

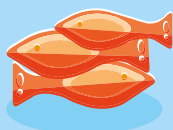


European Commission



# Finland: Multiannual national plan for the development of sustainable aquaculture an overview

## Current situation<sup>1</sup>



**Total volume (2013):**  
13 613 tonnes



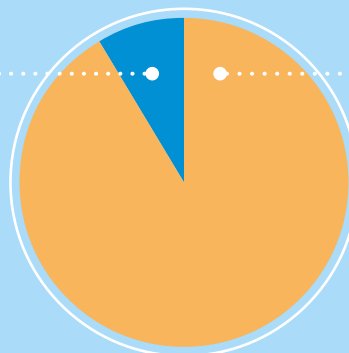
**Total value (2013):**  
56 million euro



**Finland's contribution to EU aquaculture:**  
1.1% volume  
1.2% value

## Main species by volume

**European whitefish**  
1 155 t



**Trout**  
12 242 t  
91.4%

● Marine finfish ● European whitefish

Source of data: Eurostat



## National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)



**Production volume** from 13 700 tonnes to **20 000 tonnes** in 2020 (46% increase).

**Production value** from 60 million euro to **100 million euro** in 2020 (67% increase).

<sup>1</sup> Refers to fish for human consumption. Total production value including juveniles for resale and restocking is €71 million.



# Response to the strategic guidelines



## Simplify administrative procedures:

- Review the permit processes in cooperation with the administration and stakeholders. The objective is to lighten the administrative burden caused by the environmental permit system and related procedures. The permit system will be developed to be straightforward yet not compromise the level of environmental protection provided.



## Enhance competitiveness:

- A multiannual innovation and development programme is being promoted to support the growth of sustainable aquaculture, which will be put into practice following the principles of learning and network-based development.
- Construction of a network of technical expertise and innovation in aquaculture, within which the sector can develop to a high international standard, facilitated by multi-stakeholder cooperation.
- Aim to develop strong PPP –models and platforms to research and industry.



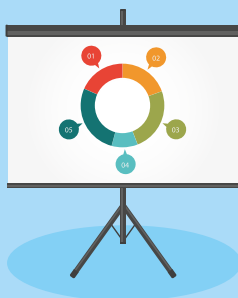
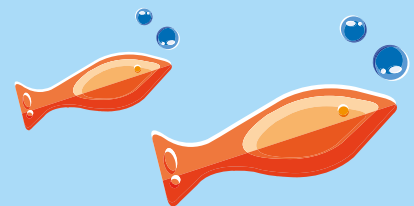
## Coordinated spatial planning:

- Finland has adopted an aquaculture spatial plan that identifies the most suitable and productive areas for aquaculture production in marine areas. This plan will be integrated into the national marine spatial plan, and will be supported by the permitting system.
- Environmental monitoring obligations: For the water quality monitoring, the aim is to find the most appropriate methods for investigating and assessing the environmental impacts of fish farming.



## Level playing field:

- The plan recognises a need for better communication to the public about the sector's responsibilities to ensure environmental sustainability and its important contribution to achieving nutrient reduction targets set for the Baltic Sea.
- Voluntary certification of responsible production methods.



# Best practices

- Continuous dialog; between industry, environmental NGO's, research and administration in order to reconcile environmental and industrial policies.

