

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003448/25
to the Commission
Daniel Buda (PPE)
(5 September 2025)**

Subject: Price of wheat at an all-time low after boom harvests in many producer countries

The price of European wheat is currently at an all-time low (around EUR 192/t on the Constanța grain exchange and between EUR 193-194/t on Euronext) after boom harvests in Germany, France and other producer countries, while at the same time EU wheat exports have dropped significantly (from 3.76 million tonnes last year to just 1.78 million tonnes between 1 July and 17 August this year).

1. What measures is the Commission planning to make European wheat more competitive on international markets — especially against US exports, which are currently more efficient and competitive — for instance through the CETA Agreement?
2. Is it planning initiatives to make it easier for European producers to access external markets, be this through trade agreements and preferential agreements or through logistical support (e.g. investments in port infrastructure such as the development of the Port of Constanța)?
3. Are there any plans to develop financial support mechanisms or tools to stabilise farmers' income, which could be applied when market prices fall below given critical thresholds, when there is abundant supply but low demand?

Submitted: 5.9.2025

**Answer given by Mr Šeřčovič on behalf of the European Commission
(15 October 2025)**

The Commission closely monitors cereal markets. EU soft wheat production in 2025/26 marketing year rebounded by 11.3% compared to 2024/25.

A recovery is also expected for EU cereal exports in 2025/26, forecasted to reach 45.4 million tonnes, 25% more than last year. EU cereal prices continued to evolve in line with global prices, which are currently relatively low amidst ample global supply, while these remain roughly in line with 2020 prices.

In the current complex global trade landscape, the Commission is prioritising the expansion of its network of free trade agreements (FTAs) and other engagements.

These include efforts to conclude the FTAs with Mercosur, Mexico and Indonesia, and the negotiations with India, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates. By doing so, the Commission aims to enhance the competitiveness of EU exports, particularly in the agri-food sector, where the EU maintains a strong position as a top global exporter with a significant trade surplus of over EUR 60 billion, including a positive trade balance of EUR 2 billion in cereal trade.

On logistics, EU measures focus on digitalisation for trade facilitation. Investments in transport infrastructure like ports are eligible for support under the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF).

The Commission's proposal for the next multi-annual financial framework includes a budget for CEF of EUR 51.5 billion. In addition, ports can be supported through the National and Regional Partnership Plans, where Member States define their funding priorities.

The Common Agricultural Policy, in particular through income support, and to a less extent, sectoral interventions, provides stability to farmers' income. The Commission remains fully committed to supporting EU farmers.
