

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-001866/26
to the Commission
Afroditi Latinopoulou (Pfe)
(6 May 2026)**

Subject: Cuts to the CAP in the new MFF and the devastating impact on Greek agriculture

The European Commission has proposed significant cuts and radical restructuring to the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget under the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF 2028-2034). Although the Commission says certain funds are being 'protected', overall funding for agriculture is being reduced significantly in real terms and there will now be strong competition from other EU policy priorities.

Bearing in mind that Greek primary production is largely based on direct payments, consists mainly of small and medium-sized farms and depends on sectors such as olive cultivation, livestock farming, fruit and vegetables and on mountainous and island regions facing unique challenges, can the Commission answer the following:

1. How does it assess the specific effects of the proposed cuts on Greek rural regions, especially in areas with high dependence on the CAP, low competitiveness and increased production costs, and which are strongly affected by climate change?
2. Does it intend to ensure sufficient and protected funds for Greece that are not reduced in real terms (taking into account inflation and the energy crisis), so that there is no further drop in the income of Greek farmers and livestock farmers?
3. What specific safeguards does it provide for simplifying bureaucratic procedures, supporting small and medium-sized producers and young farmers in order to prevent further abandonment of Greece's rural areas and the shrinking of national agricultural production?

Submitted: 6.5.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(10 July 2026)**

The future CAP ⁽¹⁾ for 2028-2034 aims at improving income support towards those farmers who need it most, particularly smaller and young farmers.

Under the proposed multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the period, a minimum of EUR 293.7 billion is ring-fenced under the national and regional partnership (NRP) plans to support farmers' income.

Member States will complement this secured allocation by tapping into the unallocated part of the NRP fund. The Commission also proposed a 10% rural target of Member States' NRP allocation, beyond the CAP ring-fenced envelope, to strengthen support for rural areas. This translates into EUR 48.7 billion, or over 63.5 billion if the Catalyst Europe loans are included.

Member States can access EUR 45 billion from the flexibility amount foreseen for the mid-term review to support measures for farmers and rural areas.

For Greece, this means a total amount of approximately EUR 20 billion, if full use is made of the proposed rural spending target and early use of the flexibility amount for its NRP plan, which altogether is slightly higher compared to the current EUR 19 billion.

The next MFF introduces a new method to handle inflation at the level of its ceilings. It keeps the annual price adjustment at 2% if EU inflation is between 1% and 3%. If inflation falls below 1% or rises above 3%, the adjustment matches the actual forecast rate.

The proposed rules are less burdensome for both farmers and national administrations. Merging of the funds and alignment of the rules allows Member States to design tools for farmers that are more consistent and synergistic.

This is accompanied of simplified forms of payments, e.g., for smaller farmers and for investment projects and more proportionate approach to obligations and controls.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025PC0560&qid=1753798247771>.