

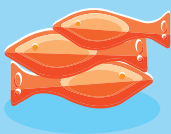


European Commission



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

Current situation



Total volume (2013):
13 366 tonnes



Total value (2013):
44 million euro

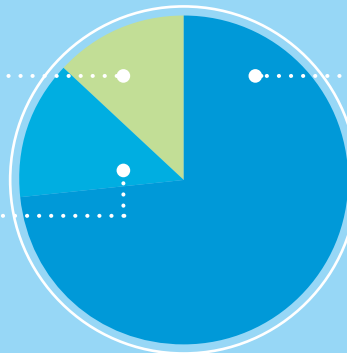


Sweden's contribution to EU aquaculture:
1.1% volume
1.1% value

Main species by volume

Mussels
1 702 t
12.8%

Other salmonids
1 808 t
13.6%



Trout
9 763 t
73.6%

● Freshwater finfish ● Shellfish

Source of data: Eurostat



National Growth Objectives (2014-2020)



Production volume from 12 500 tonnes in 2013 to **25 000 tonnes** in 2020 (100% increase).



Response to the strategic guidelines



Simplify administrative procedures:

- Establish one entry point for contacts between producers and authorities.
- Average time and maximum time for approval of applications to be reduced from average of 13.5 months and maximum time of 51 months (2007 – 2013).



Enhance competitiveness:

- Capacity-building in areas of technical competence.
- Development of networks for information exchange.
- Support to projects, which test and evaluate methods for the culture of more species with good market potential.
- Support to technical development, innovation and transfer of knowledge.



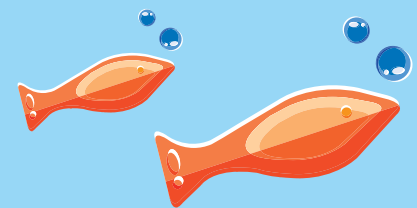
Coordinated spatial planning:

- Promote inclusion of aquaculture in municipal spatial planning.
- Increase in both the number of areas and the total areas declared suitable for aquaculture.



Level playing field:

- Surveys to determine consumer attitudes 2014/15 and 2020/21.
- Increase the number of producer organizations.
- Increase the number of ecological aquaculture farms (EU certification).



Best practices



The Plan identifies a number of examples of best practise covering different species, production systems and scales, including:

- Certified mussel farming on lines, with no added nutrients and removal of nutrients from the sea at harvest, which reduces eutrophication.
- Cage farming of Arctic char in oligotrophic environments emitting phosphorous and nitrogen, promoting growth of the wild fauna in these environments.
- Recirculating land based systems mainly used for fish (juveniles) for stocking for effective use of water and a controlled environment to promote growth.

