

THE HIDDEN TRUTH

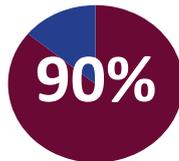
Environmental Impact of New EU Rural Development Programmes



BACKGROUND

One of the overarching aims of CAP reform was to make it deliver more for the environment. To find out what Latvian Rural Development spending means for the environment, specifically for biodiversity, this factsheet analyses how public money will really be spent and what hides behind the official numbers. Despite the alarming state of the environment, Latvia is not using its Rural Development spending in the most optimal way.

STATE OF THE ENVIRONMENT



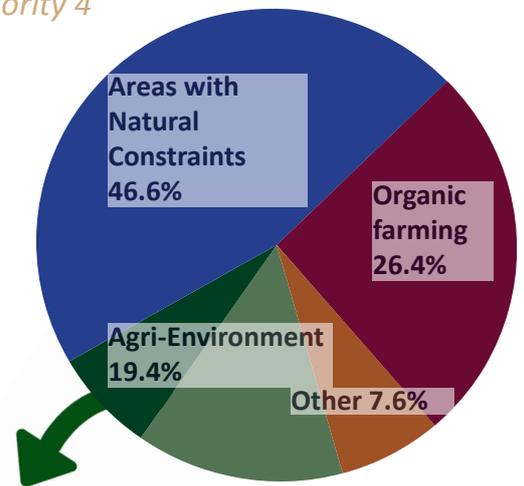
90% OF EXTENSIVE GRASSLANDS PROTECTED BY EU LEGISLATION IN UNFAVOURABLE CONDITION

PAPER VS. PRACTICE

Each Rural Development programme needs to respect certain EU priorities, including the protection of ecosystems. While 37.5% of total public budget in Latvia has been allocated to measures that should directly benefit biodiversity, water and soil (priority 4), the reality is that not all measures for which this money has been earmarked have high environmental value.

In Latvia, **47%** of this budget goes to a basic income support instrument without any environmental conditions attached to it, namely payments for farmers in Areas with Natural Constraints (ANC).

*Ecosystems budget 2014-2020
Priority 4*

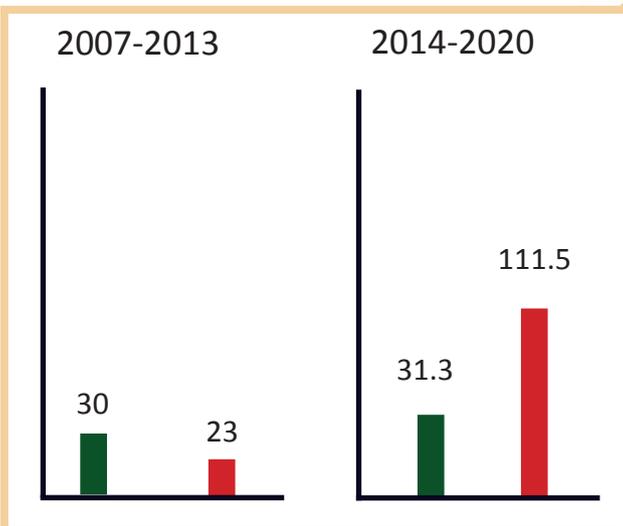


Just **28%** of the 2014-2020 Agri-Environment budget for Latvia will be spent on 'dark green' measures.

What are 'dark green' agri-environment measures?

There is no common definition of light or dark green measures. Our analysis uses the following principle: the scheme has been considered dark green if it targets specific species (groups of species), habitats or a specific biodiversity problem (e.g. pollinator strips).

HOW DOES TOTAL AGRI-ENVIRONMENT SPENDING COMPARE WITH THE LAST FUNDING PERIOD?



Dark green agri-environment measures
Other measures

Figures in millions of euros.
2007-2013 figures don't include organic measures.

In comparison with the previous programming period, agri-environment spending has **increased significantly**. While this is a step in the right direction, 60% of the funding will nevertheless go to schemes with questionable environmental benefits.

Only **2.6%** of farmland will be under contracts that will directly address the objectives of the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

LATVIA must



- ✓ Ensure adequate financing and support adequate management practices for all grasslands eligible for support to 'Maintenance of biodiversity-rich grasslands'.
- ✓ Provide additional targeted agri-environmental schemes for the protection of semi-natural habitats that are financially competitive with schemes for arable land.
- ✓ Establish a monitoring system which provides clear and objective data of the environmental and biodiversity benefits delivered by Rural Development measures.

EUROPE must



- ✓ Ensure that a well-designed greening and reinforced cross compliance represent a firm baseline for Pillar 2 environmental measures. This could help free up money for more efficient and targeted measures that benefit the environment and biodiversity.
- ✓ Ensure the CAP is designed in a way which helps reach the EU Biodiversity Strategy goals by 2020. So far evidence shows that the agriculture target is the most problematic.
- ✓ Have a genuine system for tracking environmental spending. Only measures with clear environmental objectives and delivery can be included. Areas of Natural Constraints (ANCs) must not be counted as environmentally-beneficial measures as there are no environmental obligations or management requirements attached to the payments.
- ✓ Ensure proper monitoring of the Rural Development schemes' delivery.

Europe needs to take a proper look at the whole of its agricultural policy to see whether it is working for or against environmental commitments and priorities. Even if Rural Development can be a large part of the answer and has the potential to play a positive role in many parts of Europe, the figures unfortunately show adjustments are necessary for this policy to truly deliver on its objectives. It is now clear that this reformed CAP still has a long way to go before it can be called green.

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

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The data in this factsheet is based on the first version of the Rural Development Programme.