

**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 85 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

BASED ON: MONITOR, SWEDISH ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY



on land and at sea. The Baltic 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 25 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 organizations such as the HELCOM (Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission) and the International Baltic Sea Fisheries Commission (IBSFC), the BALTIC 21-process as well as towards the European Union.

**CCB presents joint** NGO proposals and demands to be put to these and other 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, presented in April 1992, and the Environmental Citizens Organisation's (ECO's) Vision of an Agenda 21 for the Baltic Sea Region, presented in May 1998, are two examples. 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.

**CCB publishes** an electronic newsletter six times a year.

## 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 of people at the local level.

Projects carried out in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Russia 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 (see also pp. 6–7 and CCB Achievements).

#### 1) PROMOTION OF GOOD ECOLOGICAL WATER STATUS

- Promotion of Sustainable wastewater treatment
- 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
- Protection of Baltic river ecosystems from harmful impacts of installations such as hydro-electric power plants, dams etc.

#### 3) DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE BALTIC SEA FISHERIES

- Protection of the naturally spawning Baltic Salmon
- Promotion of Baltic Sea sustainable fishing practices

# 10 AREAS FOR BALTIC SEA ACTION

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*); – by the people living in the Baltic Sea Region (*the local and individual level*).



Maybe the most important thing to remember is that 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) and reform CAP (Common Agriculture Policy) to promote sustainable agriculture.

### What can each country do?

Introduce environmental conditionality on all agricultural subsidies, and stimulate the use of less intensive, organic farming practices.

### What can you do?

You can, for example, 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 of the forests of the Baltic Sea Region.

### What can each country do?

Export and import only forest products which have been produced with ecologically sustainable forestry methods and certified according to national standards endorsed by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC).

### What can you do?

First of all, you can reduce as much as possible your own use of paper products! Choose products without, or with a minimum of, paper packages. If you can, use products made by wood or fibres from ecologically sustainable managed forests (e.g., FSC certified) and produced by industries using clean production practices (without chlorine chemicals).

### 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?

Introduce a system for Baltic-wide certification of products and production systems with common criteria (Baltic Environment Label). Why? To promote sustainable technologies and solutions, and to encourage market and consumers to move towards sustainable production and consumption patterns.

#### What can each country do?

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



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 eco-labelled 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 (small emissions of greenhouse gases);
- 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, including 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 sources of energy.

#### What can you do?

In your daily life – at home, when travelling or at work – you can take small but very important steps to avoid wasting energy. 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

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

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

**UPPSALA**  
**CCB International secretariat**  
Co-ordinating the CCB network. Publishing and distribution of material on environmental problems of the Baltic Sea and possible solutions. Lobbying activities towards governmental institutions. Giving support to member organisations.

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

**COPENHAGEN**  
**Intensive farming practices with high nutrient run-off to the Baltic Sea**  
*Danish Society for Nature Conservation*  
Promotion of sustainable farming, incl. removed nutrient run-off from agriculture to the western corridors of the Baltic Sea, to restore fish stocks in the Belt Sea.

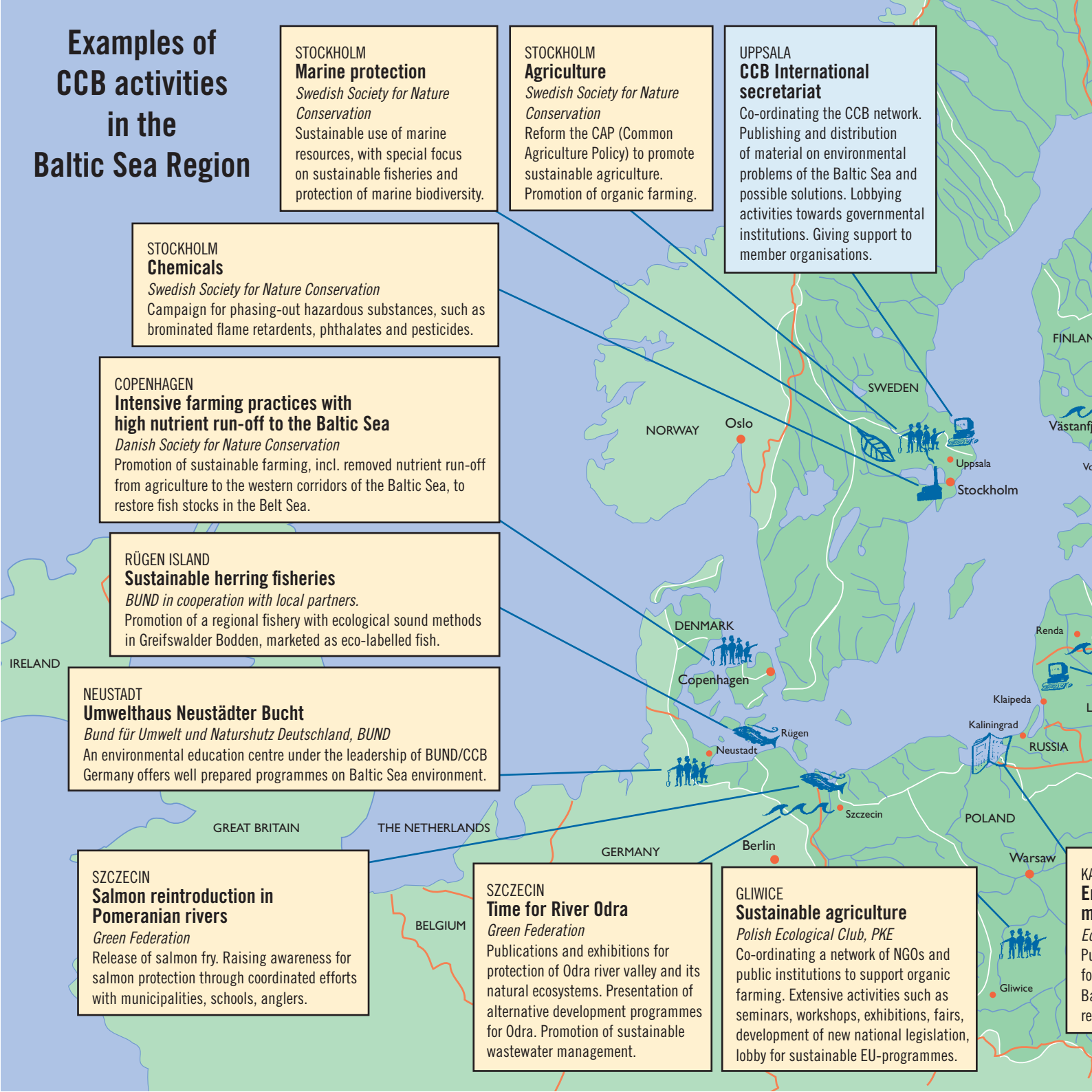
**RÜGEN ISLAND**  
**Sustainable herring fisheries**  
*BUND in cooperation with local partners.*  
Promotion of a regional fishery with ecological sound methods in Greifswalder Bodden, marketed as eco-labelled fish.

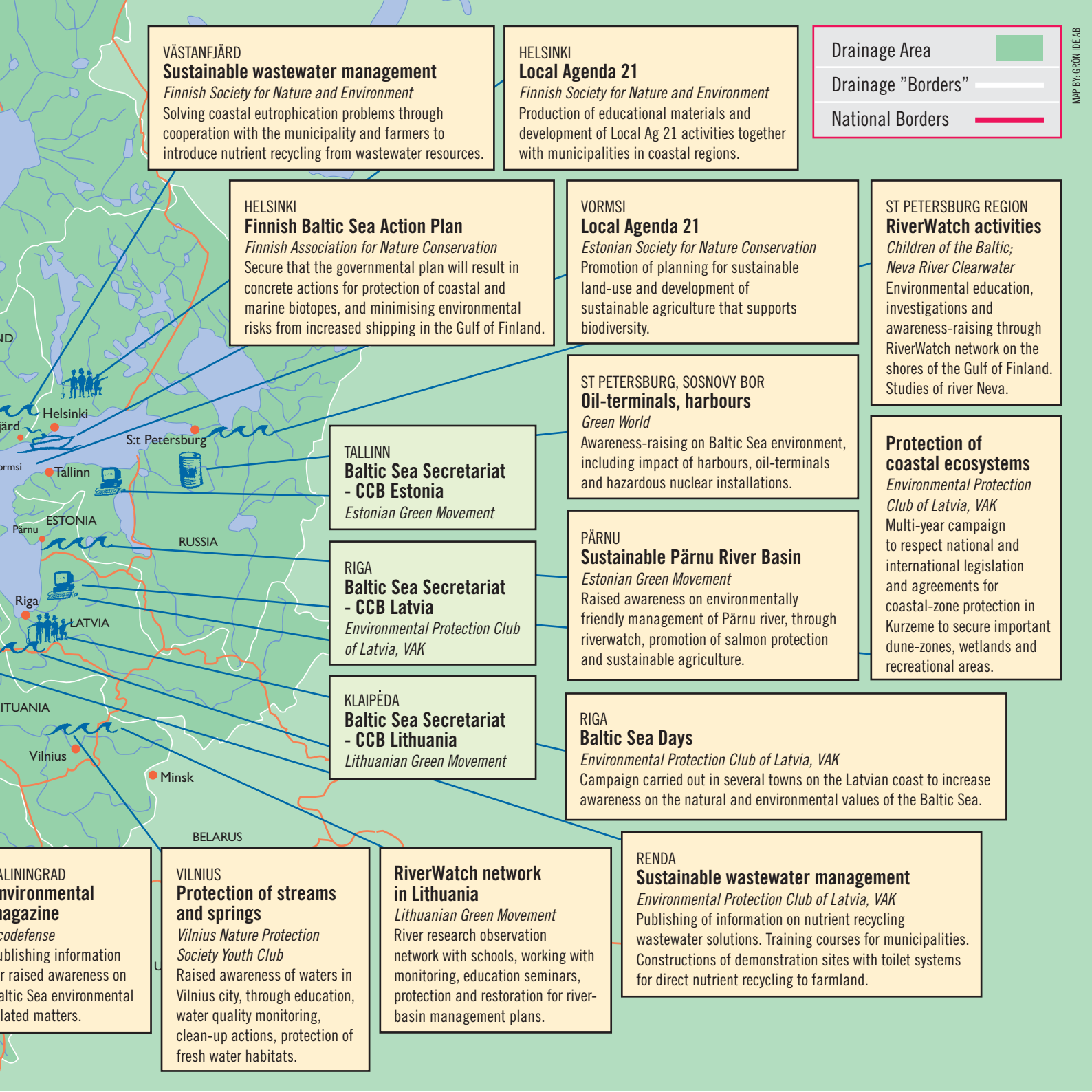
**NEUSTADT**  
**Umwelthaus Neustädter Bucht**  
*Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland, BUND*  
An environmental education centre under the leadership of BUND/CCB Germany offers well prepared programmes on Baltic Sea environment.

**SZCZECIN**  
**Salmon reintroduction in Pomeranian rivers**  
*Green Federation*  
Release of salmon fry. Raising awareness for salmon protection through coordinated efforts with municipalities, schools, anglers.

**SZCZECIN**  
**Time for River Odra**  
*Green Federation*  
Publications and exhibitions for protection of Odra river valley and its natural ecosystems. Presentation of alternative development programmes for Odra. Promotion of sustainable wastewater management.

**GLIWICE**  
**Sustainable agriculture**  
*Polish Ecological Club, PKE*  
Co-ordinating a network of NGOs and public institutions to support organic farming. Extensive activities such as seminars, workshops, exhibitions, fairs, development of new national legislation, lobby for sustainable EU-programmes.





VÄSTANFJÄRD

**Sustainable wastewater management**

*Finnish Society for Nature and Environment*  
Solving coastal eutrophication problems through cooperation with the municipality and farmers to introduce nutrient recycling from wastewater resources.

HELSINKI

**Local Agenda 21**

*Finnish Society for Nature and Environment*  
Production of educational materials and development of Local Ag 21 activities together with municipalities in coastal regions.

Drainage Area



Drainage "Borders"



National Borders



MAP BY: GRÖN IDE AB

HELSINKI

**Finnish Baltic Sea Action Plan**

*Finnish Association for Nature Conservation*  
Secure that the governmental plan will result in concrete actions for protection of coastal and marine biotopes, and minimising environmental risks from increased shipping in the Gulf of Finland.

VORMSI

**Local Agenda 21**

*Estonian Society for Nature Conservation*  
Promotion of planning for sustainable land-use and development of sustainable agriculture that supports biodiversity.

**ST PETERSBURG REGION RiverWatch activities**

*Children of the Baltic; Neva River Clearwater*  
Environmental education, investigations and awareness-raising through RiverWatch network on the shores of the Gulf of Finland. Studies of river Neva.

**ST PETERSBURG, SOSNOVY BOR Oil-terminals, harbours**

*Green World*  
Awareness-raising on Baltic Sea environment, including impact of harbours, oil-terminals and hazardous nuclear installations.

**Protection of coastal ecosystems**

*Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK*  
Multi-year campaign to respect national and international legislation and agreements for coastal-zone protection in Kurzeme to secure important dune-zones, wetlands and recreational areas.

TALLINN

**Baltic Sea Secretariat - CCB Estonia**

*Estonian Green Movement*

PÄRNU

**Sustainable Pärnu River Basin**

*Estonian Green Movement*  
Raised awareness on environmentally friendly management of Pärnu river, through riverwatch, promotion of salmon protection and sustainable agriculture.

RIGA

**Baltic Sea Secretariat - CCB Latvia**

*Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK*

RIGA

**Baltic Sea Days**

*Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK*  
Campaign carried out in several towns on the Latvian coast to increase awareness on the natural and environmental values of the Baltic Sea.

KLAIPĖDA

**Baltic Sea Secretariat - CCB Lithuania**

*Lithuanian Green Movement*

**ST. PETERSBURG Environmental magazine**

*codefense*  
Publishing information for raised awareness on Baltic Sea environmental related matters.

VILNIUS

**Protection of streams and springs**

*Vilnius Nature Protection Society Youth Club*  
Raised awareness of waters in Vilnius city, through education, water quality monitoring, clean-up actions, protection of fresh water habitats.

**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.

RENDA

**Sustainable wastewater management**

*Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK*  
Publishing of information on nutrient recycling wastewater solutions. Training courses for municipalities. Constructions of demonstration sites with toilet systems for direct nutrient recycling to farmland.

## 5. TRANSPORT

### The overall goal

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

### What can you do?

You can do a lot! The more you use public transport systems and go by bicycle, instead of driving (or even having) 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 demands "time-out" for the wild Baltic salmon, to give us all a pause to reflect, a possibility to agree on a new strategy and to give the wild Baltic salmon a new chance.

## 6. FISHERIES

### The overall goal

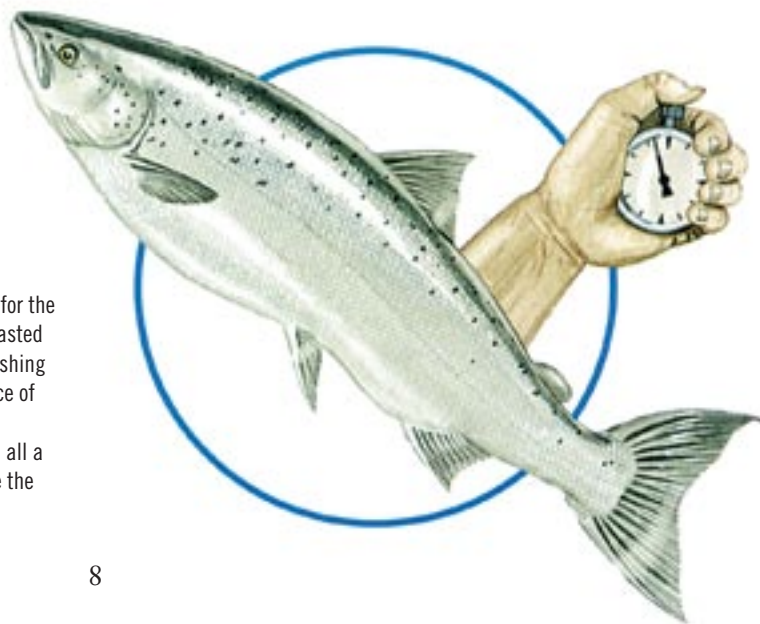
To safeguard long-term sustainable fisheries in the Baltic Sea. As an immediate goal, the catches of Baltic cod and wild Baltic Salmon should be brought to sustainable levels, and measures taken to avoid the extinction or population disturbances of the species.

### What can the countries do together?

Apply a true precautionary approach for Baltic Sea fisheries and follow the scientific advice from ICES (International Council for the Exploration of the Sea). Reduce the fishing fleet to a size that matches available resources. Impose a total ban on the fisheries of threatened naturally reproducing Baltic salmon populations, and phase-out the salmon drift-net fisheries.

### What can each country do?

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



Baltic salmon in all rivers and water-courses with potential for natural reproduction.

### What can you do?

You can lobby against your own government and contribute to a better public awareness of the threat against the Baltic cod and the wild Baltic Salmon. You can gather your friends and other interested people and initiate or participate in local projects to restore reproduction of Baltic salmon in the rivers near you, thereby contributing to the protection of a unique regional stock. The wild salmon can be made an important symbol for successful local action for a healthy environment! As a consumer, you can request from your local fishmongers that they provide eco-labelled fish, and do not 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 protects water resources, and urine-separating toilet systems – as demonstrated here by Gunnar Norén, Executive Secretary of CCB at the Visby Summit 1996 of Baltic Sea Heads of Government – reduce pollution.



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?

Elaborate an action programme to address small-to-medium sized sources of wastewater, to be included in the HELCOM priorities. Such an action



EVA FRÖSSLING/CCB

programme 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 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, incl. nutrient recycling approaches, particularly suitable for the treatment of waste water from small-to-medium sized sources.

### What can you do?

You can 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 wastes, 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?

You can 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 STRAZONS, LATVIA

Latvian citizens protesting against the construction of a new offshore oil terminal at Būtinge 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. For example, agree on complementing the 1992 Helsinki Convention with more binding rules on nature conservation and protection of biodiversity in the Baltic Sea Region.
- 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 establish and protect the national marine and coastal areas identified in the regional system of Baltic Sea Protected Areas (BSPA). For the protection of species in the sea: Not allow any general hunting of seals in the Baltic Sea.

### What can you do?

You can 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 by your country of the HELCOM Recommendation on BSPA.

## 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, both to tourists and to local people;
- enhance conservation and give local people an incentive for such measures;
- provide employment at the local level and to give young people an incentive to stay in the area.

### What can the countries do together?

- Develop and use common guidelines for sustainable tourism in the Baltic Sea Region, according to the principles laid down internationally.
- Decide on a common seal of approval based on criteria and indicators for sustainable tourism.

### What can each country do?

- Elaborate and implement visions, integrated long-term development concepts and policies for sustainable and environmentally-friendly tourism.
- Assess the carrying capacity for tourism in an area (water supply, food supply, impact on biodiversity, etc.) before licensing projects for tourism.
- Monitor the tourist development by using suitable indicators.

### What can you do?

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

- When choosing your mean of travelling, your holiday area and places to stay there (hotels, campings, etc.), you can try to find those with a sustainable approach.
- As a general rule in nature, you should be careful not to litter and always to bring your garbage with you back home.

## CCB ACHIEVEMENTS – some examples

- **CCB has organized** extensive beach and river cleanup projects in Estonia, Latvia and Poland. Thousands of people have participated year after year.
- **CCB is involved** in river-watch programmes in 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 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 and Russia), a constructed infiltration wetland (Estonia) and a wetland biopond systems (Lithuania).
- **CCB has been** active in the inventories of natural values and biodiversity made of ten islets in the Kolga Bay, in the Estonian part of the Gulf of Finland. These islets have now been designated as nature reserves.
- **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 region.
- **As a result of** CCB activities, there is now a recommendation issued by the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) to remove radio nuclide batteries in light houses in the Baltic Sea.
- **CCB has organized** Baltic Sea Ship Campaigns in Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Russia. During these summer campaigns, large number of people – including decision-makers and the media – have effectively been reached by information about the sea, its environment and how everyone in their daily life can contribute to the protection of the Baltic Sea.
- **CCB has through** recurrent demands reached openness and transparency for citizens (NGOs) with Baltic Sea Fishery Commission (IBSFC) and with all HELCOM bodies.



## CCB MEMBER ORGANISATIONS

### Denmark

Danish Society for Nature Conservation

### Estonia

Estonian Green Movement  
Estonian Society for Nature Conservation

### Finland

Finnish Association for Nature Conservation  
Finnish Society for Nature and Environment

### Germany

Bund für Umwelt und Naturschutz Deutschland / BUND  
InfoBalt

### Latvia

Environmental Protection Club of Latvia, VAK  
Latvian Society for Nature Conservation and  
Monument Protection

### Lithuania

Lithuanian Fund for Nature  
Lithuanian Green Movement  
Vilnius Nature Protection Society Youth Club

### Poland

Ecobaltic Foundation, Gdańsk  
Ecological Library Foundation, Poznan  
Green Federation, GAJA, Szczecin  
Polish Ecological Club

### Russia

Children of the Baltic, St Petersburg  
Ecodefense, Kaliningrad  
Green World, St Petersburg  
Neva River Clearwater, St Petersburg  
GUIDE Environmental Group, Kaliningrad

### Sweden

Friends of the Earth Sweden  
Swedish Society for Nature Conservation  
Swedish-Polish Association for Environmental Protection  
WWF-Sweden

## THE CCB INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

CCB has its secretariat in Uppsala, Sweden. For further information on the CCB you can contact the 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

[www.ccb.se](http://www.ccb.se)

*Coalition Clean Baltic*