

A Green Deal for Aquaculture in Finland

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Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Finland

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Offshore farms



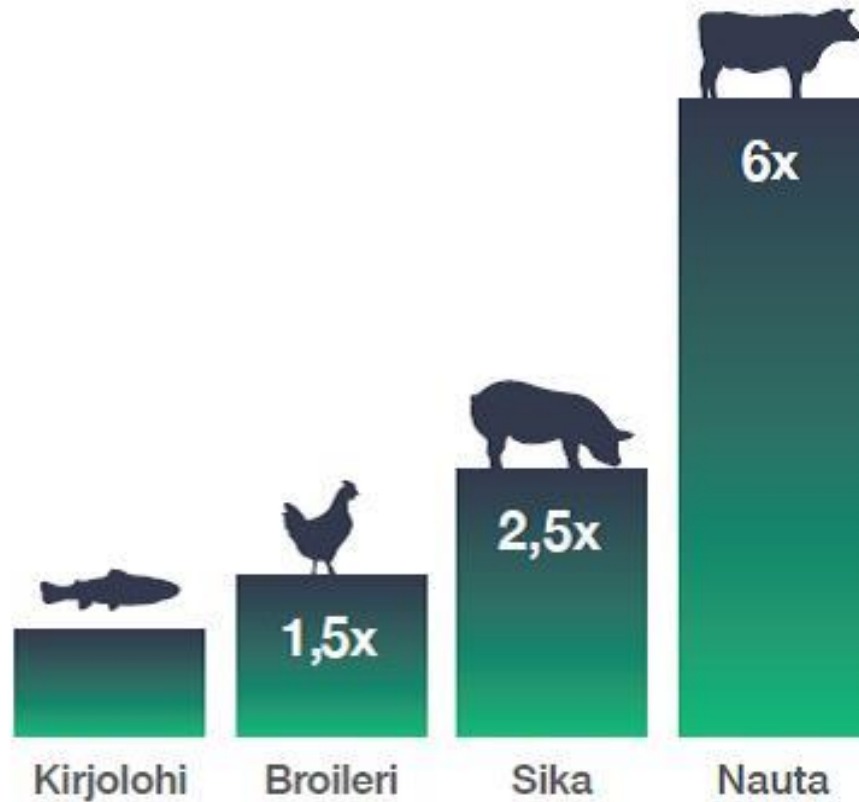
RAS farms



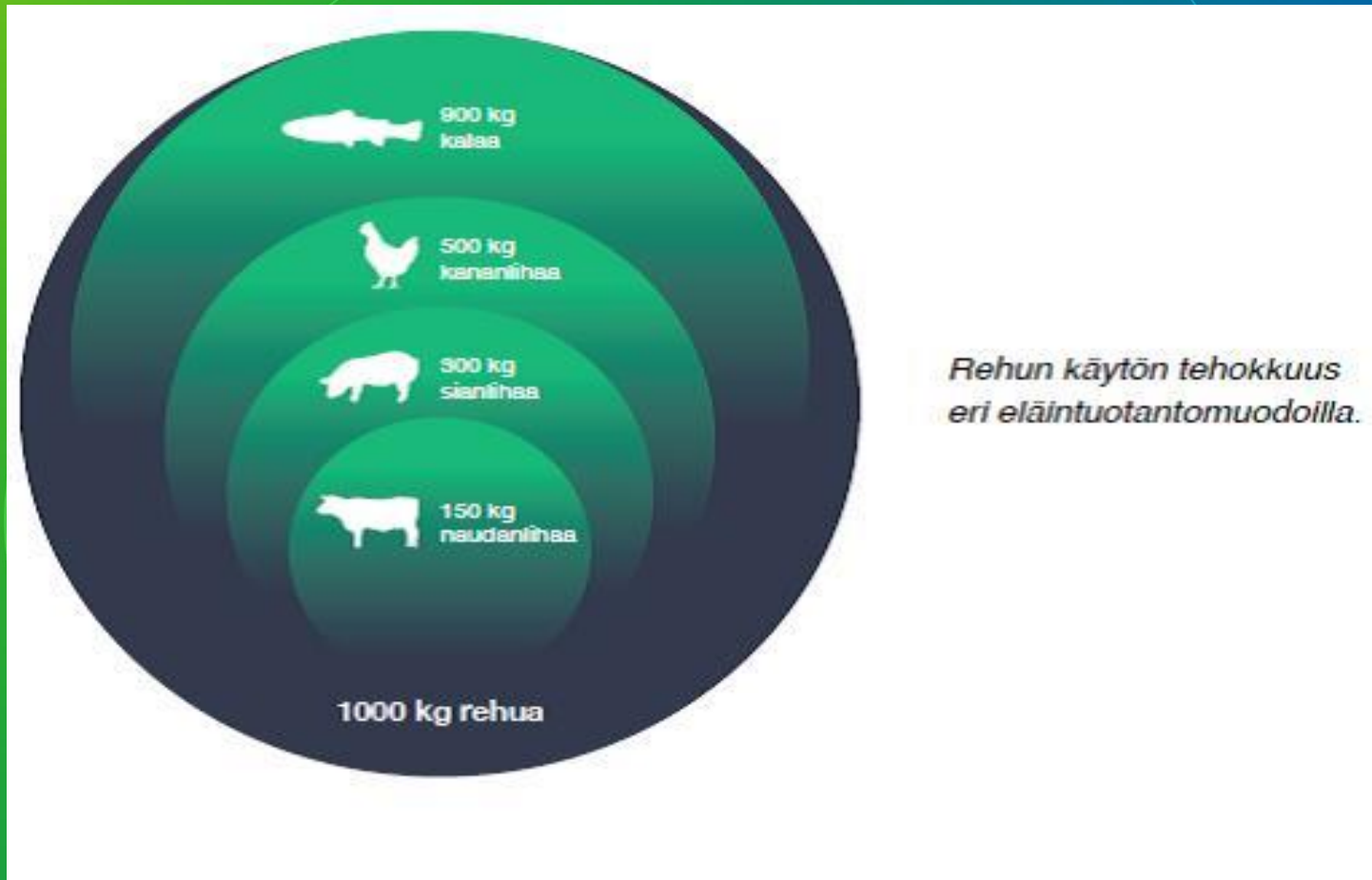
The carbon footprint of farmed fish is small Finland aims at carbon neutrality 2035!



*Kasvatetun kalan
hiilijalanjälki verrat-
tuna muihin eläin-
tuotantomuotoihin.*



Fish is a superior converter of feed into protein

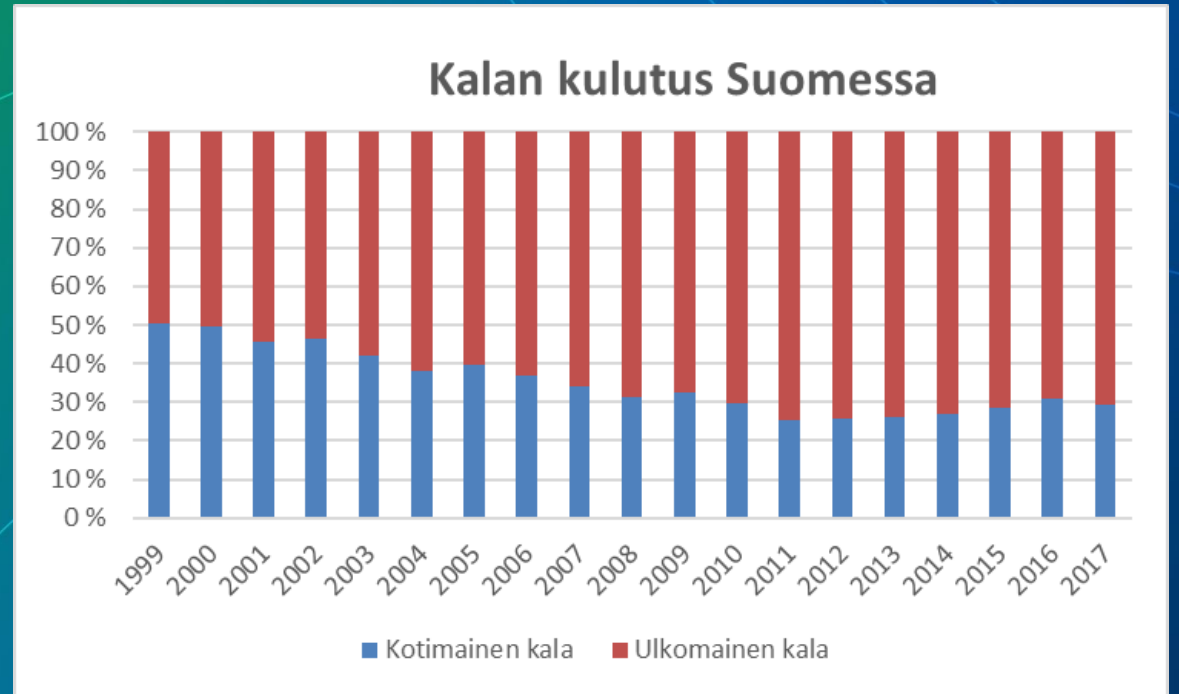
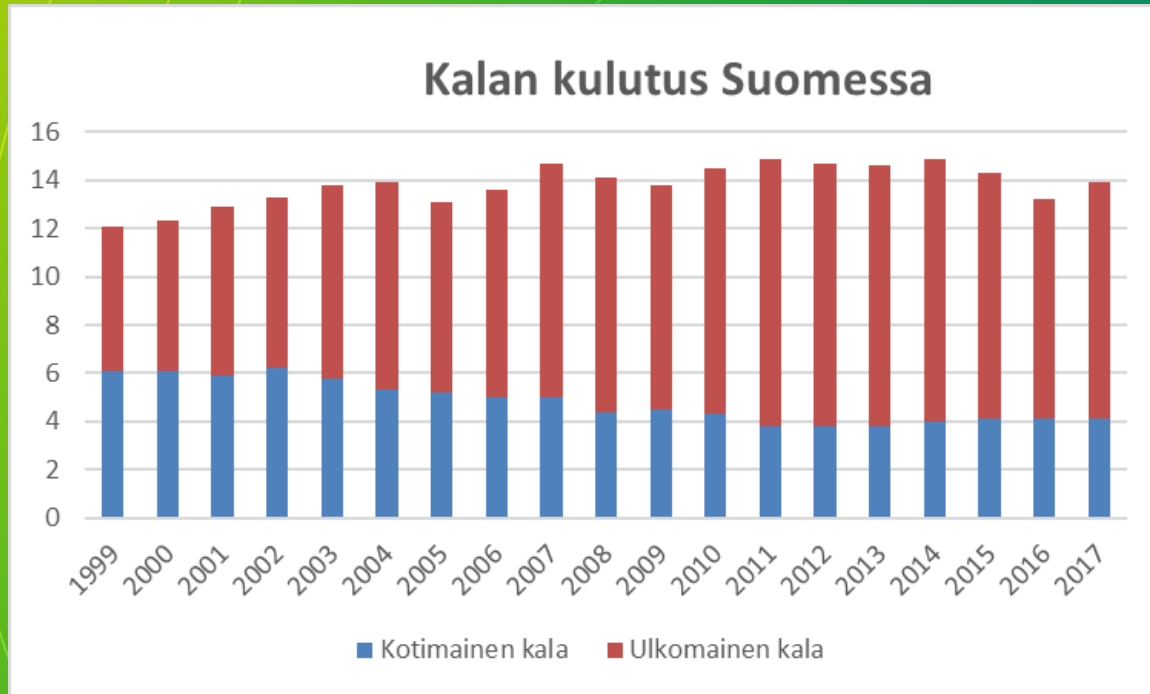


Eating fish is healthy

- You should eat fish at least two times a week
- Fish is an important source for D-vitamin
- Eating fish improves the fatty acid values of your blood
- There are hardly any environmental toxins in farmed fish



The consumption of fish in Finland relies on imports





The program of the Finnish government

Incentives for aquaculture are created for solutions that reduce the nutrient load and are based on circular economy such as RAS and the use of Baltic feed

Implementing the Government's program



- **The Ministries for the Environment and for Agriculture and Forestry have agreed to explore the possibilities of a Green deal –model in the use of Baltic feed and in achieving sustainable growth**
- **A draft Green deal has been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry which will form a basis for further discussions with all stakeholders**
- **A Green deal is based on voluntary commitments by stakeholders**



The objectives for the Green Deal

Baltic Sea fish feed (Baltic feed) is widely used in the Finnish aquaculture sector

The use of Baltic feed allows for sustainable growth in production based on a circular economy



A definition for Baltic feed

Baltic fish feed includes meal from fish caught in the Northern Baltic (especially herring and sprat but also other fish and mussels are possibilities).

The area limited to the Northern Baltic (from the southern part of the Finnish EZZ and northwards) is based on the aim of reducing nutrients close to the Finnish waters and fish farms

Finnish Baltic herring and sprat have been certified by MSC which further emphasises the sustainability of the Baltic feed



The overall effect of using Baltic feed

When using Baltic feed the net phosphorous load into the waters (the gross load or amount of P in the feed reduced with the amount of P in the produced fish) is smaller than the amount of P that originates from fish catches and is used for the Baltic feed.

Aquaculture using Baltic feed takes out phosphorous from the sea and makes the sector phosphorous negative.



The objective would be to have a wide use of Baltic feed as follows:

At least 60 % of the feed used during fattening of the fish is by the end of 2020 Baltic feed

At least 70 % by the end of 2021

At least 80 % by the end of 2022



Achieving sustainable growth

- Metsähallitus (Forestry board) is the owner of the state owned lands and waters.
- As a new measure metsähallitus would apply for aquaculture permits for its own waters or promote the use of its waters for aquaculture use. The objective would be to achieve new permits for an amount of 6 000 tons by the end of 2022.
- Metsähallitus would sell the permits and rent its waters for fish farming.
- Metsähallitus would require the farmer to use Baltic feed.

**The marine waters of
Metsähallitus are well
suited for fish farms
and are located in
accordance with the
spatial plan for
aquaculture**





The commitments of the state in the Green deal

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry would allocate funds for each permit of 1 000 tons that has been achieved

The money would be used for effective measures for the reduction of nutrient loads to waters close to the fish farm. The measures could be made on land or in waters with the aim of improving the water quality.

These measures would reduce the local nutrient load and contribute to maintaining or achieving a good state of the waters.

Thank you!

