# HELCOM Monitoring Programme topic Inputs

### Programme:

Contaminant inputs from landbased sources

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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.

Permament 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 Natgure Conservation
Time-limited Groups
Agri – Group on Sustainable Agricultural Practices
Fish – Group on Ecosystem-based Sustainable Fisheries
LIEL COM VACAD MCD MC
HELCOM-VASAB MSP WG - Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working Group
·
Group
Group  Expert Groups
Expert Groups  AIS EWG – Expert Working Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data
Expert Groups  AIS EWG – Expert Working Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data  EN Hazardous Substances – Expert Network on hazardous substances
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
Expert Groups  AlS EWG – Expert Working Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AlS data  EN Hazardous Substances – Expert Network on hazardous substances  EN Marine Litter – Expert Network on Marine Litter  EN Noise – Expert Network on Underwater Noise
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
Expert Groups  AlS EWG – Expert Working Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AlS 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
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

	IN-EUTROPHICATION - Intersessional Network on Eutrophication			
	IWGAS – Informal Working Group on Aerial Surveillance			
	JWG Bird – HELCOM-OSPAR-ICES Joint Working Group on Seabirds			
	MORS EG – Expert group on monitoring of radioactive substances in the Baltic Sea			
	PRF Cooperation Platform – Cooperation Platform on Port Reception Facilities in the Baltic Sea			
	SAFE NAV – Group of Experts on Safety of Navigation			
	SUBMERGED – Expert Group on Environmental Risks of Hazardous Submerged Objects			
	al Cooperation (RegionalCooperation) of this programme is:			
☐ Fully coor				
•	rdinated. Indicate missing component(s):			
☐ Coordinat	red monitoring is under development. Indicate by which group/project and by when a sation on coordinated monitoring can be expected.			
Common monit	foring guidelines and quality assurance:			
- PLC Guidelin	es ( <a href="https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines-2019.pdf">https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines-2019.pdf</a> ).			
- Common database: PLC Water database ( <a href="http://nest.su.se/helcom_plc/">http://nest.su.se/helcom_plc/</a> )				
b. Monito	oring strategies			
b.1 Descripthe programme boxes.	<b>ptor</b> supports the following obligatory MSFD Monitoring Strategies. Tick one or more relevant			
□ <b>D1</b>	Biodiversity			
□ <b>D2</b>	Non-indigenous Species			
□ <b>D3</b>	Commercial fish and shellfish			
□ <b>D</b> 4	Food webs			
□ <b>D</b> 5	Eutrophication			
□ <b>D</b> 6	Seafloor integrity			
□ <b>D</b> 7	Hydrographical conditions			

⊠ <b>D8</b>	Contaminants	
□ <b>D9</b>	Contaminants in seafood	
□ <b>D10</b>	Marine litter	
□ <b>D11</b>	Energy including underwater noise	
<b>b.2 BSAP so</b> The sub-programm	egments me serves the following BSAP segments. Tick one or more relevant boxes.	
□Eutrophicatio	n	
⊠Hazardous sul	ostances	
$\square$ Biodiversity		
☐ Maritime activ	vities	
b.3 Monito	ring strategy description	
<b>Monitoring strategy</b> : Data on waterborne inputs of hazardous substances are needed to assess the amount of inputs to the Baltic Sea. These can be used to identify pollution hot spots and to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to reduce pollution loads (e.g. implementaon of BSAP, HELCOM Recommendations, WFD river basin management plans and other international requirements). The data are presently used for HELCOM pollution load assessments and for core pressure indicator on inputs of contaminants. Pressure data should also be useable for HELCOM holistic assessments (i.e. Baltic Sea Pressure Index).		
	cological objectives 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
	$\square$ Natural distribution and occurrence of plants and animals
	☐ Natural oxygen levels
Hazardous substances	⊠ Concentrations of hazardous substances close to natural levels
Substances	$\square$ All fish safe to eat
	☐ Healthy wildlife

☐ Radioactivity at pre-Chernobyl levels				
Biodiversity	☐ Natural I	andscapes and seascapes		
	$\square$ Thriving	and balanced communities of plants a	and animals	
	☐ Viable po	pulations of species		
Maritime activities	☐ No illega	l pollution		
activities	☐ Safe mar	itime traffic without accidental polluti	on	
	☐ Efficient	response capability		
	☐ No intro	ductions of alien species from ships		
	☐ Minimur	n air pollution from ships		
	☐ Zero disc	harges from offshore platforms		
	GES criteria ad	ing dressed, indicate when sufficient mor ce (Coverage_GEScriteria)	nitoring was in place or by when	
☐ Adequate mo	nitoring was in	place in 2014		
⊠ Adequate mo	nitoring was in	place by 2018		
☐ Adequate mor	nitoring is in pla	ce by July 2020		
☐ Adequate mor	nitoring will be	in place by 2024		
$\square$ 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):				
c. Monito	oring pro	grammes		
c.1 Purpos	e of mon	toring		
The programme	supports the as	ose in general sessment of:		
Fick the relevant box		Constitution (I)	Chaha alaa 151 uu	
Tempora		Spatial distribution	State classification	

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 (land-based, riverine, sea-based and atmospheric sources)	Human activities causing the pressures	Effectiveness of measures
If this is selected fill in the following questions:	If this is selected fill in the following questions:	If this is selected fill in the following questions:	If this is selected fill in the following questions:	If this is selected fill in the following questions:
Give any other monitori	c.1c, d	c.1c, d	orting parameters for o	c.1c, d

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	☐ Birds	☐ Grazing birds
		☐ Wading birds
		☐ Surface-feeding birds
		☐ Pelagic-feeding birds
		☐ Benthic-feeding birds
	☐ Mammals	☐ Small toothed cetaceans
		☐ Deep-diving toothed cetaceans
		☐ Baleen whales
		☐ Seals

	☐ Reptiles	☐ Turtles			
	☐ Fish	☐ Coastal fish			
		☐ Pelagic shelf fish			
		☐ Demersal shelf fish			
		☐ Deep-sea fish			
		$\square$ Commercially exploited fish and shellfish			
	☐ Cephalopods	$\square$ Coastal/shelf cephalopods			
		☐ Deep-sea cephalopods			
Habitats	$\square$ Benthic habitats	☐ Benthic broad habitats			
		☐ Other benthic habitats			
	☐ Pelagic habitats	☐ Pelagic broad habitats			
		☐ Other pelagic habitats			
Ecosystems	☐ Physical and hydrological characteristics				
	☐ Chemical characteristics	☐ Chemical characteristics			
	☐ Ecosystems, including food webs	☐ Coastal ecosystems			
		☐ Shelf ecosystems			
		☐ Oceanic/deep-sea ecosystems			
	Pressures and impacts in the most relevant option(s). Tick	ne marine environment (Features) k one or more boxes below.			
Theme	Label: Feature				
Biological	☐ Newly introduced non-	indigenous species			
	☐ Established non-indigenous species				
	☐ Species affected by inci	idental by-catch			
Physical and	☐ Hydrographical change	S			
hydrological	☐ Physical disturbance to seabed				
	☐ Physical loss of the seabed				
Substances,	☐ Eutrophication				
litter and energy	☐ Contaminants - non UPBT substances				
cc.8)	☐ Contaminants - UPBT s	ubstances			
☐ Contaminants – in seafood		ood			
	cies or habitats				
☐ Acute pollution events					
	☐ Litter in the environment				

	☐ Impulsive sound in water				
	☐ Continuous low frequency sound				
c.1d • Pr	ressure inputs to the marine environment (Features)				
Theme	Label: Feature				
Biological	☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species				
	$\square$ Input of microbial pathogens				
	$\hfill\Box$ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species				
	$\hfill\Box$ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species				
	$\hfill\Box$ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence				
	$\hfill\Box$ Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and recreational fishing and other activities)				
Substances,	$\square$ Input of nutrients — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition				
litter and energy	$\square$ Input of organic matter — diffuse sources and point sources				
<b> </b>	☐ Input of other substances (e.g. synthetic substances, non-synthetic substances, radionuclides) — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition, acute events				
	☐ Input of litter (solid waste matter, including micro-sized litter)				
	☐ Input of anthropogenic sound (impulsive, continuous)				
	$\Box$ Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat)				
	☐ Input of water — point sources (e.g. brine)				
	ses and human activities (Features) most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.				
•					
Theme	Label: Feature				
Physical restructuring of	Land claim				
rivers, coastline					
or seabed (water management)	□ Coastal defence and flood protection				
,	☐ Offshore structures (other than for oil/gas/renewables)				
	☐ Restructuring of seabed morphology, including dredging and depositing of materials				
Extraction of	☐ Extraction of minerals (rock, metal ores, gravel, sand, shell)				

non-living	
resources	☐ Extraction of oil and gas, including infrastructure
	☐ Extraction of salt
	□ Extraction of water
Production of energy	☐ Renewable energy generation (wind, wave and tidal power), including infrastructure
	☐ Non-renewable energy generation
	☐ Transmission of electricity and communications (cables)
Extraction of	☐ Fish and shellfish harvesting (professional, recreational)
living resources	☐ Fish and shellfish processing
	☐ Marine plant harvesting
	☐ Hunting and collecting for other purposes
Cultivation of	☐ Aquaculture — marine, including infrastructure
living resources	☐ Aquaculture — freshwater
	☐ Agriculture
	□ Forestry
Transport	☐ Transport infrastructure
	☐ Transport — shipping
	☐ Transport — air
	☐ Transport — land
Urban and	☐ Urban uses
industrial uses	☐ Industrial uses
	☐ Waste treatment and disposal
Tourism and	☐ Tourism and leisure infrastructure
leisure	☐ Tourism and leisure activities
Security/defence	☐ Military operations (subject to Article 2(2))
Education and research	☐ Research, survey and educational activities
c.2 Other leg	gislation
	e links with the following other international legislation  MonitoringProgrammes). Tick one or more relevant boxes.
☐ Bathing Water Di	irective
☐Common Fisherie	es Policy and Data Collection Framework
☐ Habitats Directive	е

☐ Birds Directive
□ Nitrates Directive
☑Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive
⊠Water Framework Directive
□ OSPAR Convention
☐Trilateral Wadden Sea Convention
□Other, Specify:
c.3 Implementation of Regional Cooperation (RegionalCooperation_implementation) Indicate the level of implementation by selecting one of the following:
$\square$ Agreed data collection methods
$\square$ Common monitoring strategy (spatial and temporal design of programme)
oxtimes Coordinated data collection (delivered separately by each country)
$\Box$ Joint data collection (multinational delivery using same platform and/or algorithms)
c.4 Monitoring concepts

#### Monitoring concepts table:

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators <sup>2</sup>	Spatial scope	Monitorin g started (year)	CPs monitoring <sup>3</sup>
	Elements (Features) (Features_enu m)	(Parameters	MonitoringMe thod (Monitoring Method_Enu m) MonitoringMe thodOther)	(Free text)	MonitoringFreq uency, DescriptionProg ramme (Frequency_Enu m)	(DescriptionProgramme Description)	(RelatedIndicat or) (RelatedIndicat or_name	(SpatialS cope)	(Temporal Scope)	(CountryCode_Enum)
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cd (Input of Cd)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Hg (Input of Hg)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs. DK does not monitor Hg in rivers
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Pb (Input of Pb)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The option "Different for each country - see MORE overview" refers to the <u>overview</u> carried out in 2013 <sup>2</sup> Give the name of HELCOM core indicators that are based on the monitoring parameter. <sup>3</sup> Provide information on the Contracting Partie(s) that are monitoring the parameter.

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators <sup>2</sup>	Spatial scope	Monitorin g started (year)	CPs monitoring <sup>3</sup>
HELCOM	PresinputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cr (Input of Cr)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cu (Input of Cu)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Ni (Input of Ni)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Zn (Input of Zn)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in he Baltic Sea catchment			1994	
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cd (Input of Cd)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Hg (Input of Hg)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Pb (Input of Pb)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators <sup>2</sup>	Spatial scope	Monitorin g started (year)	CPs monitoring <sup>3</sup>
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Zn (Input of Zn)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cu (Input of Cu)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Ni (Input of Ni)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cr (Input of Cr)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	Direct MWWTPs (>10.000 PE) either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cd (Input of Cd)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Hg (Input of Hg)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Pb (Input of Pb)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency <sup>1</sup>	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators <sup>2</sup>	Spatial scope	Monitorin g started (year)	CPs monitoring <sup>3</sup>
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Zn (Input of Zn)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cu (Input of Cu)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Ni (Input of Ni)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs
HELCOM	PresInputCont (Input of other substances)	FRESH: Cr(Input of Cr)	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Large: Monthly, Small point sources: 2-6 times/year	Direct INDUSTRY either individually or as aggregated			1994	Not all CPs, i.e., several years missing from different CPs

#### **PARAMETER**

Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources

#### **METHOD** (Monitoring Details)

## Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources

The methodology for data collection is based on combination of monitored discharges and concentration measurements at fixed stations and estimates of unmonitored areas based on surface areas and loads of respective monitored areas. Flow data on a daily basis and concentrations from a few samples to once a month and as maximum weekly samples.

#### QA/QC

## Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources

There are gaps in time series of national reporting which haven't been amended by experts. No official information about the uncertainty of provided heavy metal load data have been sent to the Data manager by the HELCOM Contracting Parties and hence further work on uncertainty is required. In many cases heavy metal concentrations are below the limit of detections and therefore not reported.

#### **FREQUENCY**

#### Frequency

## Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources

Frequency 1/year to 1/week. An overview of monitoring by the Contracting Parties has been done by the PLC-6 project: https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-6-methodology.pdf

#### SPATIAL SCOPE

#### **Spatial Scope**

# Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources

PLC monitoring takes place in the terrestrial catchment area and covers inputs to the entire Baltic Sea. Coverage of most of the catchment of the Baltic Sea: Monitored rivers and unmonitored areas and direct point

SPATIAL RESOLUTION (DENSITY) OF SAMPLING
Spatial resolution
Annual total loads of heavy metals / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources
Reported by country, sub-basin and river catchment. Point sources as either as aggregated by sub-basin and by country or by river catchment and as best point sources are reported individually with known location. This varies between the Contracting Parties.
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) HELCOM PLC Subbasins
□Unknown
c.5 Monitoring and assessment requirements
Monitoring requirements:
Data on waterborne inputs of hazardous substances are needed to assess the amount of inputs to the Baltic Sea. These can be used to identify pollution hot spots and to assess the effectiveness of measures taken to reduce pollution loads (e.g. implementaon of BSAP, HELCOM Recommendations, WFD river basin management plans and other international requirements). The data are presently used for HELCOM pollution load assessments and for core pressure indicator on inputs of contaminants.
Pressure data is useable for HELCOM holistic assessments (i.e. pressure index)
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
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source loads.

_							
Adequate data?							
Established meth assessment?	ods for						
Adequate unders	tanding of GES?	$\boxtimes$					
Adequate capacit assessments?	y to perform	$\boxtimes$					
Assessment of nat	ural variability						
No systematic tre quality of data.	end analysis has bee	en made on waterborne inpu	ts of heavy metals due to the poor				
	oviders and a ase the data can be n	CCESS nade available? Tick the relevan	t boxes below:				
☐ HELCOM COMBINE	⊠ HELCOM PLC	□HELCOM MORS					
□Other:							
If the previous ans the HELCOM Secre	•	e fill in the next questions (In ca	se the answer is a HELCOM database,				
Data type Tick th	ne relevant boxes b	elow:					
□Unprocessed/ra	w Data						
$\square$ Processed Data	sets						
$\square$ Data Products							
$\square$ Modelled data							
Data management	t: General description	n of data management (DataMa	anagement, Free text)				
What method/me provide location (		I to make the data available? $ op$	ick the relevant boxes below and				
$\square$ Providing URL t	o view data:						
$\square$ Providing URL t	☐ Providing URL to download data:						
☐ Provide location	n of data in national o	lata centre: Click here to enter t	ext.				

$\square$ Provide location of data in international data centre (e.g. RSC, ICES, EEA, EMODnet):					
When will the data first	t become available? (DataPublicationDate)				
Enter the date of report	ting, or even a past date if desired (MM/YYYY):				
01/2019					
How frequently are the	e data expected to be updated thereafter? Tick the relevant box below:				
⊠Every 6 years	□Weekly				
☐ Every 3 years	□Daily				
☐ Every 2 years	□Hourly				
⊠Yearly	☐ Continually				
$\Box$ 6-monthly	□One-off				
$\square$ 3-monthly	☐ As needed				
$\square$ Monthly	☐Other (specify)				
$\square$ 2-weekly	□Unknown				
List providing contact p	oints in the Contracting Parties				
Has the data been used	I or is it planned to be used in HELCOM assessments? Tick the relevant box below:				
⊠Yes □No					
2.103					
Select if data is used in below:	the following Baltic Sea Environment Fact Sheets (BSEF) Tick the relevant boxes				
Biodiversity					
☐ Abundance and distri	ibution of marenzelleria species				
☐ Abundance and distri	bution 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
$\Box$ Chlorophyll-a concentrations, temporal variations and regional differences from satellite remote sensing
☐ Cyanobacteria biomass
☐ Cyanobacterial blooms in the Baltic Sea
☐Cyanobacteria bloom index
$\square$ 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
$\square$ Shifts in the Baltic Sea summer phytoplankton communities in 1992-2006
$\square$ Spatial distribution of the winter nutrient pool
☐ Unusual phytoplankton event
Hazardous substances
$\square$ Atmospheric deposition of heavy metals on the Baltic Sea
☐ Atmospheric deposition of PCDD/Fs on the Baltic Sea
$\square$ 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
$\square$ 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
$\square$ 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 (GEScriteria)**Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.

Descriptor 1	□ 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.						
	□ D1C2 – Primary:						
	The population abundance of the species is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures, such that its long-term viability is ensured.						
	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.						
	$\ \square$ D1C3 – Primary for commercially- exploited fish and cephalopods and secondary for other species:						
	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.						
	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.						
	$\square$ D1C4 – Primary for species covered by Annexes II, IV or V to Directive 92/43/EEC and secondary for other species:						
	The species distributional range and, where relevant, pattern is in line with prevailing physiographic, geographic and climatic conditions.						
	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.						
	$\square$ D1C5 – Primary for species covered by Annexes II, IV and V to Directive 92/43/EEC and secondary for other species:						
	The habitat for the species has the necessary extent and condition to support the different stages in the life history of the species.						
	□ D1C6 – Primary						
	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.						

	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.
Descriptor 2	□ D2C1 – Primary:
	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.
	Member States shall establish the threshold value for the number of new introductions of non-indigenous species, through regional or subregional cooperation.
	□ D2C2 — Secondary:
	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.
	□ D2C3 — Secondary:
	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.
	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.
Descriptor 3	□ D3C1 — Primary:
	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.
	□ D3C2 — Primary:
	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.
	□ D3C3 — Primary:
	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.
	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.
Descriptor 4	□ D4C1 — Primary:
	The diversity (species composition and their relative abundance) of the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.

	Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.
	☐ D4C2 — Primary:
	The balance of total abundance between the trophic guilds is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.
	Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.
	☐ D4C3 — Secondary:
	The size distribution of individuals across the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.
	Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.
	$\Box$ D4C3 — Secondary (to be used in support of criterion D4C2, where necessary):
	Productivity of the trophic guild is not adversely affected due to anthropogenic pressures.
	Member States shall establish threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.
Descriptor 5	□ D5C1 — Primary:
	Nutrient concentrations are not at levels that indicate adverse eutrophication effects.
	The threshold values are as follows:
	(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
	□ D5C2 — Primary:
	Chlorophyll a concentrations are not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.
	The threshold values are as follows:
	(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.
	$\square$ D5C3 — Secondary:
	The number, spatial extent and duration of harmful algal bloom events are not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.
	$\square$ D5C4 — Secondary:
	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.
	The threshold values are as follows:

	(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.
	$\square$ D5C5 — Primary (may be substituted by D5C8):
	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.
	The threshold values are as follows:
	(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 Directive 2000/60/EC. Member States shall establish those values through regional or subregional cooperation.
	□ D5C6 — Secondary:
	The abundance of opportunistic macroalgae is not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.
	The threshold values are as follows:
	(a) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;
	(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.
	□ D5C7 — Secondary:
	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:
	(a) in coastal waters, the values set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;
	(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.
	$\square$ D5C8 — Secondary: (except when used as a substitute for D5C5):
	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:
	<ul><li>(a) in coastal waters, the values for benthic biological quality elements set in accordance with Directive 2000/60/EC;</li></ul>
	(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.
Descriptor 6	□ D6C1 – Primary:
	Spatial extent and distribution of physical loss (permanent change) of the natural

	seabed.
	□ D6C2 – Primary:
	Spatial extent and distribution of physical disturbance pressures on the seabed.
	☐ D6C3 – Primary:
	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.
	Member States shall establish threshold values for the adverse effects of physical disturbance, through regional or subregional cooperation.
	□ D6C4 – Primary:
	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.
	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.
	□ D6C5 – Primary:
	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.
	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.
Descriptor 7	□ D7C1 – Secondary:
	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.
	□ D7C2 – Secondary:
	Spatial extent of each benthic habitat type adversely affected (physical and hydrographical characteristics and associated biological communities) due to permanent alteration of hydrographical conditions.
Descriptor 8	<ul><li>☑ D8C1 – Primary:</li><li>Within coastal and territorial waters, the concentrations of contaminants do not exceed</li></ul>

the following threshold values: (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. Beyond territorial waters, the concentrations of contaminants do not exceed the following threshold values: (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.  $\square$  D8C2 – Secondary: 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. Member States shall establish those adverse effects and their threshold values through regional or subregional cooperation.  $\square$  D8C3 – Primary: The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised.  $\square$  D8C4 – Secondary (to be used when a significant acute pollution event has occurred): 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. **Descriptor 9**  $\square$  D9C1 – Primary: 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: (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	□ D10C1 – Primary:			
	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.			
	Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.			
	□ D10C2 — Primary:			
	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.			
	Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.			
	□ D10C3 — Secondary:			
	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.			
	□ D10C4 — Secondary:			
	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.			
Descriptor 11	□ D11C1 – Primary:			
	The spatial distribution, temporal extent, and levels of anthropogenic impulsive sound sources do not exceed levels that adversely affect populations of marine animals.			
	Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.			
	□ D11C2 – Primary:			
	The spatial distribution, temporal extent and levels of anthropogenic continuous low-frequency sound do not exceed levels that adversely affect populations of marine animals.			
	Member States shall establish threshold values for these levels through cooperation at Union level, taking into account regional or subregional specificities.			

## d. References

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

HELCOM Guidelines for the annual and periodical compilation and reporting of waterborne pollution inputs to the Baltic Sea (PLC-Water). HELCOM 2019. <a href="https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines-2019.pdf">https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines-2019.pdf</a>

Applied methodology for the PLC-6 assessment. HELCOM 2019. <a href="https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-6-methodology.pdf">https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-6-methodology.pdf</a>					