

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002797/25
to the Commission
Maria Grapini (S&D)
(9 July 2025)**

Subject: Risk management tools under the CAP

The risk management tools under the CAP should offer an effective response to crises in order to protect European farmers, without discriminating or differentiating among them.

Does the Commission not consider that the provisions of Recital 21 and Article 41a(5) of the proposal for a regulation (COM (2025) 236 final) allowing Member States the possibility of national co-financing of up to 200% (in the form of state aid) in the event of climate disasters could lead to disparities between regions? This could happen owing to the differing potentials of the Member States, which are at different stages of development, and the provision risks undermining the level playing field in the single market.

Rather than making provision for national co-financing, the financing of the crisis reserve at EU-level could be bolstered, and this used equitably for farmers wherever they are farming.

Submitted: 9.7.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(9 September 2025)**

The Commission encourages the use of risk management tools to enhance the resilience of farms and to reduce the impact of unforeseen events.

Farmers can be supported for participation in risk management tools, such as insurance, mutual funds and other tools, in accordance with Article 76 of Regulation 2021/2115 ⁽¹⁾, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) Strategic Plans Regulation, funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural development (EAFRD) and co-financed by the Member States. This was also the case in the 2014-2022 period.

Lately, the EU agricultural reserve has been increasingly used to address damages caused by natural disasters and adverse climatic events, although its primary objective is to help farmers in case of market disturbances.

For this reason, the Commission has proposed to limit its use to market crises and to offer new tools for crisis payments to farmers severely impacted by natural disasters, adverse climatic events and other catastrophic events, which occur with growing frequency.

As the availability of EU and national financing varies across the Member States, the Commission has proposed that crisis payments may be funded in the CAP Strategic Plan in combination with national funds regardless of the EU financing is from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) or from the EAFRD.

Similar possibilities for national financing have been used for past crisis payments. This flexibility will, enhance crisis support possibilities in all regions and Member States.

In its proposals for the CAP after 2027, the Commission envisages a similar combination of support for crisis situations, from national envelopes in the National and Regional Partnership Plans and the Union Safety Net.

⁽¹⁾ Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 2 December 2021 establishing rules on support for strategic plans to be drawn up by Member States under the common agricultural policy (CAP Strategic Plans) and financed by the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1305/2013 and (EU) No 1307/2013.