



CLLD Factsheet for the EMFF: SWEDEN



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The Swedish CLLD programme

The CLLD context

Sweden has around 90 000 lakes and a coastline of 13 567 km that is one of the longest in the EU. The coast reaches from the semi-enclosed Baltic Sea to the east, which suffers from eutrophication, to the Skagerrak, Kattegat and Öresund along the west. The latter forms the gateway between the Baltic and North Seas. The most important Swedish fishing ports are on the west coast.

Although the fishing sector represents a minor part of Sweden's GDP (around 0.10%) it nevertheless plays an important role for some regions and communities. In 2013, the total value of landings by the Swedish national fleet was €131,2 million, an increase of 7% compared to 2008. The catch sector boasts 886 full time equivalent (FTE) employees. In 2012, the aquaculture sector, with 263 FTE employees, generated a gross revenue of €49,8 million, and turned a net profit of €5,7 million. The fish processing sector, with 1 831 FTE employees in 2012, generated €613,2 million in gross revenue and turned a net profit of €12.8 million.

An overview of the country's fisheries profile is available at:

http://ec.europa.eu/fisheries/cfp/emff/doc/op-sweden-fact-sheet_en.pdf

Axis 4 achievements (2007-2013)

In the previous programming period, Sweden had a total of 14 FLAGs, some of them combined with LEADER LAG (ten coastal FLAGs and four inland FLAGs).

The main achievements of Axis 4 include the following:

- Protection, restoration and development of the aquatic flora and fauna.
- Increased public-private cooperation and better understanding by local authorities.
- Increased cooperation between fisheries actors within the FLAG-area and between different sectors along the fisheries delivery chain.

CLLD objectives and challenges for 2014-2020

The **main challenges** that community-led local development will face in Sweden's fisheries areas in the coming years are:

- Increasing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises
- Protection of the environment, especially the Baltic Sea, and promotion of the sustainable use of resources
- Promotion of employment and diversification of fisherman and fisheries actors.

To cope with these challenges, the objectives for CLLD in Sweden 2014-2020 are:

- ✓ Promoting instruments for environmentally sustainable, resource-efficient, innovative and competitive fisheries and aquaculture.
- ✓ Increasing employment and local cohesion through community-led local development.
- ✓ Promoting instruments to diversify fisheries along the delivery chain and to related sectors.
- ✓ Promoting instruments to preserve and develop local fishing communities, including maritime heritage and culture.

The number of FLAGS decreased from 14 to 13 when two of the former areas were merged. Compared to the 2007-2013 period, the total budget for CLLD has remained stable. The budget for FLAGS has also remained stable as a result.

Table 1 CLLD Budget in Sweden

EMFF budget for CLLD [€]	Proportion of CLLD in EMFF Budget ¹	Co-funding [€]	Total budget [€]	Average budget per FLAG [€]	Number of FLAGS
€8 343 266	14%	€8 343 266	€16 686 532	€1 283 579	13

Multi-fund CLLD in Sweden

Swedish FLAGS have already cooperated with LEADER LAGs between 2007 and 2013.

During the period 2014-2020, the Swedish CLLD groups have the possibility to be multi-funded and have access to all ESI funds (EAFRD, ESF, ERDF, EMFF).

Nine of the 13 groups are multi-funded. Four are separate FLAGS and manage functional fisheries areas covering coherent water systems like lakes or rivers. Detailed information as to which LAGs have access to which funds can be found here:

<http://www.jordbruksverket.se/amnesomraden/landsbygdfiske/lokaltleddutvecklinggenomleader/lokaltleddutveckling20142020/godkandaleaderomraden.4.37e9ac46144f41921cd21299.html>

¹ Total EMFF budget minus UP3 (Fostering the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy) and UP6 (Fostering the implementation of the Integrated Maritime Policy). This enables us to compare the budget devoted to CLLD under the EMFF with the budget under the EFF, which did not contain the measures of the current UP3 and UP6.

The FLAGs and their areas

The Swedish Board of Agriculture (the Managing Authority for all CLLD funding in Sweden) is responsible for selecting FLAGs.

The call for FLAGs was launched in April 2014, with the deadline for draft applications in December 2015/January 2016 and the final approval of the FLAGs and the strategies taking place between October 2015 and March 2016.

Table 2 Overview of FLAG information

FLAG name	Surface area [km²]	Population [# inhabitants]	Population density [# inhabitants per km²]
Leaderområde Vindelälven (EMFF)	13 300	95 875	7,2
Leader Vättern (EMFF)	5955 (incl. water area)	143 413	25
Leader Stockholmsbygd (EAFRD, ESF, EMFF)	9 000 (incl. water area archipelago)	113 991	12,7
Fiskeområdet Tornedalen Haparanda skärgård (EMFF)	30 265	44 201	1,5
Lokalt ledd utveckling Gotland (all ESI funds)	3134 (excl. Swedish territory water = land area)	57 161	18,2
Leader Bohuskust och gränsbygd (all ESI funds)	3 629	222 668	61,4
Sydost Leader (all ESI funds)	8 080	217 517	27
Leader Sydöstra Skåne (all ESI funds)	4 068	198 611	48,8
Fiskeområden Vänern (EMFF)	7328 (excl. Water area)	170 352	23,3
Leader Skåne Nordvästra Öresund (all ESI funds)	2476	316 992	128
Lokalt ledd utveckling Halland (all ESI funds)	6523	313 700	48,1
Leader Gästrikebygden (all ESI funds)	28 026	292 677	10,4
Leaderområdet Mittland Plus (all ESI funds)	10892	249 207	22,9

National Network / support to FLAGS

The Swedish National Rural Network (NRN, <http://www.landsbygdsnatverket.se/>) of the Rural Development Programme, provides support to all CLLD actors of the four ESI Funds. It also brings together all rural and fisheries actors from the local, regional and national level and, as such, acts as a platform integrating the different levels and the different funds.

A special thematic group focusing on fisheries and aquaculture has been set up within the NRN. It is funded through the EMFF and goes beyond the FLAGS: who are just one of its stakeholders. The thematic groups also bring together the fishermen's and aquaculture organisations, the nature protection association, the game fishing sector and regional authorities. The thematic group will have four aims:

1. Disseminate knowledge about more environmentally friendly systems and fishing gear to the NRN member organisations,
2. Strengthen sustainable competitiveness through skills acquisition for the actors within the fishing sector,
3. Promote sustainable (local and regional) management models for fish stocks,
4. Promote possibilities for youth to develop and work within fishery and aquaculture.

Cooperation

Swedish FLAGS have already been active in transnational cooperation in the 2007-2013 programming period, with countries around the Baltic Sea basin. For example, the South Baltic FLAG initiated cooperation on marine litter.

The CLLD Coordination group of the NRN has promoted TNC as one of its most important goals, but it has not yet been decided how this will be implemented in practical terms.

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