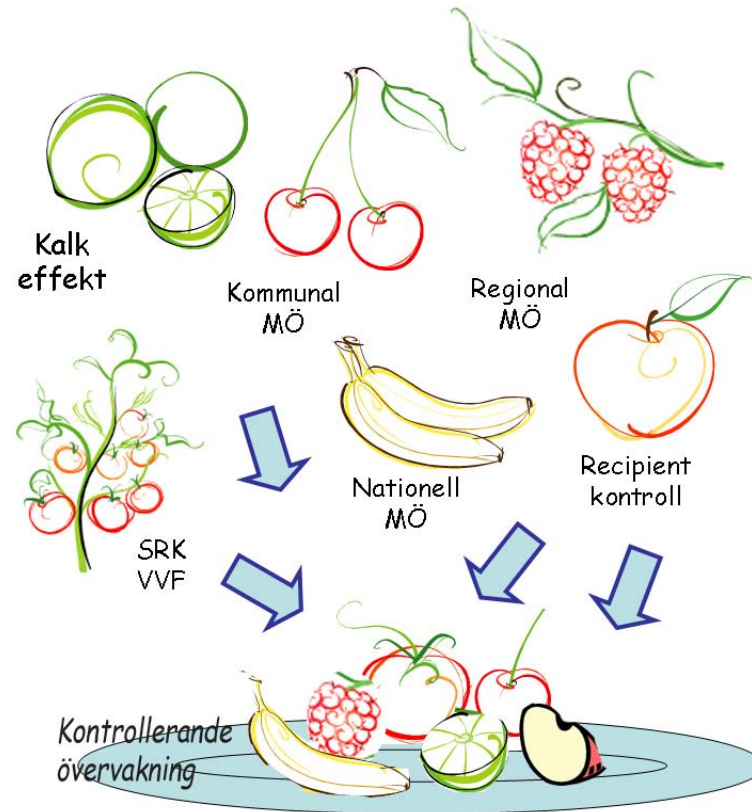


Status and plans and for Surveillance monitoring in Sweden



The surveillance monitoring program reported in mars 2007 (article 8) do not fulfil the demands from EU and was criticized.

Naturvårdsverket and SGU have now revised their program

A revision of regional programs will take place during 2008

The county administrative boards have the responsibility to coordinate the different programs in their county

Vattenmyndigheterna are responsible for coordination within and between districts

Contributors to Swedish fresh water surveillance

- National programs
- Regional programs
- SRK (Coordinated control of receiving waters)
- Following the effect of liming
- Municipal programs

Ground water

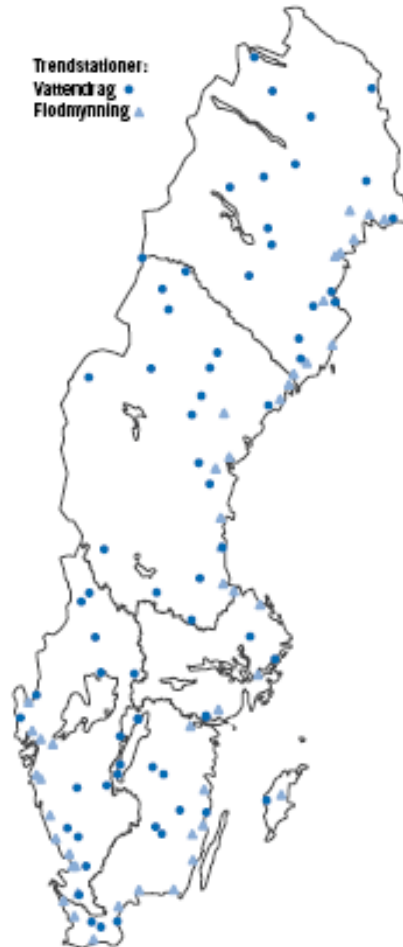
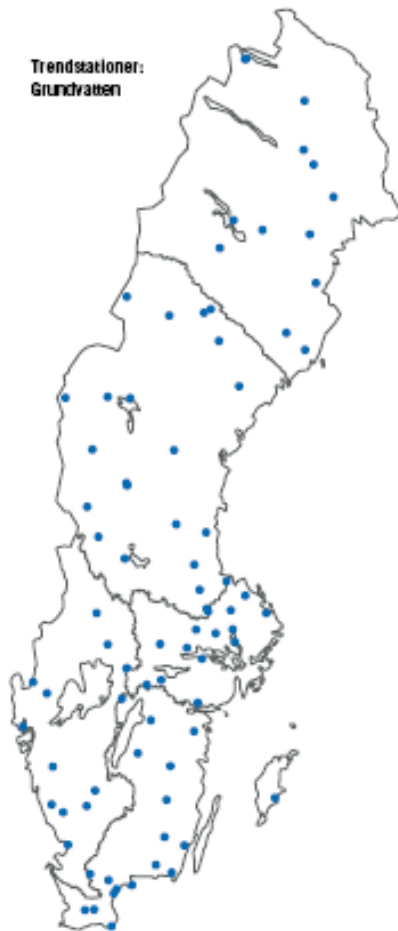
80 trend stations,
80 stations were samples
are taken every fifth year
(omdrevsstationer)

Streams and rivers

67 small streams
47 river mouths

Lakes

110 trend stations
800 stations were samples
are taken every fifth year
(omdrevsstationer)



SRK

The most important survey in several areas of Sweden for the classification of water bodies in WFD

Performed by decision in code of environment (miljöbalken), not by WFD

Some shortcomings of Swedish monitoring

Biological parameters

Ground water

Toxic substances

Time table for the revision of Swedish surveillance program

Guidence to the county administrative boards	Mars 2008
Revision of regional monitoring	Dec 2008
Analys of shortages, possibly application for fundings for supplemental analyses	During 2009 - 2010
Revision of monitoring surveillance	During 2009 - 2011
Revision of operational surveillance	During 2009 - 2011
Revision of investigative surveillance	During 2009 - 2011
Revision Surveillance in protected areas	During 2009 - 2011
Circulation for comments of the Surveillance programs	During 2012
Desition taken of the Surveillance programs	2012-12-22
Report to EU	2013-03-22

Monitoring surveillance program

- The "water types" will be used to distribute the resources in relation to their abundance
- Common types – more stations
- All types occurring in a district must have stations
- All parameters must be measured
- Important that stations are lasting

Operational surveillance programs

- Control of "at risk" water bodies
- Control of the effect of measures
- Control of toxic substances
- Greater flexibility for the choice of parameters and frequency of sampling