



Farmers and CAP – a view from Sweden

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Swedish agriculture



* Including permanent grassland

Population	10 million
Total area	45 million hectares
- arable land*	2,6 million hectares
- pastures	0,4 million hectares
- forest	23 million hectares
Number of farms	63 000 (16 000 full time)
By type of farming	Milk: 3 700, beef: 16 000, pigs: 800, cereals: 25 000, poultry 3 300, sheep: 8 700)
Average size	48 hectares (41 ha arable land*, 7 ha pastures)
Arable land use	Cereals 39 %, grass 40 %
Dairy farms	3 700, 85 cows/farm
Milk production	2,9 million tons, 8 800 kilos/cow
Beef production	16 000 companies, 19 suckler cows/farm



The basis for LRF's view on CAP

- Very dependent on food import
- Large areas with extensive production
- The environment
 - The Baltic Sea and water quality
 - Losses of semi-natural pastures and meadows
 - Bio-economy
 - etc
- Farmer = an entrepreneur



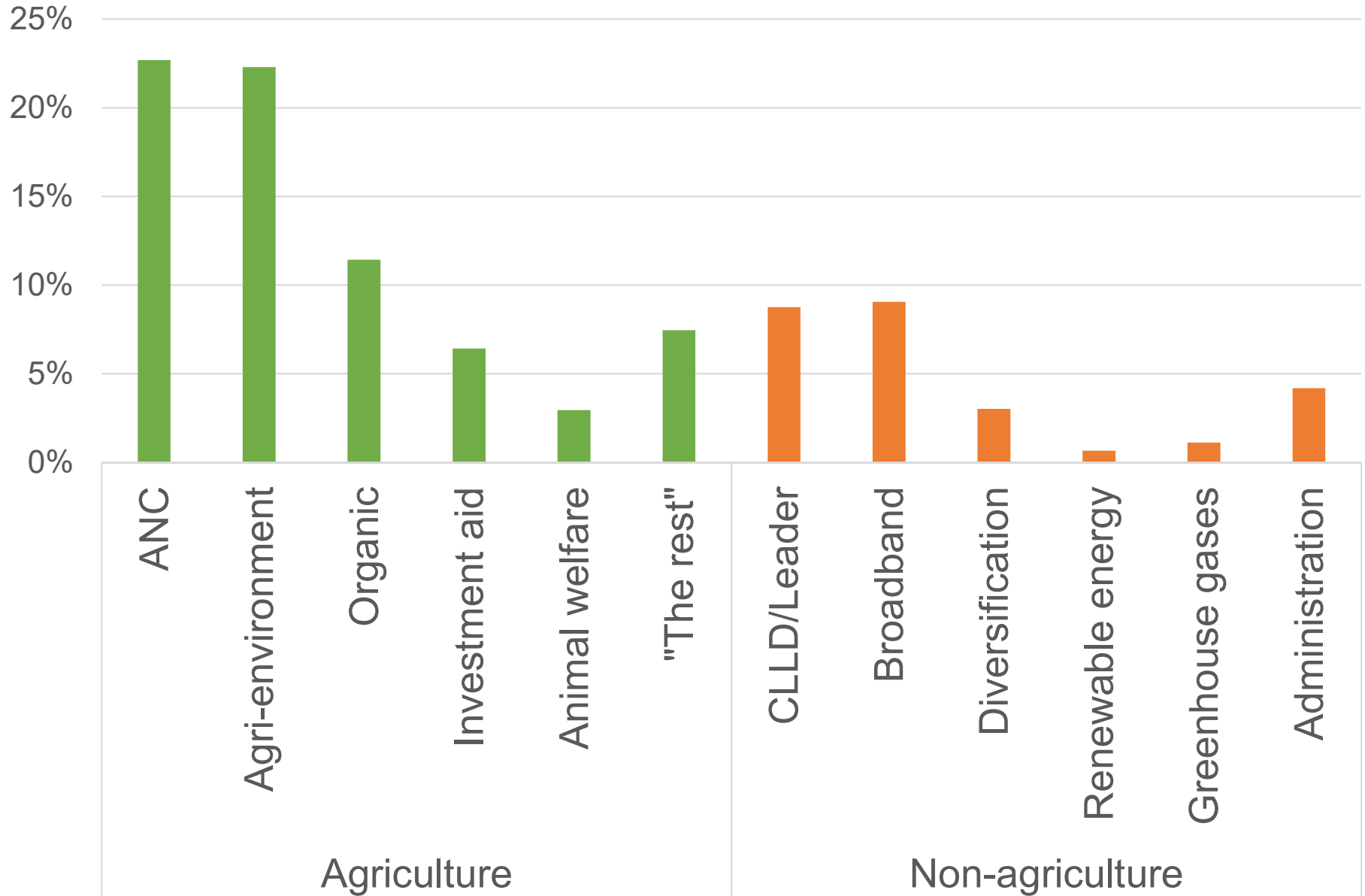
Swedish CAP-budget

	From EU	From Sweden	Total
Pillar 1	700	0	700
Pillar 2	250	~250	~ 500
Million euros			

- Basic income support ~ 131 euro/ha
- Greening ~71 euro/ha
- Young farmers ~59 euro/ha
- Coupled support for bovine ~ 92 euro/animal



Share of RDP-budget to different measures





LRF's view on future CAP

CAP should ...

- support growth, profitability and the Swedish Food Strategy
- be stable and understandable
- ensure level playing field on competitiveness in EU and Sweden
- be given to active production
- in principal keep the present two pillar structure
- not hinder the development of agricultural entrepreneurs or selling/buying of farms



furthermore ...

- No reform – better to improve what we have
- Direct payment is an important tool
- Increase efficiency of greening (more options, national/regional flexibility, use pillar 2?)
- Simplification
- Risk management should be dealt with on farm level (no common EU measures)