

## Pasti in prednosti globalnih trendov pridelave hrane

<sup>1</sup>Darja Majkovič, Maša Žagar

<sup>1</sup> Ministrstvo RS za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano. Dunajska 22, 1000 Ljubljana.

### Izveček

Novejše družbeno razumevanje kmetijstva in podeželja v ospredje postavlja ozaveščenega potrošnika hrane, kmeta v navezavi s pridelavo hrane in vzdrževano kmetijsko kulturno krajino ter uporabnike podeželja za bivanje, prostočasne dejavnosti in razvoj turizma. Prispevek politike k oblikovanju, ohranjanju in nadaljnjemu razvoju pridelave hrane je velik. Podrobneje prikazujemo vidik Skupne kmetijske politike (SKP) EU oziroma sporočila Evropske komisije o novem Evropskem zelenem dogovoru, s katerim naj bi Evropa do leta 2050 postala prva nevtralnno podnebna celina na svetu. V njem je kmetijstvo prepoznano kot ključni del rešitve. Strategiji, ki izhajata iz tega sporočila, Strategija od vil do vilic in Strategija o biotski raznovrstnosti do 2030 se preko svojih ambicioznih ciljev naslanjata ravno na instrumente SKP in njenih proračunskih podpor. Izoblikovali sta izzive za prihodnost evropskega prehranskega sistema, proizvodnje hrane in trajnostnega potrošništva. V Sloveniji opozarjamo na specifične razmere slovenskega prostora. Nujno je potrebno upoštevati neugodne naravne danosti z omejenimi razmerami za pridelovanje, razdrobljeno posestno in zemljiško strukturo in sorazmerno velik delež trajnega travinja.

**Ključne besede:** kmetijstvo, hrana, skupna kmetijska politika. Strategija Od vil do vilic, Strategija o biotski raznovrstnosti do 2030

## Global food production – benefits and pitfalls

<sup>1</sup>Darja Majkovič, Maša Žagar

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Republic of Slovenia for agriculture, forestry and food. Dunajska 22, 1000 Ljubljana.

### Abstract

Recent social understanding of agriculture and the countryside puts the conscious food consumer at the forefront, the farmer in connection with food production and the maintained agricultural cultural landscape, and the users of the countryside for living, leisure activities and tourism development. Food and environment are and will continue to be important for the urban and rural population, in anticipation of an adequate level of self-sufficiency and the provision of food security. The contribution of policy to the design, maintenance and further development of food production is significant. In this article, we will discuss in more detail the aspect of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy and the European Commission's communication on the new European Green Deal, which aims to make Europe the world's first neutral climate continent by 2050. In it, agriculture is recognized as a key part of the solution. The strategies stemming from this Communication, the Farm to fork Strategy and the Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, rely on the instruments of the Common Agricultural Policy and its budgetary support through their ambitious goals. They set out challenges for the future of the European food system, food production and sustainable consumption. In Slovenia, we draw attention to the specific conditions of the Slovenian agriculture. It is essential to take into account unfavorable natural conditions with limited conditions for agricultural production, fragmented land structure and a relatively large share of permanent grassland.

**Key words:** agriculture, food, Common Agricultural Policy, Farm to fork strategy, Biodiversity strategy 2030

---

*Hrana, prehrana, zdravje:*

**Gojimo, hranimo, ohranjamo. Skupaj**

P. Raspor (ur.)

© PR 2020. Vse pravice pridržane.