



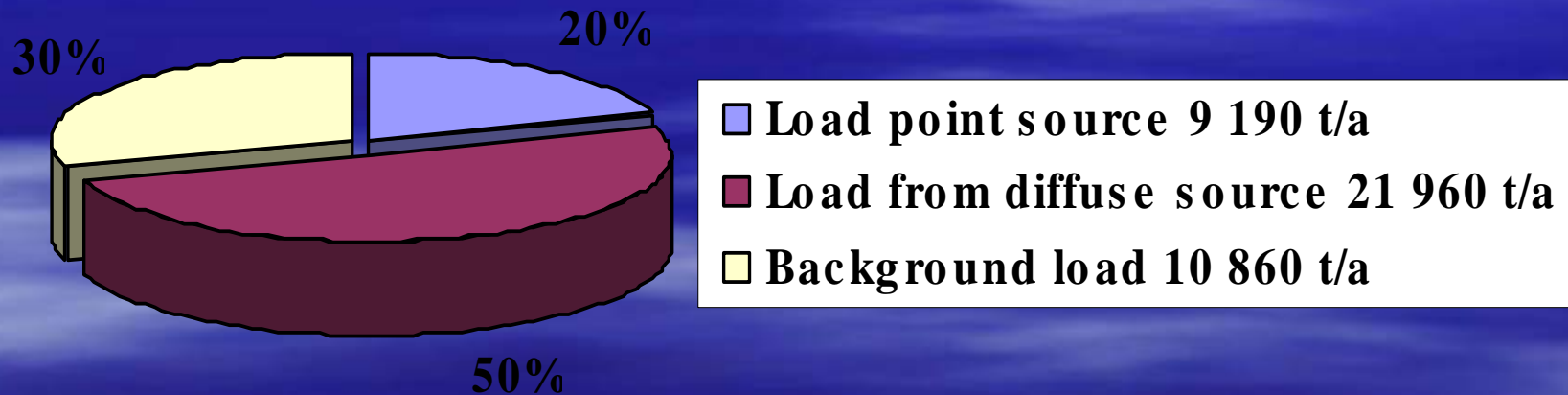
Introduction and Information on work performed within HELCOM and BA21 connected to agriculture

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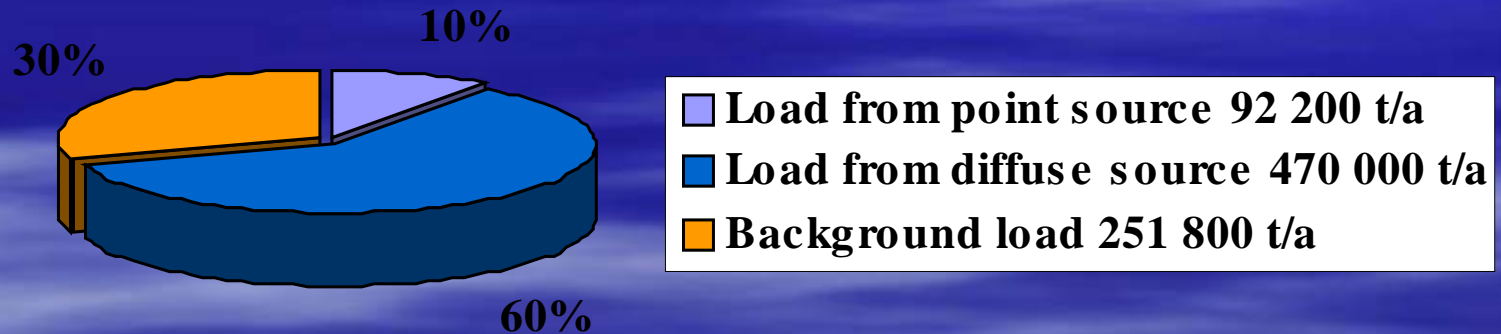
Distribution of P load within Baltic Sea catchment area

Phosphorus



Distribution of N load within Baltic Sea catchment area

Nitrogen



Activities concerning agriculture in WGA

Participation in Working Group of Agriculture 2000-2003

Results after 3 years

Main activities:

1. Implementation Annex III – Prevention of Pollution from Agriculture. This implementation requires the development of national programmes of measures and guidelines. Preparation GAP.
2. Deletion agriculture hot Spots – which are characterized intensive livestock farming. 4 Hot Spots were deleted
3. Differentiation between agriculture and related business – no agreement on definition “ agriculture”
4. Monitoring – to allow verification to allow effectiveness of the measures indicated to reduce nutrient inputs into the Baltic Sea
5. Cooperation with other organizations – Baltic Agenda 21, Global Environmental Facility
6. Thematic seminars: organic agriculture, monitoring, aquaculture

Recommendations for reduction of point and non-point source pollution from agriculture:

1. Contribution of agri-environmental schemes to marine environment protection
2. Implementation of balanced fertilization in the Baltic sea catchments area
3. Contribution of organic farming to marine environment protection
4. Implementation of Annex III
5. Implementation of appropriate systems to monitor the effectiveness of implemented measures

Next activities in the years 2003-2006

- Assessment of industrial farm impact on water environment on the example of West Pomeranian Region in Poland
- Identification of best available agricultural technics (BAT) required by EU Directive (Directive on Integrated Prevention Pollution Control)
- Monitoring of the implementation of IPPC Directive on the field of industrial farming in Poland

**Eleventh Meeting of the Land-based Pollution
Group (HELCOM LAND 11/2006)
in Sopot, Poland**

Our recommendation

CCB proposals to HELCOM LAND 11

1. The Helsinki Commission should conduct a survey assessing the environmental conditions of big (more than 2000 pigs) and small- and medium-sized animal farms, aimed on evaluation of their contribution to the eutrophication of the Baltic Sea.

CCB proposals to HELCOM LAND 11

2. The Helsinki Commission should revise the fulfillment of its recommendation 25/2 connected to animal farms, and recommend Contracting parties to issue BAT requirements for industrial farms
3. The Helsinki Commission should recommend Contracting parties to make fertilization plan the instrument of environmental protection
4. The Helsinki Commission should recommend Best Available Technology for small and medium-scale pig rearing farms
5. The Helsinki Commission should recommend Contracting parties to promote and developing recycling organic agriculture practices, as an important method limiting nutrients losses

Baltic Agenda 21



Baltic Agenda 21

An Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region, in short, **Baltic 21**, is founded on the political will to accelerate the work on sustainable development in the Baltic Sea region and to implement Agenda 21 regionally.

The process was initiated in 1996 by the Prime Ministers of the Baltic Sea Region and involves the eleven countries from the Baltic Sea Region (the members of the [Council of the Baltic Sea States, CBSS](#)), the European Commission and a number of intergovernmental organizations, international financial institutions and international non-governmental networks.

Main objectives and goals

The overriding objective of Baltic 21 is to contribute to achieving sustainable development in the Baltic Sea Region in a 30-year perspective.

Baltic 21 addresses the three dimensions of sustainable development – environmental, social and economic aspects.

Sectoral goals have also been agreed for agriculture, education, energy, fisheries, forests, industry, tourism and transport, and for spatial planning.

ACTORS



Baltic 21 has a broad membership and is open, democratic and transparent process based on consensus of all network members:

- The governments of the eleven countries of the Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)
- The European Commission
- Intergovernmental Organizations
- International Financial Institutions
- International Sub-state and City Networks
- International Business Networks
- International Academic Networks
- International Environmental Non-governmental Organizations

Goal for Sustainable Agriculture



Agriculture contributes significantly to the society of the future. Sustainable agriculture is the production of high quality food or other agricultural products/services in the long run with consideration taken to economy and social structure, in such a way that the resource base of nonrenewable resources is maintained.

Important sub-goals are:

- The farmers income should be sufficient to provide a fair standard of living in the agricultural community.
- The farmers should practice production methods which do not threaten human or animal health or degrade the environment including biodiversity and at the same time minimize the environmental problems those future generations must assume responsibilities for.
- Non-renewable resources have to gradually be replaced by renewable resources and that recirculation of non-renewable resources is maximized.
- Sustainable agriculture will meet societies needs of food and recreation and preserve the landscape, cultural values and the historical heritage of rural areas and contribute to create stable well developed and secure rural communities.