Luxembourg, 30th June 2022

Environmental and Social Data Sheet

Overview

Project Name:	Premium Svensk Lax Sustainable Salmon Farm (EDP)
Project Number:	2021-0774
Country:	Sweden
Project Description:	The project concerns a new sustainable land-based salmon farming facility based in Säffle, Sweden with circularity and upcycling integrated into the facility at the outset. The farm will apply a number of circular/sustainable features including a Zero Discharge Concept utilising a Recirculation Aqualculture System; a biogas plant to turn waste into energy; local re-use of off-cuts from harvest plant; on-site renewable power generation. The new farm will eventually supply 10,000mt/annum representing 17.5% of Sweden's total salmon consumption.
EIA required:	yes
Project included in Carbon Footprint Exercise[1]:	yes

Environmental and Social Assessment

Environmental Assessment

The project falls under the scope of Annex II of EIA Directive 2011/92/EU, modified by Directive 2014/52/EU. Local competent authorities have assessed the application for an environmental impact assessment (EIA) on 09/04/2020 and granted an authorisation on 26/08/02020 for fish farming with a consumption of 12 000 t feed/y and an integrated slaughterhouse with a production of no more than 7 500 t carcass weight/y. The decision was communicated in local newspapers and the Official Journal.
The slaughterhouse will require a separate notification for the activities of filetting, smoking, and packaging of products for delivery. The request and its output will be communicated to EIB.

The combined fish farm and processing facility do not fall into the scope of the Directive 2010/75/EU.

The project is located in an area of national interest for mobile leisure life pursuant to Chapter 4, Section 2 of the national Environmental Code. However, the location area is within the industrial area adjacent to the agglomeration of Säffle, so that the impact on the national interest are estimated as negligible by the competent authority. No other interests of the Environmental Code are affected and the activity is deemed to be compatible with a generally appropriate use of the land resources.

The plant is conceived and will be equipped in compliance with national regulatory requirements and international standards. The new plant will employ innovative, efficient technologies, with low energy and resource consumptions and low level of emissions to the environment.

[1] Only projects that meet the scope of the Carbon Footprint Exercise, as defined in the EIB Carbon Footprint Methodologies, are included, provided estimated emissions exceed the methodology thresholds: 20,000 tonnes CO2e/year absolute (gross) or 20,000 tonnes CO2e/year relative (net) – both increases and savings.

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Best available techniques will be applied and sustainable aquaculture standards will be implemented.
Procedures for animal welfare have been assessed as corresponding to best international and sustainable practices, minimizing antibiotic need, fish sickness and mortality.

The system is innovatively designed to minimize water consumption. Wastewater is pre-treated to reach the agreed purity level with the regional wastewater treatment plant that will further process it. Wastewater sludge will firstly feed a neighbouring biogas facility, meanwhile a new biogas unit will be build based on full-scale production and processing capacity.
Waste from production are minimized thanks to innovative techniques and waste from transformation will be sold to a neighbouring feed manufacturer.
The company will carefully select its packaging materials for their sustainability, waste materials being separately collected and transported to recycling companies.

This sustainable salmon far, using innovative recirculating aquaculture system, will replace a significant proportion of fish produced with traditional aquaculture system in Norway, known for their negative environmental impact on sea ecosystems. The local production will avoid transportation of the fish produced in Norway, usually processed in Poland, and sold in Sweden.

This bioeconomy project has been assessed for Paris alignment and is being considered to be aligned as it relates to the production of proteins from more sustainable and innovative production systems with a lower carbon footprint with a focus on animal welfare. The feed will be certified for not making use of agricultural products associated with unsustainable expansion of agricultural activity into land that had the status of high carbon stock and high biodiversity areas (i.e. primary and secondary forest, peatlands, wetlands, and natural grasslands) on 1 January 2008 or thereafter.
The company prepares its application at Science Base target.

EIB Carbon Footprint Exercise

The project is considered as allowing a saving of 26 100 tons CO_2-eq per year, based on the assumption that without this production and processing facility, the salmon on the Swedish market would be produced using a traditional aquaculture system, processed in Poland, and commercialised throughout Sweden*:*

- *Baseline emissions* *73. 1* *kt CO2-eq/y*
- *Absolute emissions* *47.0* *kt CO2-eq/y*
- *Relative emissions* *26.1* *kt CO2-eq/y*

For the annual accounting purposes of the EIB Carbon Footprint, the project emissions will be prorated according to the EIB lending amount signed in that year, as a proportion of project cost.

Social Assessment, where applicable

This is a greenfield production and processing facility, with a company being created to build, managed and operationalize it.
The facility will be built in dedicated industrial area, with no involuntary resettlement, no known rights and Interests of Vulnerable Groups.
Swedish labour laws and standards apply on the expected 45 employees.
Once the company will develop its Corporate Social Responsibility policy, it will be communicated to EIB.

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Besides the GHG saving detailed about, the project is expected to have positive externaties in avoiding pollution at sea level where the salmon is traditionnaly grown.

Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Consultations were carried out under the EIA process, concerns were addressed, mitigants are integrated in the development plan of the company and the facility, data on production and results will be shared with the competent authority and the EIB.

Other Environmental and Social Aspects

The promoter, through its HR policy is having the experienced of managing and operating this kind of facility, for this kind of fish. It will implement the ASC standards for sustainable aquaculture, food safety related standards, and to the compulsory HACCP referential.

The promoter will purchase green energy while planning to build its own solar field near the actual location.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Taking into account the conditions on the project, the capacity of the promoter and the systems in place to manage environmental and social impacts and issues, the project is acceptable for the Bank. The Promoter undertakes to inform the Bank about any change/modification/extension of the project that could trigger an EIA permitting process, following EIA directive 2014/52/EU, amending 2011/92/EU and IED directive 2010/75/EU (if applicable) and submit the relevant assessment reports and permits to the Bank