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<b>Document title</b>	Reporting on HELCOM Recommendations adopted before 2007
<b>Code</b>	<b>DS-1-Rev.1</b>
<b>Category</b>	DEC
<b>Agenda Item</b>	DS - Dedicated session on implementation of HELCOM agreements
<b>Submission date</b>	01.04.2019
<b>Submitted by</b>	Secretariat
<b>Reference</b>	

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## Background

Additional proposals to follow up the Recommendations [13-2/1992](#), [17-10/1996](#) and [23-5/2002](#) have been included into table “Industrial emissions”.

PRESSURE 9-2018 identified those HELCOM Recommendations adopted after 2007 that are relevant to the group’s mandate and will be reported to support the BSAP update. The suggestion by Pressure Working Group was agreed by HOD 55-2018 and the reporting was launched in the beginning of 2019.

For the Recommendations adopted before 2007, the Group suggested to check these Recommendations against BREF and another EU legislation. Russia was invited to evaluate the Recommendations against national legal requirements. The Group agreed that the Contracting Parties will share the work on consideration of the Recommendations adopted before 2007 to identify which actions should be included into the follow-up system.

The attachment to this document contains a suggestion which HELCOM Recommendations adopted before 2007 are to be followed up to support the BSAP update based on the evaluation made by national experts and the Secretariat. The document does not consider evaluation of the relevant legislation of Russia.

## Action requested

The Meeting is invited to agree on the follow-up of the Recommendations adopted before 2007.

## Evaluation of HELCOM Recommendations adopted before 2007

### Currently under revision

<b>Antifouling paints containing organotin compounds</b>	<a href="#">20-4/1999</a>	Hazardous	TBT
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### Implemented in 2011

<b>Reduction of Emissions of Lead from Combustion of Leaded Gasoline</b>	<a href="#">9-4/1988</a>	Hazardous	Lead
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### Over-arching recommendation on use of BAT; Secretariat to evaluate

<b>Reduction of Emissions and Discharges from Industry by effective use of BAT</b>	<a href="#">25-2/2004</a>	Hazardous Eutrophication	Cadmium, lead, inputs of nutrients	the need to follow up will be evaluated later
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### Eutrophication; RedCore DG to evaluate

<b>Reduction of Pollution from Discharges into Water, Emissions into the Atmosphere and Phosphogypsum out of the Production of Fertilizers</b>	<a href="#">17-6/1996</a>	RedCore	<b>No follow up recommended for most actions.</b> Provisions are largely included to the Manufacture of Large Volume Inorganic Chemicals - Ammonia, Acids and Fertilizers August 2007.
			load values set by the Recommendation should not be exceeded as annual mean values Air emissions resulting from the production of fertilizers should be treated by appropriate techniques (Table 1) and comply with the limit values set by the Recommendation
<b>Managing Wetlands and Freshwater Ecosystems for Retention of Nutrients</b>	<a href="#">18-4/1997</a>	RedCore	restoration of shallow lakes and wetlands;
			large-scale restoration of natural water regimes in drained fens and bogs;
			encouragement of low intensity farming practices on fens and bogs used for agricultural purposes (i.e. preservation or re-establishment of natural or high water regimes, renunciation of fertilization and ploughing);
			allowing natural and re-establishing of the meandering of watercourses, inter alia, taking into account the infrastructure, by means of a combination of green fallowing and the restoration of watercourses;
			introduction of environmentally sound practices for maintenance of watercourses;
			programmes should be developed and action taken to implement the above mentioned measures and to report on the effect of these measures or any other measures taken to reduce nutrient discharges,

<b>Reduction of Nutrients and other Pollutants leaching from forestry land</b>	<a href="#">25-3/2004</a>	RedCore	Sufficient buffer strips (zones), to minimize leaching of nutrients and other pollutants, should be determined according to the latest available scientific knowledge, taking into account the characteristic of the soils, the shape of the landscape, the hydrological conditions, etc. These should be left between the shoreline of sea, lakes, streams and brooks and sites of forestry operations such as clear felling, scarification and prescribed burning (site preparation), fertilizing and spreading of pesticides;
			Large clear felling areas should be avoided. The size and the shape of clear felling areas should be planned with great care and consideration to site conditions and local conditions in order to reduce the release of nutrients into water; this includes the obligation of the Contracting Parties to specify the selected size(s) of clear felling areas by reporting on the underlying national regulations and measures;
			In maintenance of drainage systems water protection should be taken into account;
			The first-time drainage of wetlands in natural state should only take place where the leaching of nutrients is expected to be minimized and if it is supported by an environmental impact assessment, except for drainage projects of limited size, time and impact
			The deep ploughing of restocking sites on mineral soils should be restricted to areas where alternative methods would be excessively expensive and ineffective or environmentally undesirable
			The use of pesticides in forestry - for example the control of woody weeds by foliar application in the afforestation of former farmlands - should according to national legislation be restricted only to exceptional conditions and unavoidable minimum taking into account the following provisions; - application technology and practice should be designed to prevent unintentional application or run-off of pesticides to bodies of water; - application by aircraft should be strictly controlled; - handling and storage of pesticides should be carried out so that there is no spillage or leakage to bodies of water or to the ground water. Washing of spraying equipment and disposal of pesticide containers should be strictly controlled
			Readily soluble fertilizers should be applied as little as possible and should be used according to the needs of plants and not during weather conditions favourable to ground water or surface water pollution (e.g. frozen or water saturated soils, snow etc.);
			The fertilizing of naturally nutrient rich forest sites as well as nitrogen fertilization in areas saturated with air borne nitrogen (exceedance of critical loads and/or levels) should be stopped. This does not apply to measures for the purpose of soil protection or to safeguard forests endangered by soil acidification where alternative methods would be excessively expensive and ineffective;
			The time between harvest and regeneration should be minimized and management of forests should be encouraged to keep the forests vigorous and well growing in order to reduce the release of nutrients
<b>Measures aimed at the reduction of discharges from Water and Marine Fish Farming</b>	<a href="#">25-4/2004</a>	RedCore	<b>Reporting by FISH group</b>

## Industrial emissions

Recommendation	Rec. no/Year		Actions Recommended to follow-up
<b>Industrial Connections and Point Sources other than Household Connected to Municipal Sewerage Systems</b>	<a href="#">13-2/1992</a>	Finland	<b>No follow up recommended</b> All provisions of the Recommendation are covered by Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 271/91/EEC
Reduction of discharges from urban areas by the proper management of storm water systems	<a href="#">23-5/2002</a>	Finland	<b>To decide on the follow-up after discussion on the update of the Recommendation</b> The suggestion to update the Recommendation is submitted to PRESSURE 10-2019
<b>Reduction of Emissions and Discharges from the Iron Steel Industry</b>	<a href="#">24-4/2003</a>	Denmark	<b>To decide to follow up the recommendation in relation to minor industries.</b> Provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the BREF 2012/135/EU Commission Implementing Decision of 28 February 2012, except minor industries.
<b>Reduction of discharges and emissions from the metal surface treatment</b>	<a href="#">23-7/2002</a>	Denmark	<b>To decide to follow up the recommendation in relation to minor industries.</b> Provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the BREF Surface Treatment of Metals and Plastics August 2006.
Reduction of Discharges and emissions from production of textiles	<a href="#">23-12/2002</a>		<b>Most of the actions are included to Reference Document on Best Available Techniques for the Textiles Industry July 2003</b> but some limit values for waste water and air emissions in the Recommendation are stricter than in BREF. limit values (set by the Recommendation) should not be exceeded for discharges into surface water limit values (set by the Recommendation) should not be exceeded for emissions into the atmosphere out of the production of textiles
<b>Elimination of PCBs and PCTs</b>	<a href="#">25-1/2004</a>	Estonia	<b>No follow up recommended for most actions.</b> Provisions are largely included to Regulation (EC) No 850/2004; Regulation (EC) No 1013/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2006. the new use of substitutes for PCBs and PCTs considered as being equally or more hazardous should be banned and those already in use should be substituted as soon as possible with less hazardous or non-hazardous substances; undertake all possible measures to avoid fires, accidents and abnormal operation conditions at sites where PCB containing equipment with a weight more than 1 kg is still in use or stored, as well as leakage and spillage from PCB containing equipment still in use or stored take appropriate measures to cease emissions from “uncontrolled applications” e.g. controlled collection, handling and disposal which are for instance, products with a low (less than 0,005%) concentration of PCBs (e.g. mineral oil contaminated with PCB), which have been marketed in large quantities, and products with a small volume of pure PCBs (e.g. capacitors in strip light fittings, small capacitors in household appliances) and thus amount to high total quantities, if it is suspected or proved during renovation or demolition of any building that its components contain PCBs or PCTs, they should be treated as if they contain PCBs or PCTs and should be disposed off in an environmentally sound manner,

<b>Reduction of Emissions into the Atmosphere from the Pulp and Paper Industry</b>	<a href="#">16-4/1995</a>	Sweden	take measures to reduce the emissions from the pulp and paper industry, so that the emissions of nitrogen oxides, NOx (nitrogen oxide + nitrogen dioxide), as a yearly average for each Contracting Party's emissions from recovery boilers and lime kilns do not exceed the value set by the Recommendation. (limit values set by HELCOM Recommendation stricter than BAT-AEL in BATC PP).
<b>Reduction of Discharges from the Kraft Pulp Industry</b>	<a href="#">17-8/1996</a>	Sweden	to take measures to reduce discharges from the kraft pulp industry so that the annual average discharge limit values (set by the Recommendation) are not exceeded. (limit values set by HELCOM Recommendation stricter than BAT-AEL in BATC PP)
<b>Reduction of Discharges from the Sulphite Pulp Industry</b>	<a href="#">17-9/1996</a>	Sweden	to take measures to reduce discharges from the sulphite pulp industry so that the annual average discharge limit values (set by the Recommendation) are not exceeded. (limit values set by HELCOM Recommendation stricter than BAT-AEL in BATC PP)
<b>Basic Principles for Realization of BAT and BEP in Food Industry</b>	<a href="#">17-10/1996</a>	Finland	plants of food industry which discharge more than 25 m3/d into water bodies, or to municipal waste water treatment plant without biological treatment including phosphorus removal, should meet the following requirements (2-hour or 24-hour values): COD 250 mg/l BOD5 (BOD7) 25 mg/l (30 mg/l) tot-P 2 mg/l *) NH4-N 10 mg/l *) **)
<b>Restriction of atmospheric emissions and waste water discharges from hard coal cokeries</b>	<a href="#">23-9/2002</a>		to take measures for hard coal cokeries to meet requirements for the reduction of waste water discharges, including limit values set by the Recommendation
			to take measures for hard coal cokeries to meet requirements for the reduction of emissions to the air, including limit values set by the Recommendation
<b>Basic Principles in Waste Water Management in the Leather Industry</b>	<a href="#">16-7/1995</a>	Poland	<b>No follow up recommended:</b> All provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the directives: Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (IED); Commission Implementing Decision no 2016/902 of 30 May 2016; Commission Implementing Decision no 2013/84/EU of 11 February 2013
<b>Requirements for discharging of waste water from the chemical industry</b>	<a href="#">23-11/2002</a>	Poland	<b>No follow up recommended</b> All provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the directives: 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (IED); Commission Implementing Decision no 2016/902 of 30 May 2016; Regulation no 2017/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on mercury.
<b>Approval of pesticides ("Plant protection products") for use in the catchment area of the Baltic Sea</b>	<a href="#">20-2/1999</a>	Estonia	<b>No follow up recommended.</b> All provisions of the Recommendation have been included into REGULATION (EC) No 1107/2009

Reduction of discharges and emissions from production and formulation of pesticides	<a href="#">23-10/2002</a>		<b>Provisions of the Recommendation to large extent covered by BREF for the Production of Large Volume Organic Chemicals.</b> Nonetheless, some limit values in the HELCOM Recommendation are stricter than in BREF.
			to take measures for production and formulation of pesticides to meet requirements for the reduction of waste water discharges, including limit values set by the Recommendation
			to take measures for production and formulation of pesticides to meet requirements for the reduction of emissions to the air, including limit values set by the Recommendation
Reduction of discharges from oil refineries	<a href="#">23-8/2002</a>		<b>No follow up recommended</b> All provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the BREF for Mineral Oil and Gas Refineries
Limitation of emissions into atmosphere and discharges into water from incineration of waste	<a href="#">27-1/2006</a>	Estonia	<b>No follow up recommended</b> All provisions of the Recommendation have been included to the directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council and Reference Document on the Best Available Techniques for Waste Incineration and in Industrial Emissions
Limitation of Emissions to the Atmosphere and Discharges into Water from Glass Industry	<a href="#">14-3/1993</a>		Almost all provisions of the Recommendation are included to the BREF for the Manufacture of Glass. Only the limit value for NOx emissions in the HELCOM Recommendation is stricter than in BREF
			The NOx emissions may, by catalytic or equally efficient process, not exceed 2.5 kg per produced tonne glass, calculated as NO2, if the capacity of the production unit is more than 20 000 tonne/a,
Measures Aimed at the Reduction of Mercury Resulting from Dentistry	<a href="#">6-4/1985</a>	Germany	<b>To decide whether follow up is needed.</b> Provisions are largely included to 2017/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 and HELCOM PRESSURE 1-2014, item 7.10 The Meeting considered the proposal to revise HELCOM Recommendation 6/4 and was of the opinion that it is not necessary to update the Recommendation as most countries no longer use mercury in dentistry.
Measures aimed at the reduction of mercury pollution resulting from light sources and electrical equipment	<a href="#">23-4/2002</a>	Germany	<b>No follow up recommended for most actions.</b> Provisions are largely included to DIRECTIVE 2011/65/EU; DIRECTIVE 2012/19/EU (WEE); 2017/852 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 17 May 2017 on mercury
			<b>To decide whether follow up is needed.</b> mercury-containing electrical equipment should be substituted by mercury-free-equipment;
			<b>To decide whether follow up is needed.</b> development of mercury-free alternatives should be supported by ECO-labelling
Reduction of emissions and discharges of mercury from chloralkali industry	<a href="#">23-6/2002</a>	Germany	<b>No follow up recommended</b> 2013/732/EU establishing the best available techniques (BAT) conclusions for the production of chlor-alkali