ECOLOGICAL FACTSHEET - SWEDISH CASE STUDY

Certified organic production

Agri-environmental payments (based on 184 surveyed farms):

0% - EU Payments linked to Natura 2000 and the Water **Framework Directive**

0% - Other rural development payments (e.g., for physical investments, modernisation, quality standards etc)

41% - Basic Scheme Payment, and/or Single Farm Payment, and/or Single Area Payment 5% - Subsidies for organic

farming

18% - Less Favoured Area (LFA) payments

0% - non-EU public subsidies (State, local government) **21%** - Coupled Subsidies

10% - Other agri-environmental and climate change payments



Source: Swedish Board of Agriculture

SWEDEN (SE)

Top counties with certified organic production



Source: KRAV, Sweden

Livestock feed



Respondents' views on the vision for organic farming in 2030

Sweden (Plain areas of South Sweden)



Statement Num.	Statements	
1	50% of farms will adopt ecological farming practices.	
2	10% of farms in the case study area will adopt ecological farming practices.	
3	Ecological farms will form clusters of closely connected farms within the case study area.	
4	There will be little change in the landscape appearance of rural areas.	
5	Water quality will improve.	
6	Little change will happen to soil quality.	
7	There will be no change in the number and/or size of hedgerows.	f
8	Employment opportunities in farming will increase.	
9	The need for labour work of an individual farmer will be spread throughout the year.	S
10	The farmer's daily routine will become more varied.	
11	The wider rural economy will be more resilient.	
12	Farmers will need to increase their level of skills.	
13	The nature of work on farms will be more physically demanding.	
14	Farmers will cooperate more with neighbouring farmers and farms close to them.	
15	Consumers will not buy a lot more of their food locally.	10%
	Ecological farming will be a limited social movement and will not provide substantial eco-	
16	system services.	160/
17	There will be tight certification to define farms as ecological.	10%
18	As a proportion of household income, income from farming will decrease.	
19	More livestock farmers will use mob/strip grazing.	
20	Mob/strip grazing decreases the requirement for labour.	
21	Rural areas will become no more attractive for residents and users.	
22	There will be more need of seasonal labour.	
23	The use of family labour will decrease.	
24	There will be more need of migrant labour.	
25	There will be no change in trade of locally sourced inputs.	
26	There will be more demand for female labour for manual operations.	

Sweden (Plain areas of South Sweden)



Use of chemical ertilisers in South weden (% of UAA)

37%

В

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21%

Use of chemical and organic fertilisers in North Sweden (% of UAA)

SLU



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Low-Input Farming and Territories -Integrating knowledge for improving ecosystem-based farming www.lift-h2020.eu

