

Agriculture is one of the leading sectors that significantly contribute to the increase of GHG emissions, thus contributing to the negative impact that climate change can cause on biodiversity and create extreme weather changes.

One of the main objectives of the new Common Agricultural Policy CAP is to improve and promote the sustainability of rural regions by providing economic support and direct payments to ensure farmers' incomes, which can be compared with the level of other sectors.

In this article, the analysis of a sustainability assessment of CAP measures related to carbon farming is performed, and blind spots are identified.

The indicator with the highest impact on sustainability is long-term sustainability, followed by the feasibility of measures and the measurability of results. The assessment shows that high-impact objectives have a clear set of measures detailed in the CAP SP and that the objectives focusing on climate change mitigation and smart use of resources have higher funding than others.

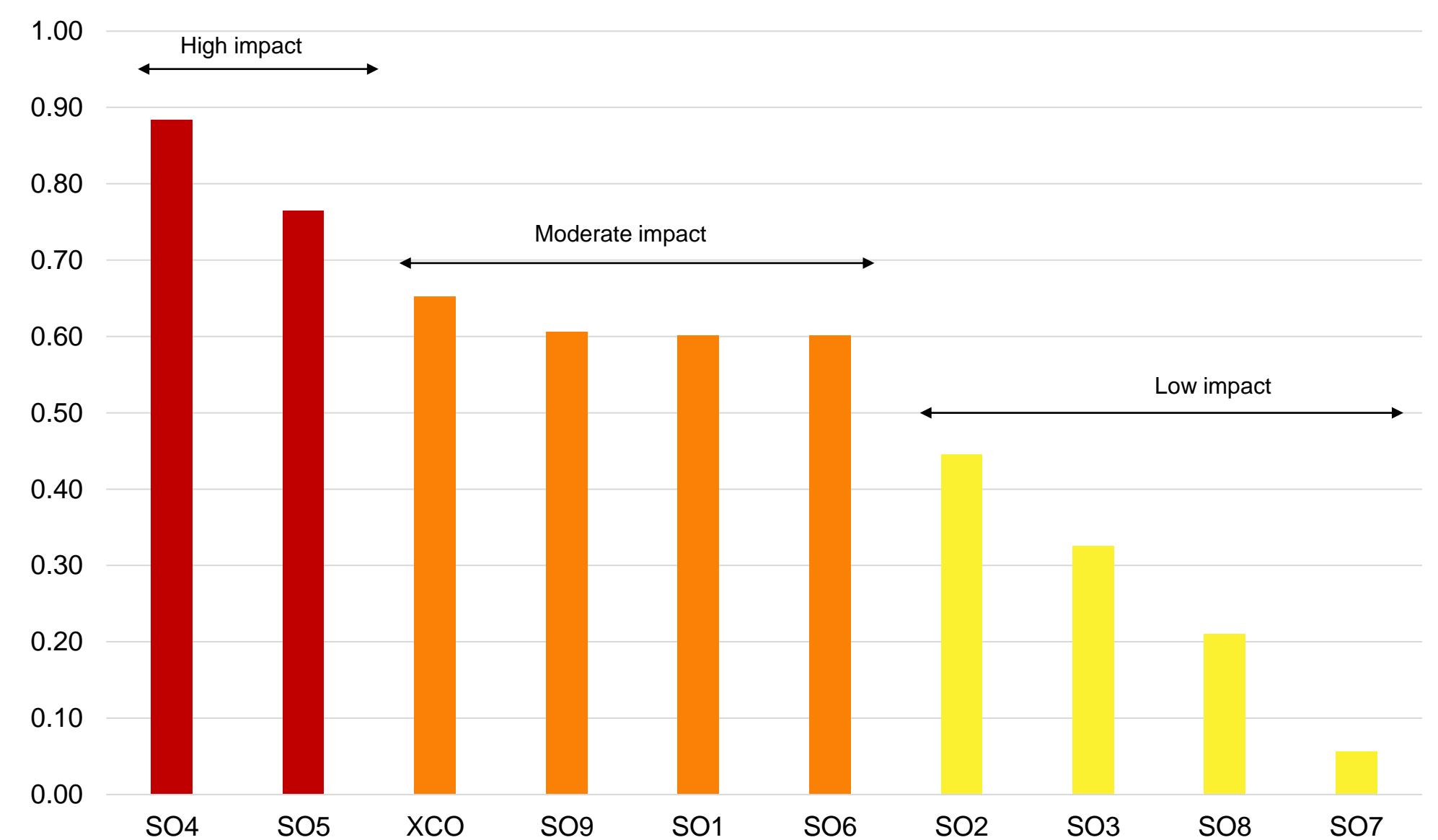
The objectives connected with different EU policies, such as European Green Deal and Farm to Fork strategy, can achieve a higher success rate than those not connected with other policies. It is crucial for objectives to have measurable outcomes that can be evaluated through both quantitative and qualitative results in order to determine their level of achievement.

To comprehensively evaluate the effectiveness of a policy, policymakers should contemplate incorporating measurable quantitative achievable results for objective measures.

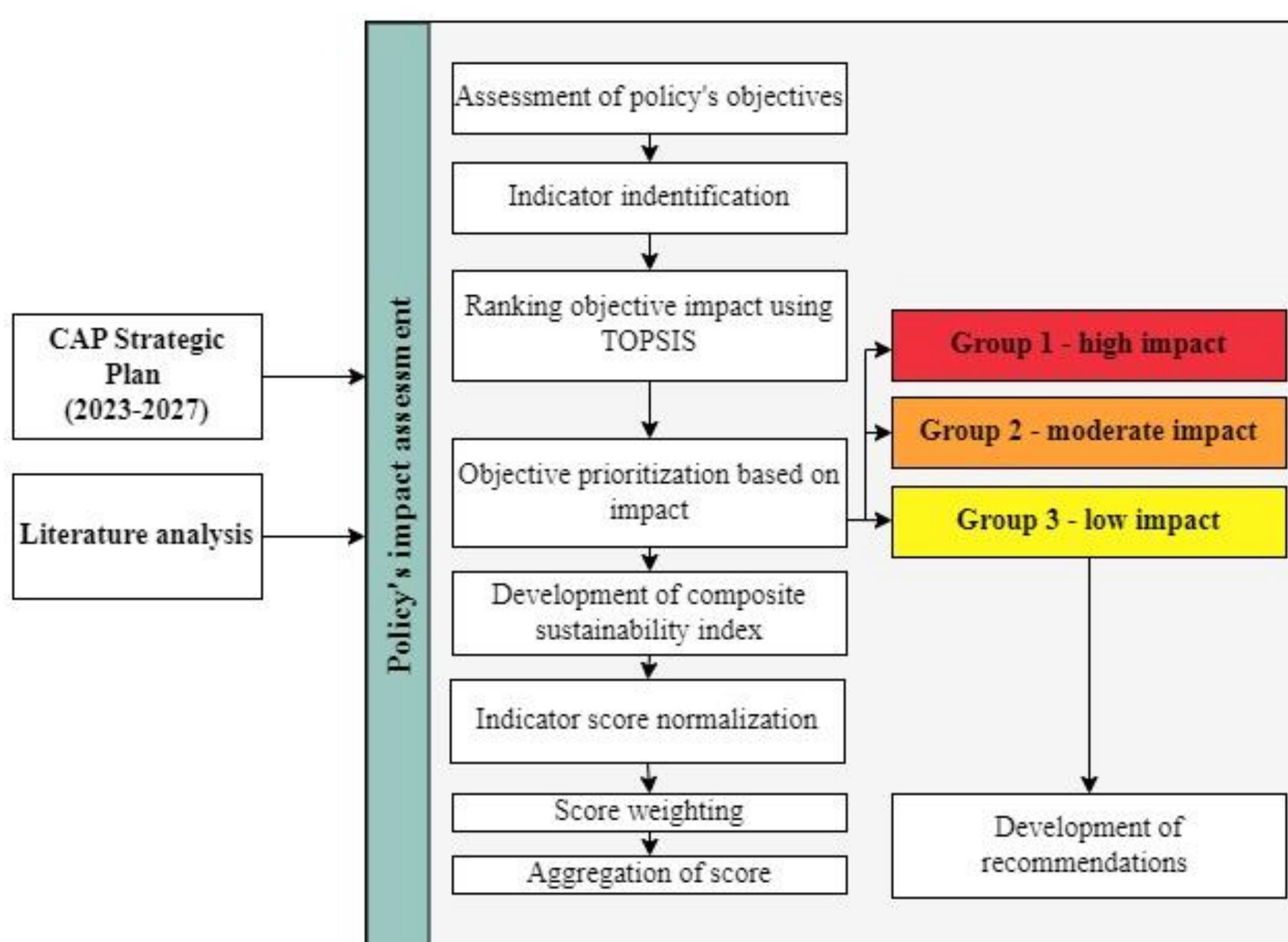
Latvian's CAP SP objectives

XCO	Enhance and modernize agricultural and rural areas by utilizing knowledge exchange, innovation, and digitalization to encourage their adoption
SO1	Enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity in the EU by supporting farm income sufficiency and resilience. This will also ensure the sustainability of agricultural products within the EU
SO2	Improve the focus of farms towards the market and enhance their competitiveness in the short and long run by prioritizing research, technology, and digitalization
SO3	Enhance farmer position within the value-added chain.
SO4	Aid in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, which involve reducing greenhouse gas emissions, enhancing carbon sequestration, and promoting the development of sustainable energy
SO5	The objective is to encourage the sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources, such as water, soil, and air. This includes reducing reliance on chemicals.
SO6	Aid in the prevention and restoration of biodiversity loss, while also enhancing ecosystem services, and preserving habitats and landscapes
SO7	The objective is to attract and provide assistance to young farmers and other young entrepreneurs, as well as promote the growth of sustainable businesses within rural areas
SO8	Encourage employment, growth, and gender equality in rural areas, which involves promoting women's involvement in agriculture, social inclusion, and local development. Additionally, circular bioeconomy and sustainable forestry practices will be promoted
SO9	Enhance the capacity of EU agriculture to address societal demands regarding food and health, such as producing safe, nutritious, and sustainably grown food, reducing food waste, and improving animal welfare. Combat antimicrobial resistance

Impact of objectives



Methodological framework



Composite sustainability index

