



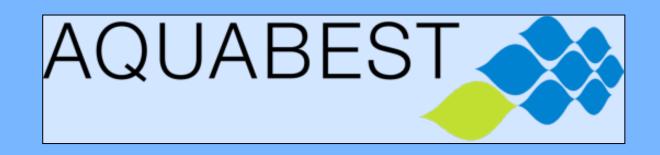
Perspectives of Swedish Aquaculture

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Current conditions
- 3. SWOT analysis
- 4. Conclusion



MISTRA WG on Swedish aquaculture research 2012 -13

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Innovative practices and technologies for developing sustainable aquaculture in the Baltic Sea Region

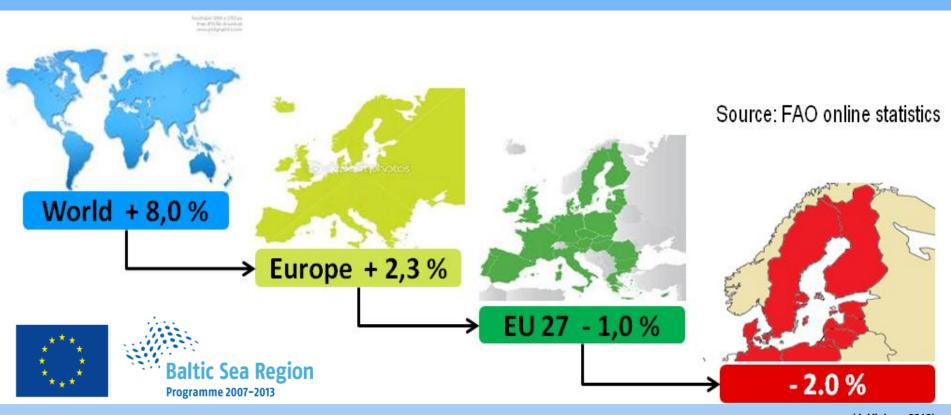




Part-financed by the European Union (European Regional Development Fund and European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument)

Annual growth rate of aquaculture 2000-2009 (excl. plants)





(J. Vielma, 2013)

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Bottlenecks to develop sustainable aquaculture in the Baltic Sea Region





Licensing systems are not coherent



Aquaculture spatial planning is immature



Aquaculture imports nutrients from oceans thus contributing to the eutrofication of the Baltic Sea



New recirculation farming technologies have not been transferred throughout the region





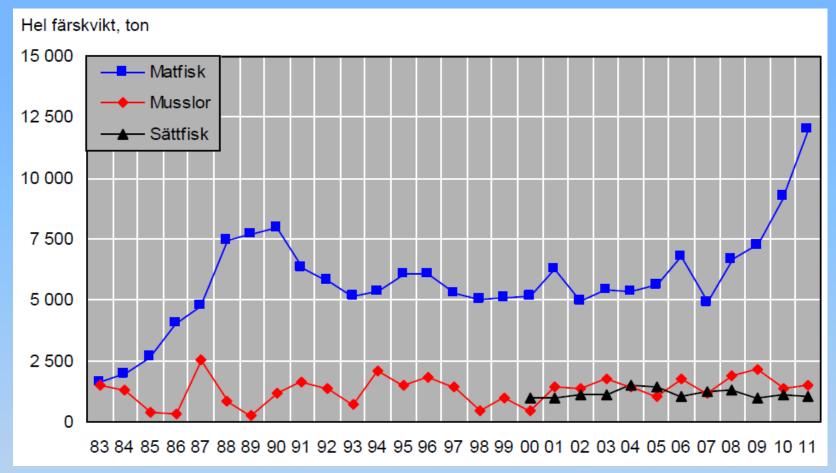


(J. Vielma, 2013)



Swedish aquaculture production





Source: Jordbruksverket, 2012

Swedish aquaculture STRENGTHS



- National strategy for aquaculture
- National and regional competence centres for aquaculture
- National Aquaculture Council
- Huge fresh water resources
- High veterinary fish health status
- High level research within relevant aquaculture topics

Swedish aquaculture OPPERTUNITIES



- Platform: National Council and competence centres for aquaculture
- Environmental efficient production low carbon foot print – Green growth - low ecosystem and climate impact
- Innovative integrated production systems energy and nutrient efficient – IMTA/aquaponics
- Hydro power dams

Swedish aquaculture OPPERTUNITIES



- Diversification Niche products labelling/certification - processing - value added products - competiveness
- Create jobs in rural areas, improve infrastructure, economic and social conditions

Swedish aquaculture WEAKNESSES



- Lack of integration of the stakeholders within the aquaculture sector –
 - Cross sectional need of knowledge, education and training (farmers, staff along the whole chain incl. authorities)
- Lack of investors and financing (bad image and low knowledge about aquaculture)

Swedish aquaculture THREATS



- Challenging environmental legislations
- Communication between stakeholdes (producers, local authorities/municipality, local people) – common understanding of the activity
- Spatial planning farming sites
- Spreading of diseases (Biosecurity)
- Competition from Norway and Finland

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CONCLUSION



Integration of the aquaculture sector with main stakeholders:

- Political frameworks
- Regional administrations
- Aquaculture producers
- Aquaculture research groups
- NGO's local people consumers

CONCLUSION



Swedish aquaculture has great potentials in terms of

- Environmental efficient food production
- Diversified production
- Create jobs
- Socio-economic development in rural areas

Niche and diversification - Sweden to make a difference

