



Sveriges lantbruksuniversitet
Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences

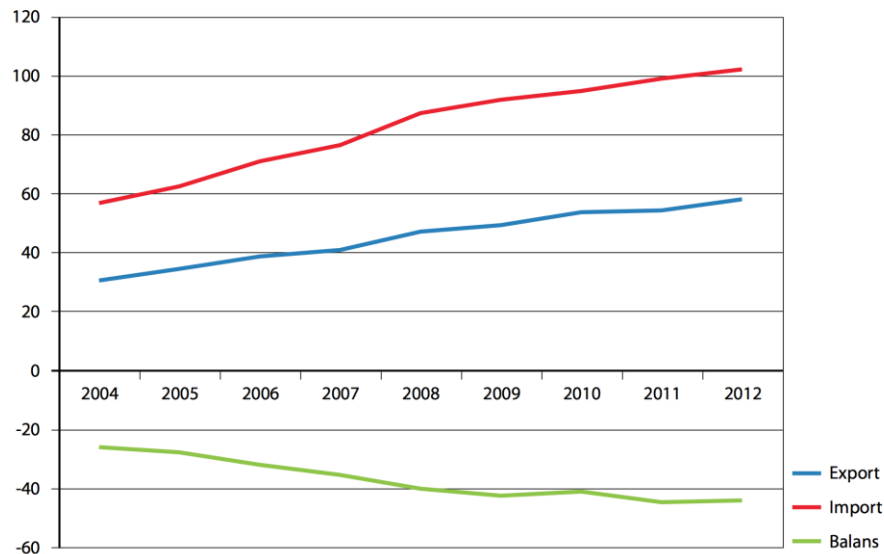
Anders Wästfelt



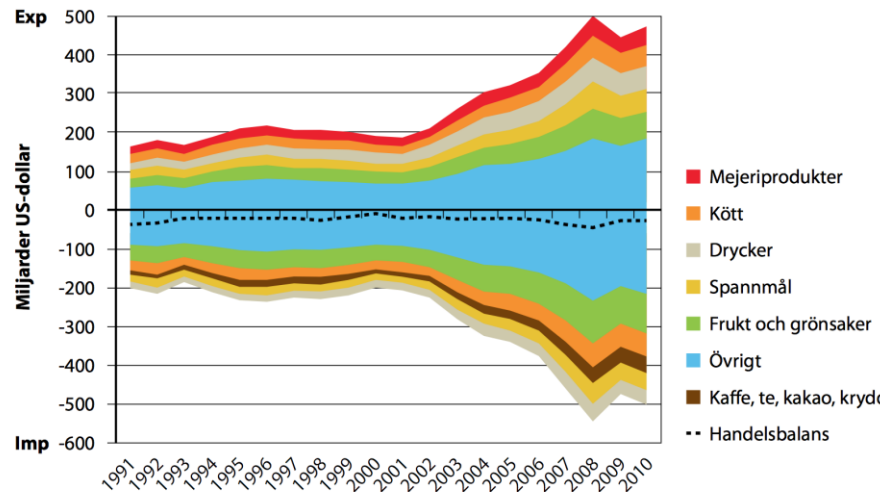
Interpretation of Swedish agricultural transformations 1990-2014

- Global economic integration
 - Land
 - Discourse
- Towards 2040

Miljarder kronor

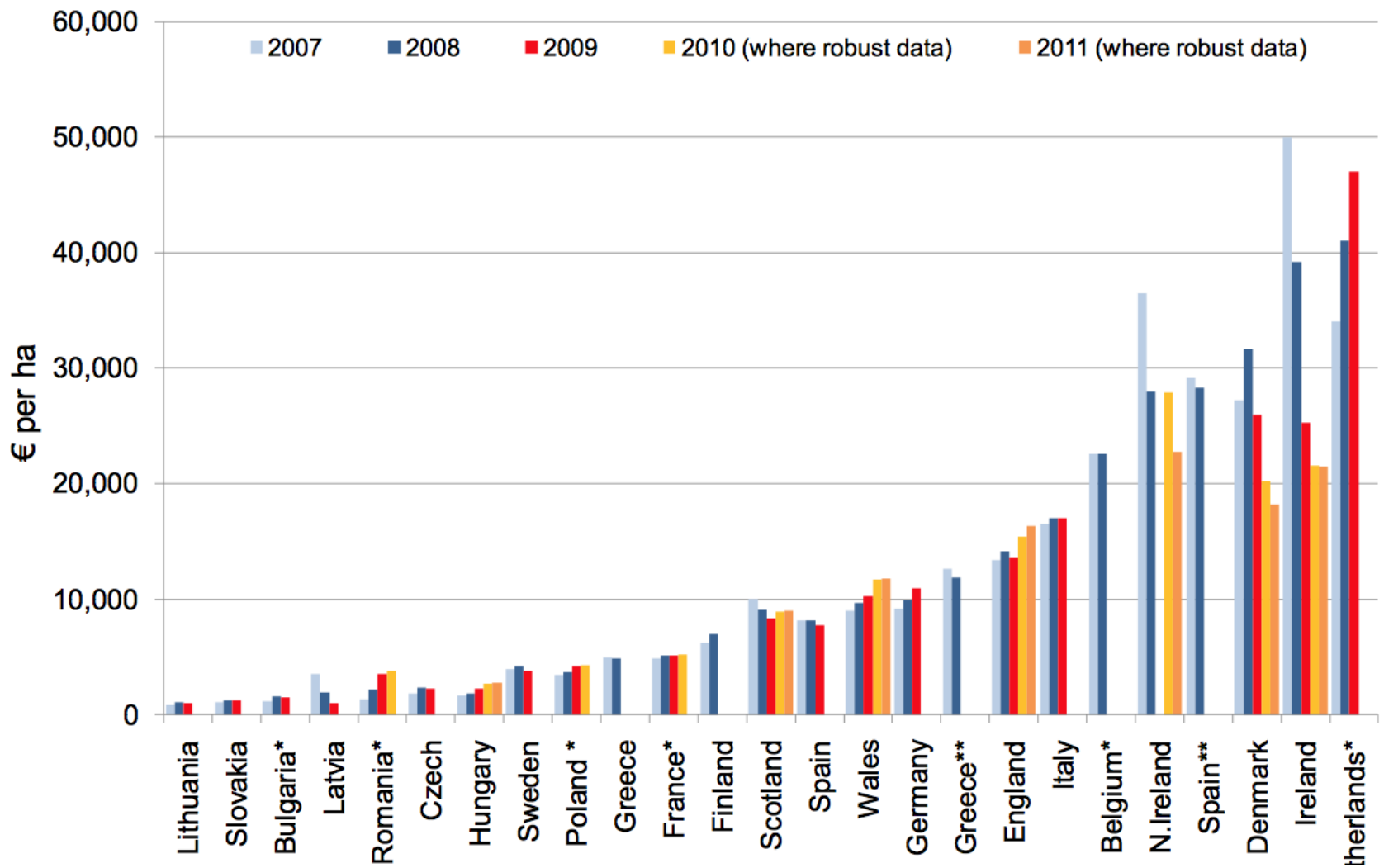


Figur 1. Sveriges import och export av jordbruksvaror och livsmedel, miljarder kronor



Figur 4. Europas handelsbalans för jordbruksprodukter 1991–2010, miljarder US-dollar

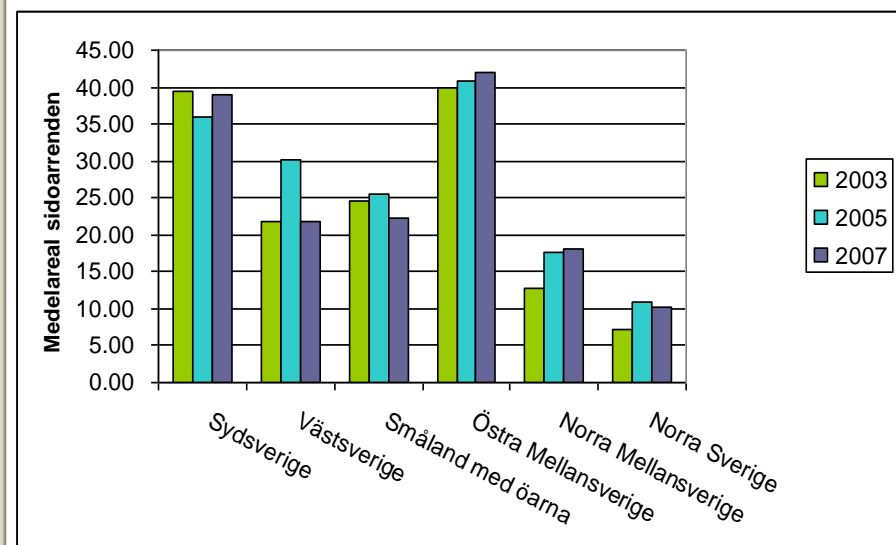
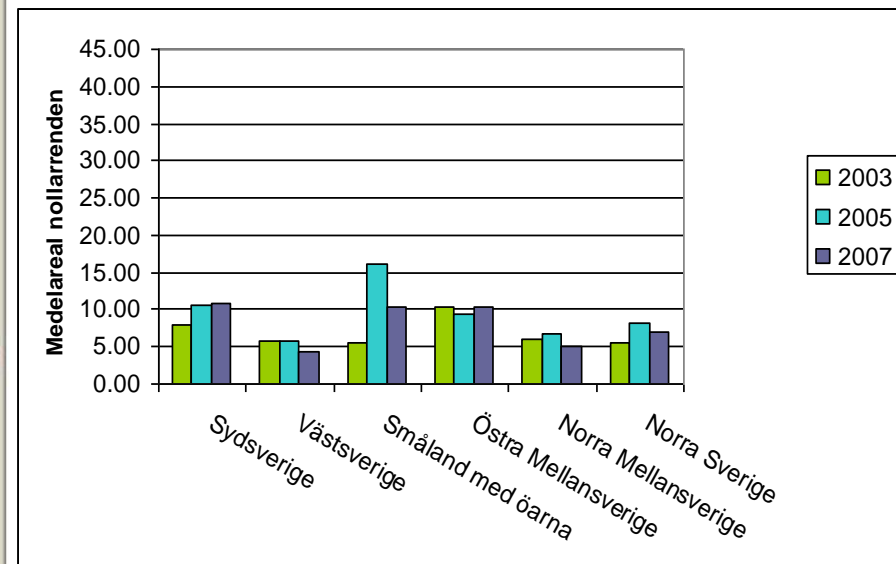
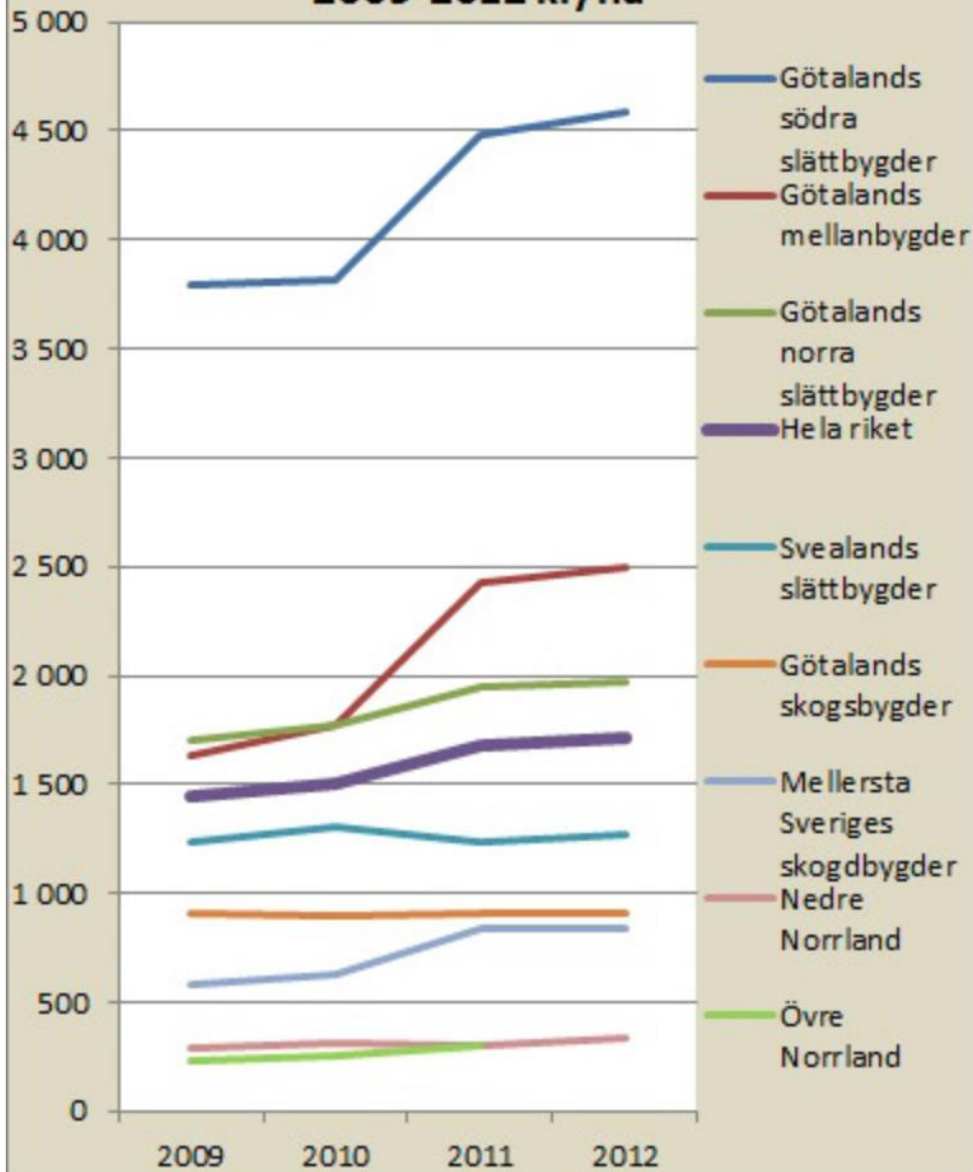
Not: Exporten avläses ovanför tidsaxeln och importen under. Varugrupperna innehåller även bearbetningar.
Källa: FAO



Land

- Property prices for farms high agricultural land low (generally).
- Labour costs in Sweden is relative high.
- Changes... ?

Genomsnittliga arrenderpsier för åkermark efter produktionsområden 2009-2012 kr/ha



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- * Structural adjustment from 30-50 ha to 500-800 ha per farm.
 - * Parcel size from 5-10 ha to 30-50 ha.
 - * Abandonment of mixed farming as land use regime
 - * Completed abandonment of milk production.

- Current land use is dependent of former land use. Landscape acting as a filter.



- Strong national policy until 1990-91
- EU-membership 1995-
- EU/WTO Free trade agreement 2005 (de-coupling of subsidies)
- Farmers are becoming pricetakers on world market.
- Global agriculture regime – without the control normally associated with national production.
- Currently weak national interest and support for agriculture .

Tragedy of Relativeness

- Transportation cost – relative decrease
- Labour cost – relative decrease
- Dependency of local production - relative decrease
- Large farm paradox - labour productivity increase - area productive decrease.

- Comparative advantages economically on imperfect market.
- But negative advantages for local ecosystems and local farmers.
- Ecosystems and farms are always localised.
- Consequences is not yet fully taken into consideration for future agriculture.

Discourse

- Minister for Finance kills the idea of a future Swedish agriculture.
- *The survival of Swedish agriculture as an industry? No, I do not believe that (Anders Borg 20 feb 2014).*
- Increased competition is by farmers perceived as something to adjust to.

Towards 2040

- Becoming larger and larger industrial producers of commodities (strict economic drivers – rational choice).
- Re-localising food production, small scaled organic and local producers (quality/values).
- Food as a human right – starting to live with the “outside” not against it (increased ethical and philosophical discussion).
- Food and agriculture become included in a global welfare paradigm, compare public access to medical doctors in Europe, global institutional integration as response to common worldwide problems.