

# The Common Agricultural Policy, Natura 2000, and Nature Restoration

Challenges and Pathways to Solutions

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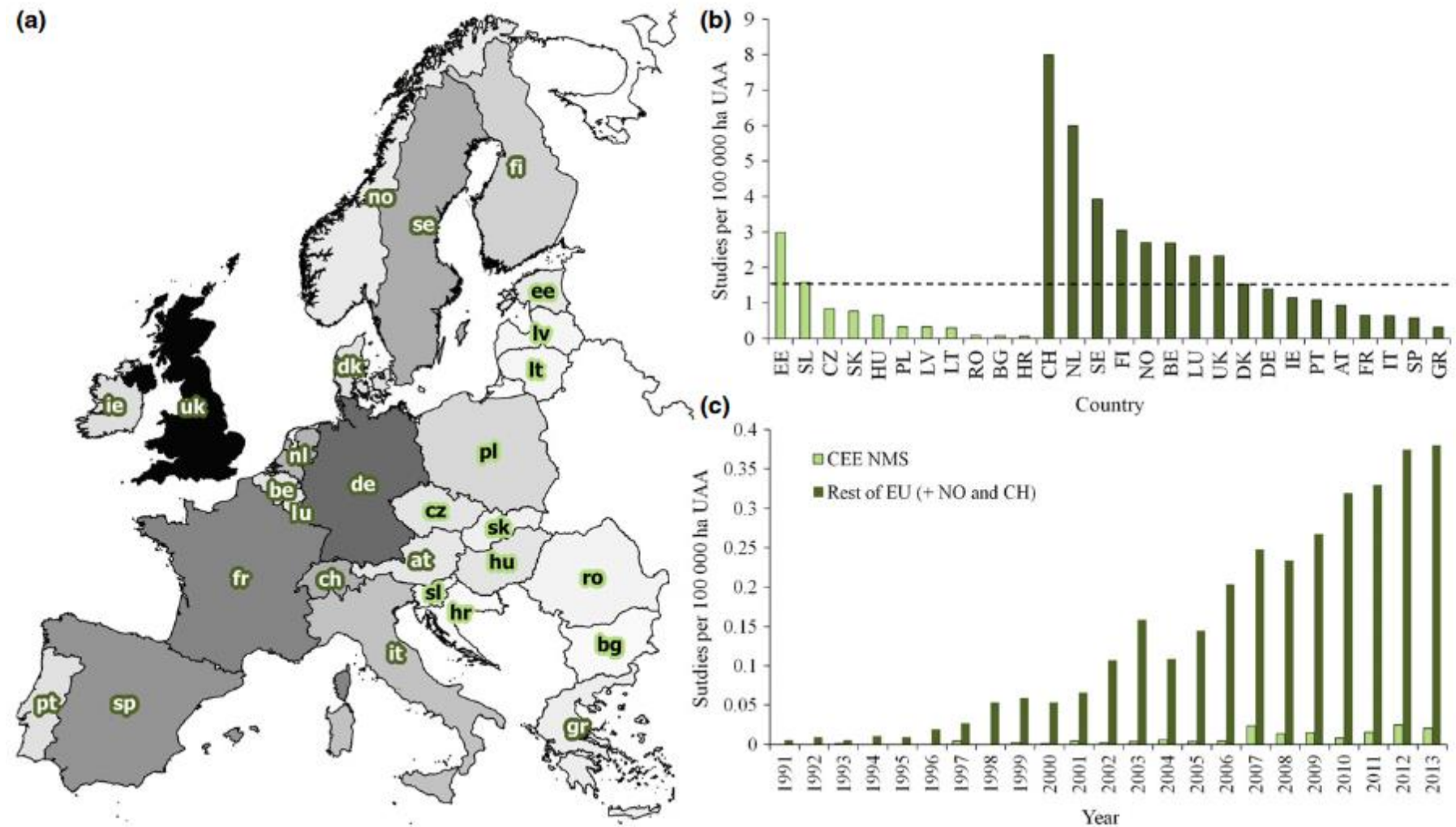
Brussels, 27. 11. 2025



# Nature conservation measures in agriculture: key challenges

1. A lack of data on biodiversity and trained experts, and persistent knowledge gaps in the distribution, ecological needs and habitat management of species.

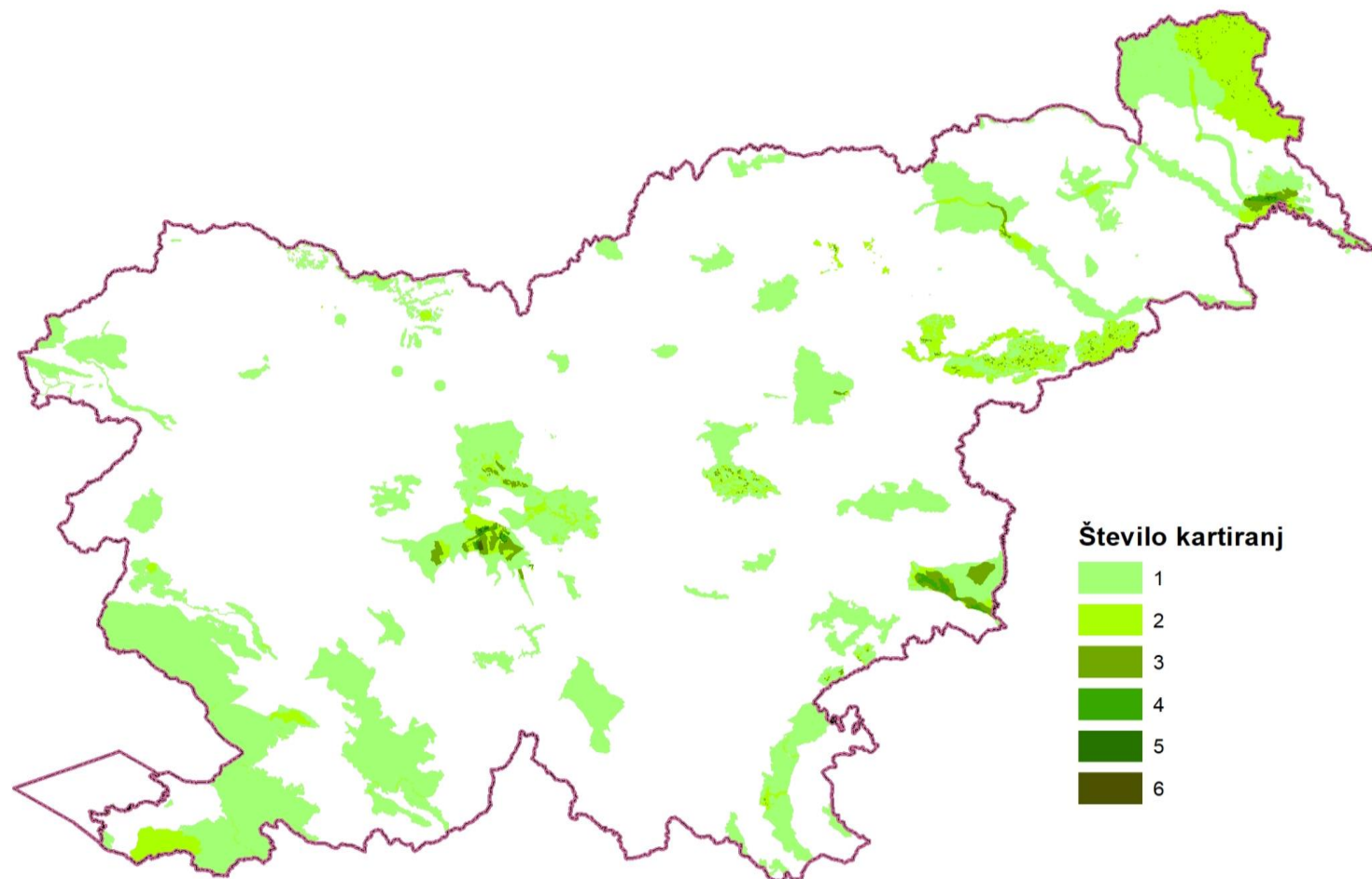
# Farmland biodiversity remains understudied in many EU countries



**Figure 1** (a) Map of Europe depicting the total number of studies on farmland biodiversity carried out in each EU country found in a search of the Web of Science database. A larger number of studies are indicated by a darker shade of grey (numbers given in Table S1). Black label text = Central and Eastern European new EU member states (CEE NMS), white label text = rest of EU + Norway and Switzerland. We have included the results for Norway and Switzerland, here grouped with the 'old' member states due to the similarities of their agricultural systems. Details of the search are given in Appendix S1 and results and country codes in Table S1. (b) Number of studies per 100,000 ha utilised agricultural area (UAA) carried out in each EU country (+ Norway and Switzerland) between 1991 and 2013. The dotted line depicts the average number of studies per country. (c) Number of studies per 100 000 ha UAA carried out in CEE new member states compared to the rest of the EU (+ Norway and Switzerland) in each year since 1991.



## Data gaps limit the development of targeted and cost-effective interventions



**Number of habitat mappings in Natura 2000 and other areas in Slovenia (2000–2020)**

Only 40 % of available data is less than 10 years old, and many areas have not yet been fully surveyed.

**Source: Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Nature Conservation**

# Biodiversity policy integration in agriculture: key challenges

1. A lack of data on biodiversity and trained experts, and persistent knowledge gaps:
  - Ensure systematic support for research and training, particularly in the Central, Eastern and SE Europe.
2. Farmer-centred design and the role of behavioural insights.
  - Evaluate, encourage experimentation, systematically pilot new approaches and involve local institutions.





# Nature conservation through the eyes of farmers



- Decision-making on the farm is based on a wide range of economic, social and psychological factors.
- Biodiversity conservation has not yet been "adopted" in the value system of the farming community.
  - Conservation objectives and initiatives are often seen as a requirement imposed by 'outsiders'.
  - Implementing and advising these practices can lower the "social" capital of farmers (i.e. their reputation).
- The primary motivation for implementing nature-friendly practices is the preservation of the farming tradition.
  - If the practices are not perceived as such, the motivation is usually purely external (payments or legislation), but potentially can become intrinsic with knowledge transfer.

# Result-based scheme development in Slovenia

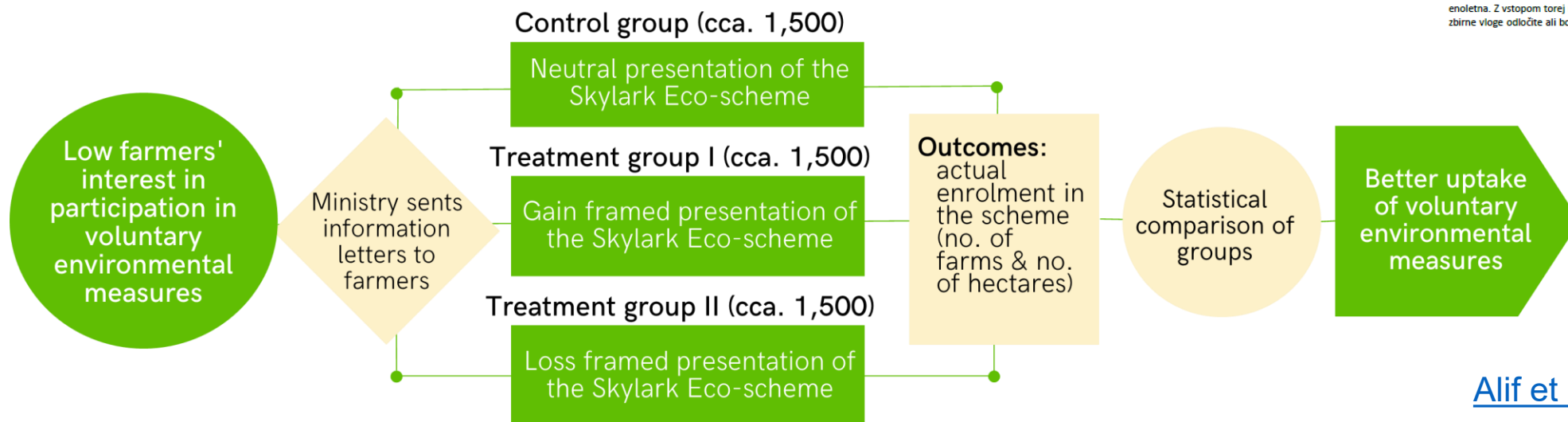
**Mostly developed through the support of LIFE projects and EIP projects, which enabled piloting and capacity building.**

**First mixed and result-based schemes available since 2022 as part of the CAP NSP (farmland birds and dry grasslands).**



# Behavioural insights and interventions

- **RCTs in Slovenia** in collaboration with the Ministry of agriculture.
- **Annual information letters are sent to 4,500 farmers**, eligible to enroll in the Eco-scheme for Skylark plots on arable land.
- **How do the following nudges affect farmers' decisions?**
  - **Experiment 2022/23.** Gain or loss information framing
  - **Experiment 2023/24.** Descriptive social norms
  - **Experiment 2024/25.** Endorsement effect by farmer, advisor or researcher
  - **Experiment 2025/26.** Provision of visual information and evaluation results on the effectiveness of the scheme



Vabilo k izvedbi ukrepa Zaplate neposejanih tal za poljskega škrlanca

Spoštovani,

obveščamo vas, da se bo v okviru Strateškega načrta Skupne kmetijske politike 2023–2027 v okviru neposrednih plačil izvajala nova intervencija Shema za okolje in podnebje (SOPO). Na ornih površinah je predvidena tudi SOPO shema Zaplate neposejanih tal za poljskega škrlanca, s katerim lahko kmetje izboljšate gnezditvene pogoje in povečate številčnost te ogrožene ptice.

Na predvidenih območjih za to SOPO shemo (priložen zemljevid) se nahajajo tudi vaša orna zemljišča. V shemi lahko sodelujete z letom 2023, zaplate neposejanih tal pa lahko pripravite že med letošnjo setvijo upravičenih ozimnih poljčin. Plačilo zanje boste uveljavili z oddajo zbirne vloge spomladi 2023.

**Zahteve za izvajanje sheme Zaplate neposejanih tal za poljskega škrlanca**

- Shema spodbuja puščanje zaplat neposejanih tal na ornih zemljiščih, zasajenih s strnimi žiti, oljno ogrščico, deteljami, inkarnatko ali deteljinotravno mešanico. Kmetijska rastlina mora biti v letu oddaje zahtevka prijavljena kot glavna kmetijska rastlina.
- Na ornih zemljiščih je treba zagotoviti več zaplat neposejanih tal, ki morajo biti od roba ornega zemljišča oddaljene vsaj 5 metrov.
- Razdalja med zaplatami mora biti vsaj 10 metrov v vse strani.
- Posamezna zaplata mora biti v velikosti najmanj 25 m<sup>2</sup> in največ 100 m<sup>2</sup> ter širine najmanj 2,5 metra. Zaplata se ustvari tako, da se med sejanjem ugasne in dvigne sejnalnico, premakne za nekaj metrov naprej ter jo nato spusti in nadaljuje s sejanjem.
- Na ornem zemljišču velikosti do 0,5 hektarja mora biti vsaj ena zaplata neposejanih tal in za vsakega nadaljnjega 0,5 hektarja ena dodatna zaplata (od 0,6 do 1,0 hektar vsaj dve zaplati, od 1,1 do 1,5 hektarja vsaj tri zaplate itd.).
- Zaplata mora biti prisotna do spravila kmetijske rastline, ki so upravičene za izvajanje sheme.
- Izjava se na območjih pojavljanja poljskega škrlanca na Goričkem, Pomurski ravni, Dravsko-Ptujsko-Središkem polju, Ljubljanski kotlini, Krško-Brežiškem polju in Ljubljanskem barju.
- Obveznost traja eno leto.

Plačilo znaša 60 EUR na hektar upravičene površine.

V nasprotju z intervencijo Kmetijsko-okoljska-podnebna plačila (KOPOP) je intervencija SOPO enoletna. Z vstopom torej ne prevzamete večletnih obveznosti, ampak se vsako leto ob oddaji zbirne vloge odločite ali boste v posamezni SOPO shemi sodelovali ali ne. Prav tako za shemo



# Biodiversity policy integration in agriculture: key challenges

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  - Ensure systematic support for research and training, particularly in the Central, Eastern and SE Europe.
2. Farmer-centred design and the role of behavioural insights.
  - Evaluate, encourage experimentation, systematically pilot new approaches and involve local institutions.
3. Design and implementation of effective schemes require sufficient capacity of the supporting institutions and changes in the organisational „culture“.
  - CAP technical support and other instruments for increasing the capacity are needed.




[ZAKAJ OHRANJATI BIOTSKO PESTROST?](#)
[NARAVA NA KMETIJI](#)
[KAKO LAHKO POMAGAM?](#)
[DOBRE PRAKSE](#)
[NAČRT ZA KMETIJO](#)

## KMETOVATI Z NARAVO

Varstvo narave na sodobni kmetiji temelji na dobrem poznavanju lokalne biodiverzitete in pametni uporabi naravi prijaznih praks, ki imajo številne koristi tudi za kmetijsko pridelavo.

Dobri gospodarji skrbno upravljajo s svojo zemljo, naravo in krajino. Na tem portalu zbiramo najnovejše znanje, ki vam je pri tem lahko v pomoč.





Domača stran

Kratki videoposnetki

Naročnine

Vi

Zgodovina

Prijavite se in vseh kajke videoposnetke, komentirajte in se naročite.

Prijava

Raziskovanje

Glasba

Filmi

Igre

Šport

Več iz YouTube

YouTube Premium

YouTube Music

YouTube Kids

Nastavitve

Zgodovina poročil

Pomoč

Pošlji povratne info...

Vizitka

Za medije

Avtorske pravice

Stik z nami


Ustvarjalci

Oglaševanje

Razvijalci

Išči

Prijava



Kmetovati z naravo

@Kmetovatznaravo · 16 naročnikov · 24 videoposnetkov

Kmetovati z naravo je portal znanja, ki je nastal v partnerstvu slovenskih raziskovalnih inštitucij. Več

kmetovati-z-naravo.si

Naročite se

Domača stran


Videoposnetki

Seznami predvajanja

Najnovejše


Priključeno

Najstarejše




4.1 Zgodovinski razvoj in naravovarstveni pomen travišč

1 ogled · pred 15 urami




4.3 Obnova travišč

4 ogledov · pred 6 dnevi




6.2 Varstvo talnih gnezdk na njivah - priba

2 ogledi · pred 6 dnevi




5.2 Mala stoječa vodna telesa (mlake)

7 ogledov · pred 7 dnevi




2.1 Biodiverzitetna kriza in kmetijski ekosistemi

4 ogledov · pred 7 dnevi




5.3 Majhni strukturni elementi v krajini in plazilci

4 ogledov · pred 7 dnevi




7.2 Živiljski krog opreševalcev in varstvo v trajnih nasadih

5 ogledov · pred 7 dnevi




3.1 Vzroki za izginjanje biodiverzitete in sonaravno kmetijstvo

7 ogledov · pred 7 dnevi




Katja Konec

6:13




Ana Novak

8:34



dr. Bona Raci

5:21



dr. Bona Raci

7:15

**Knowledge transfer and training to increase the capacity of experts**

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# Market-based solutions: Nature-friendly food labels in Europe



## Only a handful of cases in Europe.

- A wide range of involvement (from 10 to 10.000 farms with up to 300.000 ha).
- Mostly facilitated by conservation NGOs, but also farmer organisations, retailers and businesses.

## Key recommendations:

- **Reduce the entry costs** (key role of targeted EU projects!):
  - A definition and general criteria for nature-friendly farming are needed,
  - Invest in nature-friendly food initiatives by supporting collaborations between conservationists, farmers, the food industry and retailers.
- **Increase consumer awareness** of biodiversity crisis and connection between nature-friendly farming and food.



# Thank you for your attention!

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