

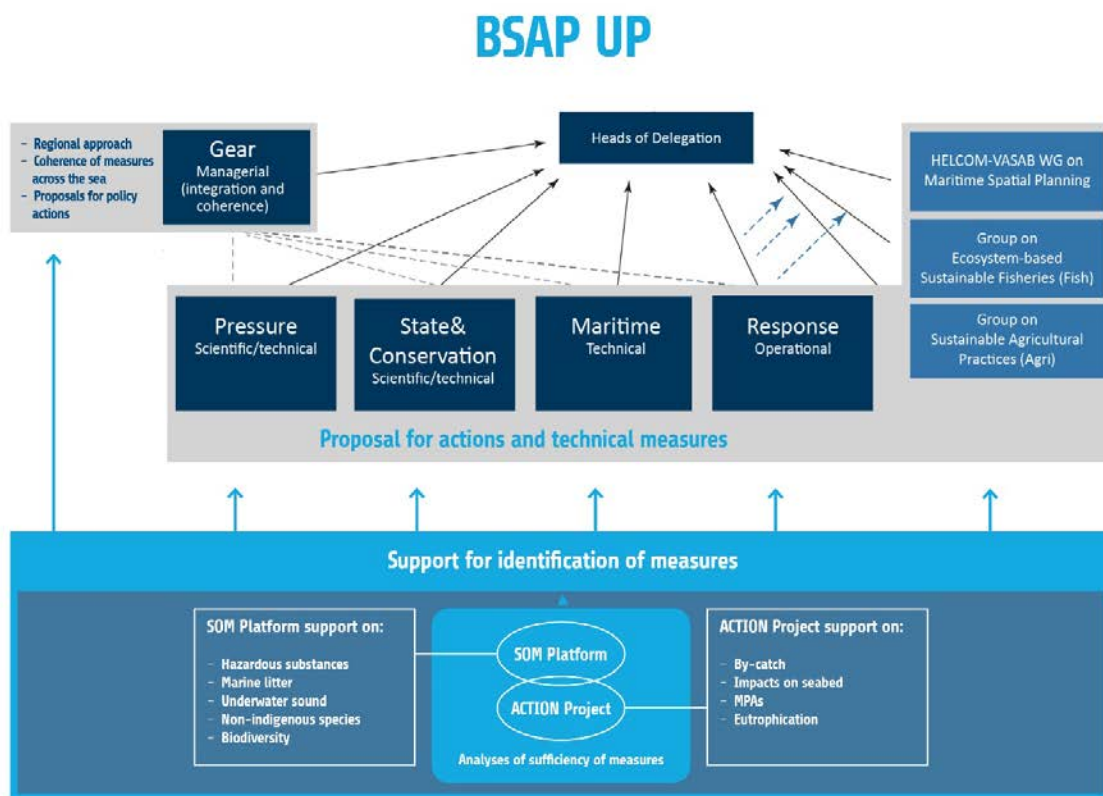
Analyses of sufficiency of measures

- Agreed as activity in the Strategic Plan for the BSAP update (activity 2.5)
- Aim: analyse how far already existing and agreed measures will contribute to the improvement of the Baltic Sea. Is there a gap to good status?
- Carried out by interdisciplinary platform/project
 - SOM Platform; *ad hoc* group established by HOD 55-2018
 - HELCOM ACTION project; co-financed by the EU



Co-funded by the
European Union

Organization of the BSAP update



Working Groups:

- Review of SOM analyses
- Validation of input to the SOM analysis
- Propose new HELCOM actions for the BSAP to HOD

SOM Platform:

- analysis of joint effect of proposed new actions for BSAP, based on one model (run by SYKE, Finland)

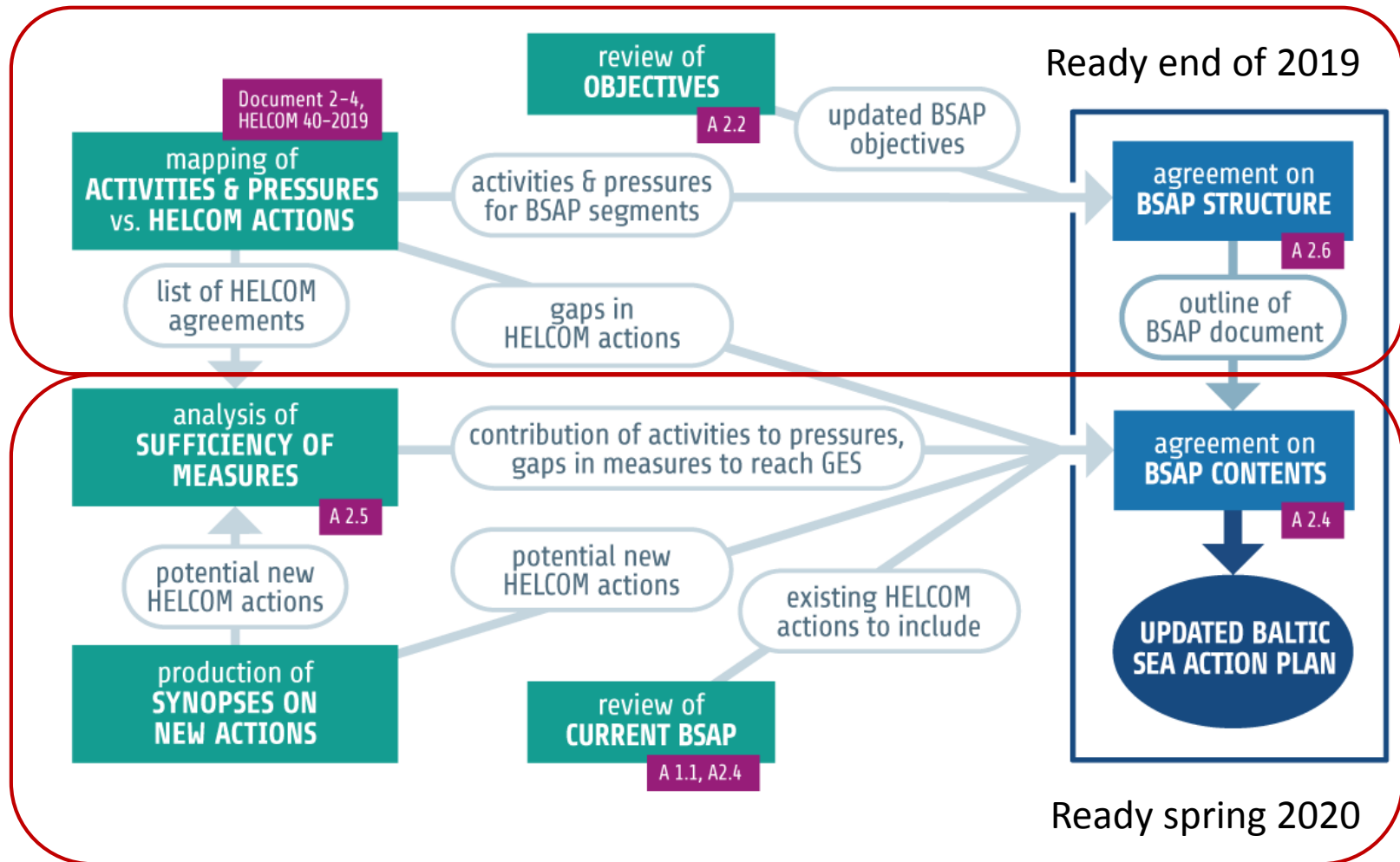
SOM Platform /ACTION project:

- Input SOM analyses, prepare background information to support proposals on new HELCOM actions

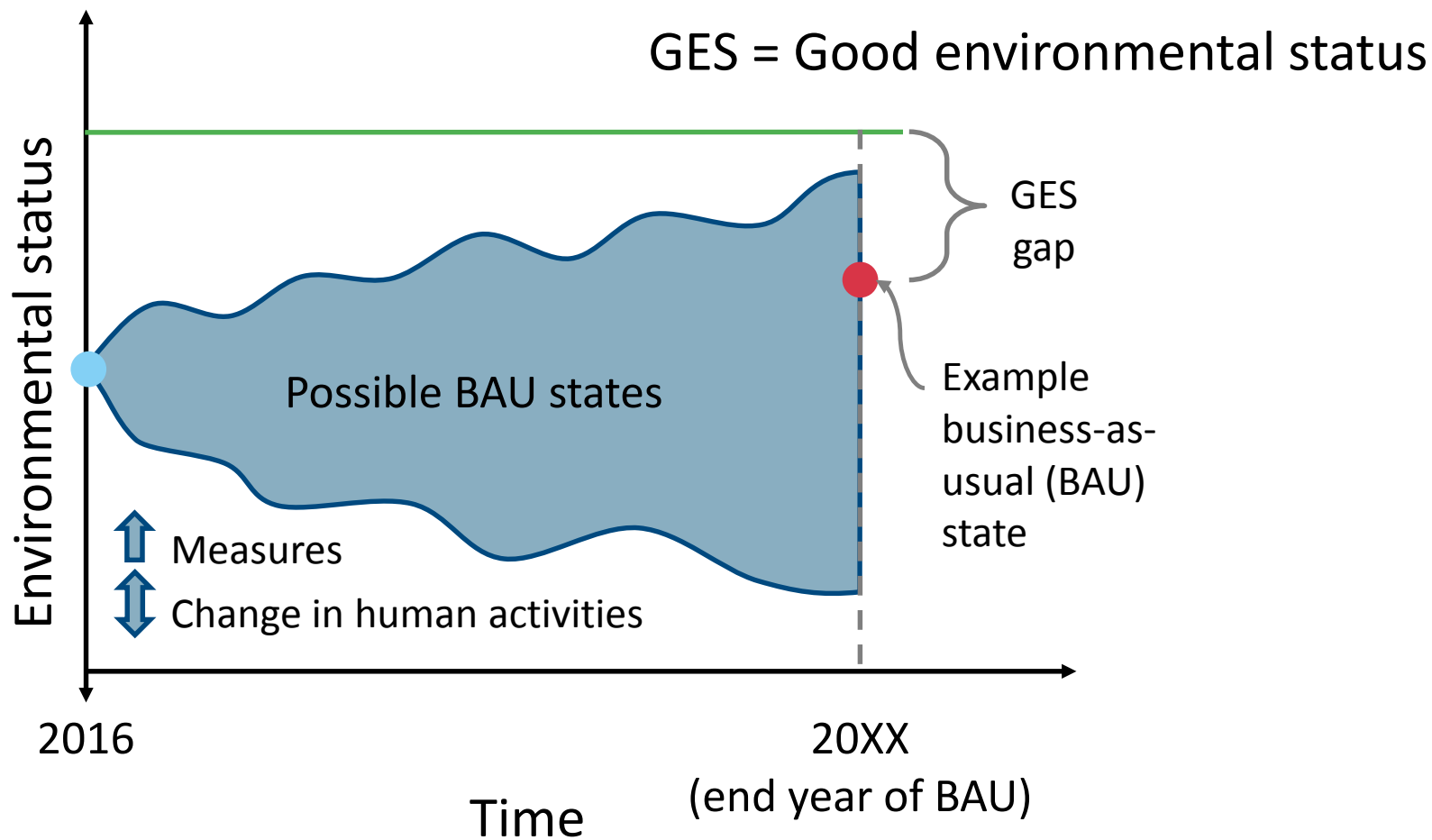
Synopses on tentative new HELCOM actions

- HELCOM 40-2019: can be submitted by Contracting Parties, subsidiary bodies, international projects, observers
- Format: as distributed intersessionally and available at the HELCOM web-site <http://www.helcom.fi/baltic-sea-action-plan/bsap-2021-update/>
- Prepared by end of 2019
- Working Groups to review the synopses
- When SOM analyses and synopses are in place;
 - HELCOM thematic workshops/meeting to discuss results and synopses and propose new HELCOM actions for the updated BSAP (spring 2020)
 - 18-20 May 2020 thematic workshop on maritime activities, underwater noise, non-indigenous species, response actions.

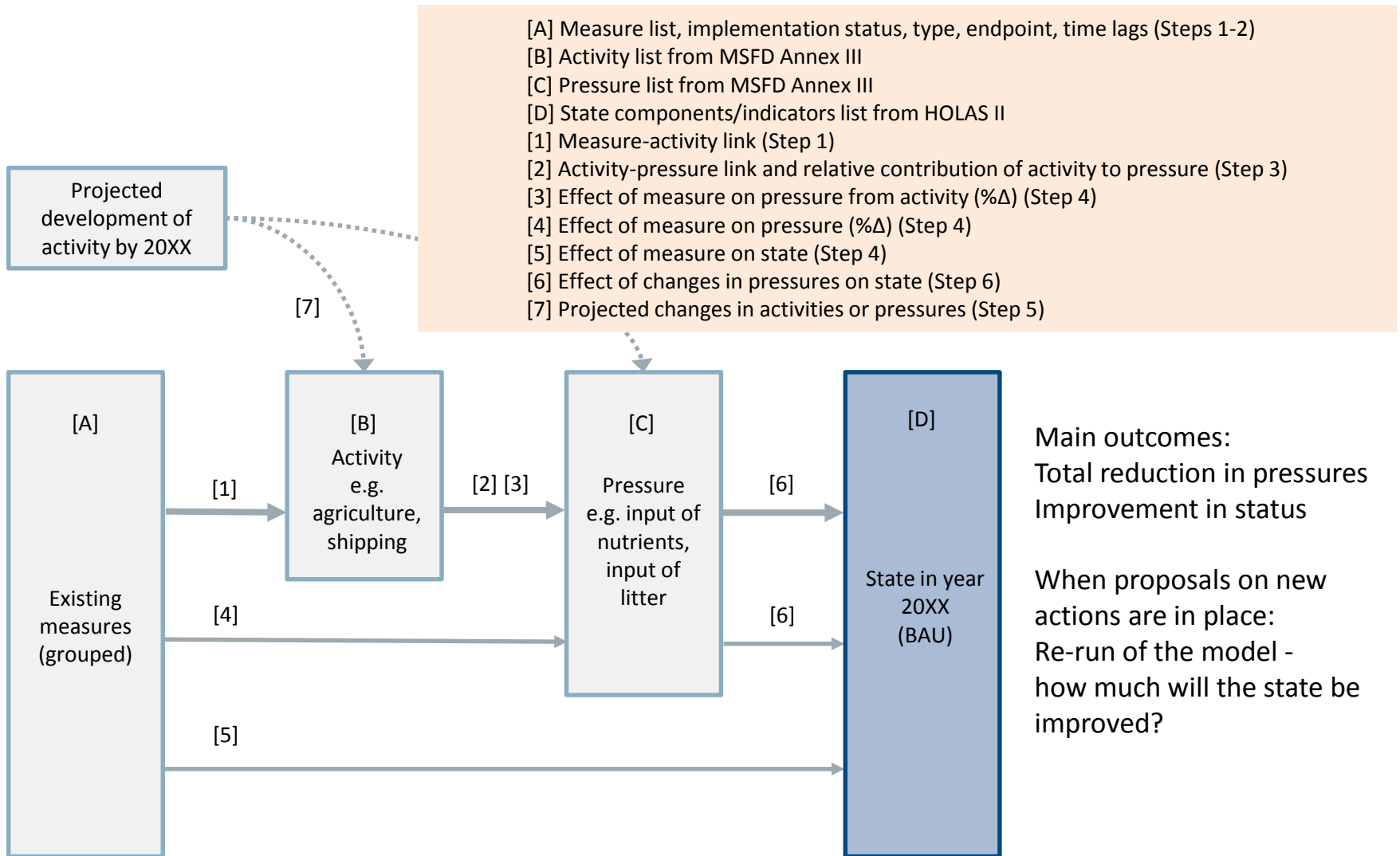
Contribution of activities to the BSAP update



Business as usual scenario (BAU)



SOM framework and components



Activities

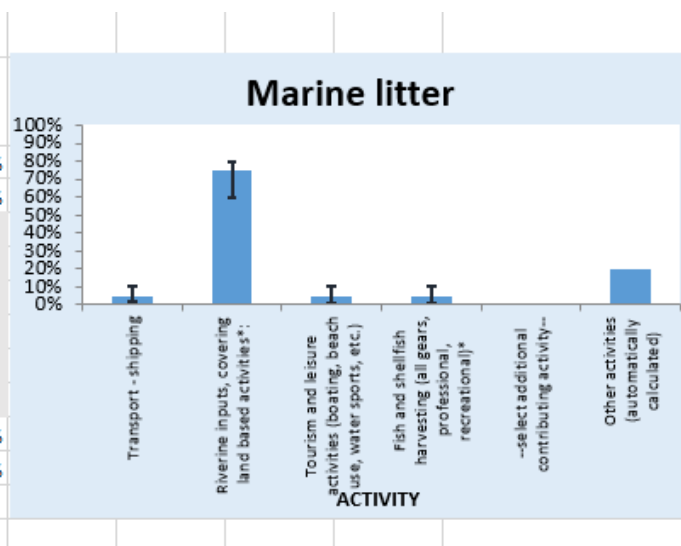
Aquaculture – land
Agriculture
Forestry
Non-renewable energy generation (fossil fuel and nuclear powerplants)
Land claim
Transport – air, including infrastructure
Transport – land (cars and trucks, trains), including infrastructure
Urban uses (land use)
Industrial uses (oil, gas, industrial plants)
Waste waters (urban, industrial, and industrial animal farms; includes all waste streams entering water bodies, including pharmaceuticals, etc.)
Solid waste (e.g. land-based disposal of dredged material, land-fill, solid waste streams)
Canalisation and other watercourse modifications (coastal dams, culverting, trenching, weirs, large-scale modifications)
Coastal defence and flood protection (seawalls, flood protection)
Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure
Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure
Transmission of electricity and communications (cables)
Fish and shellfish harvesting (bottom-touching towed gears, professional, recreational)
Fish and shellfish harvesting (pelagic towed gears, stationary gears, professional, recreational)
Fish and shellfish processing
Marine plant harvesting
Hunting and population control
Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell)
Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure (e.g. pipelines)
Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables)
Restructuring of seabed morphology (dredging, beach replenishment, sea-based deposit of dredged material)
Tourism and leisure infrastructure (piers, marinas)
~~Tourism and leisure activities (boating, beach use, water sports, etc.)~~
Transport infrastructure (harbours, ports, ship-building)
Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring)
~~Military operations (infrastructure, munitions disposal)~~
Research, survey and educational activities (seismic surveys, fish surveys)
Activities and sources outside the Baltic Sea Region
Marine and coastal construction

Pressures : as used in HELCOM HOLAS II

- Nutrients
- Hazardous substances
- Litter
- Underwater noise
- Non-indigenous species
- Loss and disturbance to the seabed
- Fishing and hunting

Main pathways for pressures

Pressure: Input of marine litter North	Most likely contribution of activity to the given pressure (%)	Range of contribution	
		the range of contribution (%)	the range of contribution (%)
Transport - shipping	5 %	2 %	10 %
Riverine inputs, covering land based activities*: Urban uses (land use) e.g. stormwater runoff from urban areas Waste water discharges (urban, industrial, and industrial animal farms) Solid waste (land-based waste management e.g. land-fills) --select additional contributing activity-- --select additional contributing activity-- Other land-based activities (automatically calculated)	75 %	60 %	80 %
Tourism and leisure activities (boating, beach use, water sports, etc.)	5 %	1 %	10 %
Fish and shellfish harvesting (all gears, professional, recreational)* --select additional contributing activity--	5 %	1 %	10 %
Other activities (automatically calculated)	20 %		



- Mock-up example for expert-based evaluation on marine litter
- For NIS a data driven approach has been used (document 3-8)

List of measures

Policy framework			Measures			
Name	Scale	Country	Name	Description	Type	Addressed Activity
IMO Ballast Water Management Convention (2004). The BWM Convention entered into force globally on 8 September 2017	Global		Prevention	(Article 2) <i>General obligations</i> 1. Parties undertake to give full and complete effect to the provisions of this Convention and the Annex thereto in order to prevent, minimize and ultimately eliminate the transfer of Harmful Aquatic Organisms and Pathogens through the control and management of ships' Ballast Water and Sediments. 4. Parties shall endeavour to co-operate for the purpose of effective implementation, compliance and enforcement of this Convention. 8. Parties shall encourage ships entitled to fly their flag, and to which this Convention applies, to avoid, as far as practicable, the uptake of Ballast Water with potentially	Administrative	Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring)
Regional Baltic Sea plan for harmonized ratification and implementation for the 2004 IMO Ballast Water Management Convention (BWM) (Annex 6 of the Outcome of HOD 51-2016)	HELCOM (Baltic Sea)		Prevention	Recalling that the 2004 International Convention for Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (BWM Convention) will enter into force in 8 September 2017, and to ensure its coherent implementation, the HELCOM member states AGREE: (a) To encourage Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland to ratify the BWM Convention as soon as possible and at the latest before the entry into force of the BWM Convention to ensure the equal treatment of the ships (i.e. the granting of exemptions) throughout the Baltic Sea (HELCOM area). (b) To continue the work within the HELCOM-OSPAR TG BALLAST (c) To nominate a national focal point to the new expert group to continuously update the target species list (TSL) for the JHP risk assessments.		Transport – shipping (incl. anchoring, mooring)
HELCOM RECOMMENDATION 37/3 on SUSTAINABLE AQUACULTURE IN THE BALTIC SEA REGION	HELCOM (Baltic Sea)		Prevention	The Commission RECOMMENDS to the Governments of the Contracting Parties to the Helsinki Convention to jointly develop by 2018 Best Available Technology (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) descriptions for sustainable and environmentally friendly aquaculture in the Baltic Sea region and apply them, based on Annex II of the Convention and the following principles: 7. to manage marine and fresh water aquaculture on the basis of the Ecosystem Approach, taking into account, inter alia, potential risks and impacts on the environment arising from the introduction of non-indigenous species, and the ecological and genetic impacts on wild fish stocks and from unintended releases of indigenous		Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure, Aquaculture – marine, including infrastructure
Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2014 on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species	EU		Prevention	(Article 7) 1. Invasive alien species of Union concern shall not be intentionally: (a) brought into the territory of the Union, including transit under customs supervision; (b) kept, including in contained holding; (c) bred, including in contained holding; (d) transported to, from or within the Union, except for the transportation of species to		Other: ...

Measures included in the analysis: Global, regional, national

Focus is on direct measures i.e. not including research, monitoring, coordination, indicators

Full implementation by end of BAU is assumed

Input used to estimate pressure reduction

Contribution of activities to a pressure

CONTRIBUTION input of nutrients	%
AGRICULTURE	70
WASTE WATER	10
SHIPPING	5
ACTIVITY 4	5
ACTIVITY 5	0
ACTIVITY 6	0

Estimate the effect of groups of measures for an activity e.g. agriculture

Pressure reduction

REDUCTION% input of nutrients	p
0	0
0-5	0.2
5-10	0.7
10-20	0.1
20-30	0
...	0

The analyses also considers the projected development of pressures

Maritime Working Group

- Validate data and estimates that goes into the analyses with regard to shipping and offshore activities:
 - This meeting: input for non-indigenous species
 - Later this year: input of other pressures related to shipping
- Propose new actions that can reduce input of pressures from shipping and offshore activities (synopses).
- In the second phase of the SOM analysis the estimated effect of new actions will be included when re-running the SOM model: important to get information on anticipated effect of new actions related to shipping.