

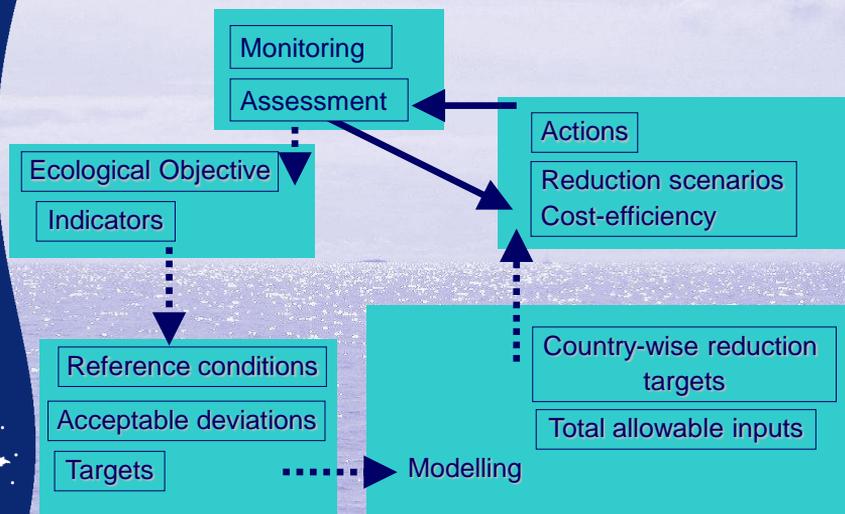
Need for action to assess implementation of actions on nutrient loads reduction

Proposal for a flagship project:
Collection and quality control of data
on nutrient inputs

Mr. Mikhail Durkin, HELCOM
First Steering Group Meeting of Priority area 1
"To reduce nutrient inputs to the sea to acceptable levels"
European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR)

26 April 2012, Warsaw, Poland

HELCOM's management cycle for eutrophication



- New review is ongoing – TARGREV Project
 - More ecological objectives, review of reduction targets

Country-wise annual reduction requirements

	Phosphorus (tonnes)	Nitrogen (tonnes)
Denmark	16	17,210
Estonia	220	900
Finland	150	1,200
Germany	240	5,620
Latvia	300	2,560
Lithuania	880	11,750
Poland	8,760	62,400
Russia	2,500	6,970
Sweden	290	20,780
Transboundary pool	1,660	3,780
Total	15,250	135,000

PLC-5: Better knowledge, but data gaps and uncertainties

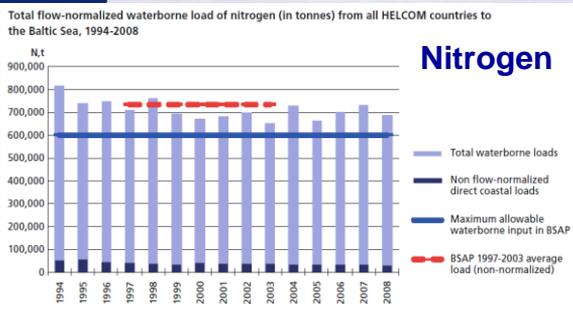


Table 5-2a Trend analysis of flow-normalized annual riverine loads (in $t\ a^{-1}$) for nitrogen from 1994 to 2008 by country. Trends are only statistically significant when $P < 0.05$. Homogeneity of trends: $P < 0.001$.

Country	P-value	Estimated slope (tonnes per year)
Denmark	0.029	-1,521
Estonia	0.018	811
Finland	0.018	1,121
Germany	0.84	-31.6
Latvia	0.17	-1,774
Lithuania	1.00	-112
Poland	0.23	-2,880
Russia	0.55	148
Sweden	0.060	-871
Baltic Sea	0.11	-4,645

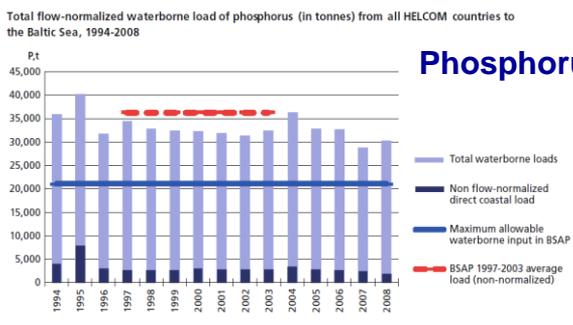


Table 5-2c Trend analysis of flow-normalized annual riverine loads (in $t\ a^{-1}$) for phosphorus from 1994 to 2008 by country. Trends are only statistically significant when $P < 0.05$. Homogeneity of trends: $P < 0.001$.

Country	P-value	Estimated slope (tonnes per year)
Denmark	0.029	-23.0
Estonia	0.55	6.41
Finland	0.32	-24.6
Germany	0.003	-9.88
Latvia	0.002	101
Lithuania	0.84	22.5
Poland	0.023	-168
Russia	0.69	-36.2
Sweden	0.008	-79.6
Baltic Sea	0.060	-225

BSAP Country-wise Maximum Allowable (MAI) vs Annual nutrient Input, 2008

Inputs Countries	Phosphorus (K tonnes)		Nitrogen (K tonnes)	
	MAI P	TP ₂₀₀₈	MAI N	TN ₂₀₀₈
Denmark	1,300	1,800	39,600	34,300
Estonia	1,000	1,400	29,900	45,200
Finland	3,000	3,400	65,300	74,000
Germany	700	500	14,800	21,300
Latvia	1,300	3,300	73,000	101,700
Lithuania	500	2,300	33,400	44,700
Poland	5,000	10,800	153,000	189,300
Russia	4,100	3,700	82,400	67,800
Sweden	3,400	3,300	100,700	110,400
Transboundary (BY)	1,700	?	3,800	?
Total	21,060	30,500	601,720	688,700

Objective

- Support Strategic Action “Implement actions to reduce nutrients” of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region through **collection, quantification and quality control of data** on waterborne inputs of nutrients to the Baltic Sea

Overall aims:

- Facilitate the **submission, correction and updating of data** on pollution load to the Baltic Sea
- Improve and harmonize the **quality and completeness of data**
- Provide open **access to up-to-date, quality checked** waterborne input data
- Support **collection and delivery of data** to monitor the progress of implementation of actions to reduce nutrient loads

Activity will focus to:

- **Quantify and describe**
 - the **waterborne discharges** from point sources and losses from non-point pollution sources **within the catchment area**
 - the **loads**, and their sources, **entering** the Baltic Sea via rivers, unmonitored and coastal areas as well as point sources discharging **directly** to the Baltic Sea;
- **Quantify**
 - **emission sources of airborne nitrogen deposition** inputs
 - **annual water- and airborne inputs and evaluate changes** in the normalized nutrient inputs to the Baltic Sea since 1994
- **Explain**
 - **changes vs human activities or natural variations;**
 - **development of nutrient waterborne and airborne loads against BSAP nutrient reduction targets**
- **Evaluate**
 - **the quality of reported data and assessment of sources.**
- **Quantify**
 - the **uncertainty of national datasets**, total **load** to main Baltic Sea sub-basins, **on trends and reductions** during 1994 to 2014
- **Overall evaluate**
 - the **significance of various control measures** applied in the Baltic Sea catchment area **to reduce pollution load** from land-based sources

Provisional timeline: Start 2012 – end 2017

Year	Methodology and data collection	IT-support
Step 1 Quality assurance and calculation of uncertainties in data		
2012	Development of standardized methodology to calculate uncertainties on national datasets Updating of the pollution load Guidelines	Development and implementation of a revised database model
2013	Finalisation of revision of the pollution load Guidelines	Development of web application for reporting and quality assurance of load data Setting up a standardized quality assurance system for delivered data
Step 2 Data collection, submission, quality assurance and compilation		
2014	Monitoring and data collection by Contracting Parties	GIS-application of pollution load database Remote access of third parties to the load database
2015	Reporting of national data using the new database web application. Quality checking, correction of data and compilation on data into the database.	
Step 3 Data assessment and preparation of pollution load report		
2016	Quality checking, correction of data and compilation on data into the database. Data assessment and preparation of the report	
2017	Finalization of the report	

Thank you!

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National Implementation Programmes are available at:

http://www.helcom.fi/BSAP/Implementation/en_GB/Implementation/

