

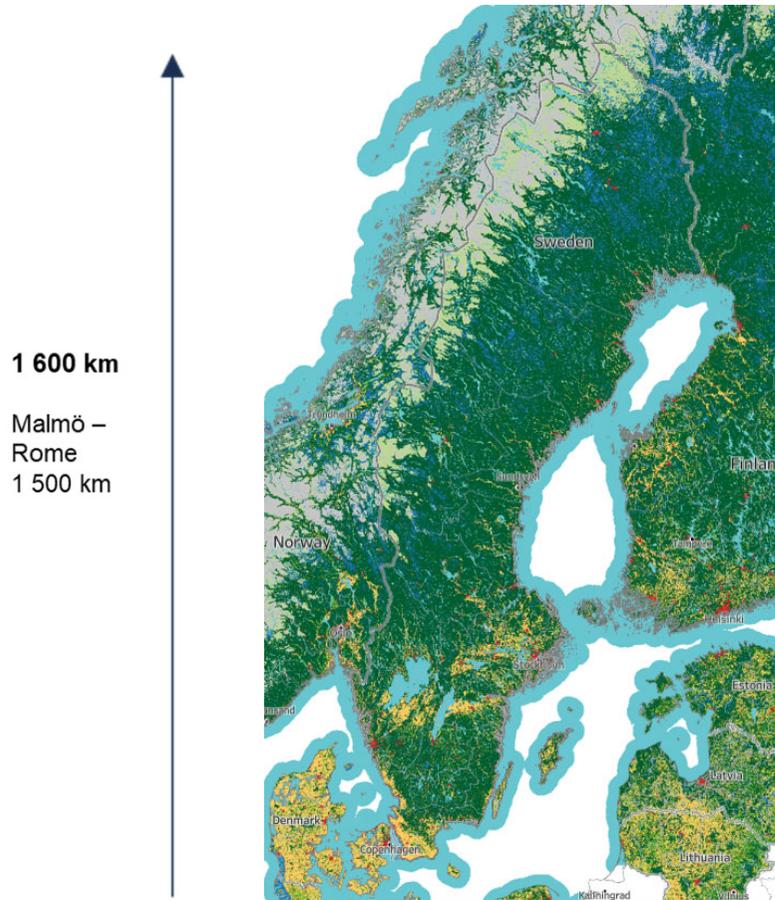
Green architecture in the Swedish CAP plan

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Sweden is big, diversified and challenging



- 69 % forests, 8 % agricultural land
- 100 000 lakes + 500 000 km water courses
- 23 inhabitants/km² (Belgium 384 inhab./km²)
- Great varieties in climate and production - cold winters with low radiation, combined with clay soils is challenging
- Long distances for transports
- Pastures, rich i biodiversity, still in use



Where did we come from?



Administrative problems with program complexity, delayed payments and high sanctions



Phosphorus in surface water, preserved semi-natural pastures, carbon sequestration and increased biodiversity in the most productive areas hot spots identified in SWOT analysis



Farming highly mechanized, low profitability at many animal holdings, especially in the north



Well educated farmers and well functioning extension service on environment and climate



High environmental standards and high share of organic farming (20%), good experiences of the greening in CAP 2104-2022 are sparse



Actions for a better CAP in SE

- Moved out and closed interventions in CAP
- Moved complex multi-annual AEEM to eco-schemes
- Reduced number of requirements in interventions
- Restricted new entrance of interventions – not all farmers are compensated for reduced income support

- Meet increased green needs with support instead of new bans
- Priority of IT-systems
- Increased coordination of regional CAP authorities
- Better use of CAP network
- Use of lump sums and flat-rates
- Further developed extension service and back-office functions



Green architecture of Swedish CAP plan

Knowledge and innovation in all areas of green architecture and national back-office functions		
National support for climate investments, biogas, afforestation with deciduous trees and wetlands	National support for wetlands and other local water management	National support for wetlands, biodiversity in forest habitats, restoration of pastures and meadows, carnivore fences and loss of raindeers
Eco-schemes on carbon farming (intermediate crop), precision farming and organic production	Eco-schemes on catch crop, precision farming and spring tillage	Eco-schemes on organic production
Investment support for irrigation, ponds and maintenance of drainage	AECM on buffer zones and maintenance of wetlands	AECM for maintenance of semi-natural pastures, mountain farming, in situ genetic resources
No burning of stubble (GAEC 3) Requirement on soil cover in the fall (GAEC 6) and winter Ban on new and deepened drainage on all soils and ban on black fallow on peat soil (GAEC 2) High energy taxes and use of non-fossil fuel	Investment support for wetlands and other actions related to water quality	ANC payments on 75% of area Investment support for wetlands
	Requirement crop rotation (GAEC 7) Requirement buffer strips (GAEC 4) and plant cover on slopes (GAEC 5) Requirement on soil cover in the fall (GAEC 6) and winter, differing	Support for collective actions for biodiversity in more productive areas
	High requirements on manure storage, fertilization and pesticides	Ban on deteriorating landscape features (some in GAEC 8) Requirement set aside land at different levels (GAEC8) Requirement crop rotation (GAEC 7)

A photograph of a rural landscape. In the foreground, several cows of various colors (brown, white, and spotted) are resting on a lush green field. A large, moss-covered stone wall runs across the middle ground. In the background, there are trees and a small building on the left. The text "Thankyou and welcome!" is overlaid in white on the upper part of the image.

Thankyou and welcome!