management measures; especially to close the illegal land-fill sites by the coastal areas. The status of marine litter is to be assessed every 6 years. The draft regional monitoring programme is ready and is planned to be adopted next year. National monitoring programmes have to be adopted by the Contracting Parties. A marine litter regional data base is envisaged to be developed by 2016.

During this year MEDPOL is helping Contracting Parties to prepare their national action plans. They are also supporting Contracting Parties developing monitoring guidance developed in synergy with UNEP and MSFD TG on ML. They are conducting bilateral coordination with OSPAR and HELCOM, specially with OSPAR, with the leadership of France and Spain.

Germany asked if there is a provision to review the Plan on a regular basis, and Ms. Hema informed that this is not planned.

3.2 Mr. John Mouat, OSPAR Secretariat, presented the background activities conducted within OSPAR on the issue of marine litter and specified on the findings with view on the results of the established beach litter monitoring and monitoring of plastic litter in fulmars stomachs. The development of the RAP is based on commitment as laid down in the Bergen Declaration (OSPAR 2010) and the North-East Atlantic Strategy (for 2010-2020). The RAP in addition is linked to the thematic strategy on biological diversity and ecosystems of the QSR 2010. The work started within the ICG ML. EIHA/OSPAR 2013 agreed on ToR to develop a RAP ML by 2014. The plan evolved through a series of workshops and was finally adopted at OSPAR in June 2014 (**Presentation 4**). The OSPAR RAP ML contains three types of actions: joint actions, which are best implemented a regional level (large-scale, transboundary character); actions which require a joint approach but are in the competence of third parties and; actions which are primarily of national concern. Before measures are implemented background documents will be prepared. Based on that the level of implementation will be decided on (agreement, recommendation, decision). The need of cooperation with other international organizations including other RSCs is also highlighted in the Plan.

EU expects that the RAPs developed by the RSCs will serve as a guideline for EU Directives, e.g. waste management.

3.3 Ms. Irina Makarenko, Permanent Secretariat of the Black Sea Commission, introduced the current situation with regards to marine litter sources and management in the Black Sea (**Presentation 5**). Also the commitments related to marine litter in the frame of the Bucharest Convention were explained in detail.

EU raised the question related to any activities on marine litter implemented since the report on marine litter in the Black Sea presented in 2007. Ms. Makarenko informed that no progress has been achieved since that time. The draft marine litter RAP has been developed but is not adopted yet.

3.4 Germany stated that the format of the ML RAP needs to be further clarified by HOD.

## Agenda item 4 Working groups on measures and operational targets on Marine Litter for the Baltic Sea (Section III of the RAP ML)

Document: 4/1

4.1 Two Breakout Groups (BG) were established to further discuss measures and operational targets to address land-based sources (BG 1) and sea-based sources of marine litter (BG 2). Measures and operational targets addressing education and outreach on marine litter were discussed in BG 2.

4.2 The BG 1 was moderated by Ms. Stefanie Werner (Germany) and Ms. Jessica Ångström (Keep Sweden Tidy).

4.3 The BG1 was attended by experts from Estonia, Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Russia, Sweden, CCB, UNEP-MEDPOL, WWF, Ecologic Institute, Keep the Archipelago Tidy Association, Plastics Europe Deutschland e.V. and HELCOM Secretariat.

4.4 The BG 2 was moderated by Mr. John Mouat (OSPAR) and Mr. Nils Möllmann (NABU) moderated the session on sea-based measures, whereas Mr. Matthias Mossbauer (Oecolog) and Marta Ruiz (HELCOM Project Coordinator) moderated the section related to education and outreach measures within the BG2.

4.5 The BG2 was attended by experts from EU, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, KIMO Baltic Sea, WWF and Waste Free Oceans.

4.6 The BGs were kindly requested to:

- further specify and identify additional measures to address marine litter from marine litter sources using the measures as listed in draft 1 as a starting point;
- determine the right level of implementation for each of the measures identified: national/regional/addressing third parties (e.g. IMO);
- define operational targets to be achieved through the measures identified;
- report back to plenary after the amendment/completion of the table except the identification of the lead country (to be discussed later in plenary).

4.7 The outcomes of the meetings of the BGs are contained in **Annex II** and **III**, respectively for BG1 and BG2.

4.8 Moderators of the BGs reported back to the Meeting on the results achieved within the BGs.

## Agenda item 5 Further refinement of the other sections of the RAP ML

5.1 The meeting took note on information provided about the progress made in BG1 and BG2 on the adequate refinement of land based and sea based measures aimed at reduction and removal of marine litter and discussed basic principles of the further development of the ML RAP.

In particular, Germany emphasised that the ML RAP has a character of politically binding document. That is why the last meeting of HELCOM HOD supported in principle to develop it into a HELCOM recommendation. Germany also informed that the delegation is planning to raise a question related to the form and level of detail of the document at the HOD 47-2014 meeting in December 2014. Then Germany highlighted that the deadline for the ML RAP adoption identified by the HOD 46-2014 cannot be changed due to planned consideration of the document at the Ministerial meeting in June 2015.

5.2 The meeting agreed that all the comments on the draft 1 ML RAP provided by the Workshop participants should be submitted to the Secretariat within two weeks after this workshop. The outcome of the workshop will be circulated by the Secretariat by the beginning of calendar week 44. Germany also offered financing an additional meeting of the core drafting group by the end of January if needed. It was considered that another way to clarify on specific elements of the RAP ML could consist of bilateral interviews with experts for different themes.

5.3 Also as a common recommendation, Sweden highlighted that although the core of the RAP should deal with regional measures, proposals for national measures should be included as well to support Contracting Parties e.g. in the development and implementation of their programs of measures as required by the MSFD. Sweden also invited contracting parties to wide communication at the national level in order to clarify all issues related to the ML RAP.

5.4 The meeting also discussed the issues related to marine litter monitoring and national reporting. The meeting suggested keep close dialogue with OSPAR and the EU Technical Group on Marine Litter in order to exchange knowledge/experiences on best monitoring practices. Clarification was provided on the definition of indicators and monitoring taking place as part of the HELCOM CORESET II project and as part of the ML RAP for the purpose of the assessment of the effectiveness of the measures to combat marine litter. In the latter context the meeting noted that beach litter monitoring as the most advanced monitoring system should be used in the first instance.

5.5 The meeting emphasised that despite the priorities of the measures in the ML RAPs in other regional seas may differ, the reporting systems should be based on common principles in order to avoid doubling of work keep reporting for different conventions.

5.6 Germany stressed that further comments to the other sections of the RAP ML beside the measures (which have been discussed at the workshop) can be provided within the next commenting round.

5.7 The Secretariat, read a text provided by the EU expert indicating that a reference to “preservation of rights” would facilitate endorsement of the Action Plan by the EU, given that the EU Treaty contains a similar provision, allowing Member States to adopt at national level more stringent environmental rules than those adopted at EU level. Such reference could be achieved by integrating Article 5 into Article 4, as suggested.

5.8 The meeting agreed that, also in view of upcoming considerations at the 47th HOD meeting and other relevant fora, at this state the RAP ML is still too premature to already discuss lead-countries, which will be done at a later stage.

## Agenda item 6 Detailed timing of future work to develop the RAP ML

6.1 The meeting agreed that all the comments on the draft 1 ML RAP should be submitted to the Secretariat within two weeks after this workshop.

6.2 Based on the comments received, Germany together with the Secretariat will prepare a 2 Draft of the RAP on ML to be submitted to HELCOM HOD 47/2014.

## Agenda item 7 Any other business

7.1 No other business was discussed.

## Agenda item 8 Closing of the Meeting

8.1 The Meeting thanked Germany for hosting the workshop as well as for the advances conducted on the development of the RAP ML.

## Annex 1 List of Participants

Expert Name	Coming from	Organisation	Email address
<b>Chair</b>			
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## Annex 2 Outcome of the meeting of the BG 1

- The BG 1 discussed the section on land-based measures of draft 1 aiming at reduction of input of litter in the marine environment from land based sources.
- The BG 1 agreed that the old structure following the five steps waste hierarchy lead to a lot of doubling of and overlaps between the measures and did not cover litter once it escapes from the waste management cycle. A new structure of the measures suggested by the chairs of the group was agreed on which follows these headlines:
  - General improved waste prevention and management;
  - Measures to tackle top items (found in the marine environment)
  - Actions addressing third parties
  - Remediation and removal measures
- The BG 1 agreed to shift the following measures to Section II (due to their generic character) or to use them in introductive paragraphs to the specific measures in the next version of the draft RAP ML:
  - Highlight those waste management practices that impact significantly on marine litter. Engage with the industry and other authorities, at the appropriate level, in order for them to be able to develop best environmental practice, including identification of circumstances on why and how litter “escapes” into the marine environment;
  - Base urban solid waste management on reduction at source, applying the following waste hierarchy as a priority order in waste prevention and management legislation and policy: prevention, preparing for re-use, recycling, other recovery, e.g. energy recovery and environmentally sound disposal;
  - Enhance national stakeholder alliances focusing on marine litter;
  - Evaluate the potential harm caused to the marine environment by items such as cigarette filters/butts, balloons, shotgun wads, cotton buds and bio-film support media used in sewage plants. Based on this evaluation, proposals can be made on the elimination, change or adaptation requirements for these other potentially problematic items;
  - Carry out industry dialogue aimed at highlighting the top marine litter problem items;
  - Some other measures were combined as appropriate.
- In addition some new measures were included as identified missing during the work of the breakout group.
- As a result of the discussion the BG 1 elaborated a table with land-based measures. For most of the measures it was already possible to define first operational targets (**Table 1**).
- The BG 1 suggested revision of the action plan every 6 years due to changes in the marine litter input/findings of top items caused by industry development, improvement of the waste and waste water management systems and practices and arising new issues/problematic items.

CODE	Measure	IMPL.	SPECIFY	OPERATIONAL TARGET
<b>General improved waste prevention and management</b>				
L1B	Include a reference to marine litter in national and local waste prevention and waste management plans. There should be an element in the plans highlighting the impacts of marine litter.	R, N	To check as a first step if there are already references in existing national and local waste prevention plans. Prepare a HELCOM guide on what to include in the plans. Dialogue with municipalities in order to identify and address the loopholes that makes waste turn into marine litter.  --> National specification: Monitoring for wastewater releases in Russia (implemented in Russia since last year) (not related to waste management because waste water is not a waste in Russian legislation)	A HELCOM guide on recommendations on what to include in national and local waste prevention and waste management plans is prepared by 20xx.  In the next version of the national and local waste prevention and management plans all countries and municipalities have included a reference to marine litter.
NEW	The cleaning and cleansing provision/infrastructure in municipalities by the coast or rivers should consider and make necessary improvements to prevent sources and pathways of litter from land entering the aquatic environment. Reference in waste management plans on national and local level.	R, N		
L1D	<b>The next three actions will be carried out in a joint procedure by setting up a dialogue with industry and municipalities:</b> Share best practice on waste management in order to identify and address loopholes that makes waste turn into marine litter, including: * promotion of the establishment of landfill bans of high caloric wastes and enforce of existing regulations in relation to poorly managed landfills (especially for plastics); * establishment of procedures and manufacturing methodologies in order to reduce the decomposition characteristics of plastics to reduce micro-particles (especially micro-plastics).	R	This action together with the two measures below should be elements of a dialogue with industry which should also involve municipalities. This action aims at getting an overview about existing waste management practices, identification of good practices in order to identify and address the loopholes that makes waste turn into marine litter (collection, land-filling etc.).	Preparation of an overview report by 2015 on good waste management and loopholes, possible design improvements and extended producer responsibility strategies together with a roadmap of good practices to be applied in HELCOM CPs in order to contribute a 30% reduction of top item by 2020.
	Explore with industry the development of design improvements to assist in the reduction of negative impacts of products entering the marine environment in order to better inform industry on alternative solutions, e.g. replace the plastic cotton swabs with paper/carton; Promoting the use of cardboard or other compostable materials instead of six pack plastic ring carriers; Promote the use of sustainable alternatives to plastic drinking straws, stirrers and lollipop sticks; Reduce over-packaging and promote wise packaging.	R, N	Improve life time and characteristics of products. Merged to one item: create dialogue with industry and identify different elements (substitution). Negotiation on solutions.	

	Promote Extended Producer Responsibility Strategies requiring producers, manufacturers, brand owners and first importers to be responsible for the entire life-cycle of the product with measures prioritizing the hierarchy of waste management in order to encourage companies to design products with long durability for reuse, recycling and materials reduction in weight and toxicity. Focus to be made on items frequently found in the marine environment.	R, N	Introduce the circular economy concept and EU strategies. Maybe create introduction text for each of the measures categories, where we also refer to existing work in other fora. The entire lifecycle of a product according to the new revised Waste directive and the message from the commission on circular economy means that THE EXTENDED PRODUCERS RESPONSIBILITY ALSO WILL INCLUDE TO SUPPORT LITTER PREVENTION AND LITTER CLEAN UPS (see 6.4: <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/Annex-COM%282014%29397.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/pdf/Annex-COM%282014%29397.pdf</a> ). That means that HELCOM could highlight that EPR should also include the support of litter prevention and litter clean ups.	
NEW	Improvement of rainwater management in order to prevent litter from heavy weather events and snow dumping to enter the marine environment.	R,N	Evaluate how rainwater/run off water is managed locally: 1) if rainwater/run off water connected to pipes or not and 2) how is the water cleaned from litter in those pipes. Based on that give guidance on BEP and BAT. Include snow dumping.	By 2016 at the latest a HELCOM project is set up in order to give guidance on BEP and BAT on improvements of rainwater management.
L4A	Encourage the development and implementation of Sustainable Public Procurement Policies considering different elements, e.g.: * contribution to the promotion of recycled products and its consumption, in particular plastic, focusing on those products that impact upon the marine environment * management of tourist beaches	R,N	That should address public authorities. Aiming at public procurements. Need to define specific elements. Think also about festivals/big public events on coasts/coastal cities.	
<b>Measures to tackle top items</b>				
	<b>Micro particles</b>			
L1E	Evaluate products and processes that include primary micro plastics, assess if there are covered or not covered by legislation, and act, if appropriate, to reduce the impact on the marine environment and to influence the legal framework. This must include the engagement with all appropriate sectors such as manufacturers and retailers. With regard to personal care products the impact on the marine environment should be reduced by applying substitutes. For other areas of applications appropriate solutions need to be defined.	R, N	Call for a regular reporting of the companies about their products formulas towards HELCOM CPs (should be dealt with national wise). Bring in certification schemes, such as Blue Angel etc.	By 2017 all major companies for personal care products have agreed to step out of the use of micro plastics and in terms of other areas of applications amounts and characteristics have been assessed and solutions identified.

NEW	Improvement of techniques in waste water treatment plants to prevent MP entering the marine environment.		Provide guidance on existing technique, enforce existing BATs	By 2016 HELCOM has compiled available information of BATs in order to advice on technique to be applied.
<b>Sewage related litter incl. sanitary waste</b>				
L1F	Clarification/research on the importance of sewage related waste in the upstream waste flows	R, N	Get more detail in here, on national level get an overview how sewage is treated, bypass rain events, look into industry emission directive and wastewater treatment directive, how many countries have implemented these directives, storm water influence, also typical street waste, national element: look into different treatment and techniques applied, regional: report on different application and recommendation on how it should be improved. clarification:1) Is all sewage connected to the sewage plant (in highly populated areas) 2) how well does the cleaning of the sewage plant work (for ex cotton bud sticks tends to escape the filters) 3) if connected to rain/stormwater -how often to the combined system overflow to the marine environment 4) campaigns on what to flush in the toilet	By 2016 a report is produced on the implementation of related directives, missing elements are identified and the state of the art (national wise) with regard to sewage treatment is assessed and recommendations for improvement are presented.
<b>Cigarette filters</b>				
	Establish ashtrays on a mandatory basis in public areas such as beaches and outside restaurants, bars, public buildings (inland and along the coasts) and raise awareness in consumers to use this facilities.	R,N		By 2016 a pilot project on the establishment of ashtrays in public areas is set up with coastal municipalities striving to inform all municipalities in the HELCOM area by 2020.

<b>Expended Polystyrene (incl. Polystyrene foam)</b>				
	Investigate the prevalence, sources and impact of expanded polystyrene (EPS) incl. polystyrene foam in the marine environment, and engage with industry to make proposals for alternative materials or other solutions (e.g. the establishment of deposits, return and restoration systems) and/or how to reduce its impacts.	R, N	Investigate in the prevalence and sources of EPS/PS foam in the marine environment and prepare, together with industry guidance on product designs, e.g. on the choice of material, problem of overpackaging - guidance on product designs. What regulations exist that prevent alternative packaging to enter the market.	Voluntary agreements on changes in product design. Strive for adoption of Ecodesign-Directive.
<b>Plastic bags</b>				
	To coordinate between CPs HELCOM CPs to choose appropriate instruments and incentives to reduce plastic bags, including the illustration of the associated costs and environmental impacts. This should include legal and fiscal and economic instruments, such as e.g.: the establishment of levies, deposit fees, taxes or bans on plastic bags. Where applicable income generated by levies should go into environmental funds and support the prevention of litter and minimize the usage of plastic bags. In addition strive for voluntary agreements with retailers and supermarkets to set an objective of reduction of plastic bags consumption.	R, N		By 2016 HELCOM CPs start to coordinate and inform each other about reductions achieved on an annual basis. By 2025 a 30 % reduction of plastic bags in beach litter is achieved (baseline 2017).
<b>Bottles and containers</b>				
	Call for the establishment of deposit refund systems for bottles, containers and cans (glass, plastics and aluminium) and support an EU-wide harmonization, starting with the Baltic Sea area as a pilot project, of those deposit refund systems and encourage refill systems and recycling. That should include the establishment of refund systems on board cruise ships and related harbors.	R, N	This should include bulk and refill/reusable container for dry food and cleaning products.	A workshop has being set up by 2015 in order to start discussions on a Baltic wide harmonization of deposit refund systems.
<b>Actions addressing third parties</b>				
L1H	Encourage international environmental certification schemes to include the management and prevention of marine litter in their lists of criteria	R, N	A lot of national and international eco labels could be used.	By 2016 an overview is prepared of what certification schemes could be targeted, what are existing criteria, what can be approved/added is prepared.

	HELCOM CPs to call municipalities/counties to revise their cleaning and collection systems. This revision should include e.g. the management of tourist beaches, the definition or intensification of requirements to reduce plastics waste through approvals (e.g. for beach events) and lease requirements (e.g. for food/drink outlets) and the infrastructure of waste disposal or adaptation of local "beach and harbor statutes"	R, N		By 2016 HELCOM in close cooperation with municipalities/counties will provide recommendation/guidelines for best practice routines with regard to cleaning and collection systems.
L1I	HELCOM Contracting Parties to seek cooperation with the river and river basin authorities in order to include impacts of litter on the marine environment from riverine inputs, taking into account the respective river basin management plans and aiming to achieve good ecological and chemical status, in line and beyond the provisions of the Water Framework Directive, when applicable.	R, N	Exchange experience on best practice to prevent litter entering into water systems and highlight these to River or River basin Commissions. In time for the next assessment cycle of the WFD seek cooperation to get clarification under which umbrella riverine monitoring of litter is being carried out. This cooperation should include the exchange experience on best practice to prevent litter entering into water systems and highlight these to River or River basin Commissions.	By 2015 HELCOM CPs will start cooperation with river and river basin commissions in order to integrate measures addressing the reduction of littering in river basin management plans followed up by frequent reporting to HELCOM on progress on implementation measures.
<b>Remediation and removal measures</b>				
L5A	Map (and highlight) illegal and historic landfills or dumpsites, including where these might be at risk from coastal erosion, and take appropriate action	R,N		By 2020 a regional-wide map on illegal and historic landfills and dumpsites is produced.
L5E	Establish an exchange platform for spreading experiences on good cleaning practices in beaches, riverbanks, pelagic and surface sea areas, ports, marinas and inland waterways. Develop best practice on environmental friendly technologies and methods for cleaning	R, N		Coordinate with other RSCs in order to set up an exchange platform for spreading experiences on good cleaning practices in the different marine compartments and rivers by 2016.
L5F	Develop sub regional or regional maps of accumulations/hotspots of seabed and floating litter, based on mapping of circulation of floating masses of marine litter, and identification of hotspots of accumulation on coastal areas and the role of prevailing currents and winds	R, N		Create a HELCOM hotspot list in a year after national reporting for marine litter by in order deal with them.

Table 1 – Land-based measures and possible operational targets. Some of the measures of draft 1 were combined, others deleted in order to shift them to introductory text or Section II. In addition some new measures were included as identified missing during the work of the breakout group. “R” stands for “Regional”, whereas “N” stands for “National”. Most of the measures have both, a regional and a national component.

## Annex 3 Outcome of the meeting of the BG 2

1. The BG 2 read the general comments provided on sea-based measures and discussion started on the format of the measures and their grouping. Since some of the measures proposed do not belong to only one category, it was decided that no such a categorization was required.
2. Then, each of the measures was considered one by one.
3. As a result of the discussion: (i) a list of national measures to be suggested for their further implementation to Contracting Parties was identified (**Table 2**); (ii) a table with regional measures and possible operational targets was elaborated (**Table 3**).
4. Additional comments to the table could be summarized as follows:
  - Measures S3B, S3C, S3F and S4B were deleted;
  - The wording “hot spots areas” has been omitted in all measures and substituted by “accumulation areas”;
  - Waste Free Oceans commented on the database conducted by DG Mare on ships records, which could be helpful when assessing the casuistic of dolly ropes in the Baltic Sea;
  - EU stressed the need to define the targets in the ML RAP in line with the target proposed in the European Commission's Communication 'Towards a Circular economy' (COM(2014) 398) to reduce marine litter by 30 % by 2020 for the ten most common types of litter found on beaches, as well as for fishing gear found at sea, with the list adapted to each of the four marine regions in the EU;
  - Distinction was made between measures related to “passive” and “active” Fishing for Litter schemes. Thus these definitions are to be included as part of the ML RAP (Article 1 – Definition of terms);
5. Once the discussion on land-based measures was concluded, the BG 1 focused on the educational and outreach measures to combat marine litter.
6. The BG 2 decided to have only one group of measures compiling educational, outreach and cooperation measures.
7. Measure E2G was deleted.
8. As a result of the discussion: (i) a list of national measures to be suggested for their further implementation to Contracting Parties was identified (**Table 4**); (ii) a table with regional measures was elaborated (**Table 5**).

CODE	PRELIMINARY DETAILISATION / ITEMISATION OF MEASURES	SPECIFY	OPERATIONAL TARGET
S1A	Ensure the full implementation of HELCOM Convention Article 8 especially Regulation 6; Mandatory discharge of all wastes to port reception facilities, including implementation with regards to smaller ship types like fishing vessels.	Ensure the full implementation of HELCOM Convention Article 8 (Annex IV), especially Regulation 6; Mandatory discharge of all wastes to port reception facilities, including implementation with regards to smaller ship types like fishing vessels, and Article 9 on adequate reception facilities for pleasure craft.	
<b>NEW</b>		Improve enforcement of MARPOL Annex V.	
S2G	Explore and implement "Gear marking to indicate ownership" concept and 'reduced ghost catches through the use of environmental neutral upon degradation of nets, pots and traps concept', in consultation with the competent international and regional organizations in the fishing sector.	Improve enforcement of EU Regulation 404/2011 on gear marking and EU Regulation 1224/2009 on reporting lost gear.	
S2H	Investigate markets for plastic waste from the fishing and shipping industry (e.g. by bringing together producers of waste and recycling companies) by looking at specific items and differences in materials, including giving value to waste streams by financial incentives	Enhance resource efficiency by facilitating markets and applications for plastic waste from the fishing and shipping industry (e.g. by bringing together producers of waste and recycling companies) by looking at specific items and differences in materials, including giving value to waste streams by financial incentives.	
<b>NEW</b>		Promote removal of lost fishing gear.	
S3D	Ensure the full implementation of HELCOM Recommendation 28E/10: Application of the no-special-fee system to ship-generated wastes and marine litter caught in fishing nets in the Baltic Sea area	Ensure the full implementation of HELCOM Recommendation 28E/10: Application of the no-special-fee system to ship-generated wastes and marine litter caught in fishing nets in the Baltic Sea area.	
<b>NEW</b>		Removal of floating litter accumulations through active fishing for litter.	
S4C	Encourage all fishing vessels to be involved in Fishing for Litter schemes, where they are available	Encourage fishing vessels to be involved in Fishing for Litter schemes, as outlined in action S4A, where they are available	% of total vessels involved in FFL scheme

Table 2 – National sea-based measures to be suggested to Contracting Parties for their further implementation. The column titled "preliminary detailisation / itemisation of measures" provides the measure as it is contained in the 0 Draft of the ML RAP, whereas the column titled "specify" provides the measure as proposed by the BG 2.

CODE	PRELIMINARY DETAILISATION / ITEMISATION OF MEASURES	SPECIFY	OPERATIONAL TARGET
S1B	Fully implement MARPOL Annex V including identifying best practices in relation to inspections for MARPOL Annex V ship generated waste, including better management of reporting data, taking into consideration the Paris MOU on port state control / [recommend the Paris MOU to do it]	Develop best practice in relation to inspections for MARPOL Annex V, including harmonized management of data.	Best practice by 2017
S2A	Through a multinational project, together with the fishing industry and competent authorities, develop and promote best practice in relation to marine litter. All relevant aspects (including e.g. mapping hotspots, dolly rope, waste management on board, waste management at harbours and operational losses/net cuttings) should be included	Through a multinational project, together with the fishing industry and competent authorities, develop and promote best practice in relation to all relevant aspect of waste management. (including e.g. waste management on board, waste management at harbors and operational losses/net cuttings).	Project started at the latest by 2016
S2B	Develop a risk assessment for identifying where accumulations of ghost nets pose a threat to the environment and should be removed	Through a multinational project, together with the fishing industry and other stakeholders, develop and promote best practice in relation to lost fishing gear and there removal.	Best Practice by 2016
S2C	Identify hot spot through mapping of snagging sites or historic dumping grounds working with other initiatives, research programmes and with fishing organisations	Mapping of snagging sites or historic dumping grounds and a risk assessment for identifying where accumulations pose a threat to the environment and should be removed.	Risk assessment by 2016, Mapping by 2018
S2D	Investigate the prevalence and impact of dolly ropes (bunches of polyethylene threads used to protect the cod end of demersal trawl nets from abrasions; synthetic fibre)	Investigate the prevalence and impact of dolly ropes (bunches of polyethylene threads used to protect the cod end of demersal trawl nets from abrasions; synthetic fibre).	Study 2015
S2E	Identify the options to address key waste items from the fishing industry and aquaculture, which could contribute to marine litter, including deposit schemes and extended producer responsibility. Project application on all the different options of waste recovery and reuse (down the waste hierarchy)	Identify the options to address key waste items from the fishing and aquaculture industry, which could contribute to marine litter, including deposit schemes and extended producer responsibility.	2017
S2F	Elaborate guidelines on best practices to reduce the input of) to the marine environment; utilize UNEP RSC report on ALDFG as a starting point and focus on regional specifics	Elaborate guidelines on best practices to reduce the input of lost fishing gear to the marine environment; utilize UNEP RSC report on ALDFG as a starting point and focus on regional specifics	reduce the number of nets lost annually by x% by 2020
S2I	Based on the risk assessment and identification of hot spot areas initiate removal of ghost nets and their further safe disposal	Based on the risk assessment and identification of accumulation areas initiate removal of ghost nets and their safe management on land	Remove x tonnes of nets per year

CODE	PRELIMINARY DETAILISATION / ITEMISATION OF MEASURES	SPECIFY	OPERATIONAL TARGET
S3A	Further work on harmonization of the no-special-fee system (addressing as possible gaps in existing regulations, enforcement and practices concerned shipping, port reception facilities auditing to assess adequacy of garbage collection, strive for fair waste burden sharing between ports)	Further work on implementation and harmonization of the no-special-fee system, addressing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– gaps in existing regulations,</li> <li>– enforcement and practices concerning shipping,</li> <li>– port reception facilities auditing to assess adequacy of garbage collection,</li> <li>– fair waste burden sharing between ports.</li> </ul>	Starting 2016
S3E	Improve implementation of the ISO standard (ISO 201070:2013) in relation to port reception facilities	Implementation of the ISO standard (ISO 201070:2013) in relation to port reception facilities	2017
S4A	Explore, implement and recommend the “Fishing for Litter” environmentally sound practices, in consultation with the competent international and regional organizations (i.a. KIMO Baltic Sea, OSPAR Commission), to facilitate clean up of the floating litter and the seabed from marine litter caught incidentally and/or generated by fishing vessels in their regular activities including derelict fishing gears	Implement passive Fishing for Litter schemes, in consultation with international and regional organizations (e.g. KIMO Baltic Sea, OSPAR Commission), to collect litter caught in fishing nets during normal fishing activities	x % of vessels in participating sectors involved in schemes
S5A	Promotion of garbage collection for pleasure crafts by marinas (i.a. Blue Marinas concept associated to the availability of pump-out stations and sustainable waste management)	Promotion of garbage collection for pleasure crafts by marinas (i.a. Blue Flag Marinas requirements related to the availability of pump-out stations and sustainable waste management)	% of marinas involved in certifications scheme including waste management by 2021
S5B	Development of instruments to prevent the disposal of old pleasure boats	Development of best practice on measures to prevent the disposal of old pleasure boats	2017

Table 3 – Regional sea-based measures and possible operational targets. The column titled “preliminary detailisation / itemisation of measures” provides the measure as it is contained in the 0 Draft of the ML RAP, whereas the column titled “specify” provides the measure as proposed by the BG 2.

CODE	PRELIMINARY DETAILISATION / ITEMISATION OF MEASURES	SPECIFY
E1B	Promote and undertake education activities in synergy with existing initiatives in the field of sustainable development and in partnership with civil society (including activities related to prevention and promotion of sustainable consumption and production)	Promote and undertake education activities on marine litter in synergy with existing initiatives in the field of sustainable development and in partnership with civil society (including activities related to prevention and promotion of sustainable consumption and production)
E1C	Promote curricula for marine related education, e recreational sector (e.g. diving and sailing schools), which develop awareness, understanding, and respect for the marine environment and secure commitment to responsible behavior at personal, local, national and global level	Identify and promote curricula for marine related education, including both professional seafarers and the recreational sector (e.g. diving and sailing schools), which develop awareness, understanding, and respect for the marine environment and secure commitment to responsible behavior at personal, local, national and global level
E2B	Encourage participation in International, EU and National Marine Litter Cleanup Campaigns	Encourage participation in International, EU and National Marine Litter Cleanup Campaigns
E2C	Promote the “Adopt a beach” system	Promote the “Adopt a beach” system
E2D	Raising public awareness on the occurrence, impact and prevention of marine litter, including micro plastics	Raising public awareness, including for children and youths, on the occurrence, impact and prevention of marine litter, including micro particles, taking into account existing materials (e.g. Marlisco Project)
E2F	Engaging with global marine initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA-Marine);</li> <li>– Regional Seas Action Plans;</li> <li>– The Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM); and</li> <li>– The Honolulu Commitment and the Honolulu Strategy on marine debris</li> </ul>	Enhance cooperation and coordination with global marine initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The UNEP’s Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA-Marine);</li> <li>– Regional Seas Action Plans;</li> <li>– The Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM); and</li> <li>– The Honolulu Commitment and the Honolulu Strategy on marine debris.</li> </ul>

Table 4 – National educational, outreach and cooperation measures to be suggested to Contracting Parties for their further implementation. The column titled “preliminary detailisation / itemisation of measures” provides the measure as it is contained in the 0 Draft of the ML RAP, whereas the column titled “specify” provides the measure as proposed by the BG 2.

CODE	PRELIMINARY DETAILISATION / ITEMISATION OF MEASURES	SPECIFY	OPERATIONAL TARGET
E1A	Develop marine litter assessment sheets on the development of material for education programmes, including those for professional seafarers and fishermen	Develop best practice in relation to education programs, especially for professional seafarers including fishermen, highlighting the marine litter problem and including codes of practice.	Best practice by 2016
E1D	HELCOM Contracting Parties to provide information on marine litter activities to be made available through the HELCOM portal. Promote the cooperation with other institutions on this activities (e.g. OSPAR Commission)	HELCOM website to be updated periodically based on the input from Contracting Parties on marine litter management activities. Promote the cooperation with other institutions on these activities (e.g. OSPAR Commission)	2015 initial information uploaded
E2A	Develop a communication strategy on the RAP linked in a coherent way with national initiatives/measures. This will include linking the HELCOM website to relevant projects and initiatives	Develop a communication strategy on the RAP linked in a coherent way with national initiatives/measures. This will include linking the HELCOM website to relevant projects and initiatives	2015
E2E	Developing collective agreements between HELCOM Contracting Parties, NGO's and industry to tackle particular problems of marine litter	Stimulate dialogue aiming at the development of collective agreements between HELCOM Contracting Parties, NGO's and industry to tackle particular problems of marine litter	2016
E2F	Engaging with global marine initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA-Marine);</li> <li>– Regional Seas Action Plans;</li> <li>– The Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM); and</li> <li>– The Honolulu Commitment and the Honolulu Strategy on marine debris</li> </ul>	Enhance cooperation and coordination with global marine initiatives such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The UNEP's Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA-Marine);</li> <li>– Regional Seas Action Plans;</li> <li>– The Global Partnership on Waste Management (GPWM); and</li> <li>– The Honolulu Commitment and the Honolulu Strategy on marine debris</li> </ul>	2015

Table 5 – Regional educational, outreach and cooperation measures and possible operational targets. The column titled “preliminary detailisation / itemisation of measures” provides the measure as it is contained in the 0 Draft of the ML RAP, whereas the column titled “specify” provides the measure as proposed by the BG 2.