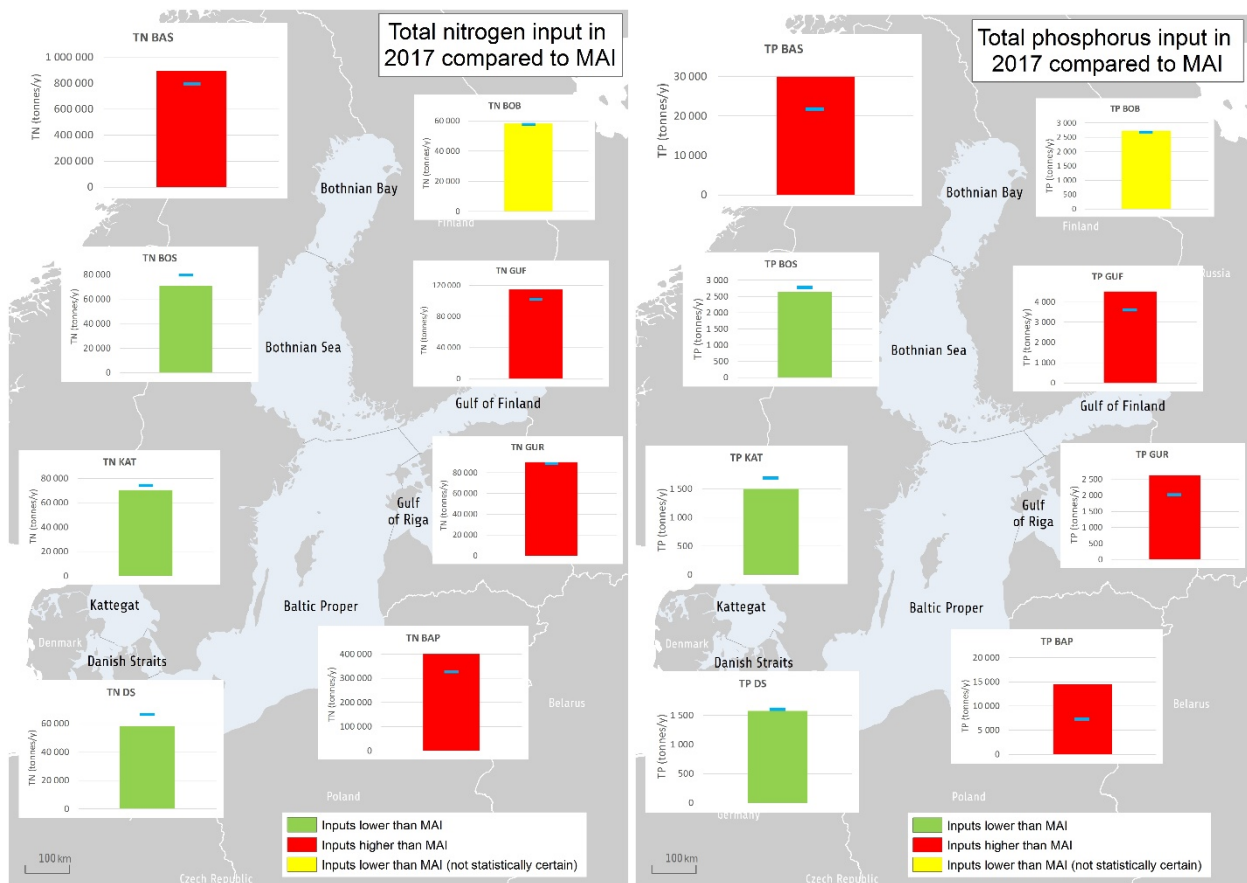


# Inputs of nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus) to the sub-basins (2017)

## Key message

A significant reduction of nutrients input has been achieved for the whole Baltic Sea. This assessment shows that the normalized input of nitrogen was reduced by 14% and phosphorus by 24% between the reference period (1997-2003) and 2017 (Results figure 1). The maximum allowable input (MAI) of nitrogen in this period was fulfilled in the Kattegat, Danish Straits and Bothnian Sea (Key message figures 1 and Results tables 1a and 1b). Nitrogen input into the Bothnian Bay is below MAI but cannot be considered as fulfilled due to statistical uncertainty. MAI for phosphorus input is fulfilled in the Kattegat, Danish Straits and Bothnian Sea. The inputs to the Bothnian Bay are below MAI but cannot be considered as fulfilled due to statistical uncertainty.



**Key message figure 1.** Total input of nitrogen and phosphorus to each sub-basin and the whole Baltic Sea (BAS). Trend-based estimate of total nitrogen and phosphorus inputs in 2017 (tons per year) including statistical uncertainty are compared with the maximum allowable nutrient inputs (MAI t/y, shown as a blue line). Green colour indicates that estimates inputs including uncertainty during 2017 were lower than MAI, red colour when inputs were higher, while yellow indicates that when taking into account the statistical uncertainty of input data it is not possible to determine whether MAI was fulfilled. *Note: the scales on the y-axes differ in the charts.*

## Relevance of the core indicator

The input of nutrients is an indicator of eutrophication pressure on the marine ecosystem. In the Baltic Sea, the pressure is mainly driven by anthropogenic inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to the sea.

The HELCOM nutrient reduction scheme defines maximum allowable inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus to Baltic Sea sub-basins, and inputs should not exceed these environmental targets in order to eventually obtain good status in terms of eutrophication. This core indicator presents progress in the different Baltic Sea sub-basins towards reaching the MAI.

## Policy relevance of the core indicator

	BSAP segment and objectives	MSFD Descriptor and criteria
<b>Primary link</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eutrophication segment: nutrient reduction scheme.</li> <li>Has an influence on reaching objective <i>Concentrations of nutrients close to natural levels</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>Descriptor 5: Human-induced eutrophication is minimized, especially adverse effects thereof, such as losses in biodiversity, ecosystem degradation, harmful algae blooms and oxygen deficiency in bottom waters.</p> <p>D5C1 Nutrient concentrations are not at levels that indicate adverse eutrophication effects.</p>
<b>Secondary link</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maritime segment: Minimum air pollution from ships and minimum sewage pollution from ships.</li> <li>(Nutrient levels also affect biodiversity ecological objectives).</li> </ul>	<p>Descriptor 1: Pelagic habitats</p> <p>D1C6 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 key function, size structure of species), is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.</p> <p>Descriptor 6: Benthic habitats</p> <p>D6C5 The extent of adverse effects from anthropogenic pressures on the condition of the habitat type, including alteration to its abiotic and biotic functions (e.g. its typical species composition and their relative abundance, absence of particularly sensitive or fragile species or species providing 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><b>Other relevant legislation:</b> EU Nitrates Directive; EU Urban Waste-Water Treatment Directive; Industrial Emissions Directive (IED), Water Framework Directive, WFD; the Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone under UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air pollution (CLRTAP); ); EU NEC Directive (2016/2284/EU); Water Code of Russian Federation; Federal Act on the internal maritime waters, territorial sea and contiguous zone of the Russian Federation; IMO designated the Baltic Sea as a "special area" for passenger ships under MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Annex IV (on sewage from ships); EC Directive 2000/59/EC on port reception facilities; NOx emission control area (NECA) in the Baltic and North seas designated by IMO.</p>		

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## Results and confidence

### Fulfilment of MAI in 2017 and progress since the reference period (1997-2003)

According to the revised HELCOM nutrient reduction scheme adopted in the 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Declaration (HELCOM 2013a) reduction requirements were set for nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Kattegat and for phosphorus inputs to Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga.

The Kattegat is the only sub-basin out of three with set reduction targets for nitrogen inputs where the input was significantly below MAI in 2017 (Key messages figure 1 and Results table 1a). However, since the reference period (1997-2003), statistically significant reduction of nitrogen input has been achieved to all sub-basins except the Gulf of Riga, where no reduction has been observed (Results figure 2). The highest observed input reduction was to the Danish Straits (24%) and Kattegat (21%), the lowest to the Baltic Proper (6%) and Gulf of Riga (0%), respectively (Results figure 1). Nitrogen inputs to the entire Baltic Sea have been reduced by 14% since the reference period.

**Results table 1.** The trend-based estimate for normalized annual inputs of (a) nitrogen and (b) phosphorus during 2017.

The table also contains data on statistical uncertainty, the remaining reduction needed to reach MAI and inputs in 2017 including statistical uncertainty in percentages of MAI. Classification of achieving MAI is given in colours: green=MAI fulfilled, yellow= fulfilment is not determined due to statistical uncertainty, and red=MAI not fulfilled. (Units in columns 2-5: tonnes per year). NOTE: For consistency with MAI no rounding (to tenth, hundreds or thousands) has been performed in the indicator.

**Table 1a.**

Baltic Sea Sub-basin	MAI*	N input 2017	Statistical uncertainty 2017	N input including stat. uncert. 2017	Exceedance of MAI	Input 2017 including stat. uncertainty in % of MAI	Classification of achieved reduction
<b>Bothnian Bay (BOB)</b>	57 622	56 624	1 637	58 261	639**	101	Yellow
<b>Bothnian Sea (BOS)</b>	79 372	68 854	2 171	71 025		89	Green
<b>Baltic Proper (BAP)</b>	325 000	418 740	14 362	433 102	108 102	133	Red
<b>Gulf of Finland (GUF)</b>	101 800	107 651	6 810	114 462	12 662	112	Red
<b>Gulf of Riga (GUR)</b>	88 417	90 544	3 826	94 371	5 954	107	Red
<b>Danish Straits (DS)</b>	65 998	56 479	1 740	58 219		88	Green
<b>Kattegat (KAT)</b>	74 000	68 505	1 574	70 079		95	Green
<b>Baltic Sea (BAS)</b>	792 209	859 331	33 602	892 932	100 723	113	Red

Table 1b.

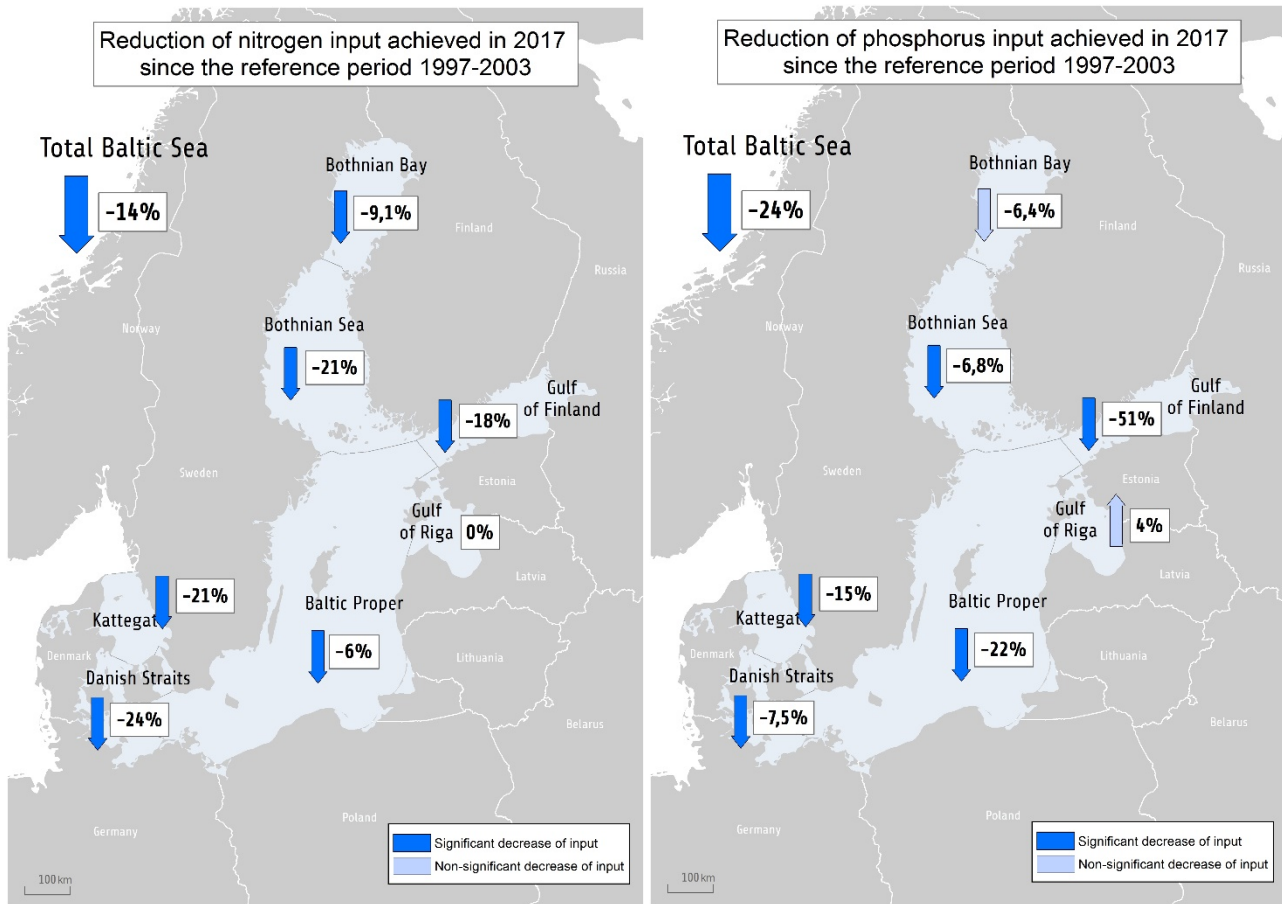
Baltic Sea Sub-basin	MAI*	P input 2017	Statistical uncertainty 2017	P input including stat. uncert. 2017	Exceedance of MAI	Input 2017 incl. stat. uncertainty in % of MAI	Classification of achieved reduction
Bothnian Bay (BOB)	2 675	2 588	135	2 722	47	102	
Bothnian Sea (BOS)	2 773	2 530	118	2 648		95	
Baltic Proper (BAP)	7 360	13 852	619	14 471	7 111	197	
Gulf of Finland (GUF)	3 600	4 259	1 353	5 612	2 012	156	
Gulf of Riga (GUR)	2 020	2 427	203	2 630	610	130	
Danish Straits (DS)	1 601	1 526	50	1 577		98	
Kattegat (KAT)	1 687	1 442	53	1 495		89	
<b>Baltic Sea (BAS)</b>	<b>21 716</b>	<b>28 807</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>29 934</b>	<b>8 218</b>	<b>138</b>	

\*As adopted by the 2013 HELCOM Copenhagen Ministerial Meeting (HELCOM 2013a)

\*\*Exceedance of MAI is caused by statistical data uncertainty.

None of the 3 sub-basins, the Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga, for which reduction targets for phosphorus inputs were set, fulfilled the requirements in 2017 (Key message figure 1 and Results table 1b). However, a certain reduction of phosphorus inputs was observed in all sub-basins. A statistically significant reduction was achieved in Kattegat, Danish Straits, Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Bothnian Sea. The highest input reductions since the reference period (1997-2003) were achieved in the Gulf of Finland (51%) and Baltic Proper (22%) (Results figure 1). Phosphorus inputs to the entire Baltic Sea have been reduced by 24% since the reference period mainly due to reductions to Gulf of Finland and Baltic Proper.

Compared to the first evaluation of MAI fulfilment (Svendsen et al. 2015), in 2016 EMEP revised the modelled nitrogen air deposition to the Baltic Sea for 1995-2012. This resulted in an increase of the annual deposition to the Baltic Sea of 16 to 23%. The increase of annual nitrogen deposition to the individual sub-basins was between 9 and 27 %. Then, the EMEP deposition model was updated after the second MAI assessment (HELCOM, 2018). The update mainly concerned changing of the deposition grid resolution from 50km\*50km to 0.1\*0.1° (approx. 11km\*11km grid). The higher resolution was applied for computation of the annual nitrogen deposition 2000-2017, and for the present MAI assessment 1995-2017. Also old nitrogen emission data are updated annually. The update of the model, revised reported emission data and use of weather data in the normalization procedure (section “Airborne Inputs” under chapter “Data and updating”) resulted in markedly changed deposition data compared to the previous reporting. Deposition on the Baltic Sea in the reference period (1997-2003) is in the latest EMEP estimate 297 000 tons nitrogen as compares with 227 000 tons nitrogen previously estimated, or 31% higher than calculated for BSAP2013. The highest increase for nitrogen deposition in the reference period is for the Gulf of Finland (39%) and Kattegat (38%) and the lowest is for the Gulf of Riga (19%).



**Results figure 1.** Reductions of annual inputs of nitrogen (left) and phosphorus (right) achieved in 2017 since the reference period 1997-2003 (in %). The annual inputs in 2017 and in the reference period were calculated using normalized annual data. The arrows indicate decreasing (↓) inputs, while the colours indicate if the change was statistically significant.

Changes in total inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus since the reference period are calculated based on the average normalized inputs in the reference period and the estimated inputs in 2017, resulting from the analysis of long-term trends (1995-2017). Based on the updated modelled annual nitrogen deposition in 2017 there is a significant reduction since the reference period for all sub-basins. Reduction was 27% to the Baltic Sea. For the sub-basins, reduction was between 24 and 31%, highest for Kattegat and lowest for Gulf of Finland.

Phosphorus deposition on the Baltic Sea is calculated as a fixed annual rate of 5 kg P per km<sup>2</sup> sea surface (see section “Data and updating” of this indicator) during 1995-2017.

Reduction in atmospheric nitrogen deposition since the reference period contributes overall much stronger than the corresponding waterborne nitrogen reductions to the total reduction in nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Sea (results table 2). For the Gulf of Riga there is no reduction in total nitrogen inputs even though atmospheric deposition of nitrogen has been reduced significantly by 25%. Atmospheric deposition comprise more than 54% of the total nitrogen reduction to the Baltic Sea, and only for the Gulf of Finland, the share of the reduction (19%) is rather low.

**Results table 2.** Airborne deposition share (in percentage) of the reduction of total nitrogen input in 2017 as compared with the reference period (1997-2003).

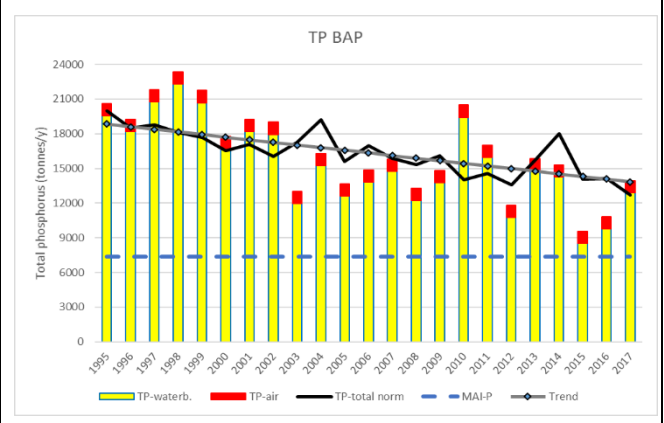
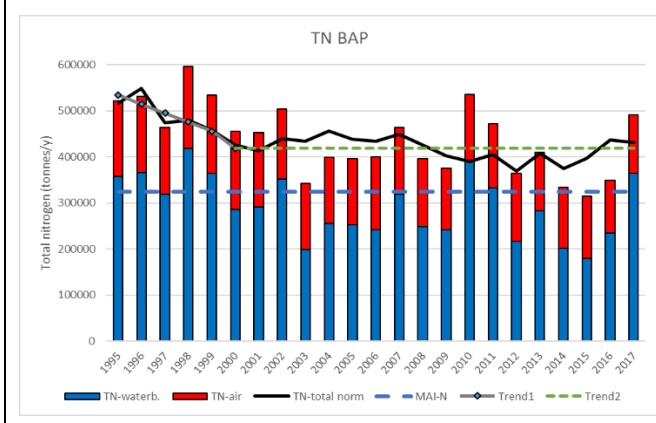
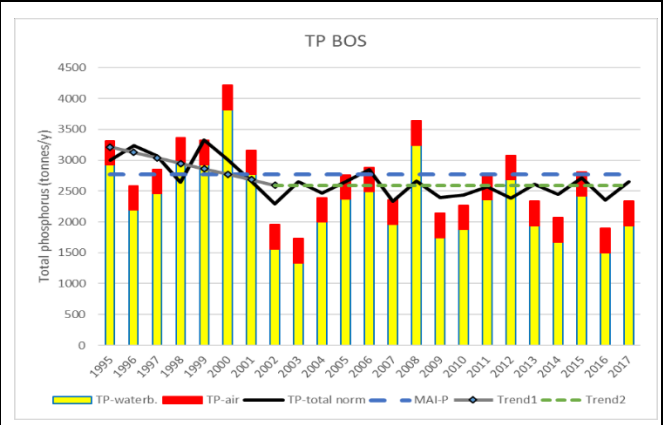
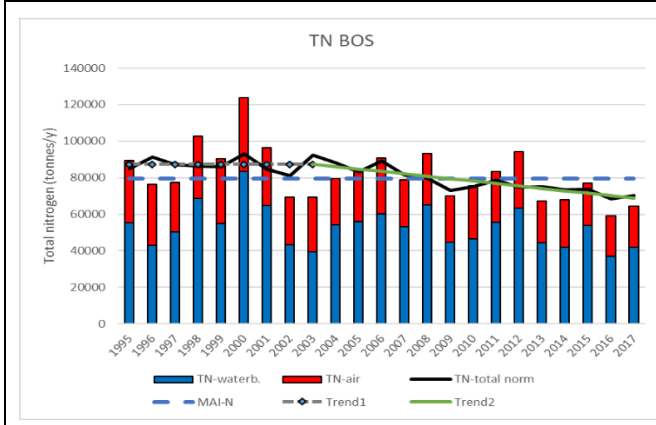
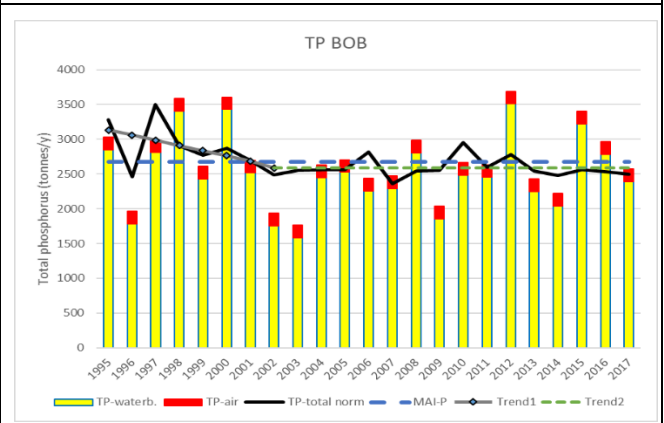
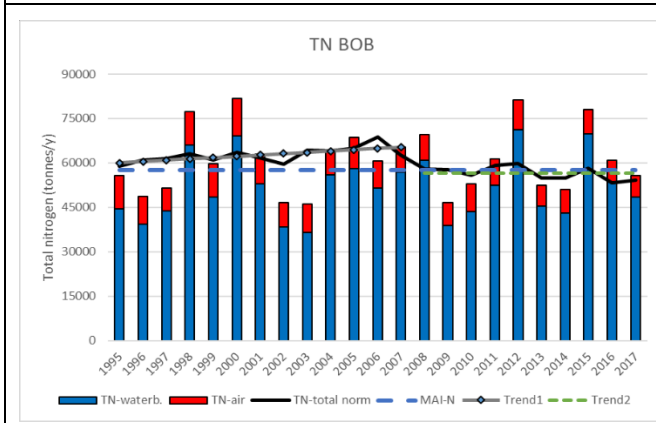
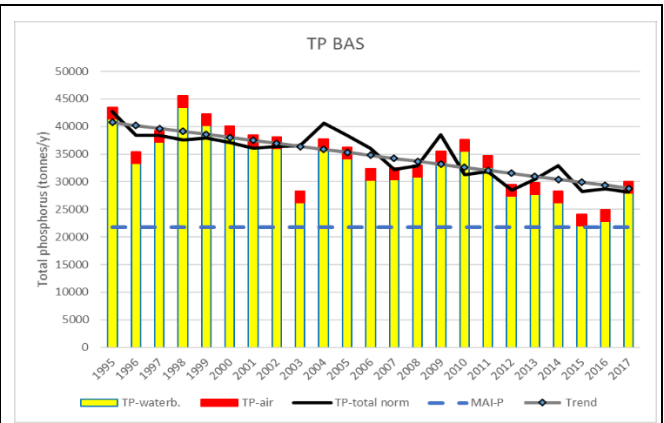
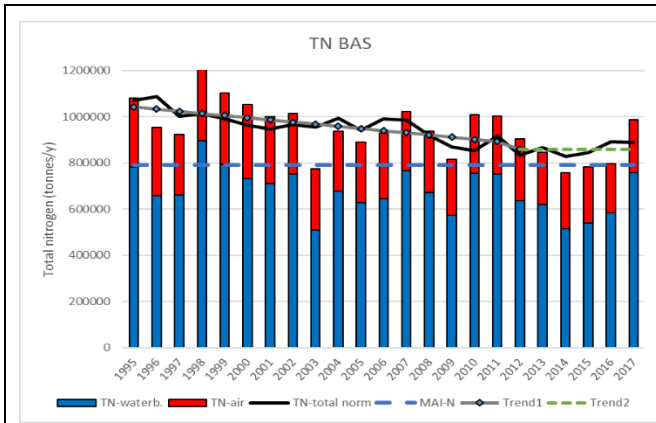
Share of reduction (%)	BOS	BOB	BAP	GUF	GUR	DS	KAT	BAS
Airborne deposition	45	48	78	19	100	48	44	54

## Trends

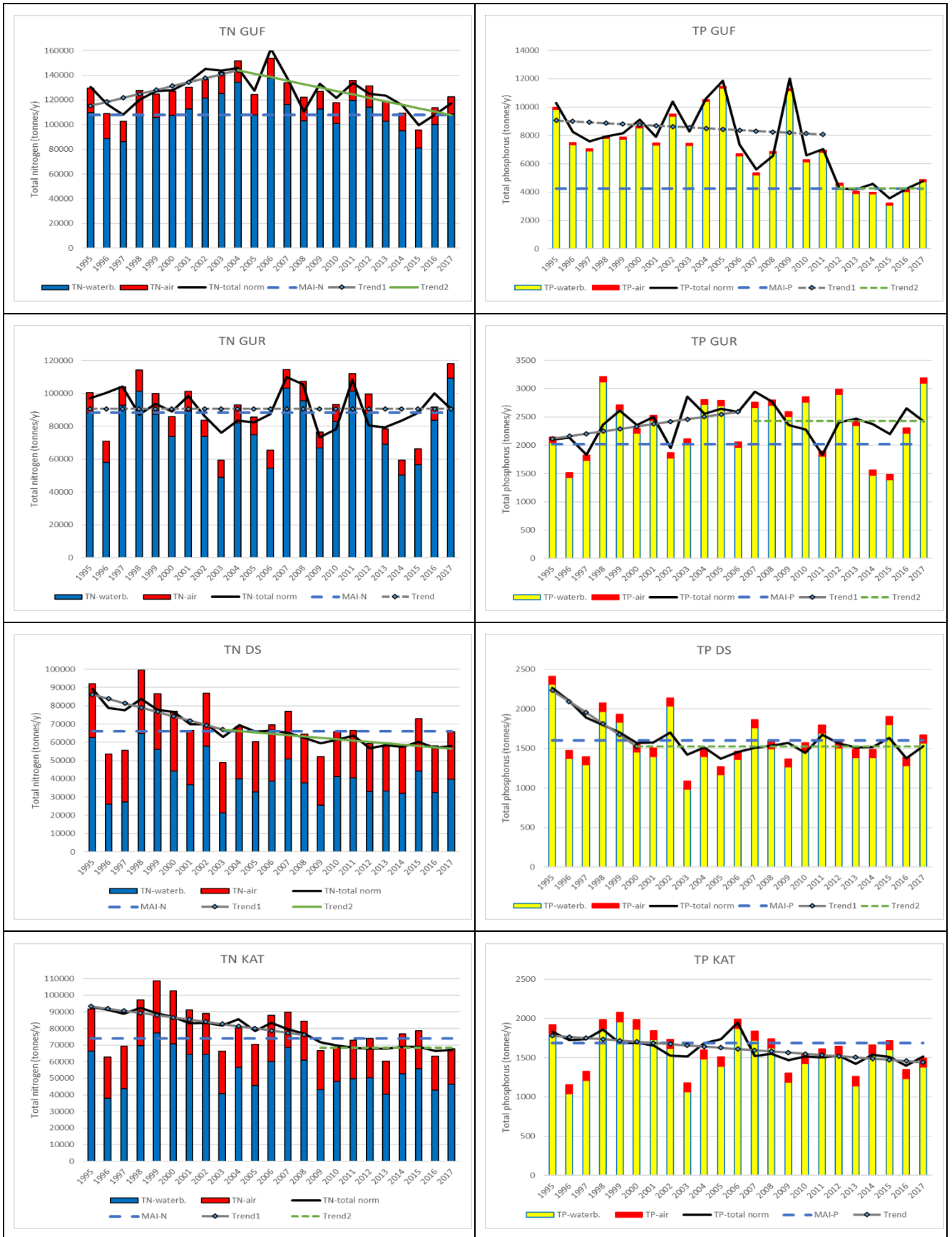
Normalization is used for the annual riverine and atmospheric inputs to reduce the impact of inter-annual variations of the inputs caused by weather conditions (primarily variations in precipitation). With normalisation, the comparability of the inter-annual inputs increases, facilitating trend detection and also identification of effects of undertaken measures in the catchment areas. Without normalization, the effects could be disguised by large natural annual variation of precipitation and river flow.

Trend analyses show statistically significant reduction of total inputs of nitrogen to the Baltic Sea amounting to 13 % from 1995 to 2017 (Results figure 2). For the Baltic Sea and the sub-basins except the Gulf of Riga, break points were identified when evaluating the trends of total nitrogen inputs, dividing the time series in two sections. The Baltic Sea and the sub-basins except the Gulf of Riga had significant reductions in nitrogen inputs from 1995 to the identified break point: Gulf of Finland 25% (1995-2004), Danish Straits 22% (1995-2003), Kattegat 18% (1995-2009), Baltic Proper 15% (1995-2000) and Baltic Sea 13% (1995-2012). Only for Bothnian Sea 21%, breakpoint in 2003), Gulf of Finland (25%, 2004) and Danish Straits (22%, 2003) there are significant reduction after the respective break points. A significant nitrogen input **increase** of 9 % was observed to Bothian Bay 1995 to 2008.

Trends for total phosphorus inputs to the Baltic Sea reveal steady statistically significant reduction of 30% from 1995 to 2017 (Results figure 2). Correspondingly, from 1995 to 2017 phosphorus inputs also show steady significant decrease to Kattegat (19%) and to Baltic Proper (27 %). Break points were detected when evaluating the trend in the time series for the remaining five sub-basins. For four sub-basins there are significant decreases in total phosphorus inputs in the first section of the time series: Bothnian Bay 18% (1995 to 2002), Bothnian Sea 19% (1995 to 2002), Gulf of Finland 11% (1995-2012) and Danish Straits 32% (1995 to 2000). For Gulf of Riga phosphorus inputs **increased** by 15% (1995 to 2007). The Gulf of Finland has a significantly lower phosphorus input after the break point, by a marked and abrupt reduction in total phosphorus inputs from 2012 to 2017, which is probably connected to rapid changes of inputs due to measures on point sources in the Russian catchment. No significant trend in phosphorus inputs is assessed in the period after the break points for five sub-basins with trend lines containing break-points. The reason for that is large inter-annual variation preventing efficient flow normalization. This results in very high uncertainty in e.g. the total phosphorus inputs to the Gulf of Finland (32 % according to Results table 1b). Also for Gulf of Riga there is a rather higher uncertainty on estimated phosphorus inputs in 2017 (8 %) compared with the remaining 5 sub-basins (3-5%). For estimated inputs of nitrogen in 2017 the uncertainty is also highest in the Gulf of Finland (6%), the uncertainty on inputs in the remaining sub-basin was between 2 and 4% (according to Results table 1a).







**Results figure 2.** Actual total air- and waterborne annual input of nitrogen (TN) and phosphorus (TP) to the Baltic Sea and sub-basins from 1995 to 2017 (tonnes). The normalized annual inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus are given as a black line. The trend line for normalized total nitrogen and phosphorus input is given as a grey line with markers. In cases when a break point divides the trend into two parts, the second part (called trend 2) is shown by a green line without marker. (Solid trend line shows statistically significant trend and dotted line - not statistically significant trend). The MAI as adopted by the 2013 HELCOM Copenhagen Ministerial Meeting (HELCOM 2013a) is shown as the bold dotted blue line.

Total nutrient input to the Baltic Sea varies significantly depending on wet or dry weather conditions. For example, 2010 was a very wet year in the southern part of the Baltic Sea catchment area, hence the actual (non-normalized) nutrient inputs were very high to e.g. Baltic Proper (Results figure 2) and relatively high to the whole Baltic Sea. Additionally, atmospheric deposition was also rather high in 2010. Actual nutrient inputs was very high to the Gulf of Riga in 2017.

Airborne nitrogen deposition on the Baltic Sea is a major nitrogen source, and therefore the input of nitrogen has been divided in airborne and waterborne inputs, to evaluate changes in these major pathways separately. Airborne input of nitrogen to the Baltic Sea in 2017 shows statistically significant reduction of 33% since 1995 (Results table 3).

This reduction slightly varies between sub-basins varies from 29% to the Gulf of Finland up to 37% to Kattegat. In comparison to airborne deposition, waterborne input of nitrogen to the Baltic Sea has been significantly reduced by about 11% since 1995. This reduction varies widely between sub-basins. Statistically significant reduction of waterborne input was found for Danish Straights (41%), Kattegat (27%), Bothnian Sea (12%) and Baltic Proper (8.0%). Reduction of waterborne input to other sub-basins is not statistically significant including the 16% reduction to the Gulf of Finland. Waterborne input of nitrogen to the Bothnian Bay and Gulf of Riga has slightly increased by 2017. But these changes are also within statistical deviation. As atmospheric deposition of phosphorus is an annual fixed rate of 5 kg per km<sup>2</sup> the waterborne inputs determine changes in total phosphorus inputs to the Baltic Sea. Waterborne phosphorus inputs decreased significantly with 31% since 1995. A significant decrease was found to 6 sub-basin, the highest reduction was to Gulf of Finland (52%) and Danish Straits (33%). Gulf of Riga had a not significant increase in waterborne phosphorus inputs (15%), which partly might be explained by analytical issues in the beginning of the time series.

**Results table 3.** Difference in annual average normalized air- and waterborne inputs of nitrogen in 1995 and 2017 in percent. Bold indicates statistical significant changes.

Sub-basin	Change in airborne N inputs since 1995 (%)	Change in waterborne N inputs since 1995 (%)	Change in waterborne P inputs since 1995 (%)
Bothnian Bay	<b>-33</b>	-4,5	<b>-19</b>
Bothnian Sea	<b>-33</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-22</b>
Baltic Proper	<b>-32</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-28</b>
Gulf of Finland	<b>-29</b>	-16	<b>-54</b>
Gulf of Riga	<b>-30</b>	8.2	15
Danish Straits	<b>-33</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-33</b>
Kattegat	<b>-37</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-20</b>
<b>Total Baltic Sea</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-31</b>

## Actual airborne and waterborne inputs in 2017

In 2017, the water flow to the Baltic Sea was nearly 5% higher than average for the year 1995-2017. The flow was higher than average particularly to Gulf of Riga (36%), but also to Danish Straits (13%), Baltic Proper (12%), Gulf of Finland (8%) and Bothnian Bay (3 %). The flow was lower than average to Kattegat (17%) and Bothnian Sea (10%). The total input of nitrogen was about 987 000 tonnes, and the share of atmospheric deposition was about 23%. The main pathway for nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Sea is via rivers (74%). The share of direct inputs of nitrogen is low and in average only 3%. The total phosphorus input to the Baltic Sea in 2017 was about 30 100 tonnes, with a contribution of atmospheric deposition by about 7% (Results table 4 and Results figure 3). The main pathway for phosphorus is also via rivers (88%). Direct input of phosphorous constitutes in average 5% but have a significant higher share to some basins e.g. Danish Straits (15%). More information an actual inputs are available in Svendsen & Gustafsson, 2019.

**Results table 4.** Annual average water flow as well as actual annual waterborne and airborne inputs of phosphorus and nitrogen to the Baltic Sea sub-basins in 2017. Average flow 1995-2017 is shown for comparison.

Sub-basin	Average flow 1995-2017 (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Flow 2017 (m <sup>3</sup> /s)	Nitrogen 2017 (tonnes)			Phosphorus 2017 (tonnes)		
			Waterborne	Airborne	Total	Waterborne	Airborne	Total
Bothnian Bay	3 473	3 584	48 444	7 223	55 668	2 390	181	2 572
Bothnian Sea	2 924	2 639	41 774	22 541	64 315	1 940	394	2 334
Baltic Proper	3 500	3 908	364 523	127 710	492 233	12 906	1 046	13 952
Gulf of Finland	3 518	3 803	108 672	13 907	122 580	4 727	150	4 877
Gulf of Riga	1 097	1 487	109 166	9 015	118 180	3 096	93	3 189
Danish Straits	227	256	39 639	26 215	65 854	1 564	105	1 669
Kattegat	1 086	900	46 457	21 269	67 726	1 378	118	1 496
<b>Total</b>	<b>15 825</b>	<b>16 578</b>	<b>758 675</b>	<b>227 880</b>	<b>986 555</b>	<b>28 002</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>30 090</b>



### Confidence of the indicator status evaluation

The confidence is affected by the certainty of the quality of the nutrient input data, the trend in the inputs and the uncertainty of MAI, in relation to how far the nutrient inputs are from MAI:

The confidence of the assessment is overall high, but can be further detailed as:

- High for basins with nutrient reduction requirements: nitrogen in Kattegat, Gulf of Finland and Baltic Proper and for phosphorus to Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga.
- Moderate for phosphorus to Bothnian Sea and nitrogen to Danish Straits due to limitations in the MAI calculation.

## Thresholds and Status evaluation

### Environmental Target and progress towards good status

The environmental targets for nutrient inputs are the maximum allowable inputs (MAI) of the HELCOM nutrient reduction scheme (Thresholds table 1). The MAI indicate the maximal level of annual inputs of water- and airborne nitrogen and phosphorus to Baltic Sea sub-basins that can be allowed while still achieving good status in terms of eutrophication.

A provisional nutrient reduction scheme was adopted in the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan (HELCOM 2007). The presented MAI were revised based on improved scientific basis and models, and were adopted by the 2013 HELCOM Copenhagen Ministerial Meeting (HELCOM 2013a).

**Thresholds table 1.** Maximum allowable annual inputs (MAI) of nitrogen and phosphorus to the Baltic Sea sub-basins.

Baltic Sea Sub-basin	Maximum allowable annual nitrogen inputs (tonnes)	Maximum allowable annual phosphorus inputs (tonnes)
Bothnian Bay	57,622	2,675
Bothnian Sea	79,372	2,773
Baltic Proper	325,000	7,360
Gulf of Finland	101,800	3,600
Gulf of Riga	88,417	2,020
Danish Straits	65,998	1,601
Kattegat	74,000	1,687
<b>Baltic Sea</b>	<b>792,209</b>	<b>21,716</b>

MAI was calculated by the Baltic Nest institute (BNI) - Sweden using the coupled physical-biogeochemical model [BALTSEM](#). Obtaining MAI is formally an optimization problem: finding the highest possible inputs that will still satisfy given eutrophication targets (e.g. threshold values for eutrophication indicators).

The basin-wise MAI, were obtained by satisfying all eutrophication targets in all basins, taking into account ecological relevance and model accuracy. More details are provided in Gustafsson, B.G & Mörtz, C.M, (document 2-43 HOD 41-2013).

For basins without additional reduction requirements, the 1997-2003 averaged normalized inputs obtained within the [PLC 5.5 project](#) are used as MAI. For more information, see HELCOM 2013b.

The uncertainty in the determination of MAI can be divided into three sources: uncertainty in the eutrophication targets, uncertainties associated with model short-comings and uncertainties in the input data to the calculation. The confidence in the eutrophication targets has been classified as moderate or high, depending on the variable (HELCOM 2013c). It is straightforward but laborious to explore how MAI varies with changes in target values from the pressure-response relationships (i.e., the model derived change in target values for a given change in nutrient inputs). The laborious aspect arises from the numerous combinations of uncertainty that can arise if many indicator values and basins are simultaneously taken into account. However, the impression is that the nitrogen target causes the largest uncertainty in determination of MAI for most basins. Reasons are that in most cases there are no, or only few, trustworthy measurements to indicate the pre-eutrophied situation and also because the relationship between nitrogen input and concentrations in sea waters is rather weak in basins featuring hypoxia and strong nitrogen limitations (i.e. the Baltic Proper and the Gulf of Finland) because of large internal feedback from nitrogen fixation and denitrification.

When calculating MAI, attempts have been made to take into account biases in BALTSEM by discarding indicators in basins where they are not adequately modelled, and by raising a concern of whether MAI is really trustworthy because of model deficiency/bias.

Note: both MAI and CART calculations are affected by the input data to the model. If input data are inconsistent, it may cause over- or underestimation of MAI and CART, and thus an unfair distribution of reduction requirement between countries.

## Assessment protocol

### Data sources

The HELCOM Contracting Parties annually report waterborne inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus from rivers and direct point sources to Baltic Sea sub-basins. Data on atmospheric emissions and monitored atmospheric deposition are submitted by countries to the Co-operative programme for monitoring and evaluation of the long-range transmission of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP), which subsequently compiles and reports this information to HELCOM. In accordance with [Recommendation 37-38-1](#) “Waterborne pollution input assessment (PLC-Water)”, sources of nutrients input are assessed every six year.

Nutrient input data can be viewed in HELCOM PLC reports (e.g. HELCOM 2012, HELCOM 2013d and HELCOM 2015) and in the annual Baltic Sea Environmental Facts sheet (e.g. Svendsen & Gustafsson, 2019) and from the HELCOM PLUS database.

### Trend analysis and statistical processing

Annually reported data on riverine and direct inputs are quality assured and approved by national data reporters and data assurers. Assessment dataset for 1995-2015 based on the reported data was established after expert reviewing and filling data gaps in. Riverine data are flow normalized for individual rivers. Input from unmonitored areas aggregated and normalized for sub-basin. EMEP delivered actual and climate normalize annual nitrogen deposition data. For information about normalization of airborne and flow normalization of waterborne input data, see Annexes 9.3 and 9.4 of the PLC-5.5 report (HELCOM 2015) and Larsen and Svendsen (2013).

As part of the HELCOM PLC-6, PLC-7 and MAI CART OPER projects the trend analysis was carried out by DCE, Aarhus University (Denmark), with linear regression Mann-Kendall methodology (Hirsch et al. 1982) on:

- flow normalized waterborne inputs (sum of flow normalized riverine data and direct point sources)
- normalized airborne inputs)
- total normalized inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus

for all relevant combinations of Contracting Parties and sub-basins of the Baltic Sea. Where there is a significant trend, the annual changes were determined with a Theil-Sen slope estimator (Hirsch et al., 1982). The change since 1995 and the reference period (average of 1997-2003) was calculated based on the normalized inputs. The methodology has been agreed on by HELCOM LOAD and HELCOM PRESSURE (more information on trend analysis and determining the changes in input can be found in Larsen & Svendsen 2013, and in document “Comparison of methods applied to evaluate progress towards CARTS and fulfilment of national inputs ceilings” for CART WS 1-2017). Compared to the first evaluation of MAI fulfilment also a test for break points has been performed for all sub-basins of the Baltic Sea. The breakpoints were identified using an iterative statistical process which determines the most significant break point (see document 6-1, HELCOM PLC-7 1-2017. If a break point is identified, the time series is divided into at least 2 segments, and trends are tested for each segment of the series. It is tested if the trend in the segment are significant, and if



the trend are significant in the latest sections a linear regression model are used to estimate the annual input values in 2015. If there is no significant trend the estimated values in 2015 is the average of the normalized annual inputs in the time series after the break point if any.

The evaluation of MAI fulfilment is based on comparing MAI for each basin and the Baltic Sea with the trend estimated normalized annual total nitrogen and phosphorus inputs in 2015 including uncertainty on these inputs (Table 2) (described in document “Comparison of methods applied to evaluate progress towards CARTS and fulfilment of national inputs ceilings” for CART WS 1-2017 . In the first and second evaluation of MAI fulfilment uncertainty of average of respectively 2010-2012 and 2012-2014 normalized inputs was estimated from the variation of the 3 year inputs around the average.

Student t-test is used testing for significant difference in the trend estimated input and inputs in the reference period (average of normalized annual inputs 1997-2003).

### Assessment units

Nutrient input data have been compiled in accordance with PLC guidelines for the following nine sub-basins: Bothnian Bay, Bothnian Sea, Archipelago Sea, Gulf of Finland, Gulf of Riga, Baltic Proper, Western Baltic, The Sound and Kattegat. The boundaries of the sub-basins coincide with the main terrestrial river basin catchments.

The BALTSEM model has divided the Baltic Sea into seven sub-basins in accordance with natural marine boundaries and hence the MAIs have been calculated for the following seven sub-basins: Kattegat, Danish Straits, Baltic Proper, Bothnian Sea, Bothnian Bay, Gulf of Riga and Gulf of Finland. In the BALTSEM sub-division, the Bothnian Sea includes the Archipelago Sea area and the Danish Straits combine Western Baltic and The Sound.

The entire Baltic Sea is covered by the assessment.

## Relevance of the indicator

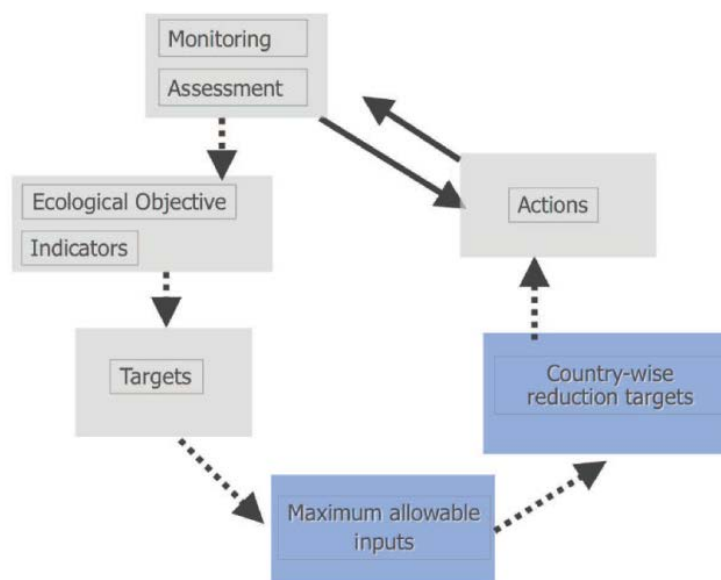
### Holistic assessment

Human maritime activities affecting the status of the marine environment is assessed using several indicators and spatial data on pressures. Each indicator focuses on one important aspect of the complex issue. In addition to providing an indicator-based evaluation of the nutrient inputs to the marine environment, this indicator also contributes to the holistic assessment of the Baltic Sea.

### Policy relevance

As a follow-up to the Baltic Sea Action Plan (2007), a revised HELCOM nutrient reduction scheme was adopted in the 2013 HELCOM Ministerial Declaration (HELCOM 2013a) in which reduction requirements for nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Kattegat and for phosphorus inputs to the Baltic Proper, Gulf of Finland and Gulf of Riga were set. The HELCOM nutrient reduction scheme defines maximum allowable inputs (MAI) of nutrients, which indicate the maximum level of inputs of water- and airborne nitrogen and phosphorus to Baltic Sea sub-basins that can be allowed in order to obtain good status in terms of eutrophication. This core indicator presents progress in the different Baltic Sea sub-basins towards reaching these maximum annual nutrient inputs levels.

The progress of countries in reaching their share of the country-wise allocation of nutrient reduction targets (CART) is assessed separately in a follow-up system. Relevance figure 1 illustrates how the nutrient reduction scheme fits into an eutrophication management cycle.



**Relevance figure 1.** The management cycle of the HELCOM Baltic Sea Action Plan.

Reducing the effects of human-induced eutrophication is the stated goal of Descriptor 5 in the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD). The indicator is an important part in following up the effectiveness of

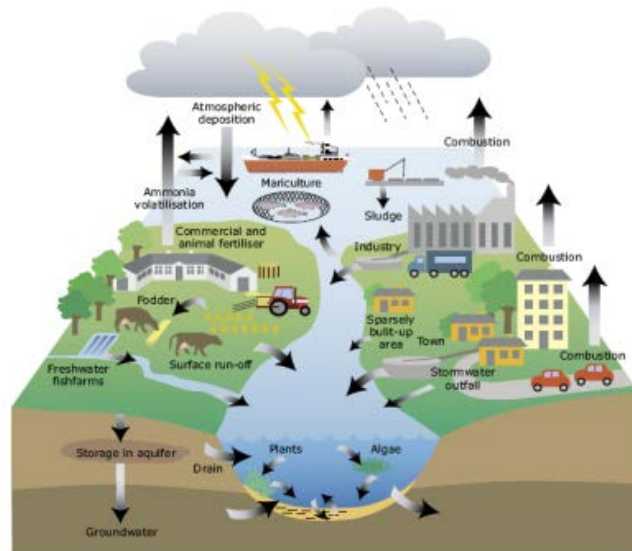
the measures taken to achieve GES under this Descriptor. Inputs of nutrients to the Baltic Sea marine environment have an effect on the nutrient levels under criterion 5.1. It is important to note that this pressure indicator on inputs of nutrients relates to HELCOM eutrophication state core indicators. More information on this is provided in the section below on Environmental Target and progress towards GES.

The information provided in this pressure indicator also supports follow-up of the effectiveness of measures implemented under the following agreements, as each of them addresses reduction in nutrient inputs in some way or other: EU Nitrates Directive; EU Urban Waste-Water Treatment Directive; EU Industrial Emissions Directive, IED; EU Water Framework Directive, WFD; the Gothenburg Protocol to Abate Acidification, Eutrophication and Ground-level Ozone under UNECE Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air pollution (CLRTAP); EU NEC Directive (2016/2284/EU); IMO designation of the Baltic Sea as a "special area" for passenger ships under MARPOL (International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships) Annex IV (on sewage from ships); EC Directive 2000/59/EC on port reception facilities; and the Application of the Baltic Sea NOx emission control area (NECA).

### Role of nutrient inputs to the ecosystem

Eutrophication in the Baltic Sea is to a large extent driven by excessive inputs of the nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus due to accelerating anthropogenic activities during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Nutrient over-enrichment (or eutrophication) and/or changes in nutrient ratios in the aquatic environment cause elevated levels of algal and plant biomass, increased turbidity, oxygen depletion in bottom waters, changes in species composition and nuisance blooms of algae.

The majority of nutrient inputs originate from anthropogenic activities on land and at sea. Waterborne inputs enter the sea via riverine inputs and direct discharges from coastal areas. The main sources of waterborne inputs are point sources (e.g. waste water treatment plants, industries and aquaculture), diffuse sources (agriculture, managed forestry, scattered dwellings, storm overflows etc.) and natural background sources. The main sectors contributing to atmospheric inputs are combustion in energy production and industry as well as transportation for oxidized nitrogen and agriculture for reduced nitrogen. A large proportion of atmospheric inputs originate from distant sources outside the Baltic Sea region. Emissions from shipping in the Baltic and North seas also contribute significantly to atmospheric inputs of nitrogen. In addition, excess nutrients stored in bottom sediments can enter the water column and enhance primary production of plants (Relevance figure 2). For more information see HELCOM 2012 and HELCOM 2015.



**Relevance figure 2.** Different sources of nutrients to the sea and examples of nitrogen and phosphorus cycles. The flow related to ammonia volatilization shown in the figure applies only to nitrogen. In this report, also combustion and atmospheric deposition deal only with nitrogen. Emissions of phosphorus to the atmosphere by dust from soils are not shown in the figure. (Source: Ærtebjerg et al. 2003.)

Information on the quantity of nutrient inputs is of key importance in order to follow up the long-term changes in the nutrient inputs to the Baltic Sea. This information, together with information from land-based sources and retention within the catchment, is also crucial for determining the importance of different sources of nutrients for the pollution of the Baltic Sea as well as for assessing the effectiveness of measures taken to reduce the pollution inputs. Quantified input data is a prerequisite to interpret, evaluate and predict the state of the marine environment and related changes in the open sea and coastal waters.

### State indicators linked to the pressure of nutrient inputs

Response in the eutrophication status from changes in nutrient inputs may be considerably slow. Model simulations indicate that it would take perhaps half a century or even more after nutrient inputs reach MAI to reach the environmental targets (Gustafsson, B.G & Mörth, C.M, document 2-43 HOD 41-2013). However, the simulations indicate that significant improvements could be expected after 1 -2 decades. It should be noted that determination of these time-scales are regarded as more uncertain than the ultimate long-term state because of unexpected non-linear responses of, e.g., phosphorus to improved oxygen concentrations. In coastal areas one can expect faster responses, especially when significant direct point sources are removed. This is probably also the case for the eastern part of the Gulf of Finland.

The effect of changes in nutrient inputs on the core HELCOM eutrophication status indicators DIN, DIP, chlorophyll-*a*, Secchi depth and oxygen debt are thoroughly evaluated in Gustafsson, B.G & Mörth, C.M, document 2-43 HOD 41-2013.

Relevant core indicators on eutrophication status:

#### [Nitrogen concentrations](#)

[Phosphorus concentrations](#)

[Water transparency](#)

[Chlorophyll-a concentrations](#)

[Oxygen debt](#)

Information on other relevant supporting parameters:

[Concentrations, temporal variations and regional differences from satellite remote sensing](#)

[Cyanobacteria biomass](#)

[Cyanobacteria blooms in the Baltic Sea](#)

[Cyanobacteria bloom index](#)

[Impacts of invasive phytoplankton species on the Baltic Sea ecosystem in 1980-2008](#)

[Atmospheric inputs of nitrogen](#)

[Nitrogen emissions to the air in the Baltic Sea region](#)

[Phytoplankton biomass and species succession](#)

[Shifts in the Baltic Sea summer phytoplankton communities in 1992-2006](#)

[Spatial distribution of winter nutrient pool](#)

[An unusual phytoplankton event five years later: the fate of the atypical range expansion of marine species into the south-eastern Baltic](#)

[Bacterioplankton growth rate](#)

See also the [First version of the 'State of the Baltic Sea' report](#) (HELCOM 2017).

## Monitoring requirements

### Monitoring methodology

#### Waterborne inputs

Contracting Parties measure water flow and concentrations of selected parameters in riverine water and point source discharges. Estimates of inputs from unmonitored areas are based on modelling including information of point sources discharges (monitored or estimated). These data are used to calculate total annual inputs to the sea. These measurements and estimates are carried out by the Contracting Parties. The methods for monitoring and calculating waterborne pollution inputs are described in the [HELCOM Pollution Load Compilation \(PLC\) guidelines](#). Updated guidelines were developed by [PLC-6 project](#).

An overview of agreed monitoring of nutrient inputs is also described in the [HELCOM Monitoring Manual](#). An [overview of monitoring carried out by Contracting Parties in 2012](#) was compiled by the PLC-6 project, which summarizes the frequency of monitoring of different parameters in rivers and point sources.

#### Atmospheric inputs

Atmospheric emissions and measured atmospheric deposition are reported by countries to the Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long Range Transboundary Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP), which compiles and reports to HELCOM. EMEP models the deposition of nitrogen input based on emission measurements and estimates and information on meteorological parameters. The results of the EMEP Unified model are routinely compared to available measurements at EMEP and HELCOM stations. The deposition of phosphorus is not modelled but based on measurements from (rather few) monitoring stations and a fix deposition rate of 5 kg P per km<sup>2</sup> have been used in the latest PLC assessment (HELCOM 2014b; HELCOM 2015). Details of the monitoring activities and the model are available in the [HELCOM Monitoring Manual](#).

### Current monitoring

#### Waterborne inputs

Inputs from large rivers are monitored and the measurements used for calculating inputs that are reported. Inputs from smaller unmonitored rivers are generally estimated by models. Inputs from point sources (municipal waste water treatment plants, industry and aquaculture) discharging directly to the Baltic Sea are reported separately.

**Monitoring table 1a.** Numbers of rivers, monitored area and percentages of waterborne nitrogen inputs that were monitored, unmonitored, and direct point source discharges of total waterborne nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Sea sub-basin in 2014.

Sub-basin	Number of rivers	Monitored area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Monitored area (% of total area)	Total N monitored (%)	Total N unmonitored (%)	Total N direct (%)
Bothnian Bay	22	237331	89	89	4	7
Bothnian Sea	15	191043	87	80	14	6
Baltic Proper	45	521451	90	88	10	2
Gulf of Finland	22	480315	96	91	1	8
Gulf of Riga	7	124873	88	85	14	1
Danish Straits	74	13099	48	38	56	6
Kattegat	39	74907	86	66	31	3
<b>Baltic Sea</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>1643018</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>

**Monitoring table 1b.** Numbers of rivers, monitored area and percentages of waterborne phosphorus inputs that were monitored, unmonitored and direct point source discharges of total waterborne phosphorus inputs to the Baltic Sea sub-basin in 2014.

Sub-basin	Number of rivers	Monitored area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Monitored area (% of total area)	Total P monitored (%)	Total P unmonitored (%)	Total P direct (%)
Bothnian Bay	22	237331	89	89	4	7
Bothnian Sea	15	191043	87	79	11	10
Baltic Proper	45	521451	90	94	3	3
Gulf of Finland	22	480315	96	91	0	9
Gulf of Riga	7	124873	88	86	11	3
Danish Straits	72	13099	48	29	50	21
Kattegat	39	74907	86	64	30	6
<b>Baltic Sea</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1643018</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>

Monitoring tables 1a and 1b show that more than 80% of the total Baltic Sea catchment area is covered by monitoring based on 222/224 monitoring stations. For six of the seven sub-basins between 86% and 96% of the catchment areas are monitored, and these catchments are covered by monitoring in mainly large rivers. For Danish Straits only 47-49% of the catchment is monitored even though 74 monitoring stations or one

third of all river monitoring stations in the Baltic Sea catchment area are situated in the catchment due to many small river catchments.

Monitoring tables 1a and 1b also show that estimated/calculated inputs from unmonitored areas constitute 10% of total nitrogen and 7% of total phosphorus waterborne inputs to the Baltic Sea.

Details of the monitoring activities are available in the [HELCOM Monitoring Manual](#).

### Atmospheric inputs

Details of the monitoring activities and the model are available in the [HELCOM Monitoring Manual](#) and Monitoring table 2 gives an overview of the number of nitrogen monitoring stations located at the Baltic Sea used to compare model and monitored nitrogen deposition.

**Monitoring table 2.** Number of monitoring stations situated close to the Baltic Sea used for measuring wet and dry deposition of nitrogen compounds in 2010.

Sub-basin	Wet deposition of N	Dry deposition of N
Bothnian Bay	2	0
Bothnian Sea	1	3
Baltic Proper	6	6
Gulf of Finland	2	2
Gulf of Riga	0	0
Danish Straits	2	3
Kattegat	2	3
<b>Baltic Sea</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>

## Description of optimal monitoring

### Waterborne inputs

Guidelines for sampling discharges from point sources and inputs via rivers are given in [the PLC-6 guidelines](#). For riverine inputs, as a minimum 12 samples should be taken each year at a frequency that appropriately reflects the expected river flow pattern. If more samples are taken (e.g. 18, 26 or more) and/or the flow pattern does not show a major annual variation the samples can be more evenly distributed during the year. Overall, for substances transported in connection with suspended solids, lower bias and better precision is obtained with higher sampling frequency.

For rivers with hydrological stations the location of these stations, measurement equipment, frequency of water level and flow (velocity) measurement should at least follow the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Guide to Hydrological Practices ([WMO-No. 168, 2008](#)) and national quality assurance (QA) standards.



Preferably the discharge (or at least the water level) should be monitored continuously and close to where water samples for chemical analyses are taken. If the discharges are not monitored continuously the measurements must cover low, mean and high river flow rates, i.e. they should as a minimum reflect the main annual river flow pattern. Further details are provided in the PLC-6 guidelines.

#### Atmospheric inputs

Collection of air emission data and modelling atmospheric deposition are coordinated by EMEP. There are rather few stations located at the coast or on small islands in the Baltic Sea, and not all stations are measuring all components. Further, only some stations have long time series. Not all national monitoring stations are included in the list of "HELCOM stations" but could be used by EMEP. There are also some problems with the representativeness of the stations, i.e. rather many in the south-western part of the Baltic Sea but few in the eastern and northern parts that cause challenges when verifying the EMEP model results. For phosphorus it is especially important to establish a more extensive and representative monitoring station network, as there are no models developed to estimate the atmospheric phosphorus deposition. Thorough analysis of the monitoring data would improve the understanding of the development in the atmospheric deposition and also offer recommendations on how to improve and possibly expand monitoring.

## Data and updating

### Access and use

The data and resulting data products (tables, figures and maps) available on the indicator web pages can be used freely given that the source is cited. The indicator should be cited as following:

HELCOM (2018) Inputs of nutrients to the sub-basins. HELCOM core indicator report. Online. [Date Viewed], [Web link].

ISSN 2343-2543

### Metadata

Data on air- and waterborne nutrient inputs from 1995 to 2017 are used in this indicator. Data reporting has not been perfect and gaps exist in the dataset. For waterborne inputs, the PLC-6 project corrected suspicious data and filled in data gaps for 1995-2014 to establish a complete and consistent dataset. 2015-2017 data has been added and assessed by BNI, Stockholm University and DCE, Aarhus University under the PLC-7 project [Reference to the dataset when the indicator is published]. Gaps in time series of national air emissions have also been corrected by EMEP experts.

Data on actual (non-normalized) riverine flow as well as atmospheric and waterborne inputs of nitrogen and phosphorus are available at the link below:

[Data: Inputs of nutrients to the sub-basins - 2019 indicator version.](#)

### Waterborne inputs

The dataset behind the present assessment was compiled by the PLC-7 project and updated by DCE, Aarhus University and BNI, Stockholm University in cooperation with [Reduction Scheme Core Drafting Group, RedCore DG](#).

Data on waterborne inputs, water flow and retention are reported by Contracting Parties to the PLC-Water database with reporting WEB application. The data are verified and quality assured using the PLC water database verification tools and national expert quality assurance.

There are gaps in time series of national inputs in the PLC water database. Therefore DCA and BNI amended the dataset filling in missing and correcting suspicious data to establish an assessment dataset which then was checked and approved for use in this indicator by the Contracting Parties. A description of the methods used to fill data gaps in is given in chapter 1.2 in [BSEP 141](#) and [documentation](#) prepared by the PLC-5.5 project.

Data on water- and airborne inputs are available from 1995-2017 and cover entire drainage basin of the Baltic Sea.

Inputs are calculated from measurements taken from monitored rivers and point sources as well as calculated estimates or modelled inputs from unmonitored areas. Quality assurance guidelines for sample analysis are described in the PLC guidelines and intercalibration activities are carried out periodically. The most recent [intercalibration activity](#) with published results was carried out under the PLC-6 project. New regional intercalibration has been performed in early 2018 by the PLC-7 project and are published in Lassen & Larsen (2019).

No official information about the uncertainty of inputs of nutrients or organic matter or flow data have been reported to HELCOM yet, but uncertainty estimates are included as a request to be reported by the Contracting Parties in the PLC guidelines. The uncertainty of annual total waterborne nitrogen and phosphorus inputs are computed for each individual sub-basin based on statistical analysis of input trends for the period 1995-2017 (see. Trend analysis and statistical processing).

### Airborne inputs

Atmospheric input data for all Baltic Sea sub-basins are available for the period 1995-2014. Atmospheric transport and deposition of nitrogen compounds are used for modelling atmospheric deposition to the Baltic Sea based on official emission data reported by EMEP Contracting Parties and expert estimates. Atmospheric input and source allocation budgets of nitrogen (oxidized, reduced and total) to the Baltic Sea basins and catchments were computed using the latest version of EMEP/MS-CW model. EMEP/MS-CW model is a multi-pollutant, three-dimensional Eulerian model. It takes into account processes of emission, advection, turbulent diffusion, chemical transformations, wet and dry depositions, and inflow of pollutants into the model domain. Further it includes a meteorological model. A comprehensive description of the model and its applications is available on the [EMEP website](#).

Compared to the first evaluation of MAI fulfilment (Svendsen et al. 2015), in 2016 EMEP revised the modelled nitrogen air deposition to the Baltic Sea for 1995-2012. This resulted in increase of the annual deposition to the Baltic Sea of 16 to 23%. The increase of annual nitrogen deposition to the individual sub-basins was between 9 and 27 %. Then, the EMEP deposition model was updated after the second MAI assessment (HELCOM, 2018). The update mainly concerned changing of the deposition grid resolution from 50km\*50km to 0.1\*0.1° (approx. 11km\*11km grid). The higher resolution was applied for computation of the annual nitrogen deposition 2000-2017, and for the present MAI assessment 1995-2017. Also old nitrogen emission data are updated annually. The update of the model, revised reported emission data and use of weather data in the normalization procedure (section “Airborne Inputs” under chapter “Data and updating”) resulted in markedly changed deposition data as previous reported. Deposition in the reference period (1997-2003) to Baltic Sea are in the latest EMEP estimate from 2019 297 000 tons nitrogen as compares with 227 000 tons nitrogen or 31% higher than calculated for BSAP2013. The highest increase for nitrogen deposition in the reference period is for the Gulf of Finland (39%) and Kattegat (38%) and the lowest is for the Gulf of Riga (19%).

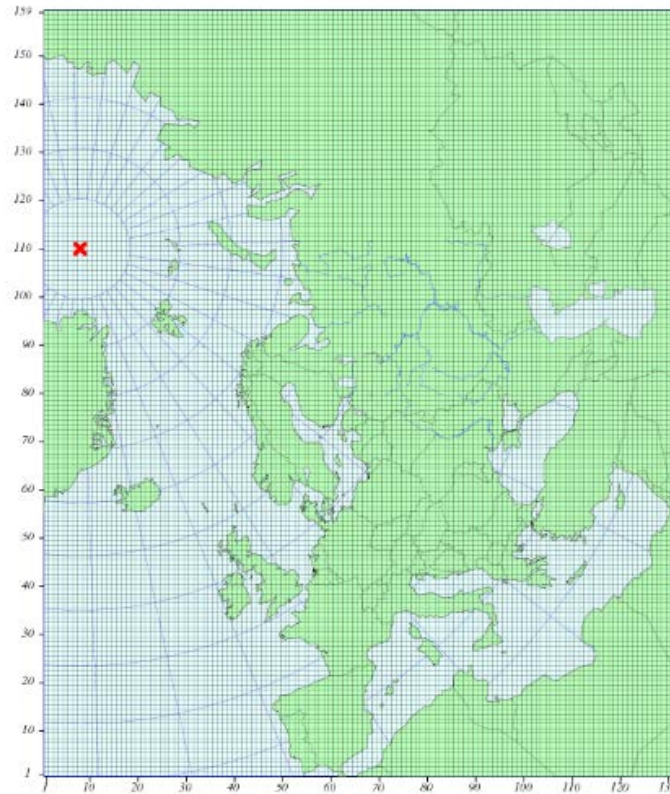
Atmospheric deposition of oxidized and reduced nitrogen was computed for the entire EMEP domain, which includes the Baltic Sea basin and its catchment (Data figure 17). Calculations are done annual on data from two years prior to the calculations. For further details see the annual report by EMEP to HELCOM [Atmospheric Supply of Nitrogen, Lead, Cadmium, Mercury and Dioxins/Furanes to the Baltic Sea in 2011](#).

Data on air emissions and atmospheric deposition are maintained by EMEP and can be accessed via the [EMEP website](#).

The results of the EMEP Unified model are routinely compared to available measurements at EMEP and HELCOM stations. The comparison of calculated versus measured data indicates that the model predicts the observed air concentrations of nitrogen within an accuracy of approximately 20-30%. Further work is required on reducing uncertainties in emission data and better parameterization of physical processes in the EMEP Unified model to increase the accuracy in future model estimates.

No official information about the uncertainty of provided nitrogen emission data have been sent to EMEP from neither EMEP nor HELCOM Contracting Parties, and consequently further work on emission uncertainty is essential. Submitted emissions data are passing through QA/QC procedures and stored in the EMEP Centre for Emission inventories and Projections CEIP in Vienna, Austria. Reviews about the consistency, comparability and trends of national inventories are available at <http://www.ceip.at/>. There are gaps in time series of national emissions that have to be corrected by experts to make the time series complete.

There are limited data on phosphorus deposition and no emission data for the modelling work has been available for evaluation. For most countries, measurements only covered wet deposition and there was a lack of data on particulate and dry deposition. A fixed deposition rate of 5 kg P per km<sup>2</sup> to the Baltic Sea has been used in the PLC-5.5 assessment (HELCOM 2014b, HELCOM 2015). The estimates of phosphorus deposition rates are mainly based on the data from monitoring stations close to the coast line of the Baltic Sea. But there are very few monitoring stations on small islands in the Baltic Sea, and therefore the use of the data mainly from stations on land might lead to an overestimation of deposition. Many monitored concentrations (dry and wet deposition) are very low and close to detection limit. Therefore, the atmospheric phosphorus deposition data and the applied deposition rate is rather uncertain for the whole Baltic roughly  $\pm 50\%$  and for minor basins as Gulf of Riga and The Danish Straits even higher uncertainty exists. As atmospheric deposition on average only constitutes 9% of total phosphorus inputs, these uncertainties are less critical than in the case of atmospheric deposition of nitrogen, which on average constitutes 26% of total nitrogen inputs to the Baltic Sea.



**Data figure 1.** The EMEP model domain used for computations on atmospheric deposition.

### Arrangements for updating the indicator

Annual total waterborne inputs of nitrogen, phosphorus and their fractions are reported every year by the HELCOM Contracting Parties and compiled by the PLC Data Manager at the Marine Research Centre, Finnish Environment Institute (MK/SYKE). The data collection is based on a combination of monitored data (measurements at monitoring stations close to river mouth and at point sources) and estimates of inputs from unmonitored areas.

The [HELCOM PLUS](#) is a modernized PLC database including QA facilities when uploading, and inserting data, and which allow data reports, quality assures from the Contracting Parties improved access to the waterborne input data. Further assessment dataset will be available in an assessment database under development.

Data on air emissions are reported to EMEP, which subsequently models the atmospheric deposition to the Baltic Sea. EMEP host the emission and deposition data, which can be accessed via their [website](#). EMEP is contracted by HELCOM to provide selected data products on an annual basis.

The Baltic Nest Institute (BNI), Sweden, and Danish Centre for Environment and Energy (DCE), Aarhus University, Denmark has in cooperation with [Reduction Scheme Core Drafting Group, RedCore DG](#) elaborated the present core pressure indicator on nutrient inputs.

## Contributors and references

### Contributors

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### Archive

This version of the HELCOM core indicator report was published in 2019:

[HELCOM core indicator on inputs of nutrients for period 1995-2017](#) (pdf)

Earlier versions of the core indicator:

[HOLAS II component - Core indicator report – web-based version July 2018](#) (pdf)

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