HELCOM Monitoring Programme topic Inputs

Programme:

Nutrient 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.

mplementation of the Ecosystem Approach
Working Group
roup on Reduction of Pressures from the Baltic Sea Catchment
Working Group
n – Working Group on the State of the Environmental and Natgure
inable Agricultural Practices
stem-based Sustainable Fisheries
WG - Joint HELCOM-VASAB Maritime Spatial Planning Working
WG - John Filleoni-Vasab Markine Spatial Flamming Working
WG - John Filleowi-VAJAB Wartime Spatial Flamming Working
king Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data
king Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances pert Network on Marine Litter
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances pert Network on Marine Litter twork on Underwater Noise
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances eert Network on Marine Litter twork on Underwater Noise c on Economic and Social Analyses
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances pert Network on Marine Litter twork on Underwater Noise c on Economic and Social Analyses forking Group on Oiled Wildlife Response
rking Group for Mutual Exchange and Deliveries of AIS data nces – Expert Network on hazardous substances ert Network on Marine Litter twork on Underwater Noise c on Economic and Social Analyses //orking Group on Oiled Wildlife Response 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) f this programme is:
□ Fully coord	dinated
☐ Partly coo	rdinated. Indicate missing component(s):
	ed monitoring is under development. Indicate by which group/project and by when a tion on coordinated monitoring can be expected.
• Common	n monitoring guidelines and quality assurance:
• PLC 2019.pdf	Guidelines (https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines- ()).
• Common	n database: PLC Water database (http://nest.su.se/helcom_plc/)
b. Monito	oring strategies
b.1 Descrip The programme so boxes.	otor supports the following obligatory MSFD Monitoring Strategies. Tick one or more relevant
□ D1	Biodiversity
□ D2	Non-indigenous Species
□ D 3	Commercial fish and shellfish
□ D 4	Food webs
⊠ D 5	Eutrophication

□ D 6	Seafloor integrity	
□ D7	Hydrographical conditions	
□ D8	Contaminants	
□ D9	Contaminants in seafood	
□ D10	Marine litter	
□ D11	Energy including underwater noise	
b.2 BSAP segments The sub-programme serves the following BSAP segments. Tick one or more relevant boxes.		
⊠Eutrophicatio	n	
☐ Hazardous substances		
□Biodiversity		
☐ Maritime activities		

b.3 Monitoring strategy description

Monitoring strategy

The 2013 Monitoring and Assessment Strategy and HELCOM Ministerial Declaration 2013 and 2018, specified by decisions of HELCOM Heads of Delegations created demands for a number of PLC products:

- HELCOM core pressure indicator on progress towards fulfilment of Maximum Allowable Inputs of nutrients (MAI);
- assessment of progress towards implementation of National Nutrient Input Ceilings;
- quantification of sources and pathways of nutrients to the Baltic Sea;
- assessment of nutrients input by major rivers;
- assessment of effectiveness of measures to reduce input of nutrients;
- assessment of input of selected hazardous substances.

The PLC products serve to follow up implementation of HELCOM BSAP and other agreements but also those Contracting Parties that are EU Member States for their river basin management plans under WFD and programmes of measures under MSFD.

The PLC utilizes monitoring data obtained in accordance with the requirements of the HELCOM Recommendations on waterborne pollution input assessment and on monitoring of airborne pollution input. It also integrates the data reported by the Contracting Parties under the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution and its protocols as well as data obtained in the frame of

the EU and national monitoring programmes.		
	ological objectives ost 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	☐ All fish safe to eat	
	☐ Healthy wildlife	
	☐ Radioactivity at pre-Chernobyl levels	
Biodiversity	☐ Natural landscapes and seascapes	
	\square Thriving and balanced communities of plants and animals	
	☐ Viable populations of species	
Maritime activities	☐ No illegal pollution	
activities	\square Safe maritime traffic without accidental pollution	
	☐ Efficient response capability	
	\square No introductions of alien species from ships	
	☐ Minimum air pollution from ships	
	☐ Zero discharges from offshore platforms	
	monitoring ES criteria addressed, indicate when sufficient monitoring was in place or by when will be in place (Coverage_GEScriteria)	
\square Adequate monit	coring was in place in 2014	
☑ Adequate monit	coring was in place by 2018	
☐ Adequate monit	oring is in place by July 2020	
☐ Adequate monit	oring will be in place by 2024	
☐ Monitoring is no	t being put in place for this descriptor due to a low risk	
☐ Monitoring for t	his descriptor is not relevant	
Description of the i	mplementation gaps and plans to complete the establishment and implementation of	

this descriptor monitoring strategy (Gaps_Plans):

There are gaps in data reported by the Contracting Parties to the HELCOM PLC database. PLC projects have on a case-by-case basis filled in data gaps, but this is time consuming and requires separate endorsement of the data by the countries.

c. Monitoring programmes

c.1 Purpose of monitoring

c.1a Assessment purpose in general

The programme supports the assessment of:

TICK the relevant box.		
Temporal trends	Spatial distribution	State classification
\boxtimes	\boxtimes	

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: c.1c, d	If this is selected fill in the following questions:	If this is selected fill in the following questions: c.1c, d	If this is selected fill in the following questions: 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	\square Grazing birds
		\square Wading birds
		\square Surface-feeding birds
		\square Pelagic-feeding birds
		\square Benthic-feeding birds
	☐ Mammals	\square Small toothed cetaceans
		\square Deep-diving toothed cetaceans
		☐ Baleen whales
		☐ Seals
	☐ Reptiles	☐ Turtles
	☐ Fish	☐ Coastal fish
		☐ Pelagic shelf fish
		☐ Demersal shelf fish
		☐ Deep-sea fish
		☐ Commercially exploited fish and shellfish
	\square Cephalopods	\square Coastal/shelf cephalopods
		☐ Deep-sea cephalopods
Habitats	☐ Benthic habitats	\square Benthic broad habitats
		\square Other benthic habitats
	☐ Pelagic habitats	☐ Pelagic broad habitats
		☐ Other pelagic habitats
Ecosystems	tems Physical and hydrological characteristics	
	☐ Chemical characteristics	
	☐ Ecosystems, including	☐ Coastal ecosystems
	food webs	☐ Shelf ecosystems
		☐ Oceanic/deep-sea ecosystems
	Pressures and impacts in to the most relevant option(s). Tick	the marine environment (Features) ck one or more boxes below.
Theme	Label: Feature	

Biological	☐ Newly introduced non-indigenous species		
	Established non-indigenous species		
	☐ Species affected by incidental by-catch		
Physical and	☐ Hydrographical changes		
hydrological	☐ Physical disturbance to seabed		
	☐ Physical loss of the seabed		
Substances,	☐ Eutrophication		
litter and energy	☐ Contaminants - non UPBT substances		
chergy	☐ Contaminants - UPBT substances		
	☐ Contaminants – in seafood		
	☐ Adverse effects on species or habitats		
	☐ Acute pollution events		
	☐ Litter in the environment		
	☐ Impulsive sound in water		
	☐ Continuous low frequency sound		
c.1d • Pi	ressure inputs to the marine environment (Features)		
c.1d • Pr	ressure inputs to the marine environment (Features) Label: Feature		
Theme	Label: Feature		
Theme	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species		
Theme	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens		
Theme	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of		
Theme	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species ☐ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human		
Theme	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species ☐ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence ☐ Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and		
Theme Biological Substances, litter and	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species ☐ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence ☐ Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and recreational fishing and other activities)		
Theme Biological Substances,	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species ☐ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence ☐ Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and recreational fishing and other activities) ☑ Input of nutrients — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition		
Theme Biological Substances, litter and	Label: Feature ☐ Input or spread of non-indigenous species ☐ Input of microbial pathogens ☐ Input of genetically modified species and translocation of native species ☐ Loss of, or change to, natural biological communities due to cultivation of animal or plant species ☐ Disturbance of species (e.g. where they breed, rest and feed) due to human presence ☐ Extraction of, or mortality/injury to, wild species (by commercial and recreational fishing and other activities) ☐ Input of nutrients — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition ☐ Input of other substances (e.g. synthetic substances, non-synthetic substances, radionuclides) — diffuse sources, point sources, atmospheric deposition, acute		

☐ Input of other forms of energy (including electromagnetic fields, light and heat)
☐ Input of water — point sources (e.g. brine)

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

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

Theme	Label: Feature
Physical	☐ Land claim
restructuring of rivers, coastline	☐ Canalisation and other watercourse modifications
or seabed (water	☐ Coastal defence and flood protection
management)	☐ 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
. escurees	☐ Extraction of salt
	☐ Extraction of water
Production of energy	$\hfill\square$ 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 The sub-programme one or more relevan	e links with the following other international legislation (OtherPoliciesConventions). Tick							
☐Bathing Water Di	rective							
☐ Common Fisherie	es Policy and Data Collection Framework							
☐ Habitats Directive								
☐ Birds Directive								
⊠ Nitrates Directive								
⊠Urban Waste Wa	ter Treatment Directive							
⊠Water Framewor	k Directive							
□ OSPAR Convention	on							
☐Trilateral Wadde	n Sea Convention							
☐Other, Specify:								
(RegionalCo	entation of Regional Cooperation operation_implementation) implementation by selecting one of the following:							
☐Agreed data colle	ection methods							
☐Common monito	ring strategy (spatial and temporal design of programme)							
⊠Coordinated data	oxtimes Coordinated data collection (delivered separately by each country)							
\square Joint data collect	\square Joint data collection (multinational delivery using same platform and/or algorithms)							
c.4 Monitori	ng concepts							

Monitoring concepts table:

Current means of coordination	Features or elements Elements (Features) (Features_en um)	Parameter Parameters (Parameters_en um)	Method MonitoringMetho d (Monitoring Method)	QA/QC (Free text)	Frequency ¹ MonitoringFrequency,	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling (ProgrammeDescription)	Link to HELCOM core indicators ² (RelatedIndicator) (RelatedIndicator _name	Spatial scope (SpatialScope)	Monitoring started (year) (TemporalSco pe)	CPs monitoring ³ (CountryCode_Enum)
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Water discharge	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NH4-N	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas

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

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency ¹	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators ²	Spatial scope	Monitoring started (year)	CPs monitoring ³
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NO2-N	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NO23-N	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	Presinput Nut	FRESH: Input of NO3-N	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of PO4-P	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly	~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients		1994	Most of the CPs – missing only from some unmonitored areas
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut (Input of nutrients)	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency ¹	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators ²	Spatial scope	Monitoring started (year)	CPs monitoring ³
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of PO4-P	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NH4-N	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of BOD5/7	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: FLOW	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Municipal wastewater treatment plants (MWWTP), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Industrial plants (INDUSTRY), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Industrial plants (INDUSTRY), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			All HELCOM Contracting Parties

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency ¹	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators ²	Spatial scope	Monitoring started (year)	CPs monitoring ³
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: FLOW	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Industrial plants (INDUSTRY), either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Fish farm (FISH FARM) either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Fish farm (FISH FARM) either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of BOD5/7	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		Monthly (Large), 2-6 times years (small)	Direct Fish farm (FISH FARM) either individually or as aggregated	Input of nutrients			Only partially reported – often missing
HELCOM	PresInput Nut	FRESH: Input of NTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		6-yearly	Loads by sources (diffuse and point sources) of ~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties
HELCOM	Presinput Nut	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		6-yearly	Loads by sources (diffuse and point sources) of ~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in the Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties

Current means of coordination	Features or elements	Parameter	Method	QA/QC	Frequency ¹	Spatial resolution (density) of sampling	Link to HELCOM core indicators ²	Spatial	Monitoring started (year)	CPs monitoring ³
HELCOM	PresInput	FRESH:	HEL-001 (PLC		6-yearly	Retention of ~300	Input of			Most of HELCOM
	Nut	Input of NTot	Water guidelines)			monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in t he Baltic Sea catchment	nutrients			Contracting Parties
HELCOM	Presinput Nut	FRESH: Input of PTot	HEL-001 (PLC Water guidelines)		6-yearly	Retention of ~300 monitored rivers and estimated 23 unmonitored areas in t he Baltic Sea catchment	Input of nutrients			Most of HELCOM Contracting Parties

PARAMETER

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter

METHOD (Monitoring Details)

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

Parameters have been monitored from rivers as well as from direct point sources. Inputs from unmonitored areas are estimated. Annual total loads of nitrogen, phosphorus and their fractions are reported every year by the HELCOM Contracting Parties and compiled by the PLC Data Manager. The data collection is based on combination of monitored data (measurements at monitoring stations close to river mouth) and estimates of unmonitored areas. Monitored data are collected on flows and concentrations and total loads calculated. The estimates of unmonitored areas are based on proportion calculations of surfaces of monitored and unmonitored areas and monitored loads. These estimates / calculations have been carried out by the Contracting Parties.

<u>An overview of methodology and monitoring</u> by the Contracting Parties was compiled for the PLC-6 assessment.

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

For periodic assessments, the total N and total P are reported by sources, i.e. diffuse sources (agriculture, scaered dwellings, atmospheric deposition to fresh water, storm water and overflow and natural background load) and from point sources (MWWTP, INDUSTRY and Fish farm).

Periodic nutrient loads by sources have been calculated by well-known and described methods or by using a country specific method.

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter

Nutrient retention have been calculated by either well-known and described methods or by using a country specific method.

QA/QC

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

No official information about the uncertainty of nutrient loads, loads of organic matter or flow data have been reported to HELCOM (PLC Data Manager). Further work on input uncertainty is required. The QA/QC procedure has been developed when modernizing the PLC database (HELCOM PLUS). There are gaps in time series of national inputs which is corrected by the HELCOM Load Core Group. National sampling QA/QC, coordinated HELCOM QA/QC for input calculations.

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

No official information about the uncertainty of nutrient loads have been reported to HELCOM (PLC Data Manager). Further work on input uncertainty is required. The QA/QC procedure was developed when modernizing the PLC data base (HELCOM PLUS). There are gaps in me series of national inputs which is corrected by HELCOM Load Core Group. National sampling QA/QC, coordinated HELCOM QA/QC for input calculations.

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter

No official information about the uncertainty of nutrient loads have been reported to HELCOM (PLC Data Manager). Further work on input uncertainty is required. The QA/QC procedure was developed when modernizing the PLC data base (HELCOM PLUS). There are gaps in me series of national inputs which is corrected by HELCOM Load Core Group. National sampling QA/QC, coordinated HELCOM QA/QC for input calculations.

FREQUENCY

Frequency

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

Annual reporting of river catchments is based on continuous flow and weekly/monthly concentration (a few time a year) concentration analysis. Sampling frequency of point sources varies from continuous to occasional

sampling. Frequency 1/year to 1/week. An overview of methodology and monitoring by the Contracting Parties was compiled for the PLC-6 assessment.

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

An overview of methodology and monitoring by the Contracting Parties

was compiled for the PLC-6 assessment.

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter

Based on calculations and periodically carried out every six years.

SPATIAL SCOPE

Spatial Scope

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

Covers most of the inputs from the drainage area divided by nine Baltic Sea sub-basins (based on the PLC division).

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

Covers most of the inputs from the drainage area divided by nine Baltic Sea sub-basins (based on the PLC division).

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter

Covers most of the inputs from the drainage area divided by nine Baltic Sea sub-basins (based on the PLC division).

SPATIAL RESOLUTION (DENSITY) OF SAMPLING

Spatial resolution

Annual nutrient loads, loads of organic matter, water discharges and river flows/ Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from land-based sources (annually reported)

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.

Ntot and Ptot / Input level of chemical/nutrient/pollutant from landbased sources (reported periodically)

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 individually with location. This varies between the Contracting

Retention of nutrients (periodically) / other parameter Reported by country, sub-basin and river catchment. Provide considerations for the scale of aggregation of data for an in one or more relevant boxes below: □HELCOM assessment unit Level 4: Subbasins with coastal WFD division	di-sek-ar
Provide considerations for the scale of aggregation of data for an in one or more relevant boxes below:	diameter
Provide considerations for the scale of aggregation of data for an in one or more relevant boxes below:	alianta a
Provide considerations for the scale of aggregation of data for an in one or more relevant boxes below:	-d:
one or more relevant boxes below:	
one or more relevant boxes below:	.d:
one or more relevant boxes below:	-I:
\square HELCOM assessment unit Level 4: Subbasins with coastal WFD division	alcator
\square HELCOM assessment unit Level 3: Subbasins with coastal and offshore of	division
☐ HELCOM assessment unit Level 2: Subbasin	
⊠HELCOM assessment unit Level 1: Baltic Sea	
☐MSFD Region	
□EU	
☑Other (specify) HELCOM PLC Subbasins	
□Unknown	
Monitoring requirements:	
Data on waterborne inputs of nutrients are needed to assess the assea to allow for follow-up of effectiveness of implemented me management plans, BSAP), for the core pressure indicator on nutried progress towards the agreed BSAP country-wise nutrient reducons should also be useable for HELCOM holistic assessments (i.e. pressure).	asures nt input targets
Regular annual reporting of waterborne nutrient inputs is needed for order to ensure a reliable MAI/CART follow-up scheme.	rom all
Adequacy for assessment of GES:	
Monitoring should provide adequate data and information to enal environmental status, and distance from and progress towards GES as req Article 11.	
Yes	No
Adequate data? ⊠	
Established methods for	
assessment?	
_	

assessments?	
According to the second of material variability.	
Assessment of natural variability Quantitave.	
Quantitave.	
c.6 Data providers and access	
From which database the data can be made available? Tick the relevant boxes below:	
☐ HELCOM ☑ HELCOM PLC ☐ HELCOM MORS COMBINE	
□Other:	
If the previous answer is "Other" please fill in the next questions (In case the answer is a HELCOM data the HELCOM Secretariat will do it)	ıbase,
Data type Tick the relevant boxes below:	
□ Unprocessed/raw Data	
□ Processed Data sets	
□ Data Products	
☐ Modelled data	
Data management: General description of data management (DataManagement, Free text)	
What method/mechanism will be used to make the data available? Tick the relevant boxes below an provide location (DataAccess):	d
☐ Providing URL to view data:	
☐ Providing URL to download data:	
\square Provide location of data in national data centre: Click here to enter text.	
\square Provide location of data in international data centre (e.g. RSC, ICES, EEA, EMODnet):	
When will the data first become available? (DataPublicationDate)	
when will the data hist become available: (Datar dollcation bate)	

How frequently are the d	ata 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	\square Other (specify)					
\square 2-weekly	□Unknown					
	uta in the Court vesting Pouties					
List providing contact poi	nts in the Contracting Parties					
Has the data been used o	r is it planned to be used in HELCOM assessments? Tick the relevant box below:					
⊠Yes □No						
21C3 21V0						
Select if data is used in the below:	e following Baltic Sea Environment Fact Sheets (BSEF) Tick the relevant boxes					
Biodiversity						
☐ Abundance and distribu	ution of marenzelleria species					
☐ Abundance and distribu	ition of Round goby					
☐ Abundance and distribu	ition of the Zebra mussel					
☐ Biopollution level index						
☐Observed non-indigeno	us and cryptogenic species in the Baltic Sea					
☐ Population developmer	nt of Great Cormorant					
☐ Population developmer	nt of Sandwich Tern					
☐ Population developmer	nt of Southern Dunlin					
☐ Population Developmer	☐ Population Development of White-tailed Sea Eagle					
☐Temporal development	of Baltic coastal fish communities and key species					
Eutrophication						
☐ Bacterioplankton growt	:h					
☐Chlorophyll-a concentra	ations, temporal variations and regional differences from satellite remote sensing					
☐ Cyanobacteria biomass						

☐ Cyanobacterial blooms in the Baltic Sea
□Cyanobacteria bloom index
☐ Impacts of invasive phytoplankton species on the Baltic Sea ecosystem in 1980-2008
□ Nitrogen atmospheric deposition to the Baltic Sea
□ Nitrogen emissions to the air in the Baltic Sea area
☐ Phytoplankton biomass and species succession
☐ Shifts in the Baltic Sea summer phytoplankton communities in 1992-2006
☐ Spatial distribution of the winter nutrient pool
□Unusual phytoplankton event
Hazardous substances
☐ Atmospheric deposition of heavy metals on the Baltic Sea
☐ Atmospheric deposition of PCDD/Fs on the Baltic Sea
☐ Atmospheric emissions of heavy metals in the Baltic Sea region
☐ Atmospheric emissions of PCDD/Fs in the Baltic Sea region
☐ Cesium-137 in Baltic Sea sediments
☐Temporal trends in contaminants in Herring in the Baltic Sea in the period 1980-2010
☐ Emissions from Baltic Sea shipping
□Illegal discharges of oil in the Baltic Sea
☐ Liquid discharges of Cs-137, Sr-90 and Co-60 into the Baltic Sea
☐ Trace metal concentrations and trends in Baltic surface and deep waters
Hydrography
☐ Development of Sea Surface Temperature in the Baltic Sea
☐ Hydrography and Oxygen in the Deep Basins
□Ice season
☐ Total and regional runoff to the Baltic Sea
\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 (Criteria)
Choose only the most relevant option(s). Tick one or more boxes below.
Descriptor 1

	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.
	$\hfill\Box$ 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.
	\square 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.
	□ D5C3 — Secondary:
	The number, spatial extent and duration of harmful algal bloom events are not at levels that indicate adverse effects of nutrient enrichment.
	□ 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:
	(a) in coastal waters, the values for benthic biological quality elements 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.
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	□ D8C1 – Primary:
	Within coastal and territorial waters, the concentrations of contaminants do not exceed 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;

(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. 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. D8C3 – Primary: The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised. 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 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, seawed and other marine plants) caught or harvested in the wild (excluding fin-fish from mariculture) does not exceed: (a) for contaminants listed in Regulation		(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;
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. 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. D8C3 – Primary: The spatial extent and duration of significant acute pollution events are minimised. 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 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		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
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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	Descriptor 9	□ D9C1 – Primary:
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		as appropriate) of seafood (including fish, crustaceans, molluscs, echinoderms, seaweed and other marine plants) caught or harvested in the wild (excluding fin-fish from
threshold values, which Member States shall establish through regional or		laid down in that Regulation, which are the threshold values for the purposes of
		threshold values, which Member States shall establish through regional or

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.

https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-Water-Guidelines-2019.pdf
Applied methodology for the PLC-6 assessment. HELCOM 2019. https://helcom.fi/media/publications/PLC-6-methodology.pdf