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Answer given by Mr Hansen
on behalf of the European Commission
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Both the current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)¹ and the support proposed under the National and Regional Partnership Plans in the period 2028-2034², provide Member States with a range of tools supporting farmers in crisis situations following natural disasters, adverse climatic events or catastrophic events. Apart from crisis payments for farmers severely impacted by those events, support is also available for the restoration of agricultural production potential.

The Commission's priority is not only to increase the availability of crisis support but also to improve the overall architecture of risk and crisis management. The overall objective is to shift towards a more preventive and structured approach, while maintaining targeted public support when major crises occur. This is why for the post-2027 CAP³ the Commission proposes a layered approach combining income support, risk management tools, crisis payments and prevention measures, including a new targeted farm transition scheme, to help farmers in the transition to resilient production systems and overcome financial barriers in a holistic way. To enhance overall resilience to climate impacts across the Union and the Member States, the forthcoming European Integrated Framework for Climate Resilience aims to significantly step up efforts, including by providing greater support to public and private actors to better anticipate and manage climate risks.

¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2115/oj/eng>.

² <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52025PC0565>.

³ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52025PC0560>.