

Financing the implementation of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan

INTRODUCTION

Magnus Rystedt

Municipal

New EU member

Sources of funding:

- 1) EU 60 to 85%
- 2) Own funding
- 3) Loans

Potential funding problems:

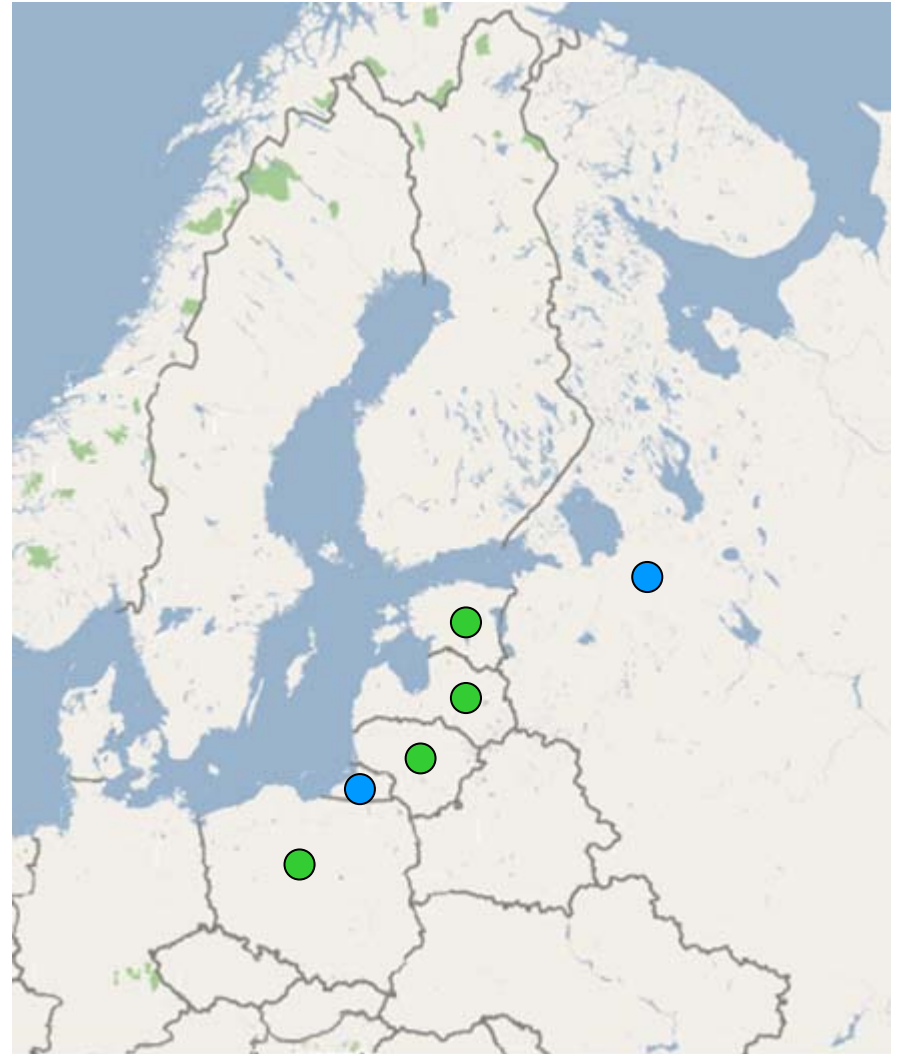
- 1) Own funding
 - Over-estimation of EU funding
 - Project management and capacity problems in order to accept additional investments
- 2) Loans
 - State or Municipal Guarantees



Municipal

New EU member
Russian Federation

- Potential problems:**
Cost effective projects
- 1) Local financing in smaller municipalities
- Implementation:**
- 1) St. Petersburg
 - 2) Kaliningrad
 - EU (ENPI)
 - Bilateral
 - NDEP
 - 4) Loans (IFI:s)
 - NIB
 - EIB
 - EBRD
 - NEFCO
 - 5) Private



Municipal

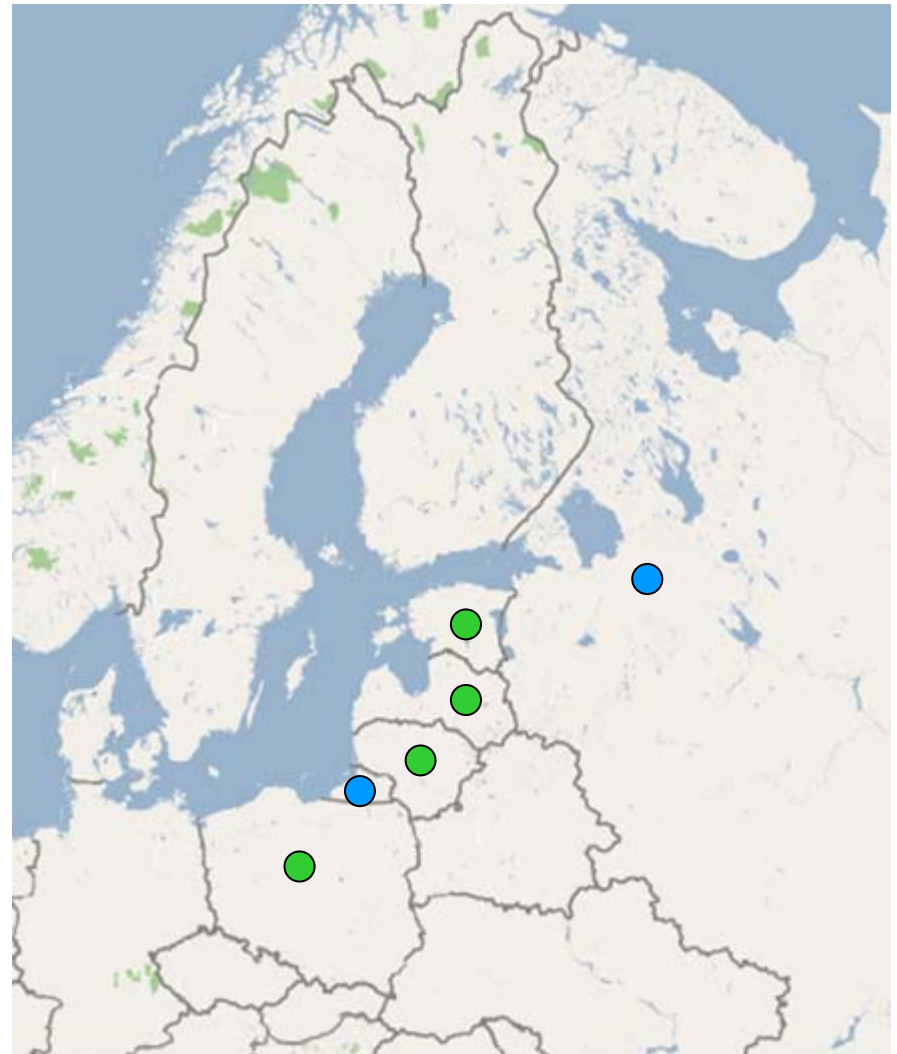
BSAP

Remove funding and capacity problems in order to accelerate implementation.

Implement the projects in St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad

Enhanced P removal in WWTPs > 10 000 PE

P-free detergents



Agriculture

All Countries

Financing:

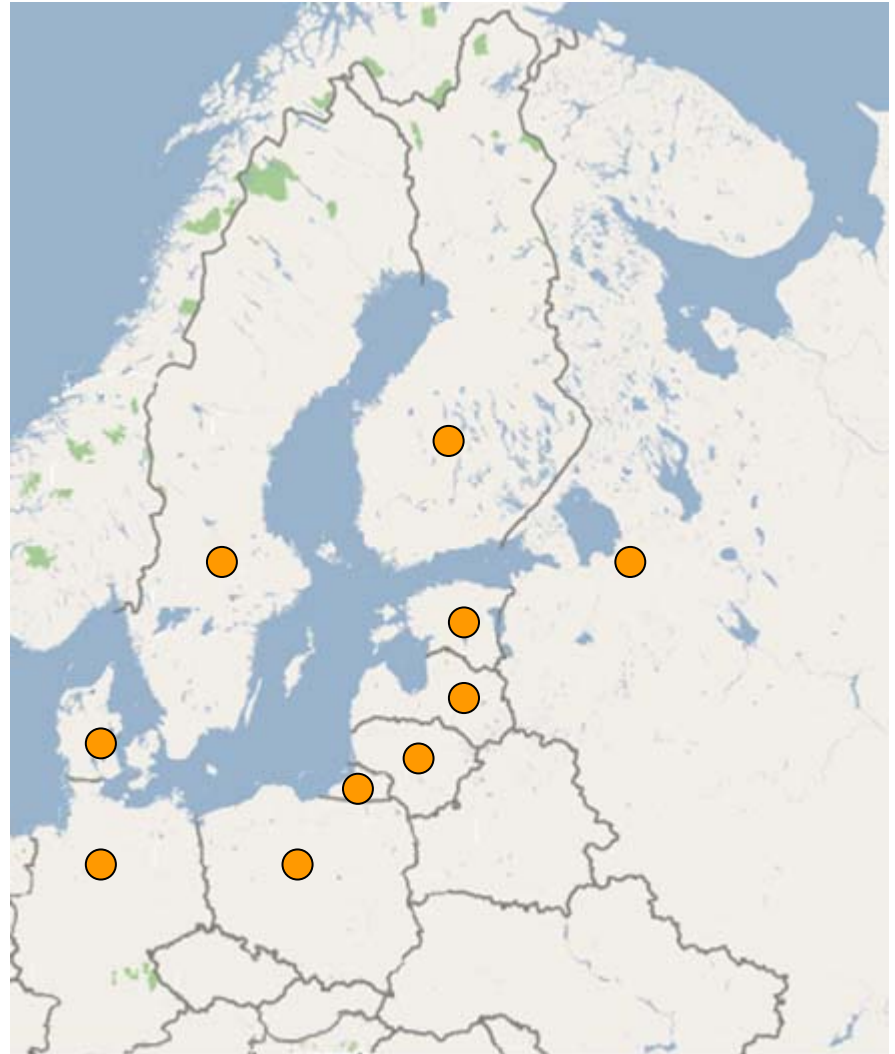
- 1) Subsidies
- 2) Own funding
- 3) Loans

Manure handling in larger farms

- Two groups:
- 1) Large animal farms
 - 2) Other farms

Larger farms subject to industry legislation

2009 EU CAP "health check"



Financing Initiatives

Joint Initiatives:

- Inadequately treated wastewater exist in both Contracting and non-Contracting Parties (particularly Belarus).

- Involvement of the increasing private initiatives and non-profit

- In order projects of easily available

- Pledging

- NIB and participat

Trading System:

Why?

Optional additional tool for the future in case the situation of the Baltic Sea continues to deteriorate despite the measures taken. It takes many years to assess the feasibility of a trading system so actions need to start.

Status: A pre-feasibility study has been made.