

GENERAL INFORMATION OF WATERBODIES (WB)

OVERVIEW

COUNTRY	CYCLE	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS	NUMBER OF WB
DENMARK	2022-2027 (3)	4	10550
FINLAND	2022-2027 (3)	7+1 (Åland Islands)	6876
ICELAND	2022-2027 (1)	1	2719
NORWAY	2022-2027 (2)	15	33779
SWEDEN	2017-2021 (3)	5	27516

WATERBODIES UNDER THE MONITORING PROGRAM

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF WB MONITORED	% OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WB
DENMARK	10550	100%
FINLAND	2639	38%
ICELAND	23	0,8%
NORWAY	9586	28%
SWEDEN	2535	9%

MAIN PRESSURE ON WATERBODIES

DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN
Influx of nitrate and phosphorus from agriculture and wastewater from industry, households and aquaculture	Diffuse sources - agriculture	Wastewater	Introduced species	Connectivity - hydropower all sizes
Influx of organic material to rivers and physical deterioration of river habitats. Influx and release of phosphorus in lakes	Diffuse sources – forestry	Urban runoff	Diffuse sources- Agriculture	Morphology - agriculture and forestry
Nitrate from agriculture, pesticides and metabolites and chemical pollutants in groundwater	Diffuse sources - scattered households' sewage	Aquaculture	Long-range pollution	Diffuse sources - agriculture
Groundwater abstraction	Diffuse sources – internal loading	Groundwater abstraction	Diffuse sources - scattered household sewage	Diffuse sources - scattered household sewage
Inputs of hazardous substances from point and diffuse sources, e.g., wastewater, surface runoff, and atmospheric deposition	Morphology - other	Hydro-morphological pressures	Connectivity - Hydropower	Diffuse sources – stormwater

GENERAL INFORMATION OF WATERBODIES (WB)

WATERBODIES DESIGNATED AS HEAVILY MODIFIED OR ARTIFICIAL

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF WB DESIGNATED AS HEAVILY MODIFIED OR ARTIFICIAL	RATIO
DENMARK	720	6,8%
FINLAND	176	2,5%
ICELAND	-	0%
NORWAY	3765	11,1%
SWEDEN	668	2,4%

WATERBODIES WITH EXEMPTIONS

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF WB WITH EXEMPTIONS	RATIO
DENMARK	920	8,7%
FINLAND	1740	25%
ICELAND	0	0%
NORWAY	2988	10,4%
SWEDEN	3597	13%

MAIN FOCUS FOR THE NEXT WATER MANAGEMENT CYCLE (2022-2027)

DENMARK	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	SWEDEN
Full application of the WFD by 2027 which includes a revisit of the plan in 2023/2024 to assess and if necessary, implement further measures to reach good status	Implementing the measures and targeting the implementation to waterbodies and ground waters with best potential to reach good status	Assessment of pressure and risk analysis on wb	Plastic (macro and micro)	National plan for hydropower
To stop the leakage of nitrogen from agricultural lands by at least 13.100 tons of nitrate from the coastal water-bodies	Retention of water runoff from agriculture and forestry and integrating the measures with climate change measure	Strengthening the ecological classification systems for wb	Restoration (UN decade on Restoration)	Permits for industries- Weser
Restoration of watercourses	Restoration of waters, including removing barriers for fish migration	Integration of wfd-requirements in the polluting sector		Drainage agriculture land

GOVERNANCE

DENMARK

A river basin management plan is developed for each of the four river basin districts, that cover a total of 23 main river catchments. Public participation, in general, is a high priority, and Water Councils provide knowledge and entitlement from the local level on watercourses. The political process in river basin management planning is carried out by the ministry, supported by the Protection Agency, which is responsible for the scientific foundation of the plan. Managing the program of measures is the responsibility of the Protection Agency, but the concrete mitigation measures are implemented by both municipalities (e.g., river restoration) and state (e.g., targeted catch crops) with state and/or EU funding

ICELAND

Iceland is one River Basin District and divided into four Water Regions. Cooperation with various entities is formulated into the law to ensure the full and successful implementation of the framework. Seven consultation committees have been established and divided into three categories.

- 1) Water Council Committee with representatives from the government and the Icelandic Association of Local Authorities
 - 2) Two Advisory Committees where there are representatives from the public organizations, NGO's and various associations from the industry and nature conservation groups.
 - 3) Four Water Region Committees with representatives from municipalities and local health inspectorates. The Water Region committees are managed by the Environment Agency of Iceland
- These committees are important in gathering data on, for example, pressures on water, reviewing information as well as ensuring close cooperation between entities.

NORWAY

At the RBD level, nine Regional Councils are entrusted the task as planning authority for the RBMPs, while the respective County Governors' Environmental Departments are responsible for the monitoring and classification. In each River Basin District, there is a District Water Board, facilitating the participation and sector integration of all relevant authorities.

At the local level, the waterbodies have been grouped into 105 catchments, as a practical operational level for water management. Each catchment has a local Water Board and involves on average 3 or 4 municipalities, responsible for drinking water, sewage, land use planning, and local measures in agriculture. Almost all catchments have a coordinator as a joint resource and expertise assisting the municipalities with their responsibilities and tasks in water management and contributing to stakeholder participation and public information at the local level.

At the national level, sector integration is facilitated through a Committee of Ministries, chaired by the Norwegian Ministry of Climate and Environment, and encompassing 8 ministries. A permanent Committee of Agencies is also in place, chaired by the Norwegian Environment Agency, and encompassing 10 agencies. The Committee of Agencies has been delegated the task of preparing national guidance for the River Basin Districts (RBDs), advising the ministries on the final approval of the updated RBMPs and has two sub-groups on status classification and restoration. The Agencies run a shared national water website and organize the National Water Environment Conferences. A National Reference Group secures the participation of national industry associations, NGOs, and civil society representatives

SWEDEN

Five regional water authorities based on water districts.

For every water district authority, there is a special water district board – the water delegation. Their task is to decide on environmental quality standards, programs of measures, and management plans. The delegation comprises expert members appointed by the government for a fixed term. The delegation is chaired by the county governor at the county administrative board that constitutes the water district authority.

Swedish Agency Marine and Water Management (SWAM): The regulatory and guiding authority for the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive. SWAM also coordinates Sweden's five water district authorities which in turn oversee the work carried out by the counties within their districts. SWAM participates at the EU level and reports on the country's progress. They also try to harmonize our cross-border efforts, such as those with Norway and Finland with which Sweden shares river basins.

Swedish Geological Survey (SGU): Supports the water authorities in tasks related to characterization, risk and status assessment, monitoring, measures, reporting, and so forth. SGU is also the main groundwater data provider including groundwater body delineations and hydrogeological data, monitoring stations, chemical analyses, and water levels for risk analysis and status classification.

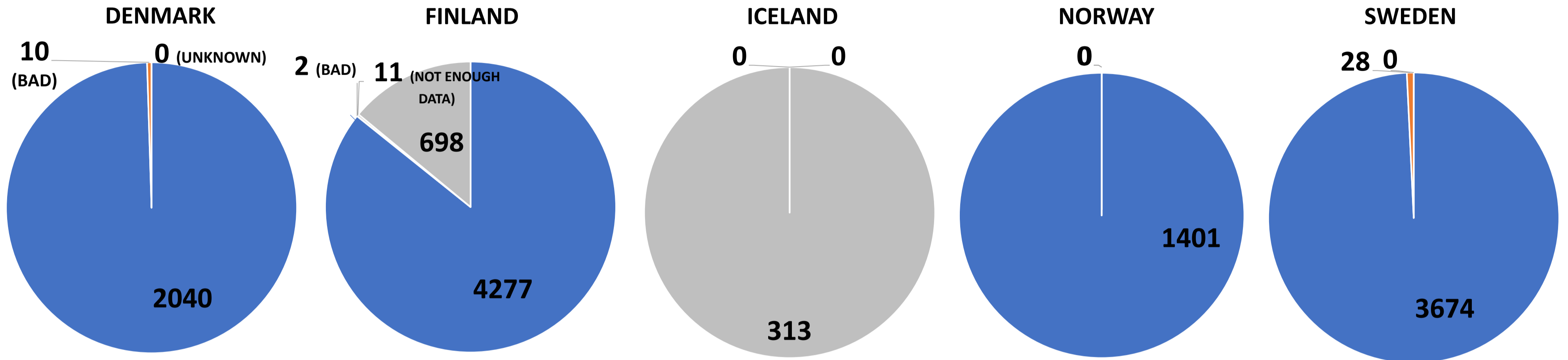
FINLAND

Eight water districts of which one is the Åland Islands that govern their EU policy independently. The seven districts on the mainland are governed by a regional environmental authority (Centre for development, traffic, and the environment) that functions as the water authority coordinating other regional environmental authorities in the district. Each district has a steering committee, and every regional authority has one or several cooperation groups that consists of relevant stakeholders in the area.

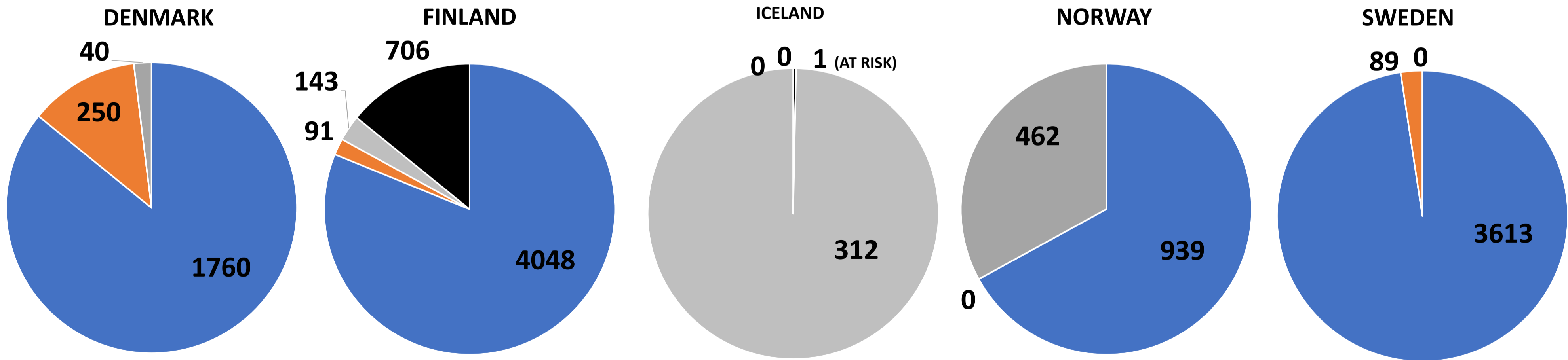
GROUNDWATERBODIES

THE STATUS OF GROUNDWATERBODIES IS MEASURED IN QUANTITATIVE AND CHEMICAL STATUS

QUANTITATIVE



CHEMICAL



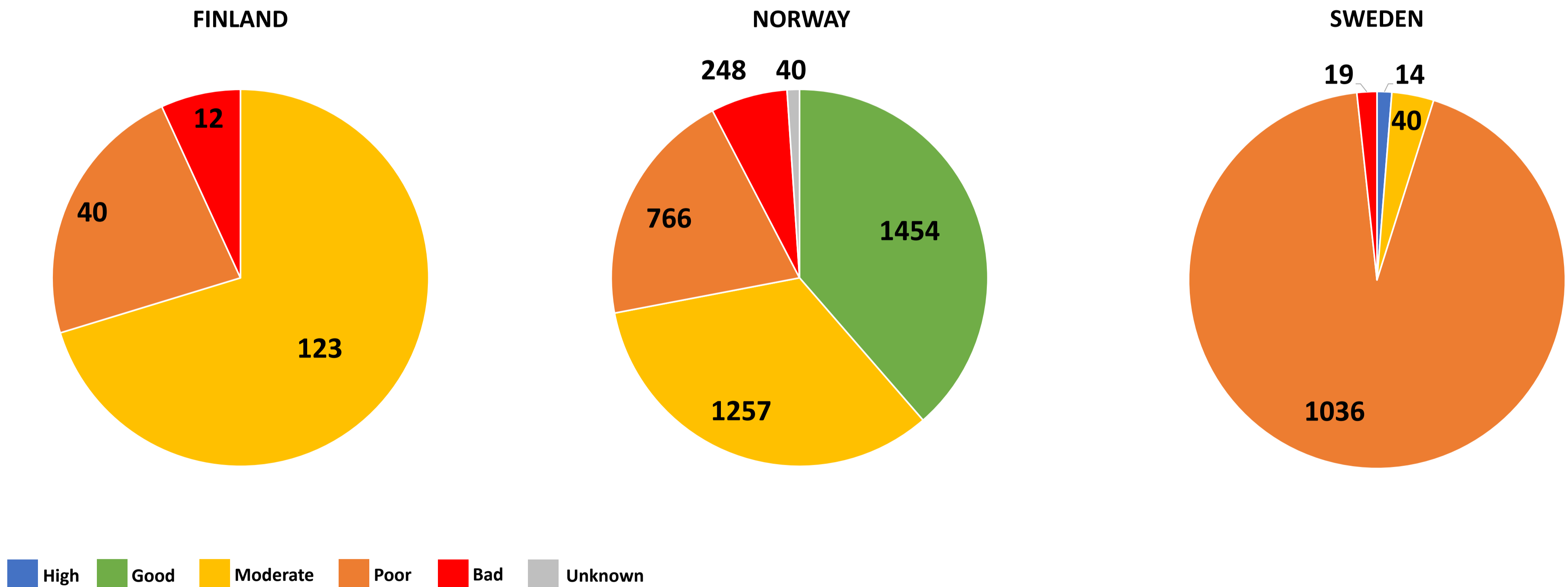
■ Good
 ■ Bad
 ■ Not enough data
 ■ Not classified

ECOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF WATERBODIES (WB)

WHAT IS ECOLOGICAL STATUS?

For waterbodies that are designated as heavily modified (HMWB) the status of the waterbody is classified according to their ecological potential, not ecological status. HMWB are under significant morphological pressures, e.g., from hydropower plants.

In HMWB the environmental objective is good ecological potential (GEP). GEP equals the ecological conditions that may be achieved by implementing all realistic mitigating measures that do not have a significant adverse effect on water use. The method for designating HMWBs, and assessing their measures and potential follows the "mitigation measures approach".



ECOLOGICAL STATUS OF WATERBODIES (WB)

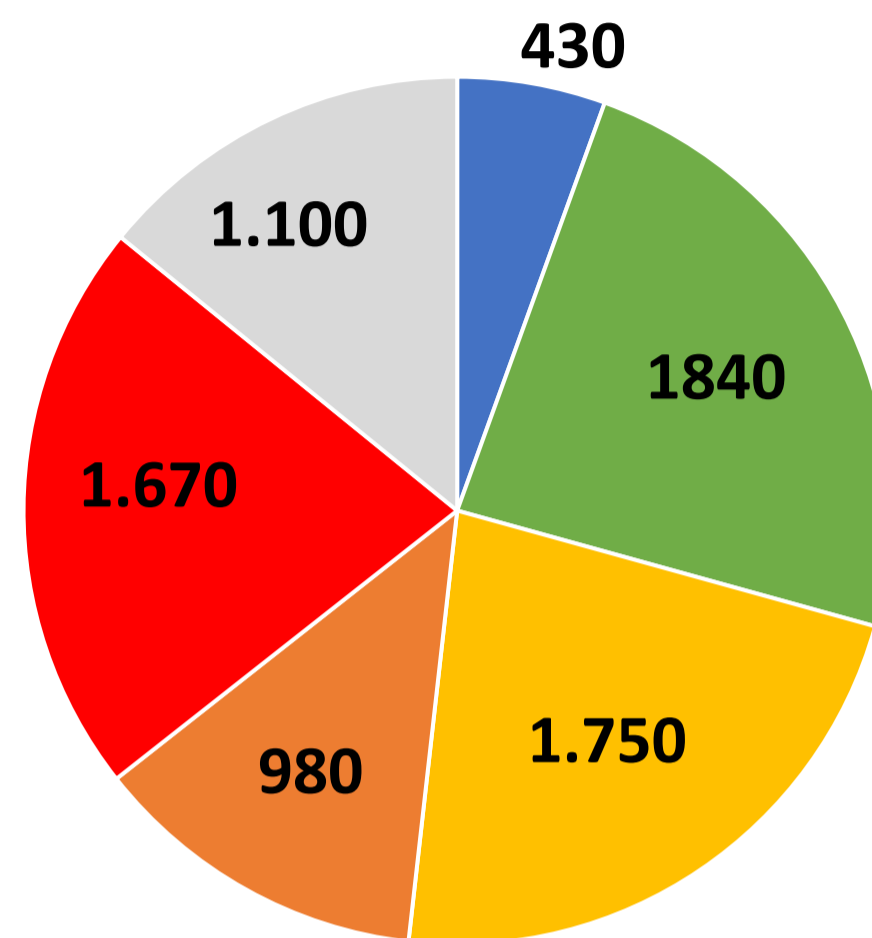
WHAT IS ECOLOGICAL STATUS?

The ecological status of a waterbody is classified into five categories: high, good, moderate, poor, or bad.

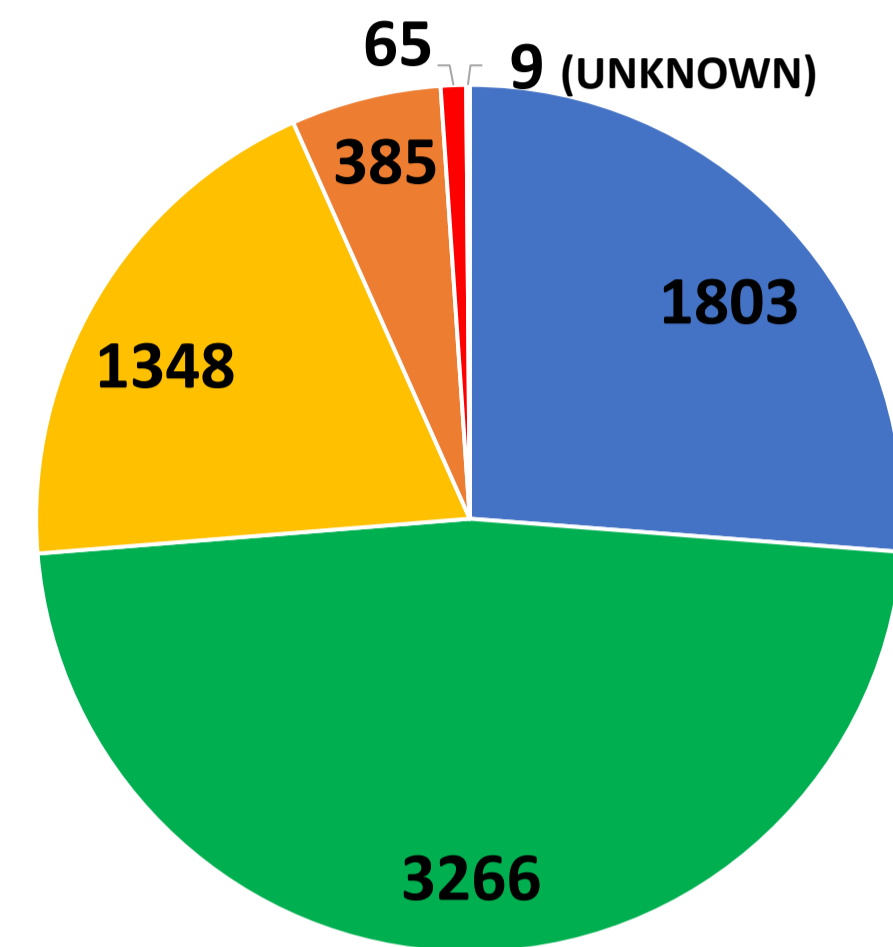
Waterbodies that are classified as high status are usually without pressures, but some of them can be affected by small-scale pressure without it influencing their status. The rule of thumb is that as the pressures increase on a water body it will be reflected in the declining status of the waterbody.

As the magnitude and number of different pressure factors increase the status of a waterbody will decline. For waterbodies that are designated as heavily modified the status of the waterbody is classified according to their ecological potential, not ecological status. The ecological potential is not displayed in these figures. Where we lack sufficient data, the status is marked "unknown".

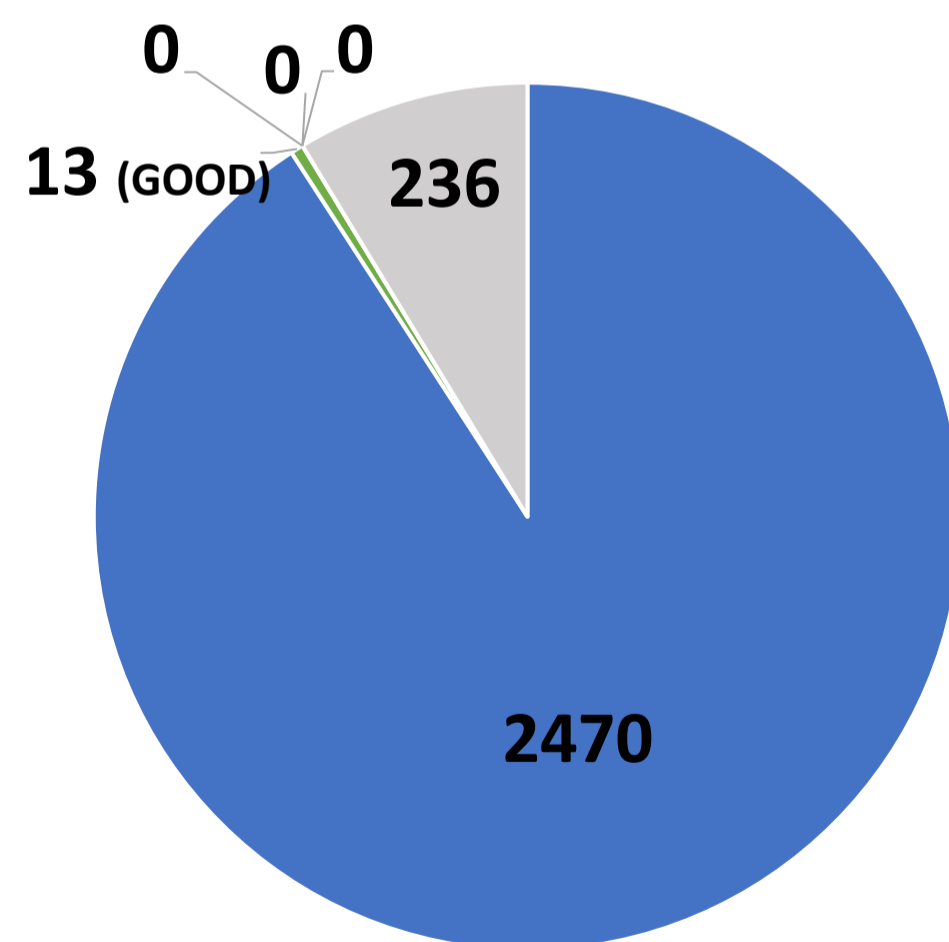
DENMARK



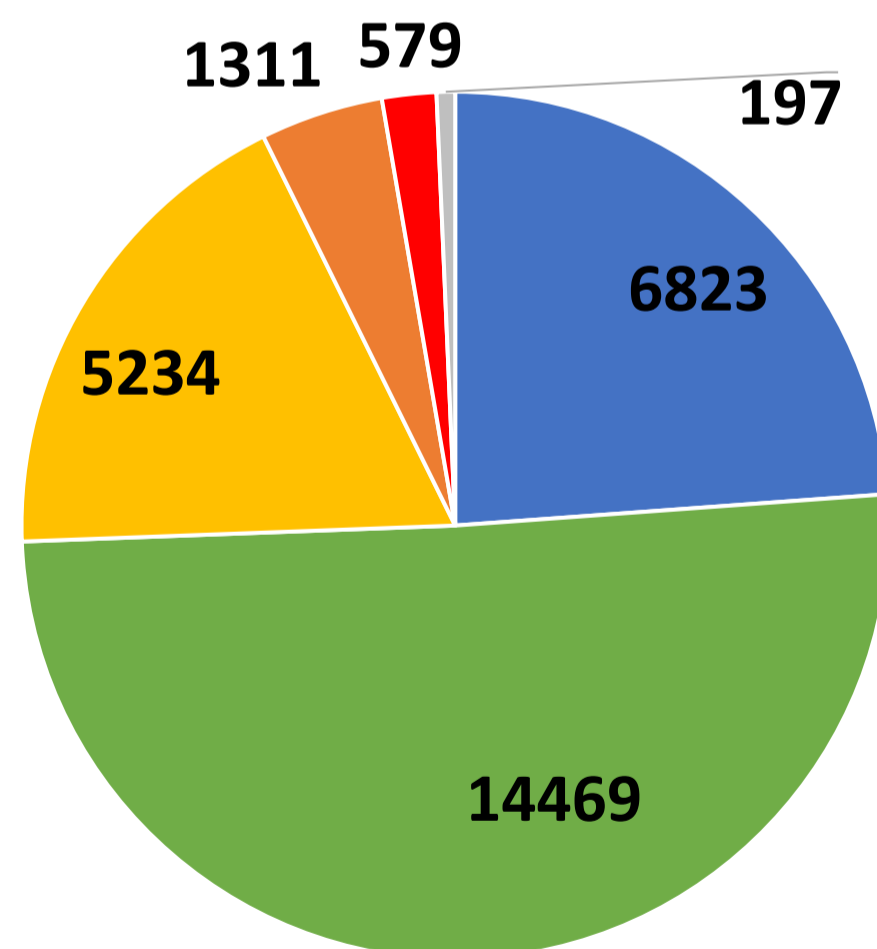
FINLAND



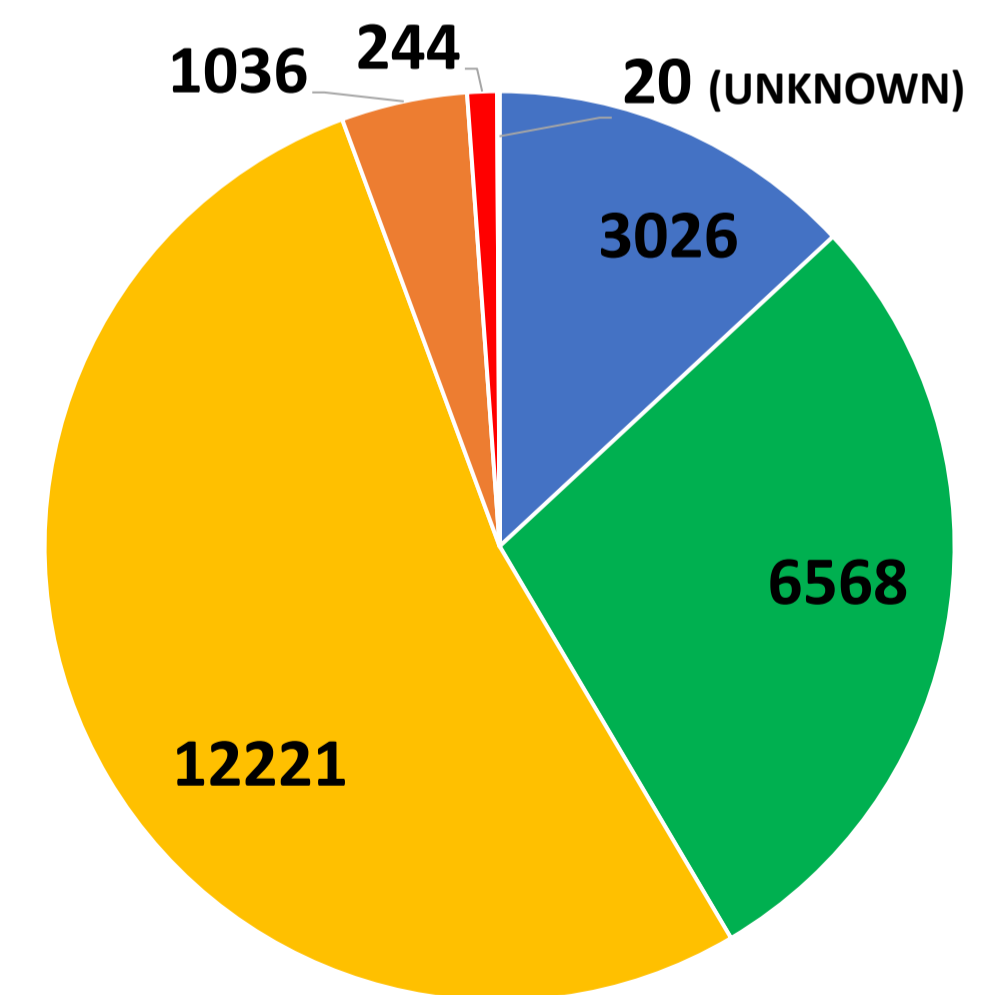
ICELAND



NORWAY



SWEDEN



■ High
 ■ Good
 ■ Moderate
 ■ Poor
 ■ Bad
 ■ Unknown