

Environmental Regulation?







Toward a clean Baltic Sea

- HELCOM -intergovernmental organisation
- The Helsinki Convention (treaty 1974/1992)
- 9 coastal States and the EU
- covers all human activities affecting the Baltic Sea:
 - Maritime traffic (incl accidents)
 - agriculture,
 - industrial activities, sewage treatment,
 - fisheries, offshore energy



HELCOM MARITIME GROUP

- Maritime authorities contracting States + EU
- Stakeholders participate as HELCOM "observers",
 - shipping industry (BIMCO, ICS, ECSA, ECC)
 - ports (BPO, ESPO, FEPORT)
 - WWF
 - Other IGOs (IMO, REMPEC, OSPAR)
- subgroups e.g. HELCOM AIS, HELCOM SAFE NAV
- Cooperation with NDPTL and other organisations

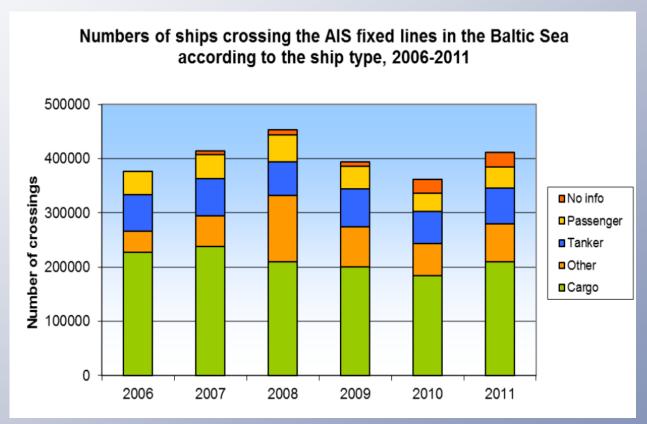


HELCOM - IMO

- IMO is the global regulator
- Measures for the Baltic Sea are effective when ships, irrespective of a flag, are treated in a uniform manner
- HELCOM is a platform for:
 - regional implementation of global shipping regulations
 - joint contributions by the Baltic Sea countries to IMO
 - regional work on assessments and new innovative topics



Baltic Maritime Traffic

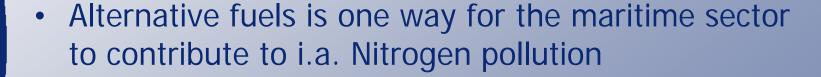






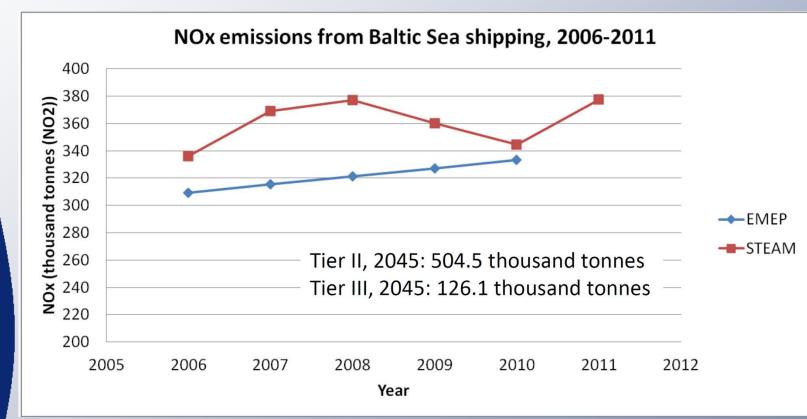
I. Baltic nutrient pollution

- Nutrient pollution a key Baltic challenge
- Expensive investments have reduced discharges from coastal point sources 1994 -2008:
 - Nitrogen: 33% (reduction of 1,170 t/year)
 - Phosphorus: 27% (reduction of 78t/year)





Nox Emissions



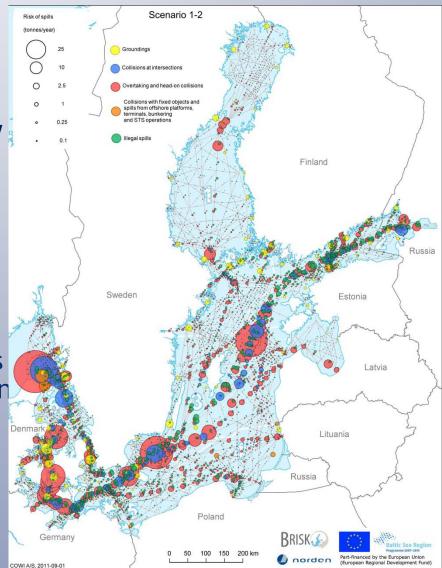


II. Reduced risks of oil/hns pollution

- Analysis based on AIS data 2008/2009 (average winter conditions)
- Collisions and groundings by far the most important spill source
- For spills of 300-5000 tons the picture of risks very much reflect ship traffic intensity
- For spills above 5000 tonnes the risks are concentrated on the tanker route

Based on HELCOM BRISK/BRISK-RU projects (EU/NCM)





The elevator of Cooper Union





