

HELCOM Monitoring Programme topic

Fish, shellfish and fisheries

Programme:

Coastal fish

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a. Metadata on monitoring strategies and monitoring programmes

a.1 Responsible HELCOM subsidiary body

Please indicate the relevant expert group/network if available, otherwise the responsible HELCOM Working Group. or the responsible working group understanding is that they are the EN or EG if available, otherwise the WGs

Permanent Groups

- Gear – Group on the Implementation of the Ecosystem Approach
- Maritime – Maritime Working Group
- Pressure – Working Group on Reduction of Pressures from the Baltic Sea Catchment Area
- Response – Response Working Group
- State and Conservation – Working Group on the State of the Environmental and Nature Conservation

Time-limited Groups

- Agri – Group on Sustainable Agricultural Practices
- Fish – Group on Ecosystem-based Sustainable Fisheries
- HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG - Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group

Expert Groups

- AIS EWG – Expert Working Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data
- EN Hazardous Substances – Expert Network on hazardous substances
- EN Marine Litter – Expert Network on Marine Litter
- EN Noise – Expert Network on Underwater Noise
- ESA – Expert Network on Economic and Social Analyses
- EWG OWR – Expert Working Group on Oiled Wildlife Response
- EWG SHORE – Expert Working Group on Response on the Shore
- Green Technology and Alternative Fuels Platform for Shipping
- HELCOM/OSPAR TG BALLAST – Joint HELCOM/OSPAR Task Group on Ballast Management Convention Exemptions

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | IN Benthic habitat – Intersessional Network on habitat monitoring |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | IWGAS – Informal Working Group on Aerial Surveillance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | JWG Bird – HELCOM-OSPAR-ICES Joint Working Group on Seabirds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MORS EG – Expert group on monitoring of radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | PRF Cooperation Platform – Cooperation Platform on Port Reception Facilities in the Baltic Sea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | SAFE NAV – Group of Experts on Safety of Navigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | SUBMERGED – Expert Group on Environmental Risks of Hazardous Submerged Objects |

a.2 Regional Cooperation (Regional Cooperation)

The monitoring of this programme is:

- Fully coordinated
- Partly coordinated. Indicate missing component(s):
- Coordinated monitoring is under development. Indicate by which group/project and by when a recommendation on coordinated monitoring can be expected.
- Common monitoring guidelines
 - Common quality assurance programme: missing but national assurances are a common practice.
 - Common database: under development.

b. Monitoring strategies

b.1 Descriptor

The programme supports the following obligatory MSFD Monitoring Strategies. Tick one or more relevant boxes.

- D1** Biodiversity
- D2** Non-indigenous Species
- D3** Commercial fish and shellfish
- D4** Food webs
- D5** Eutrophication
- D6** Seafloor integrity
- D7** Hydrographical conditions
- D8** Contaminants

- D9** Contaminants in seafood
- D10** Marine litter
- D11** Energy including underwater noise

b.2 BSAP segments

The sub-programme serves the following BSAP segments. Tick one or more relevant boxes.

- Eutrophication
- Hazardous substances
- Biodiversity
- Maritime activities

b.3 Monitoring strategy description

Monitoring strategy: Monitoring is to be carried out to fulfill assessment requirements of HELCOM ecological objectives that are specified through HELCOM core indicators. The requirements on monitoring can include number of stations, the sampling frequency and replication.

Please see <https://helcom.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/HELCOM-Guidelines-for-coastal-fish-monitoring-2019.pdf> for further information.

b.4 BSAP Ecological objectives

Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Eutrophication

- Concentrations of nutrients close to natural levels
- Clear water
- Natural level of algal blooms
- Natural distribution and occurrence of plants and animals
- Natural oxygen levels

Hazardous substances

- Concentrations of hazardous substances close to natural levels
- All fish safe to eat
- Healthy wildlife
- Radioactivity at pre-Chernobyl levels

Biodiversity

- Natural landscapes and seascapes
- Thriving and balanced communities of plants and animals
- Viable populations of species

Maritime activities

- No illegal pollution
- Safe maritime traffic without accidental pollution
- Efficient response capability

-
- No introductions of alien species from ships
 - Minimum air pollution from ships
 - Zero discharges from offshore platforms
-

b.5 Gaps in monitoring

In relation to the GES criteria addressed, indicate when sufficient monitoring was in place or by when sufficient coverage will be in place ([Coverage_GEScriteria](#))

- Adequate monitoring was in place in 2014
- Adequate monitoring was in place by 2018
- Adequate monitoring is in place by July 2020
- Adequate monitoring will be in place by 2024
- Monitoring is not being put in place for this descriptor due to a low risk
- Monitoring for this descriptor is not relevant

Description of the implementation gaps and plans to complete the establishment and implementation of this descriptor monitoring strategy ([Gaps_Plans](#)):

Long time-series enough to meet the proposed time-series approach for assessing the status of coastal fish communities are currently available in Sweden, Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania covering the Gulf of Bothnia and the northern and eastern parts of the Baltic Proper. In Sweden, Finland and Estonia the coasts are extensive and rather heterogeneous, and sampling programmes only covers a part of the total stretch of the coast. Particularly in the northern parts of Finland (Gulf of Bothnia) very little data from gill-net monitoring is available. Also in the southern parts of the Baltic Proper (Sweden), monitoring is scarce, but since last assesment the spatial coverage has been improved by adding three new areas to the Swedish monitoring program in the southern parts of the baltic proper (Gotland, Skåne).

In Sweden, the spatial coverage is increasing when considering the monitoring programmes using Nordic coastal multi-mesh nets HELCOM (2012). These monitoring programmes were initiated in the early – mid 2000s and were too short to assess the status using a baseline approach in the HOLAS II assessment. Instead, a trend-based approach was used.. For the upcoming HOLAS III assessment, the time period covered using data from the early 2000's will enable a more developed assessment approach using locally derived threshold values from a base-line period reflecting either good or poor status.

In Denmark, Germany and Poland there are data that will be used for coastal fish assessments, but the timeperspective is short covering the last 5-10 years. As such a trend-based approach for status assessments is applicable in HOLAS III.

In Finland data on catch per unit effort from the small-scaled coastal fishery can be used to complement status assessments. This source of data might also be used in additional countries to fill the spatial gaps in monitoring, but the use and quality of the data needs to be addressed.

To summarize, the current coastal fish monitoring coordinated by HELCOM represents a minimum. Whereas the geographical coverage is rather good in the northern parts, there are substanal gaps in

many areas. Additional monitoring programmes should hence be established and/or alternative data sources used in order to fully capture the current status of coastal fish communities along all parts of the Baltic coast.

An additional aspect that should be considered is that there is currently lack of funding in some countries for monitoring and assessments of coastal fish. In Estonia there is lack of funding for experts to make assessments of the monitoring data, in Latvia there is no funding for monitoring and assessments, in Lithuania monitoring is currently carried out only every third year which is not in line with the suggested principles of HELCOM, and in Denmark and Germany monitoring and assessments is project based, without any long-term monitoring plan. Especially in Germany, there is no coastal fish monitoring programme, but data can be extracted from other sources of data.

c. Monitoring programmes

c.1 Purpose of monitoring

c.1a Assessment purpose in general

The programme supports the assessment of:

Tick the relevant box.

Temporal trends	Spatial distribution	State classification
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The **programme** supports the assessment of: (MonitoringPurpose).

Note that the answer to this question will be decisive for whether to answer upcoming questions e.g. upcoming questions on pressures should only be answered if the monitoring is defined as supporting the assessment of pressures.

Tick the relevant boxes.

Environmental state and impacts	Pressures in the marine environment	Pressures at source sea-based ¹ (land-based, riverine and atmospheric sources)	Human activities causing the pressures	Effectiveness of measures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1b	If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1c, d	If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1c, d	If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1c, d	If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1c, d

¹ Sea-based 'Pressures at source' refers to monitoring pressures from sea-based activities where the monitoring is directly at the activity rather than at a distance from or time period after it is generated by the activity (e.g. D1 incidental by-catch when fishing, D2 ballast water discharges, D6 use of bottom fishing gear, D8 contaminant discharges and pollution events from a vessel or pipeline, D11 impulsive sound events from a vessel or platform).

Give any other monitoring purpose e.g. if the programmes include supporting parameters for other monitoring programmes

For questions 1b-1d, select when applicable for the sub-programme, the link from the Reporting on the 2020 update of Article 11 for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive ([MSFD Guidance Document 17, 2020](#)) (**Features**) to:

- Ecosystem components (relevant for monitoring and assessment for Article 8(1a) for D1C2-C5, D3, D4, D6C3-C5, D7C2)
- Pressures and impacts in the marine environment (relevant for monitoring and assessment for Article 8(1b) for D1C1, D2, D5, D6C1-C2, D7C1, D8, D9, D10, D11)
- Pressure inputs to the marine environment (relevant for monitoring and assessment for Article 10)
- Uses and human activities (relevant for monitoring and assessment for Article 8(1c) and 13)

c.1b • Ecosystem components (Features)

Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Theme	Sub-theme	Label feature
Species	<input type="checkbox"/> Birds	<input type="checkbox"/> Grazing birds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Wading birds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Surface-feeding birds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Pelagic-feeding birds
		<input type="checkbox"/> Benthic-feeding birds
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mammals	<input type="checkbox"/> Small toothed cetaceans
		<input type="checkbox"/> Deep-diving toothed cetaceans
		<input type="checkbox"/> Baleen whales
		<input type="checkbox"/> Seals
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reptiles	<input type="checkbox"/> Turtles
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coastal fish	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Pelagic shelf fish	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Demersal shelf fish	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deep-sea fish	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercially exploited fish and shellfish	
<input type="checkbox"/> Cephalopods	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal/shelf cephalopods	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Deep-sea cephalopods	
Habitats	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benthic habitats	<input type="checkbox"/> Benthic broad habitats
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other benthic habitats

-
- Pelagic habitats
 Pelagic broad habitats
 Other pelagic habitats
-

Ecosystems Physical and hydrological characteristics

Chemical characteristics

- Ecosystems, including food webs
 Coastal ecosystems
 Shelf ecosystems
 Oceanic/deep-sea ecosystems
-

c.1c • Pressures and impacts in the marine environment (Features)

Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Theme	Label: Feature
Biological	<input type="checkbox"/> Newly introduced non-indigenous species
	<input type="checkbox"/> Established non-indigenous species
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Species affected by incidental by-catch
Physical and hydrological	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrographical changes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical disturbance to seabed
	<input type="checkbox"/> Physical loss of the seabed
Substances, litter and energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Eutrophication
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminants - non UPBT substances
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminants - UPBT substances
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contaminants – in seafood
	<input type="checkbox"/> Adverse effects on species or habitats
	<input type="checkbox"/> Acute pollution events
	<input type="checkbox"/> Litter in the environment
	<input type="checkbox"/> Impulsive sound in water
<input type="checkbox"/> Continuous low frequency sound	

c.1d • Pressure inputs to the marine environment (Features)

Theme	Label: Feature
Biological	<input type="checkbox"/> Input or spread of non-indigenous species
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of microbial pathogens
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species
	<input type="checkbox"/> Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence
	<input type="checkbox"/> Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and recreational fishing and other activities)
Substances, litter and energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of nutrients — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of organic matter — diffuse sources and point sources
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of other substances (e.g. synthetic substances, non-synthetic substances, radionuclides) — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition, acute events
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of litter (solid waste matter, including micro-sized litter)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of anthropogenic sound (impulsive, continuous)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Input of water — point sources (e.g. brine)

c.1e • Uses and human activities (Features)

Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Theme	Label: Feature
Physical restructuring of rivers, coastline or seabed (water management)	<input type="checkbox"/> Land claim
	<input type="checkbox"/> Canalisation and other watercourse modifications
	<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal defence and flood protection
	<input type="checkbox"/> Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Restructuring of seabed morphology, including dredging and depositing of materials
Extraction of non-living resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Extraction of salt
	<input type="checkbox"/> Extraction of water
Production of energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-renewable energy generation
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transmission of electricity and communications (cables)
Extraction of living resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Fish and shellfish processing
	<input type="checkbox"/> Marine plant harvesting
	<input type="checkbox"/> Hunting and collecting for other purposes

Cultivation of living resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture — marine, including infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquaculture — freshwater
	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture
	<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry
Transport	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport — shipping
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport — air
	<input type="checkbox"/> Transport — land
Urban and industrial uses	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban uses
	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial uses
	<input type="checkbox"/> Waste treatment and disposal
Tourism and leisure	<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and leisure infrastructure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism and leisure activities
Security/defence	<input type="checkbox"/> Military operations (subject to Article 2(2))
Education and research	<input type="checkbox"/> Research, survey and educational activities

c.2 Other legislation

The sub-programme links with the following other international legislation ([OtherPoliciesConventions](#)). Tick one or more relevant boxes.

- Bathing Water Directive
- Common Fisheries Policy and Data Collection Framework
- Habitats Directive
- Birds Directive
- Nitrates Directive
- Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
- Water Framework Directive
- OSPAR Convention
- Trilateral Wadden Sea Convention
- Other, Specify: Maritime Spatial Planning Directive

c.3 Implementation of Regional Cooperation ([RegionalCooperation_implementation](#))

Indicate the level of implementation by selecting one of the following:

- Agreed data collection methods

- Common monitoring strategy (spatial and temporal design of programme)
- Coordinated data collection (delivered separately by each country)
- Joint data collection (multinational delivery using same platform and/or algorithms)

c.4 Monitoring concepts

Monitoring concepts table²:

Current means of coordination	Features or Elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency ³	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators ⁴	Spatial scope	Monitoring started (year)	CPs monitoring ⁵
	Elements (Features) (Features_enum)	Parameters (Parameter) (ParametersOther)	MonitoringMethod (MonitoringMethod) (MonitoringMethodOther)	(Free text)	MonitoringFrequency	(ProgrammeDescription)	(RelatedIndicator) (RelatedIndicator_name)	(SpatialScope)	(TemporalScope)	(CountryCode_Enum)
Regional (HELCOM FISH-M)	Coastal fish Sub-apex pelagic predators Sub-apex demersal predators Commercially exploited fish and shellfish	Abundance (number of individuals) Biomass Presence Length Size distribution Species composition	Guidelines for Coastal fish Monitoring of HELCOM	National	Yearly	Variable	Abundance of key coastal fish species Abundance of coastal fish key functional groups	Territorial waters	Differ across countries from the 1960s, to be started in 2014. In all countries except PL, DE and DK, some data are available from 1995. See also hp HELCOM fact sheet on coastal fish and HELCOM core indicator report	DE, DK, EE, FI, LT, LV, PL, SE

² Needed codelists can be found on 2020 update of Article 11 for the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD Guidance Document 17, 2020).

³ The option “Different for each country - see MORE overview” refers to the [overview](#) carried out in 2013

⁴ Give the name of HELCOM core indicators that are based on the monitoring parameter.

⁵ Provide information on the Contracting Partie(s) that are monitoring the parameter.

PARAMETER

Element/Parameter pair
Coastal fish/Population size (abundance)
Coastal fish/Population size (biomass)
Abundance/biomass of important functional group
Presence
Length
Size distribution
Species composition

METHOD (MonitoringDetails)

Element/parameter
Gill-net and/or fyke net monitoring, see HELCOM 2019. Guidelines for coastal fish monitoring. https://helcom.fi/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/HELCOM-Guidelines-for-coastal-fish-monitoring-2019.pdf The abundance and size of each fish and species that is caught in gill net catches is being monitored, in some areas also the weight. See the monitoring guideline for further information.
Trawling is used in addition to fyke net in Kattegat.

QA/QC

Element/Parameter pair
National. No Baltic wide quality assurance is currently undertaken, but data is checked nationally in the Contracting Parties.

FREQUENCY

Frequency

Element/Parameter pair
Annually, except Lithuania (every third year).

SPATIAL SCOPE

Spatial Scope

Element/Parameter pair
See map for details

SPATIAL RESOLUTION (DENSITY) OF SAMPLING

Spatial resolution

Element/Parameter pair

Monitoring of coastal fish communities is in some form currently undertaken in all Contracting Parties. The spatial coverage is, however, highly variable, and there are gaps. See HELCOM Baltic Sea Environment Fact Sheet on coastal fish and gap analysis below. Not all the data are reported to HELCOM.

Provide considerations for the scale of aggregation of data for an indicator-based assessment Tick one or more relevant boxes below:

- HELCOM assessment unit Level 4: Subbasins with coastal WFD division
- HELCOM assessment unit Level 3: Subbasins with coastal and offshore division
- HELCOM assessment unit Level 2: Subbasin
- HELCOM assessment unit Level 1: Baltic Sea
- MSFD Region
- EU
- Other (specify)
- Unknown

c.5 Monitoring and assessment requirements

Monitoring requirements:

The two HELCOM core indicators for coastal fish, 'Abundance of key fish species' and 'Abundance of fish key functional groups', capture important features of coastal fish communities. To give a more representative view of the status of coastal fish communities, however, indicators reflecting the size-structure and trophic state of the community should be included and assessed.

Coastal fish communities are rather local in their appearance and response to external driving variables (Saulamo & Neuman 2002; Laikre et al 2005; Olsson et al 2011; 2012a). As such, no Baltic wide GES level and reference state could be defined for coastal fish communities. These parameters should instead be based and defined on the basis of the conditions in the specific coastal region or transitional water type, and status assessments are hence generally not transferable across coastal regions or water types. Ideally, coastal fish communities should be assessed within the coastal water type, but with reference to the HELCOM Assessment unit hierarchical system, coastal fish could be assessed at a slightly larger spatial scale: level 3 "Open sub-basins and coastal waters (< 1 NM from baseline)". To capture the local features of coastal fish communities and the heterogeneity of coastal areas within a sub-basin, a few monitoring areas per coastal sub-basin (level 3) should be monitored and assessed.

Assessments within coastal regions could potentially be aggregated up to the subbasin level, in HOLAS II the proposed method for this followed the "majority rule". Further assessments of the

applicability of this needs to be undertaken.

The suggested approach for assessing coastal fish community status relies on a time-series approach of the data within the suggested assessment unit. As there has been considerable turn-over in the species composition of coastal fish communities during recent decades (Olsson et al 2012b), and given that an indicator based status assessment needs to consider effects of strong and weak year classes of certain species as a natural feature, the monitoring serving as the basis for status assessments, needs to cover more than 10 years. Including a six-year assessment period, this requires at least 15 years of monitoring data (Östman et al. 2020). For data with shorter coverage in time, trend-based assessments could be executed. The time-interval should hence be annual monitoring. For more information on the assessment procedure as suggested in Abundance of key coastal fish species core indicator and Östman et al. 2020.

The MSFD descriptors and associated criteria relevant to the monitoring programme are given in question on MSFD GES Criteria above.

Adequacy for assessment of GES:

Monitoring should provide adequate data and information to enable the periodic assessment of environmental status, and distance from and progress towards GES as required by MSFD under Article 9 and Article 11.

	Yes	No
Adequate data?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Established methods for assessment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adequate understanding of GES?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adequate capacity to perform assessments?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Assessment of natural variability

The reference period is defined as a period of time that covers more than two times the generation time of typical species (in this case 10 years) and is without any significant change in the parameter (Östman et al. 2020). As such natural variability is considered. Also, the GES boundaries are defined taking into consideration rare events and unusual values of the indicator value. Since assessments are performed with respect to reference levels within the coastal area of the monitoring station, natural variability across areas is considered.

c.6 Data providers and access

From which database the data can be made available? Tick the relevant boxes below:

- HELCOM HELCOM PLC HELCOM MORS
 COMBINE

Other: HELCOM Coastal fish indicator database
COOL (<http://bio.helcom.fi/apex/f?p=108:5:.....>)

If the previous answer is "Other" please fill in the next questions (In case the answer is a HELCOM database, the HELCOM Secretariat will do it)

Data type Tick the relevant boxes below:

- Unprocessed/raw Data
- Processed Data sets
- Data Products
- Modelled data

Data management: General description of data management ([DataManagement](#), Free text)

Data is stored in COOL at the HELCOM Secretariate and uploaded annually (by 30th of June) by each contracting party. The data management is coordinated by Sweden.

What method/mechanism will be used to make the data available? Tick the relevant boxes below and provide location ([DataAccess](#)):

- Providing URL to view data: <http://bio.helcom.fi/apex/f?p=108:5:.....>
- Providing URL to download data: <http://bio.helcom.fi/apex/f?p=108:5:.....>
- Provide location of data in national data centre: [Click here to enter text.](#)
- Provide location of data in international data centre (e.g. RSC, ICES, EEA, EMODnet):

When will the data first become available? ([DataPublicationDate](#))

Enter the date of reporting, or even a past date if desired (MM/YYYY):

30th of June each year

How frequently are the data expected to be updated thereafter? Tick the relevant box below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Every 6 years | <input type="checkbox"/> Weekly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Every 3 years | <input type="checkbox"/> Daily |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Every 2 years | <input type="checkbox"/> Hourly |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yearly | <input type="checkbox"/> Continually |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 6-monthly | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One-off |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3-monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> As needed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Monthly | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2-weekly | <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown |

List providing contact points in the Contracting Parties

Jens Olsson – Department of Aquatic Resources, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences SLU, Sweden.
Mikko Olin – Natural Resources Institute Finland (LUKE).
Kaj Ådjers – Provincial Government of Åland Islands, Finland.
Lauri Saks – Estonian Marine Institute, University of Tartu, Estonia.
Laura Briekmane - Institute of Food Safety, Animal Health and Environment "BIOR", Latvia.
Linus Lozys - Nature Research Center, Vilnius, Lithuania.
Adam Lejk - National Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Gdynia, Poland.
Claudia Starke - Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, Mecklenburk Vorpommern, Germany
Josianne Støttrup - National Institute of Aquatic Resources, Technical University of Denmark, Denmark.

Has the data been used or is it planned to be used in HELCOM assessments? Tick the relevant box below:

Yes No

Select if data is used in the following Baltic Sea Environment Fact Sheets (BSEF) Tick the relevant boxes below:

Biodiversity

- Abundance and distribution of marenzelleria species
- Abundance and distribution of Round goby
- Abundance and distribution of the Zebra mussel
- Biopollution level index
- Observed non-indigenous and cryptogenic species in the Baltic Sea
- Population development of Great Cormorant
- Population development of Sandwich Tern
- Population development of Southern Dunlin
- Population Development of White-tailed Sea Eagle
- Temporal development of Baltic coastal fish communities and key species

Eutrophication

- Bacterioplankton growth
- Chlorophyll-a concentrations, temporal variations and regional differences from satellite remote sensing
- Cyanobacteria biomass
- Cyanobacterial blooms in the Baltic Sea
- Cyanobacteria bloom index
- Impacts of invasive phytoplankton species on the Baltic Sea ecosystem in 1980-2008
- Nitrogen atmospheric deposition to the Baltic Sea

- Nitrogen emissions to the air in the Baltic Sea area
- Phytoplankton biomass and species succession
- Shifts in the Baltic Sea summer phytoplankton communities in 1992-2006
- Spatial distribution of the winter nutrient pool
- Unusual phytoplankton event

Hazardous substances

- Atmospheric deposition of heavy metals on the Baltic Sea
- Atmospheric deposition of PCDD/Fs on the Baltic Sea
- Atmospheric emissions of heavy metals in the Baltic Sea region
- Atmospheric emissions of PCDD/Fs in the Baltic Sea region
- Cesium-137 in Baltic Sea sediments
- Temporal trends in contaminants in Herring in the Baltic Sea in the period 1980-2010
- Emissions from Baltic Sea shipping
- Illegal discharges of oil in the Baltic Sea
- Liquid discharges of Cs-137, Sr-90 and Co-60 into the Baltic Sea
- Trace metal concentrations and trends in Baltic surface and deep waters

Hydrography

- Development of Sea Surface Temperature in the Baltic Sea
- Hydrography and Oxygen in the Deep Basins
- Ice season
- Total and regional runoff to the Baltic Sea
- Water Exchange between the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, and conditions in the Deep Basins
- Wave climate in the Baltic Sea

c.7 MSFD Criteria (GES criteria)

Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Descriptor 1	<input type="checkbox"/> D1C1 – Primary: The mortality rate per species from incidental by-catch is below levels which threaten the species, such that its long- term viability is ensured. Member States shall establish the threshold values for the mortality rate from incidental by-catch per species, through regional or subregional cooperation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D1C2 – Primary: The population abundance of the species is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures, such that its long-term viability is ensured.
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	<p>Member States shall establish threshold values for each species through regional or subregional cooperation, taking account of natural variation in population size and the mortality rates derived from D1C1, D8C4 and D10C4 and other relevant pressures. For species covered by Directive 92/43/EEC, these values shall be consistent with the Favourable Reference Population values established by the relevant Member States under Directive 92/43/EEC.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D1C3 – Primary for commercially- exploited fish and cephalopods and secondary for other species:</p> <p>The population demographic characteristics (e.g. body size or age class structure, sex ratio, fecundity, and survival rates) of the species are indicative of a healthy population which is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for specified characteristics of each species through regional or subregional cooperation, taking account of adverse effects on their health derived from D8C2, D8C4 and other relevant pressures.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D1C4 – Primary for species covered by Annexes II, IV or V to Directive 92/43/EEC and secondary for other species:</p> <p>The species distributional range and, where relevant, pattern is in line with prevailing physiographic, geographic and climatic conditions.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for each species through regional or subregional cooperation. For species covered by Directive 92/43/EEC, these shall be consistent with the Favourable Reference Range values established by the relevant Member States under Directive 92/43/EEC.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D1C5 – Primary for species covered by Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and secondary for other species:</p> <p>The habitat for the species has the necessary extent and condition to support the different stages in the life history of the species.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D1C6 – Primary</p> <p>The condition of the habitat type, including its biotic and abiotic structure and its functions (e.g. its typical species composition and their relative abundance, absence of particularly sensitive or fragile species or species providing a key function, size structure of species), is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for the condition of each habitat type, ensuring compatibility with related values set under Descriptors 2, 5 and 8, through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>
Descriptor 2	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D2C1 – Primary:</p> <p>The number of non-indigenous species which are newly introduced via human activity into the wild, per assessment period (6 years), measured from the reference year as reported for the initial assessment under Article 8(1) of Directive 2008/56/EC, is minimised and where possible reduced to zero.</p> <p>Member States shall establish the threshold value for the number of new introductions of non-indigenous species, through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D2C2 – Secondary:</p>

	<p>Abundance and spatial distribution of established non-indigenous species, particularly of invasive species, contributing significantly to adverse effects on particular species groups or broad habitat types.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D2C3 — Secondary:</p> <p>Proportion of the species group or spatial extent of the broad habitat type which is adversely altered due to non-indigenous species, particularly invasive non-indigenous species.</p> <p>Member States shall establish the threshold values for the adverse alteration to species groups and broad habitat types due to non-indigenous species, through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>
Descriptor 3	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D3C1 — Primary:</p> <p>The Fishing mortality rate of populations of commercially-exploited species is at or below levels which can produce the maximum sustainable yield (MSY). Appropriate scientific bodies shall be consulted in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D3C2 — Primary:</p> <p>The Spawning Stock Biomass of populations of commercially-exploited species are above biomass levels capable of producing maximum sustainable yield. Appropriate scientific bodies shall be consulted in accordance with Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D3C3 — Primary:</p> <p>The age and size distribution of individuals in the populations of commercially-exploited species is indicative of a healthy population. This shall include a high proportion of old/large individuals and limited adverse effects of exploitation on genetic diversity.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation for each population of species in accordance with scientific advice obtained pursuant to Article 26 of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.</p>
Descriptor 4	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D4C1 — Primary:</p> <p>The diversity (species composition and their relative abundance) of the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D4C2 — Primary:</p> <p>The balance of total abundance between the trophic guilds is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D4C3 — Secondary:</p> <p>The size distribution of individuals across the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional</p>

	<p>cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D4C3 — Secondary (to be used in support of criterion D4C2, where necessary):</p> <p>Productivity of the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>
Descriptor 5	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C1 — Primary:</p> <p>Nutrient concentrations are not at levels that indicate adverse eutrophication effects.</p> <p>The threshold values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; (b) beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C2 — Primary:</p> <p>Chlorophyll a concentrations are not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>The threshold values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (c) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; (d) beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation. <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C3 — Secondary:</p> <p>The number, spatial extent and duration of harmful algal bloom events are not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C4 — Secondary:</p> <p>The photic limit (transparency) of the water column is not reduced, due to increases in suspended algae, to a level that indicates adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>The threshold values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; (f) beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation. <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C5 — Primary (may be substituted by D5C8):</p> <p>The concentration of dissolved oxygen is not reduced, due to nutrient enrichment, to levels that indicate adverse effects on benthic habitats (including on associated biota and mobile species) or other eutrophication effects.</p> <p>The threshold values are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; (h) beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under

	<p>Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C6 — Secondary:</p> <p>The abundance of opportunistic macroalgae is not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.</p> <p>The threshold values are as follows:</p> <p>(a) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;</p> <p>(b) should this criterion be relevant for waters beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C7 — Secondary:</p> <p>The species composition and relative abundance or depth distribution of macrophyte communities achieve values that indicate there is no adverse effect due to nutrient enrichment including via a decrease in water transparency, as follows:</p> <p>(a) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;</p> <p>(b) should this criterion be relevant for waters beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D5C8 — Secondary: (except when used as a substitute for D5C5):</p> <p>The species composition and relative abundance of macrofaunal communities, achieve values that indicate that there is no adverse effect due to nutrient and organic enrichment, as follows:</p> <p>(a) in coastal waters, the values for benthic biological quality elements set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;</p> <p>(b) beyond coastal waters, values consistent with those for coastal waters under Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>
Descriptor 6	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D6C1 – Primary:</p> <p>Spatial extent and distribution of physical loss (permanent change) of the natural seabed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D6C2 – Primary:</p> <p>Spatial extent and distribution of physical disturbance pressures on the seabed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D6C3 – Primary:</p> <p>Spatial extent of each habitat type which is adversely affected, through change in its biotic and abiotic structure and its functions (e.g. through changes in species composition and their relative abundance, absence of particularly sensitive or fragile species or species providing a key function, size structure of species), by physical disturbance.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for the adverse effects of physical disturbance, through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>

	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D6C4 – Primary:</p> <p>The extent of loss of the habitat type, resulting from anthropogenic pressures, does not exceed a specified proportion of the natural extent of the habitat type in the assessment area.</p> <p>Member States shall establish the maximum allowable extent of habitat loss as a proportion of the total natural extent of the habitat type, through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D6C5 – Primary:</p> <p>The extent of adverse effects from anthropogenic pressures on the condition of the habitat type, including alteration to its biotic and abiotic structure and its functions (e.g. its typical species composition and their relative abundance, absence of particularly sensitive or fragile species or species providing a key function, size structure of species), does not exceed a specified proportion of the natural extent of the habitat type in the assessment area.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for adverse effects on the condition of each habitat type, ensuring compatibility with related values set under Descriptors 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8, through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities. Member States shall establish the maximum allowable extent of those adverse effects as a proportion of the total natural extent of the habitat type, through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p>
Descriptor 7	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D7C1 – Secondary:</p> <p>Spatial extent and distribution of permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions (e.g. changes in wave action, currents, salinity, temperature) to the seabed and water column, associated in particular with physical loss(1) of the natural seabed.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D7C2 – Secondary:</p> <p>Spatial extent of each benthic habitat type adversely affected (physical and hydrographical characteristics and associated biological communities) due to permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions.</p>
Descriptor 8	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D8C1 – Primary:</p> <p>Within coastal and territorial waters, the concentrations of contaminants do not exceed the following threshold values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for contaminants set out under point 1(a) of criteria elements, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC; (b) when contaminants under point (a) are measured in a matrix for which no value is set under Directive 2000/60/EC, the concentration of those contaminants in that matrix established by Member States through regional or subregional cooperation; (c) for additional contaminants selected under point 1(b) of criteria elements, the concentrations for a specified matrix (water, sediment or biota) which may give rise to pollution effects. Member States shall establish these concentrations through regional or subregional cooperation, considering their application within and beyond coastal and territorial waters.

	<p>Beyond territorial waters, the concentrations of contaminants do not exceed the following threshold values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for contaminants selected under point 2(a) of criteria elements, the values as applicable within coastal and territorial waters; (b) for contaminants selected under point 2(b) of criteria elements, the concentrations for a specified matrix (water, sediment or biota) which may give rise to pollution effects. Member States shall establish these concentrations through regional or subregional cooperation. <p><input type="checkbox"/> D8C2 – Secondary:</p> <p>The health of species and the condition of habitats (such as their species composition and relative abundance at locations of chronic pollution) are not adversely affected due to contaminants including cumulative and synergetic effects.</p> <p>Member States shall establish those adverse effects and their threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D8C3 – Primary:</p> <p>The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D8C4 – Secondary (to be used when a significant acute pollution event has occurred):</p> <p>The adverse effects of significant acute pollution events on the health of species and on the condition of habitats (such as their species composition and relative abundance) are minimised and, where possible, eliminated.</p>
Descriptor 9	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D9C1 – Primary:</p> <p>The level of contaminants in edible tissues (muscle, liver, roe, flesh or other soft parts, as appropriate) of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, seaweed and other marine plants) caught or harvested in the wild (excluding fin-fish from mariculture) does not exceed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for contaminants listed in Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, the maximum levels laid down in that Regulation, which are the threshold values for the purposes of this Decision; (b) for additional contaminants, not listed in Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006, threshold values, which Member States shall establish through regional or subregional cooperation.

Descriptor 10	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D10C1 – Primary:</p> <p>The composition, amount and spatial distribution of litter on the coastline, in the surface layer of the water column, and on the seabed, are at levels that do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D10C2 – Primary:</p> <p>The composition, amount and spatial distribution of micro-litter on the coastline, in the surface layer of the water column, and in seabed sediment, are at levels that do not cause harm to the coastal and marine environment.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D10C3 – Secondary:</p> <p>The amount of litter and micro-litter ingested by marine animals is at a level that does not adversely affect the health of the species concerned. Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through regional or subregional cooperation.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D10C4 – Secondary:</p> <p>The number of individuals of each species which are adversely affected due to litter, such as by entanglement, other types of injury or mortality, or health effects. Member States shall establish threshold values for the adverse effects of litter, through regional or subregional cooperation.</p>
Descriptor 11	<p><input type="checkbox"/> D11C1 – Primary:</p> <p>The spatial distribution, temporal extent, and levels of anthropogenic impulsive sound sources do not exceed levels that adversely affect populations of marine animals.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D11C2 – Primary:</p> <p>The spatial distribution, temporal extent and levels of anthropogenic continuous low-frequency sound do not exceed levels that adversely affect populations of marine animals.</p> <p>Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.</p>

d. References

Make a list of cited references and literature for further supportive information.

Will come at a later stage