

10 AREAS FOR ACTION

**For protection of
the Baltic Sea
Environment**

Coalition Clean Baltic

THE BALTIC – A SENSITIVE SEA IN TROUBLE

The brackish-water Baltic Sea is very special. The state of its environment depends on a mixture of strong, natural factors beyond human control, and harmful effects of activities of millions of people on land and at sea. The shape of the seabed (a shallow sea with some large depths), the limited water exchange with the outside world, the natural formation of strong barriers between surface water and bottom water, and the cold climate, are natural conditions. However, these conditions also make it more difficult for the sea to cope with disturbances.

The Baltic is the common sea of over 90 million people living within the large drainage area (parts of 14 countries). The countries are all heavily industrialized, and many of them also carry out intensive agriculture and forestry over large areas. Around the Baltic Sea, one finds a considerable number of cities, towns and harbours, and there is abundant sea traffic in almost all parts of the area. The Baltic Sea suffers from eutrophication due to the too high load of nutrients, and from pollution with toxic substances. The sea is also much affected by transboundary air pollutants transported from most of Europe. Fishing fleets from many countries exploit fish stocks.

The Baltic Sea is neither dead nor dying – but it is a sea in great trouble. Its natural weaknesses will not go away, but we can relieve the pollution pressure from human activities on land and at sea. The Baltic

BASED ON: MONITOR, SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



offers a wide range of values for millions of people and must be protected and managed so that coming generations can also enjoy life in and by the sea. New lifestyles, new attitudes and new practices are required to safeguard the future health and carrying capacity of the Baltic Sea – a sea which is very much worth fighting for.

CCB – JOINING FORCES FOR THE BALTIC

With its 22 member organizations, together having over half a million members in all countries around the Baltic Sea, its drainage area approach, and its consistent work on a grassroots level, Coalition Clean Baltic (CCB) is a unique organization.

Established in 1990, it was the first Baltic-wide NGO network for the environment of the Baltic Sea Region. CCB was formed in response to a need for co-operation and co-ordination among the environmental NGOs in the Baltic Sea Region. In the CCB network, NGOs could join forces and exchange experience.

A common denominator for the CCB network is to look for the opportunities, to encourage a new and constructive thinking and to engage people to be part of the solutions instead of being part of the problems. As an international network organization, CCB has the advantage of being able to work both at the international and national policy levels and with concrete field projects.

FOUR WAYS TO REACH THE GOAL

CCB is a party-politically independent, non-profit organization with the overriding goal to promote the protection and improvement of the environment and natural resources of the Baltic Sea Area. CCB works mainly through means of

- lobbying
- information, environmental education and other activities to raise public awareness
- concrete co-operation projects in the field
- support to member organizations

Lobbying

CCB creates international public opinion about Baltic Sea issues, within and outside the region.



MARIS LAJA, ESTONIA

Students participating in a CCB school monitoring project at River Pirita in Estonia.

CCB participates as a joint lobby organization for the member organizations towards intergovernmental Baltic Sea fora such as the HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission), the Baltic Sea Regional Advisory Council for fisheries (BS RAC) and the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region process.

CCB presents joint NGO proposals and demands to be put to decision-makers in the Baltic Sea region and within the EU.

Information, environmental education and other activities to raise public awareness

CCB gathers, produces and disseminates information about environmental problems in the Baltic Sea Area and about constructive, realistic measures to address them. The CCB Baltic Sea Action Plan, from 1992, and the Environmental Citizens Organisation's (ECO's) Vision of an Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region, from 1998, are two examples still used as basis for CCB approach. Both plans were developed as joint projects between the CCB member organizations and presented to the Baltic Sea States governments and to the public as contributions to influence the ongoing political process.

CCB promotes projects for environmental education and activities to raise public awareness at local or national grassroots level about environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources.

Co-operation projects in the field

CCB and its member organizations have implemented a number of field projects covering a wide range of issues relevant to environmental protection, nature conservation and sustainable development in

the Baltic Sea Region. These projects often serve a double purpose as

- pilot projects to demonstrate new or alternative approaches, ecologically sustainable technologies and solutions to various environmental problems
- concrete educational projects, and projects to raise public awareness at the local level.

Projects carried out in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Russia and Ukraine are primarily sponsored by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the European Commission.

Support to member organizations

CCB gathers and distributes information about activities (meetings, conferences, co-operation projects, options for funding) in the Baltic Sea Region of relevance to its member organizations.

CCB also supports the national work of its member organizations in a number of other ways, including by giving organizational and financial support to activities by member organizations in need of such support.

CCB PRIORITY AREAS

In order to strengthen its efforts and the joint work to restore the marine environment of the Baltic Sea, the CCB as an organization has decided to focus on priority areas. Under each priority area, there is a number of activities and projects.

1) PROMOTION OF GOOD ECOLOGICAL WATER STATUS

- Promotion of Sustainable Wastewater Management
- Promotion of Sustainable River Basin Management
- Promotion of Water Protection Measures in Agriculture

2) PREVENTION OF INSTALLATIONS AND TRANSPORTS HARMFUL TO THE BALTIC SEA ENVIRONMENT AND COASTAL AREAS

- Protection of the Baltic Sea environment from harmful impacts of installations and transports
- Promotion of sustainable development in coastal zones

3) DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE BALTIC SEA FISHERIES

- Protection of the naturally spawning Baltic Salmon and other endangered fish species and populations
- Promotion of Baltic Sea sustainable fishing practices

10 AREAS FOR BALTIC SEA ACTION

CCB has decided to focus on three priority areas, but in order to achieve an ecologically sustainable development in the whole Baltic Sea Region, environmental concerns need to be integrated into major economic sectors.

Together, we can take action in the ten most important areas that affect the environment of the Baltic Sea today. Measures can be taken – jointly by the countries in the Baltic Sea Region (*the international level*) – by each country (*the national level*) – or by the people living in the Baltic Sea Region (*the local and individual level*).



Nobody can do everything, but everybody can do something. By doing all we can within the ten areas, we can do a lot together to save the environment and future of our common Baltic Sea! Here are some examples of action that can be taken:

1. AGRICULTURE

The overall goal

To reduce the nutrient leakage from agriculture to levels that do not cause widespread eutrophication of fresh waters and coastal and marine areas in the Baltic Sea Region.

What can the countries do together?

Elaborate a special action programme on ecologically sustainable agriculture in the Baltic Sea Region, within the framework of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM). Reform CAP (Common Agriculture Policy) to promote sustainable agriculture, via coupling EU agricultural subsidies with requirements to take measures to substantially reduce the nutrient run-off to waters from agriculture production.

What can each country do?

Introduce environmental conditionality on all agricultural subsidies, such as requirements for nutrient-balanced fertilization and stimulate the use of less intensive, organic farming practices.

What can you do?

Support sustainable agriculture by actively asking for and buying products which are certified to have been produced with sustainable methods. Also, you can avoid overfertilizing your own garden or fields and avoid using pesticides.



2. FORESTRY

The overall goal

To obtain forest management in an ecologically sustainable way, which meets the social, economic, ecological and cultural needs of present and future generations in the region.

What can the countries do together?

Commit themselves to ecologically sustainable management of all forests, including the general objective of conserving the biodiversity and the ecosystem services of the forests of the Baltic Sea Region.

What can each country do?

Export and import only forest products which have been certified according to standards that

meet ecologically sustainable forestry requirements. Currently there is no such certification in the market place; however, Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification is a step in the right direction.

What can you do?

First of all, reduce as much as possible your own use of paper and paperboard products! Choose products without, or with a minimum of, paper packaging. Whenever possible, use only products made by wood or fibres from ecologically sustainable managed forests (i.e. minimum FSC certified) and produced by industries only using the best production practices (such as totally chlorine free (TCF) bleaching standards).

3. INDUSTRY

The overall goal

To introduce clean production practices. To combine the demands for quality of life with closed cycles of energy and materials, and to minimize impact on the environment.

What can the countries do together?

Promote development and use of sustainable technologies and solutions in the Baltic Sea Region, via full implementation of Best Available Practices, from e.g. EU IPPC-directive. Encourage market and consumers to move towards sustainable production and consumption patterns.

What can each country do?

Introduce and support national environmental certification of companies, products and production systems. Improve the procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment concerning industrial development, and guarantee openness and transparency by law.

What can you do?

Try to change your lifestyle and behaviour so that your consumption of goods and services becomes



BEPPE ARVIDSSON/BILDHuset

Young or old, we all need to adapt a lifestyle of more environmentally friendly and less resource-demanding consumption.

more environmentally friendly and less resource-demanding. Choose ecolabelled products whenever you can, and try to cut down on your consumption (and waste production) in general.

4. ENERGY

The overall goal

To choose practices for energy generation that

- avoid the use of non-renewable resources
- cause minimum harm to the climate (global temperature increase must stay below 1,5 degrees compared to pre-industrial levels)
- cause as low deposition of air pollutants as possible (not to exceed the critical loads for sensitive ecosystems).

What can the countries do together?

Develop an international action programme on energy and the environment for the Baltic Sea Region, with energy-saving actions as a key component.

What can each country do?

Set the prices for use of energy (heating and electricity) at levels which reflects the real environmental and social costs to society. Support and introduce alternative and sustainable sources of energy.

What can you do?

In your daily life, at home, when travelling or at work, you can save energy by

- using less hot water (for instance, take a shower instead of a bath)
- using less electricity (for instance, use low-energy lamps, and turn them off when you are not using them)
- using less heat (do not overheat your home or workplace and, if possible, make sure that rooms are well insulated to keep the heat inside).

Examples of CCB activities in the Baltic Sea Region

Marine protection

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Sustainable use of marine resources, with special focus on sustainable fisheries and protection of marine biodiversity.

Agriculture

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Reform the CAP (Common Agriculture Policy) to promote sustainable agriculture. Promotion of organic farming.

CCB International secretariat

Focal point co-ordinating the CCB network. Publishing and distribution of material on Baltic Sea environmental problems and possible solutions. Advocating activities towards governmental institutions.

Sustainable agriculture

Danish Society for Nature Conservation
Campaigning for strong expansion of organic agriculture and promotion of sustainable farming, including removal of nutrient run-off from agriculture and strict application of high environmental standards for farming, in Natura 2000 areas and in coastal zones.

Chemicals

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Campaign for phasing-out hazardous substances, such as brominated flame retardants, phthalates and pesticides.

Nature conservation and sustainable development of the coast (Green Belt)

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, BUND
BUND joins with other partners in the Baltic Sea Region to retain the natural values along the former Iron Curtain, by promotion of sustainable land use and preservation of natural areas.

Umwelthaus Neustädter Bucht

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, BUND
An environmental education centre offers well prepared programmes on Baltic Sea environment.

Protection of salmon in Pomeranian rivers

Green Federation GAJA
Raising awareness for salmonid protection and campaigns to stop illegal fisheries in inland rivers.

Industrial animal farming

Green Federation GAJA
Campaigning to control unsustainable practices of intensive rearing of animals, with improper manure storage and management that create overfertilization and eutrophication.

Sustainable agriculture

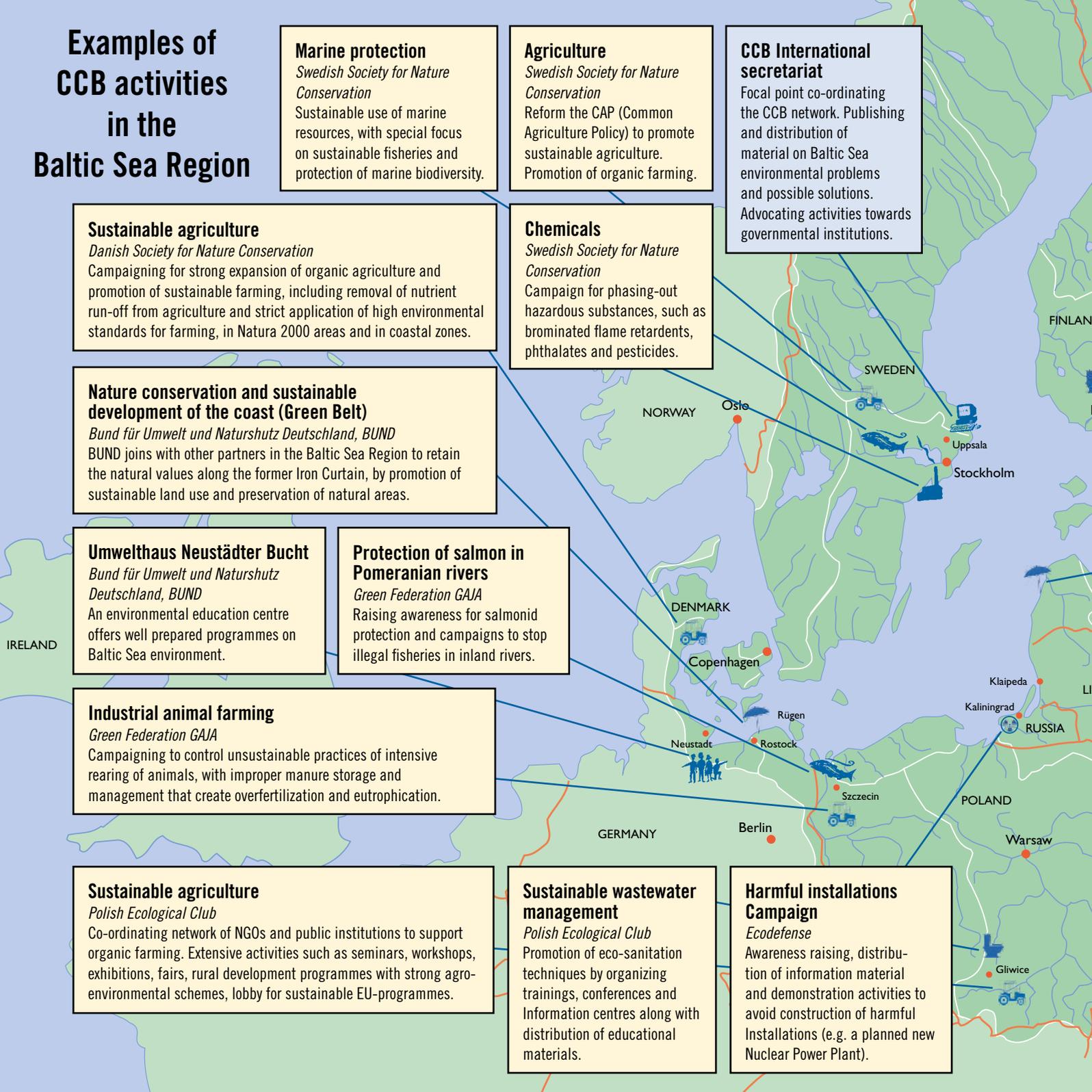
Polish Ecological Club
Co-ordinating network of NGOs and public institutions to support organic farming. Extensive activities such as seminars, workshops, exhibitions, fairs, rural development programmes with strong agro-environmental schemes, lobby for sustainable EU-programmes.

Sustainable wastewater management

Polish Ecological Club
Promotion of eco-sanitation techniques by organizing trainings, conferences and Information centres along with distribution of educational materials.

Harmful installations Campaign

Ecodefense
Awareness raising, distribution of information material and demonstration activities to avoid construction of harmful Installations (e.g. a planned new Nuclear Power Plant).



Sustainable wastewater management

Finnish Association for Nature and Environment

Awareness raising and promotion of nutrient-recycling toilet systems in rural areas. Advocating higher actual cleaning capacities for municipal wastewater treatment plants.

Protection of Marine biodiversity

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation

Awareness raising and advocating for sustainable Baltic Sea fisheries (especially Salmon and Sea Trout). Activating citizens in Water Framework Directive and Marine Strategy Framework Directive Plans.

Drainage Area



Drainage "Borders"



National Borders



Protection of valuable coastal ecosystems

Finnish Association for Nature and Environment

Campaigning for conservation of shallow coastal and semi-enclosed ecosystems as crucial spawning grounds and refuges for many species. Counteracting destructive and unsustainable dredging, small-harbour construction etc.

Terminals, harbours & nuclear installations

Green World

Awareness-raising on Baltic Sea environment, including impact of harbours, oil-terminals and hazardous nuclear installations, in Russian Gulf of Finland.

RiverWatch activities

Friends of the Baltic

Environmental education, investigations and awareness-raising through RiverWatch network on the shores of the Gulf of Finland.

Promotion of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for exploitation projects

Estonian Green Movement

Promotion of EIA for exploitation projects in Estonia, such as the planned Saaremaa bridge within a large important Bird Area.

Protection of coastal ecosystems

Latvian Green Movement

Multi-year campaign to respect national and international legislation and agreements for coastal dune-zone protection.

River Basin Management

Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK

Promotion of citizens involvement in water management in rivers, via RiverWatch activities, and participation in stakeholder forum for river basin management.

RiverWatch network in Lithuania

Lithuanian Green Movement

River research observation network with schools, working with monitoring, education seminars, protection and restoration for river-basin management plans.

RiverWatch activities

APB Birdlife Belarus

River water monitoring; summer camps, training of teachers, involvement of school-children etc. to raise awareness on water quality standards and river biodiversity.

Protection of wild salmon

Neman Environmental Group

Salmon inventories and development of management practices to support the wild salmonid populations, support the fish migration in small tributaries and control of poaching, in Vilia river.

Demonstration for Eco-sanitation

World Laboratory, Ukraine

In Zabuzhza school outside Lviv an installation of urine-diverting dry toilet systems has been made to demonstrate a toilet system, without wastewater and with recycling of the nutrient resources.

Water resource management in Bug river

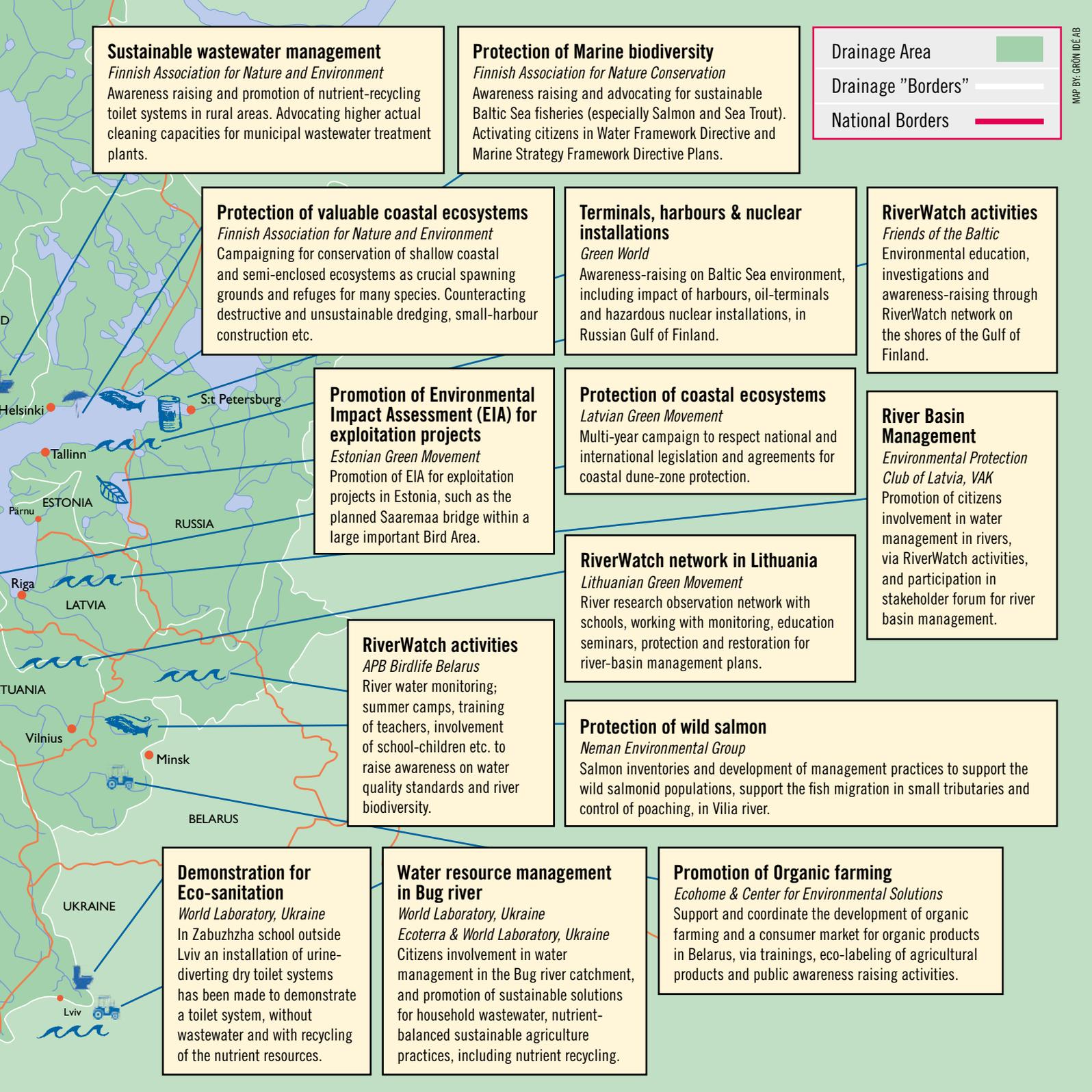
World Laboratory, Ukraine

Ecoterra & World Laboratory, Ukraine
Citizens involvement in water management in the Bug river catchment, and promotion of sustainable solutions for household wastewater, nutrient-balanced sustainable agriculture practices, including nutrient recycling.

Promotion of Organic farming

Ecohome & Center for Environmental Solutions

Support and coordinate the development of organic farming and a consumer market for organic products in Belarus, via trainings, eco-labeling of agricultural products and public awareness raising activities.



5. TRANSPORT

The overall goal

To drastically reduce the environmental impact of the transport sector, including the emissions of air pollutants (carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, volatile organic compounds, etc.).

What can the countries do together?

Develop an international action programme on transport and the environment for the Baltic Sea Region. In such a programme for sustainable transports in the region, it is important to consider the environmental impacts of big constructions and installations like bridges and highways.

What can each country do?

Promote public transport systems in urban areas, as well as the use of railway or environmentally friendly shipping for long-distance transports, introduce alternative fuels, strict energy efficiency measures and speed limits.

What can you do?

The more you use public transport systems and go by bicycle, instead of driving a private car, the better it is for the environment. If you need to go by car, you can organize car pools with friends and neighbours, as a mean to reduce the use of private cars for transporting single passengers.

The wild Baltic salmon could again become an invaluable resource for the countries sharing the Baltic Sea. At present, it is a resource both wasted and wasting away due to short-sighted and improper commercial fishing policies. Correctly exploited, the wild Baltic salmon could be a source of jobs, recreation, foreign tourism and joy.

CCB thinks the time has come to phase out open sea fishery on salmon with mixed origin and to greatly improve control and reporting of all salmon catches.

6. FISHERIES

The overall goal

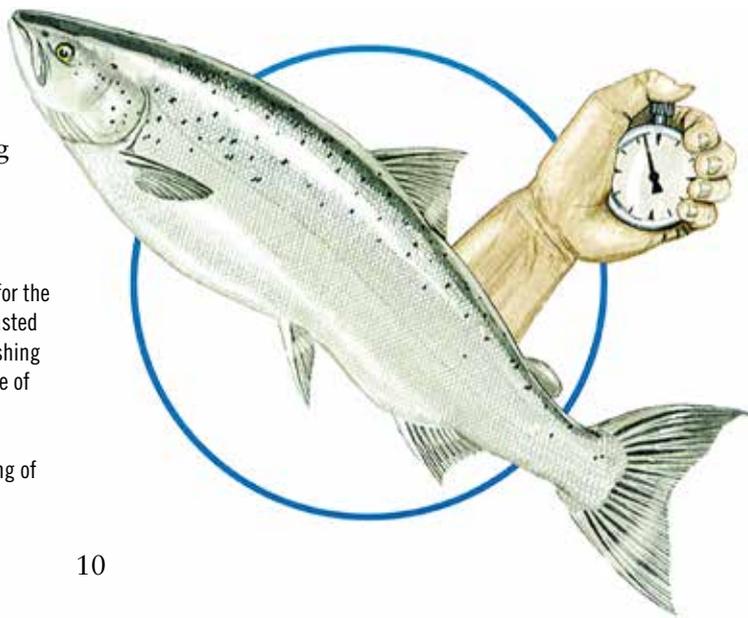
A healthy sea must have healthy fish stocks. The Baltic Sea should be a model of environmentally sustainable fisheries and the ecosystem approach must provide the base for management. All fisheries must be selective, have a low environmental impact and fisheries should not be dependant of subsidies.

What can the countries do together?

Apply a precautionary and ecosystem approach for Baltic Sea fisheries and follow the scientific advice from ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). The fishing and the fleet size must match the available resources. Only the most environmentally friendly and responsible fishermen should be granted access to the fish resource and be allowed to fish.

What can each country do?

Follow the scientific advice from ICES for fishing of cod, sprat, herring, salmon, sea trout and flatfishes. Develop action plans to safeguard and improve natural reproduction of Baltic salmon and sea trout



in all rivers and with potential for natural reproduction. Countries should only grant fishing licenses to responsible and environmentally friendly fishing practices.

What can you do?

Lobby your own government and contribute to a better public awareness of the threat against the Baltic fish stocks and the wild Baltic salmon and sea trout. You can gather interested people and initiate or participate in local projects to restore natural reproduction of salmon and sea trout in the rivers near you, thereby contributing to the protection of a unique regional stock. The wild salmon can be a symbol for successful local action for a healthy river environment! As a consumer, you must request restaurants and fishmongers to provide eco-labelled fish, and not to sell wild Baltic salmon.

CCB promotes eco-technological solutions to the problems of water management and waste-water treatment as concrete steps towards a sustainable Baltic Sea Region. Maintained wetlands for better overall hydrology protect water resources, and urine-separating toilet systems reduce pollution – as demonstrated here by Gunnar Norén, Executive Secretary of CCB.



EVA FRÖSSLING/CCB

7. WATER AND WASTE WATER

The overall goal

To ensure good supply of clean drinking water to all inhabitants in the Baltic Sea Region. To develop systems for an ecologically sustainable "production" (avoid serious toxic pollution of waste water) and handling of wastewater.

What can the countries do together?

Fully implement the HELCOM recommendation for small-to-medium sized sources of wastewater, related to municipal wastewater treatment and



EVA FRÖSSLING/CCB

on-site wastewater treatment of single-family homes, small businesses and settlements. Measures should focus on the application of sustainable ecologically-oriented solutions for waste water treatment, with a high degree of nutrient recycling.

What can each country do?

Develop national programmes for implementation of HELCOM agreement on wastewater management and water savings, because saving water instead of wasting it is the most effective way to avoid water pollution problems. Promote the use of sustainable wastewater technologies, including nutrient recycling approaches, particularly suitable for the treatment of waste water from small-to-medium sized sources.

What can you do?

Be aware in your everyday life of the need to save water, and make sure that you save as much water as possible. If feasible in your home or at your workplace: introduce new toilet system, with direct nutrient recycling to farmland. Also, try to convince your municipality of the importance of eco-technological solutions, including the use of natural systems (e.g. constructed wetlands).

8. OIL HANDLING AND SHIPPING

The overall goal

To reduce, substantially, the discharges of oil to the Baltic Sea from diffuse sources on land (municipal sewage, atmospheric deposition) and from point sources (ships and harbours).

What can the countries do together?

Give very high priority to the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Strategy (to improve the system of port reception facilities for waste, including oil, generated on board ships). Make concerted efforts to eliminate sub-standard ships from entering and operating in the Baltic Sea. Put a stop to offshore oil and gas exploitation in the Baltic Sea.

What can each country do?

- Take measures to reduce the discharges of oil in municipal waste water (including storm water) and other installations which generate oil pollution.
- Make detailed Environmental Impact Assessments of all oil-related projects, such as building oil harbours or allowing offshore oil exploitation, and protect valuable coastal zones from exploitation projects.

What can you do?

Contact your local environmental organization or action group and start campaigns to create public awareness of the problems connected with oil handling. If there is an oil spill or accident in your part of the Baltic Sea, you can participate in the clean-up operation.



GIRTS STRAZDINS, LATVIA

Latvian citizens protesting against the construction of an offshore oil terminal at Bõtinge in Lithuania, right in the border zone between the countries.

9. NATURE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION OF BIODIVERSITY

The overall goal

To protect particularly valuable or sensitive areas and species from the full impact of human activities. To raise public awareness of the importance of undisturbed nature and preserved biodiversity.

What can the countries do together?

- Commit themselves to the general objective of conserving the biodiversity of the region as a whole. Fully implement the Biodiversity actions in the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan from 2007, and develop national and joint plans for protection of Baltic marine species in the EU Habitat directive.
- Agree not to weaken the present rules on protection of Baltic seals. Elaborate an action programme for the protection of the remaining Baltic harbour porpoises.

What can each country do?

For the protection of the coast: Fully implement the HELCOM Recommendation on protection of the coastal strip in all countries. Make serious efforts to protect the national marine and coastal areas identified in the regional system of Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPA), via concrete management plans. For the protection of species in the sea: Not allow any general hunting of seals in the Baltic Sea.

What can you do?

Talk to your local politicians about the importance of protecting biodiversity in all sectors of society. You can also contact your Ministry of Environment and urge for full implementation of developed management plans for BSPAs and other marine conservation areas.

10. TOURISM

The overall goal

To use tourism as an effective mean to

- maintain natural diversity in the Baltic Sea Region and to spread knowledge and understanding of biodiversity and the beauty of nature, to tourists and to local people
- enhance conservation and give local people an incentive for such measures
- provide employment and added value at the local level and give young people an incentive to stay in the area

What can the countries do together?

- Adopt and use common guidelines for sustainable tourism in the Baltic Sea Region, according to the principles laid down internationally.
- Make project funding dependent of passing an ambitious sustainability check: No sustainability – no money.
- Support introduction of the Global Sustainable Tourism Criteria and indicators (GSTC).
- Introduce a pan Baltic standard for information on sustainability of tourism products.

What can each country do?

- Elaborate and implement visions, integrated long-term development concepts and policies for sustainable tourism
- Make communication of the ecological footprint of tourism products mandatory
- Define limits of acceptable change (LAC) for a tourism area (water supply, food supply, impact on biodiversity, etc.) before licensing projects for tourism

What can you do?

Respect the environment and its natural resources when you come as a visitor to a new place!

- When choosing your mean of travelling, your tour operator, your holiday area and places to stay (hotel, camping, etc.), use those with a sustainable approach.

CCB ACHIEVEMENTS – some examples

- **CCB involvement in** river-watch programmes in Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia. Thousands of young people have already participated in these programmes.
- **CCB has organized** inventories of Baltic salmonid fish species in more than 50 smaller rivers and watercourses in Belarus, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia, and proposed management measures.
- **CCB has restored** salmon spawning grounds in Latvia and Lithuania, and has constructed a fish ladder for salmon in Lithuania.
- **CCB has highlighted** the devastating Baltic fisheries practices, with problems on overfishing, discards and by-catch, and now the Baltic fisheries issue is on the political agenda.
- **CCB promotes the** development of sustainable wastewater concepts and has raised the interest for sustainable wastewater management solutions (sewage). CCB activities include exhibitions, information folders, books and seminars in direct co-operation with municipalities in several Baltic Sea countries.
- **For demonstration purposes**, CCB has installed nutrient recycling toilet systems (Latvia, Lithuania, Russia and Ukraine) a constructed infiltration wetland (Estonia) and a wetland biopond systems (Lithuania).
- **CCB has highlighted** the risks of increased oil handling in the Baltic Sea Region, and now the oil issue is included on the political agenda. CCB has also influenced more environmentally friendly oil handling and construction of harbours, especially in the eastern and south-eastern part of the region.
- **CCB has through** long-lasting campaigning to "Stop Drift-nets in the Baltic Sea", substantially contributed to the EC ban on Baltic drift-nets from 2008.
- **CCB has via** lobbying for a separate management of the Eastern and Western Baltic cod stocks, contributed to the adoption of separate management schemes for Baltic cod stocks.
- **CCB has via** repeated proposals for sustainable wastewater management, contributed substantially to the HELCOM recommendation on improvement of on-site wastewater treatment of single-family homes, small business and settlements up to 300 p.e.
- **CCB member's proposals** have resulted in new national Polish legislation for Organic Farming.
- **CCB highlighted harmful** nutrient losses from intensive rearing of animals, which resulted in strict rules for livestock manure applied on farmland to avoid nutrient surplus and establishment of a Baltic Industrial farms Hot Spot list, in the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2007.
- **CCB proposals resulted** in actions for conservation of threatened wild salmon river populations in the Baltic Sea region, and development of appropriate breeding and restocking practices for salmon and sea-trout to safeguard the genetic variability of native wild stocks, in the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan 2007.
- **CCB campaigning resulted** in high environmental standards for a Russian oil-platform outside Kaliningrad.

CCB MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

Belarus

Ecohome
IPO Ecoproject Partnership

Denmark

Danish Society for Nature Conservation

Estonia

Estonian Green Movement

Finland

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation
Finnish Society for Nature and Environment

Germany

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland / BUND

Latvia

Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK
Latvian Green Movement

Lithuania

Lithuanian Fund for Nature
Lithuanian Green Movement

Poland

Green Federation, GAJA, Szczecin
Polish Ecological Club

Russia

Ecodefense, Kaliningrad
Friends of the Baltic, St Petersburg
Green World, St Petersburg
Neva River Clearwater, St Petersburg
GUIDE Environmental Group, Kaliningrad
The Greens of Karelia

Sweden

Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
WWF-Sweden

Ukraine

The Western Centre of the Ukrainian Branch of
the World Laboratory

THE CCB INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

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Actions to save the Baltic Sea Environment

CCB is working for the protection of the Baltic Sea environment. Here we present 10 areas for action to save the Baltic Sea. In order to achieve an ecologically sustainable development in the whole Baltic Sea Region, environmental concerns need to be integrated into major economic sectors.

1. Agriculture
2. Forestry
3. Industry
4. Energy
5. Transport
6. Fisheries
7. Water and waste water
8. Oil handling and shipping
9. Nature conservation, protection of biodiversity
10. Tourism

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