



Latvia University  
of Life Sciences  
and Technologies



# Climate-neutral policy in the dairy sector expectations and current situation an example of Latvia

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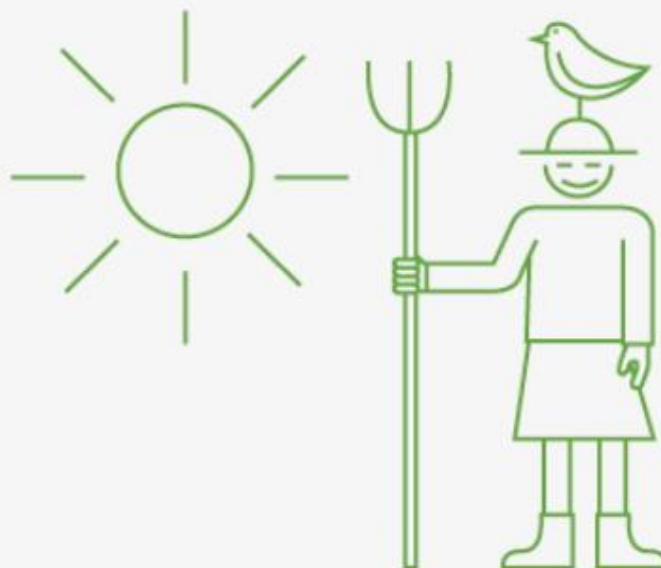
**ADSA / EAAP / CCCfarming seminar – Climate care dairy farming  
Session 48, 07.09.2022, Porto**



# The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)



providing affordable, safe and  
high-quality food



ensuring a fair standard of  
living for farmers



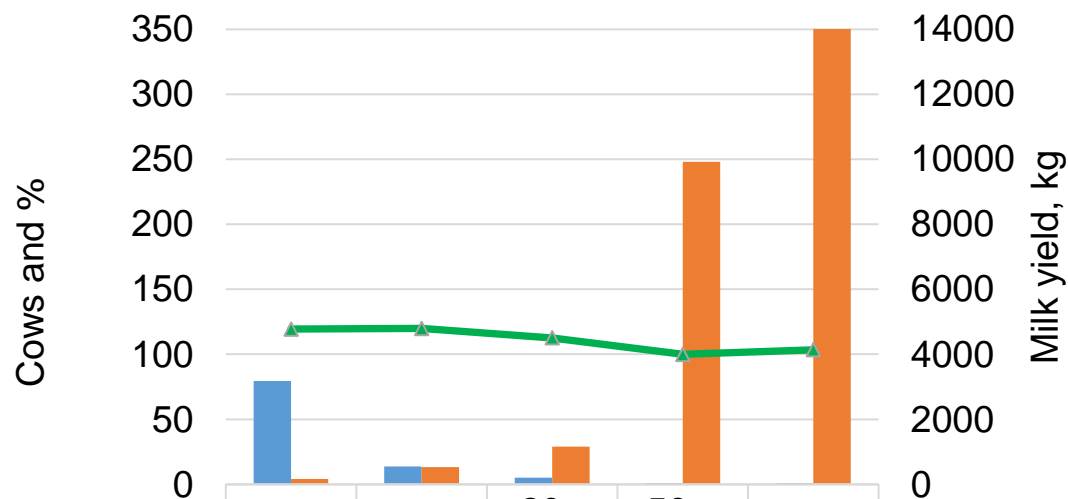
preserving natural resources  
and respecting the  
environment



## Structure of dairy farms, by average cows number in farm (years 2000 and 2021, under milk recording)

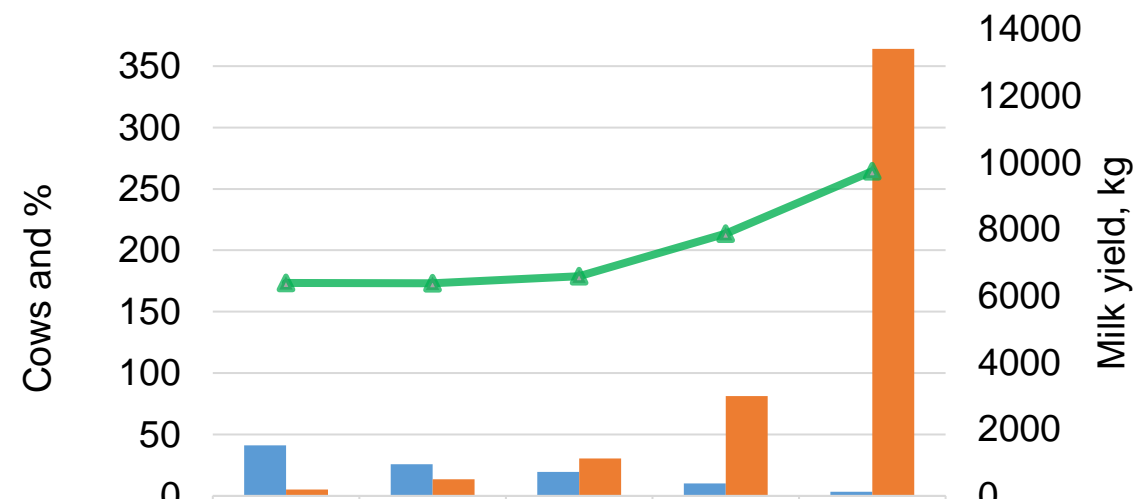


Year 2000, 4% of total dairy cows



	< 10	10-19	20 - 49	50 - 199	>200
Farms, %	79,4	13,6	5,1	1,0	0,9
Cows per farm, average	4,2	13,2	28,9	248,0	359,3
Milk yield, kg	4773	4795	4505	3995	4140

Year 2021, 86% of total dairy cows



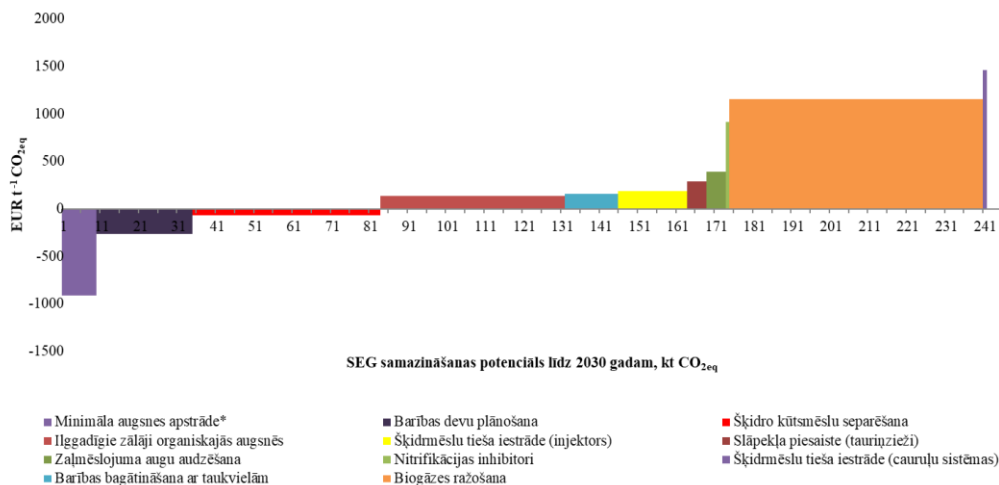
	< 10	10-19	20 - 49	50 - 149	>150
Farms, %	41,2	25,8	19,5	10,1	3,5
Cows per farm, average	5,3	13,6	30,5	81,4	364
Milk yield, kg	6387	6377	6590	7863	9737



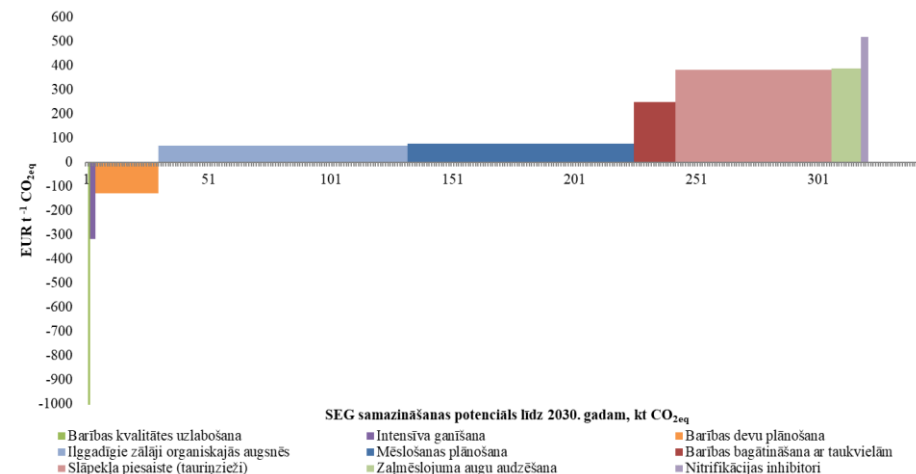
# MACC by farming category



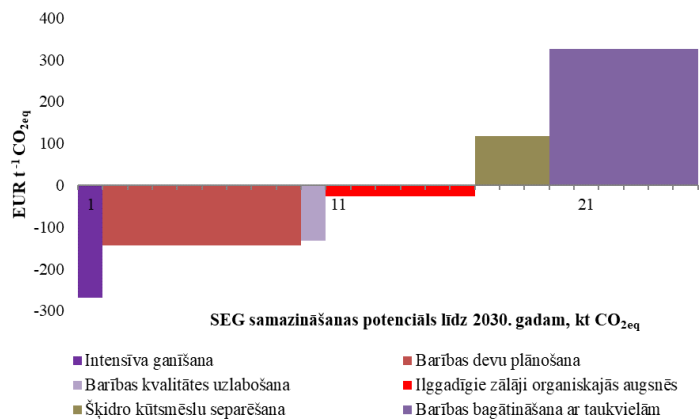
## Mixing farm systems (dairy and crops) cubical housing



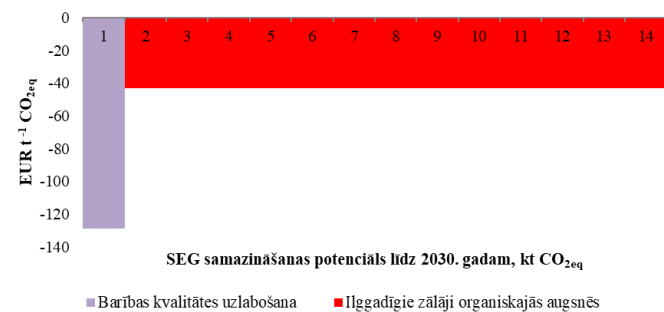
## Mixing farm systems (dairy and crops) grazing



## Biological farm systems

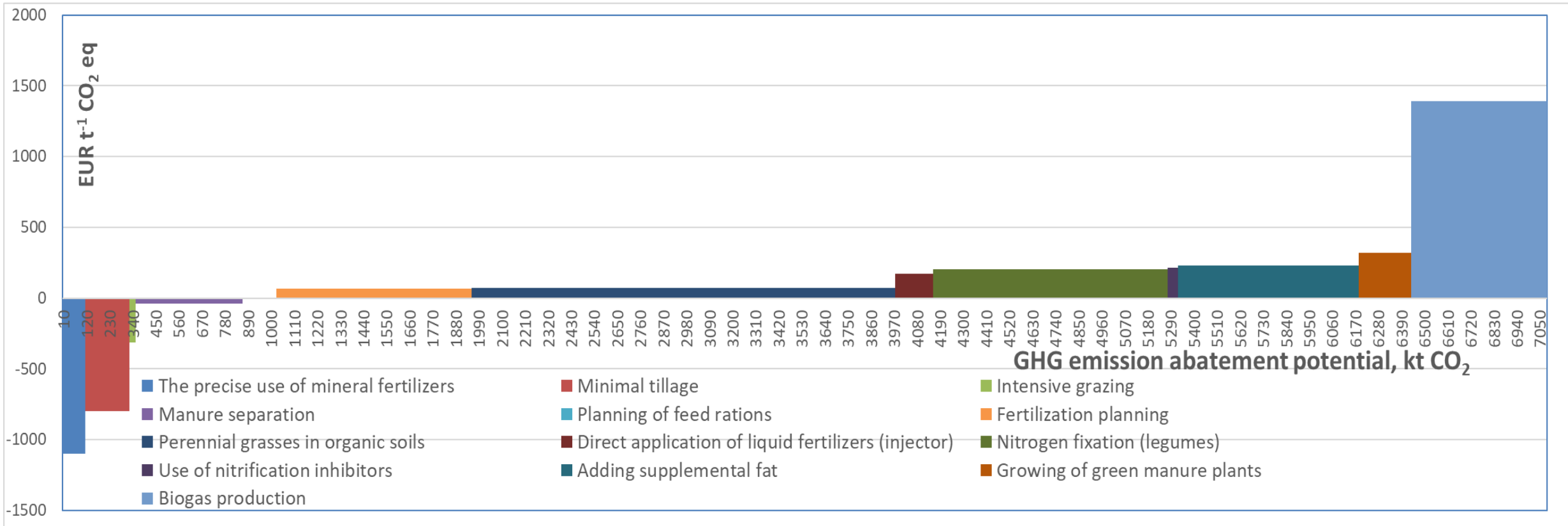


## Hous holding farming





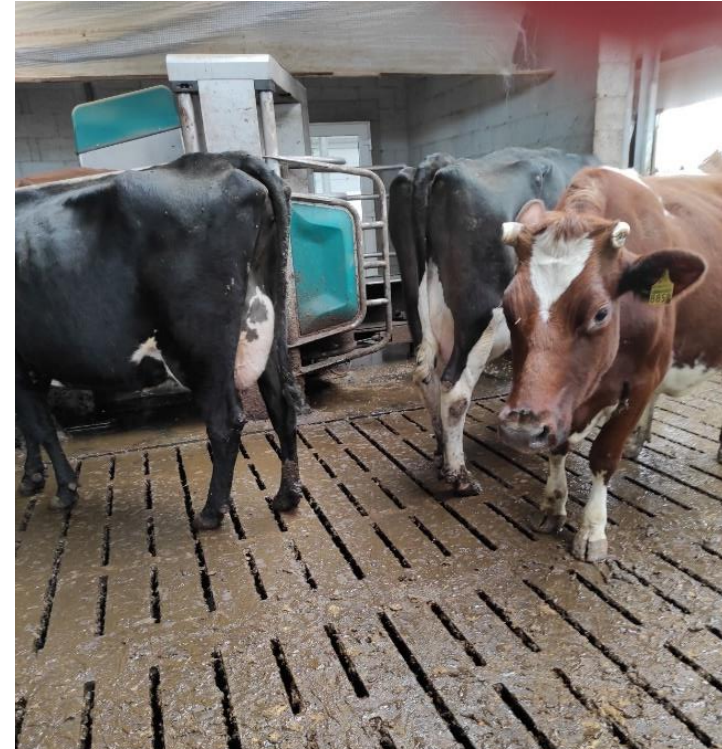
# MACC for agricultural climate policy







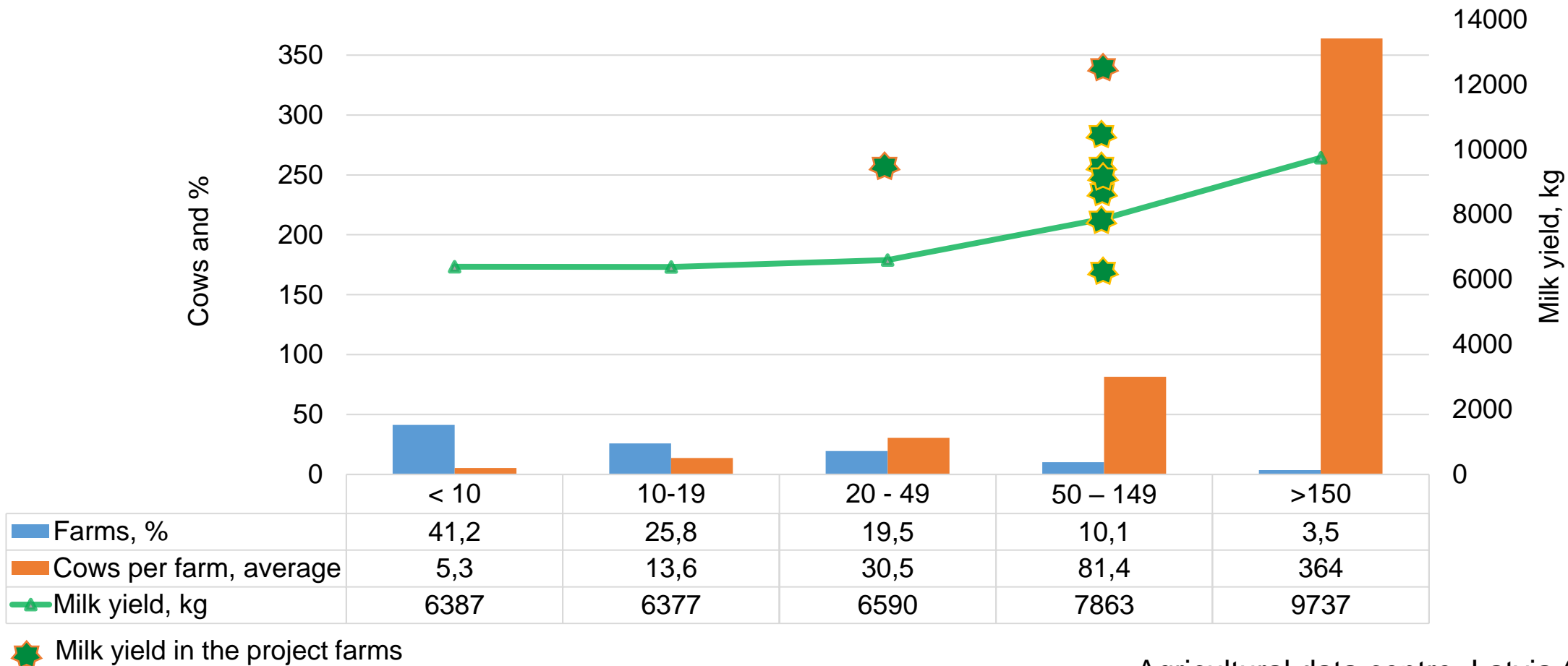
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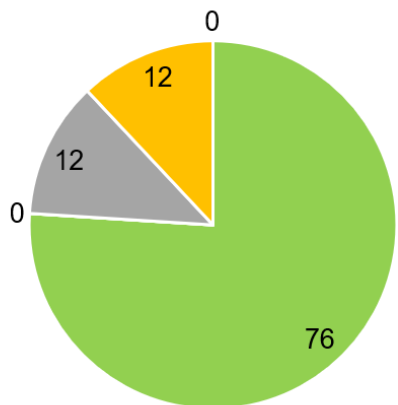
# CCC farming project farm milk yield in 2021 (under milk recording)



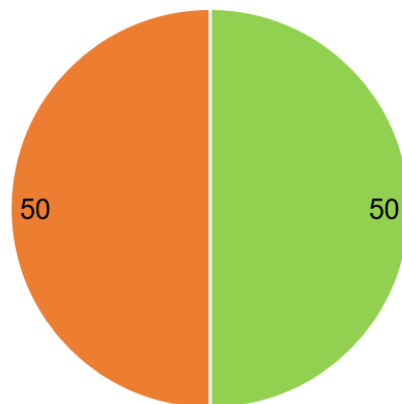
Agricultural data centre, Latvia (2021)



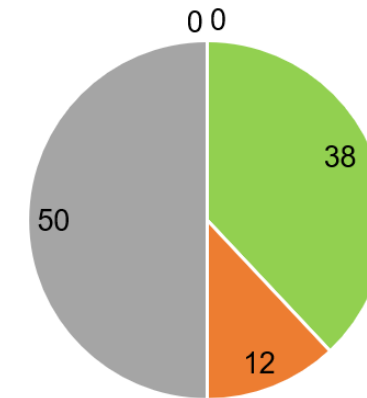
The negative environmental effects of farming are often overestimated by the public (%)



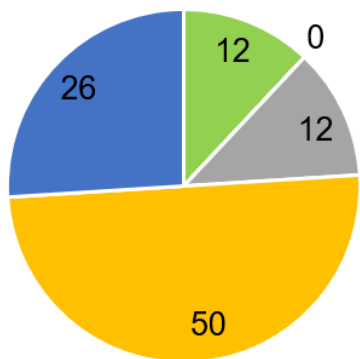
Climate change impacts are already noticeable (%)



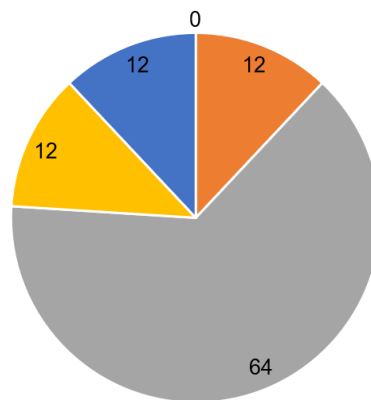
Farmers have the obligation to contribute to environmental protection as much as possible (%)



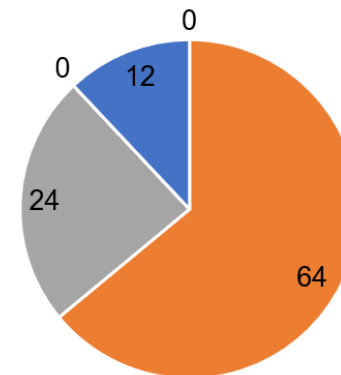
An individual farmer cannot do anything to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (%)



I am willing to take environmental protection measures on my farm even if it is at the expense of revenues (%)



Sustainable farming practices can create business opportunities (%)

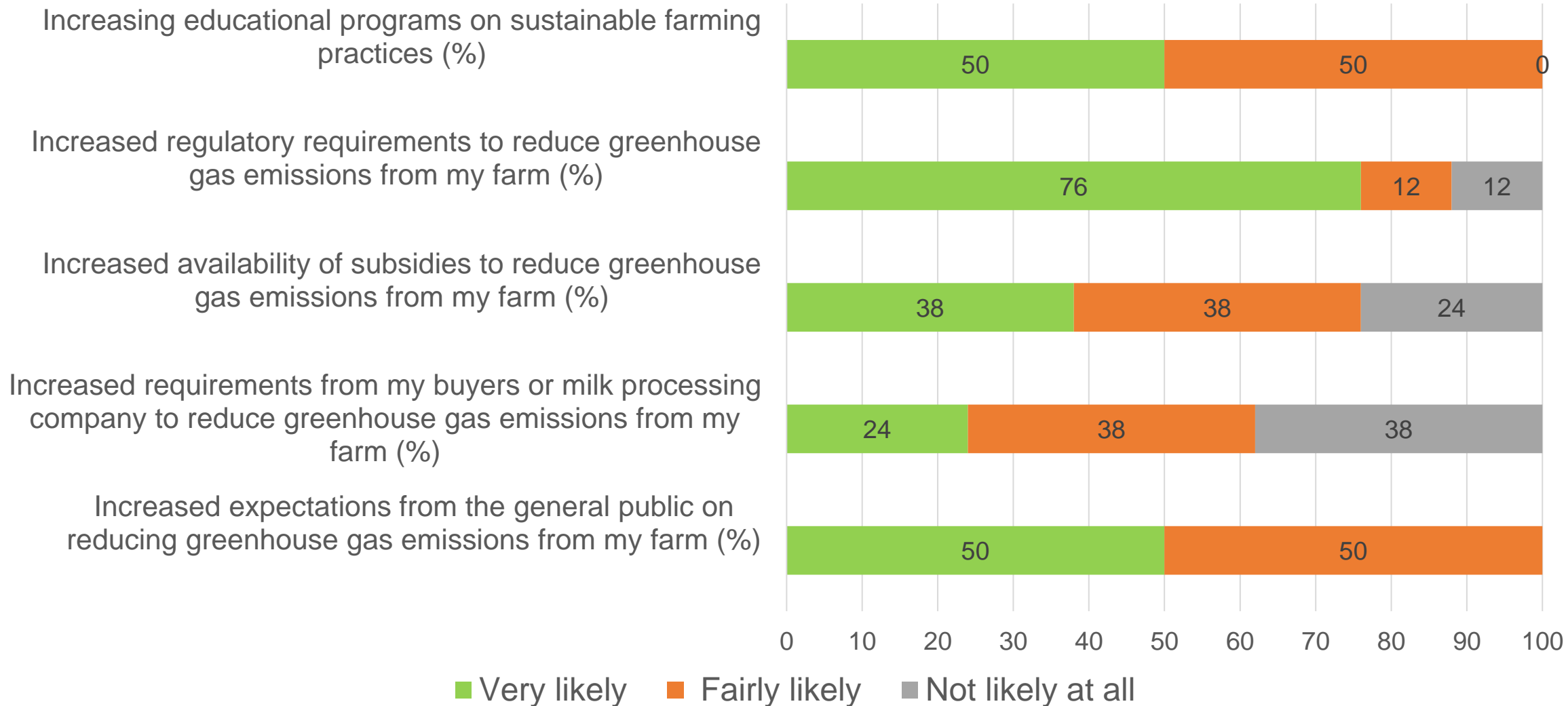


Strongly agree Agree Unsure Disagree Strongly disagree



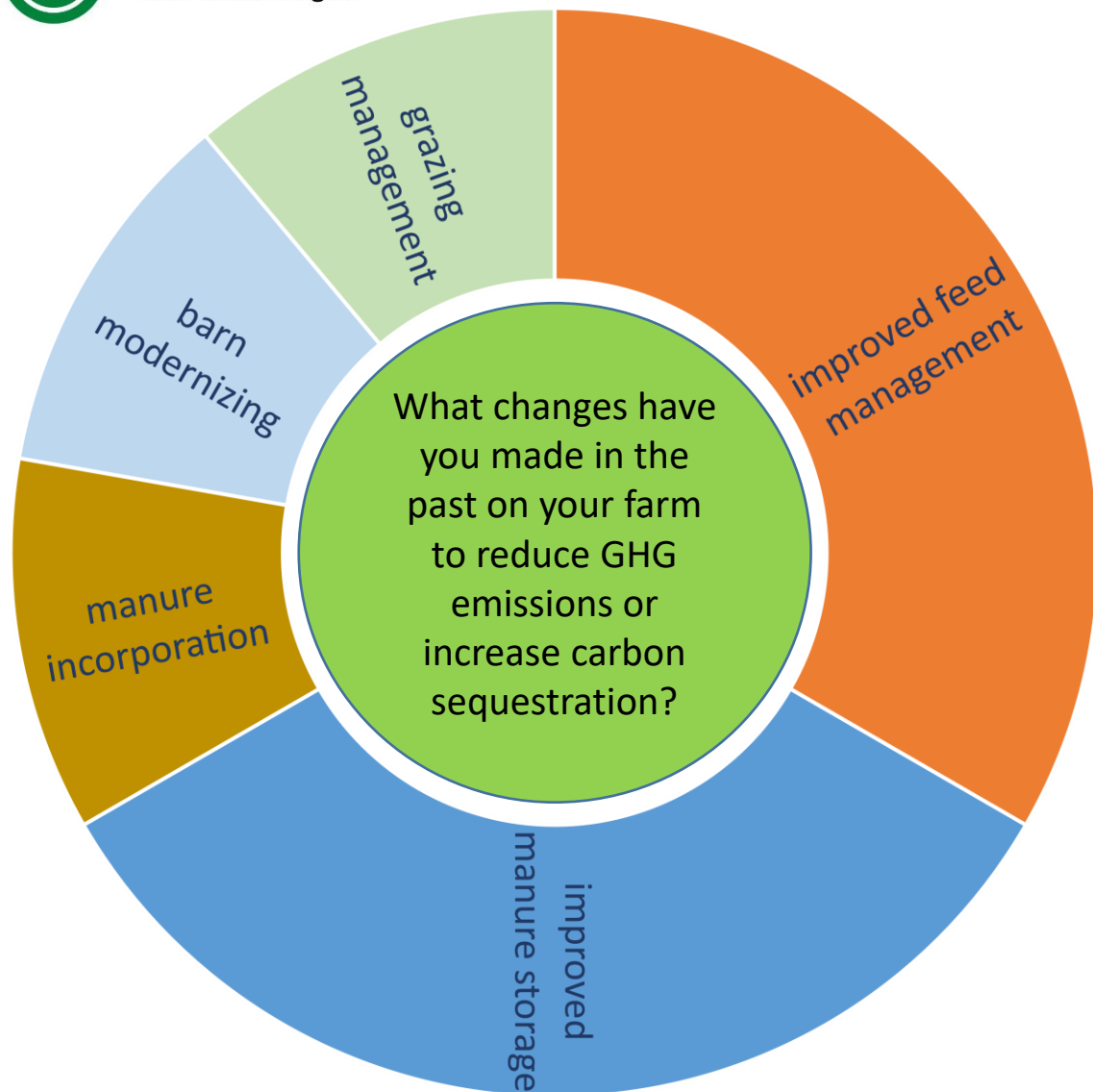


## The presumption that will change farm structure





## Changes made in farms to reduce GHG emissions



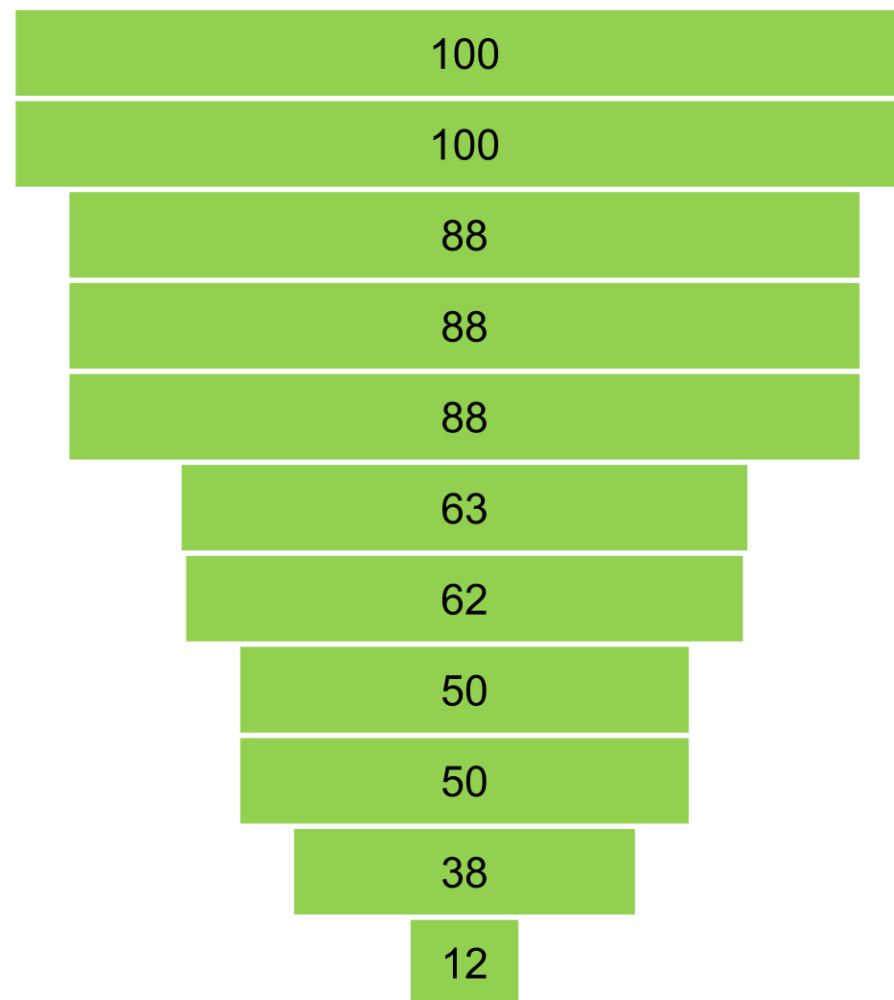
- Reduction of nitrogen emissions
- Work optimization
- Improve quality of manure (microbial additives)
- Cost reduction / income increase
- Reduce odours
- Animal welfare
- Legal requirements



## Future activities to reduce farm's GHG emissions



- Fertiliser and manure application and soil management
  - Livestock housing and manure storage
    - Animal health
    - Machinery and fuel use
  - Technology and automation
- Other aspects of crop cultivation (e.g. rotation, cover crops, varieties)
  - Animal feeding
- Other aspects of grassland and grazing management (e.g. reseeding, cutting regime)
  - Irrigation and/or drainage
  - Animal breeding
- Business management (contracts and labour)

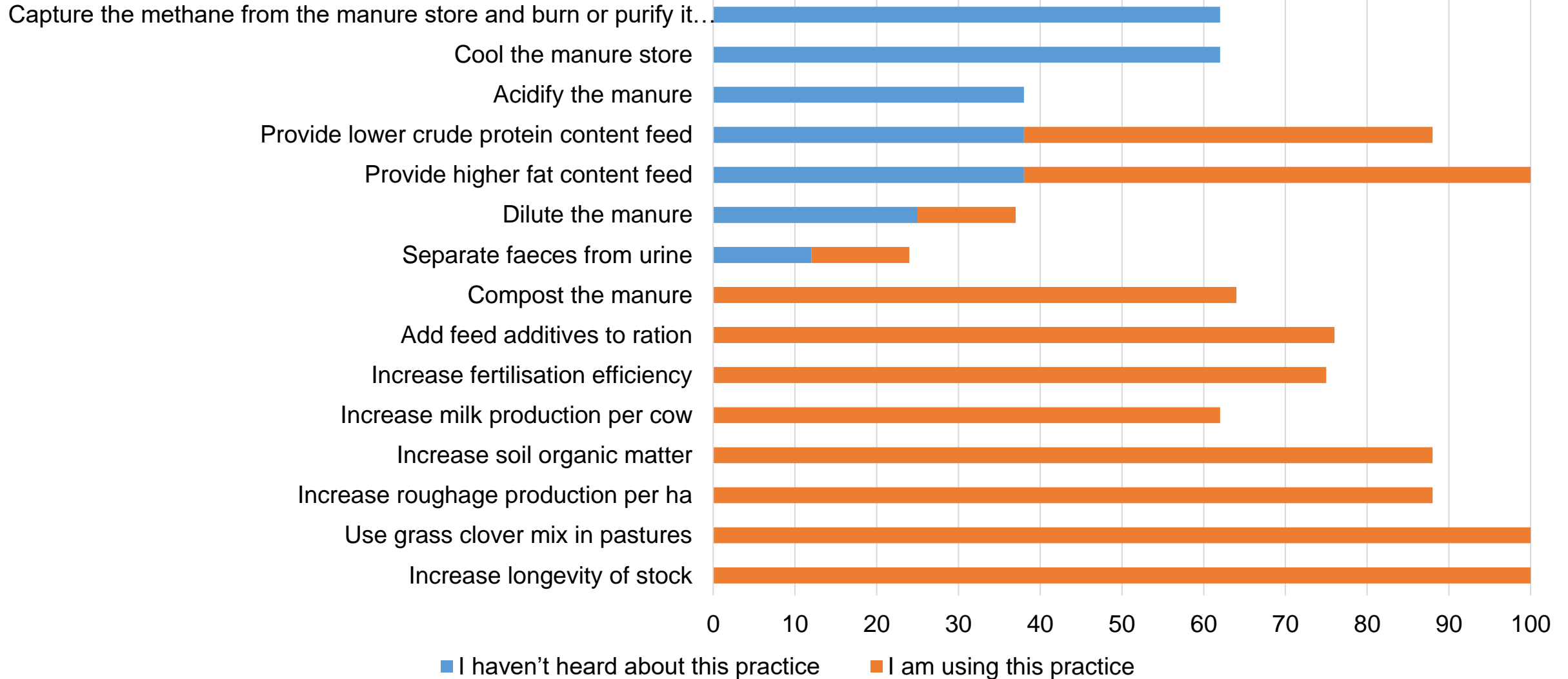


 Absolutely and very important, %





## Farm practices



## Conclusions

- Latvia has incorporated many climate-friendly practices into its CAP strategy, which ensure the achievement of climate goals
- The effect of the measures largely depends on external factors, which makes it necessary to select more and more new measures
- Indicative calculations show that the introduction of CAP will mostly not lead to a decrease in farmers' incomes
- Creation of a national knowledge management strategy in the bioeconomy

