



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
FORESTRY AND FOOD

HALTING THE LOSS OF POLLINATORS - EU COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY

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BIODIVERSITY AND AGRICULTURE IN NUMBERS

- Slovenia has designated **355** Natura 2000 sites: **324** according to the Habitats Directive (SAC + pSCI) and **31** according to the Wild Birds Directive (SPA).



Total area **7.684 km²** (**7.678 km²** terrestrial, **6 km²** marine).



The sites in total encompass **37,9 %** (the highest rate in EU.)



71% of Natura 2000 are forests



20% of Natura 2000 is agricultural land

26% of all agricultural land in Natura 2000

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- Share of utilized agricultural area in total area: **23,5 %**
- **75,3 %** of utilised agricultural area in less favoured areas (LFAs)
- Agricultural land in Slovenia: **477.296 ha**
 - 36 % arable land,
 - 5 % permanent crops,
 - **58 % permanent grassland**
- Cca **70.000** Agricultural holdings in Slovenia;
 - average area **6,9 ha**,
 - average age of holders-managers is **57**

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY POST-2020

Key instruments to halt the loss of pollinators:

- Enhanced conditionality – GAEC 9 and 10 (Article 11, 12 and Annex III)
- Schemes for the climate and the environment (‘eco-schemes’) (Article 28)
- Environmental, climate and other management commitments (Article 65)
- Natural or other area-specific constraints (Article 66)
- Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements (Article 67)
- Non-productive investments (e.g. setting up hedges, high trunk meadow orchards, windbreaks, drystone walls,...) (Article 68)
- Cooperation (Article 71)
- Knowledge exchange and information (Article 72)

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY POST-2020

Key challenges ahead in the CAP to build more effective programming to halt the loss of pollinators in the next EU budgeting period:

- How to achieve more with less money?
- Certain data unavailable or not up to date – no monitoring scheme yet!
- How to raise awareness of farmers about the importance of pollinators?
- How to make ecological requirements of species and habitat types compatible with modern farming practices?
- How to avoid difficulties in implementation of certain expertly justified and necessary requirements for reasons of unverifiability and uncontrollability (Eco-schemes, AECM)
- Delegated acts foreseen for key instruments – at present time not knowing what will be in delegated acts!

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY POST-2020

Greatest opportunities to make progress within the proposals and key action that would need to take place for the future CAP to be better in halting pollinators decline:

- Article 12 – the given flexibility of taking into account the specific characteristics of the areas concerned (soil and climatic conditions, land use, farming practices, farm structures,...)
- Schemes for the climate and the environment (‘eco-schemes’) – the possibility to pay more than just for income foregone and additional costs!

Key action that would need to take place for the future CAP to be better in halting pollinators decline:

- Environmental, climate and other management commitments – make possible that financially evaluated environmental benefits could be taken into account in determining the level of payments (AEEM).
- Raise the level of maximum 4% of the EAFRD to be used to finance the actions of technical assistance!



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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