

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003142/26
to the Commission
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)
(27 July 2026)**

Subject: Impact of weather conditions on the production of exportable agricultural products and on the Union's food security

The regional unit of Kavala is an important agricultural area with a strong focus on exports, producing table grapes, kiwis, olives, almonds, asparagus and other fruit and vegetables. However, local producers report that the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, prolonged drought and extreme rainfall, lead to significant production losses and lower the quality of the produce.

These developments affect not only producers' income but also the competitiveness of local/Greek agricultural products on international markets. The Union's food security and strategic autonomy depend to a great extent on maintaining the productive capacity of European rural areas, as is also highlighted in the Commission's Vision for Agriculture and Food. In addition, Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 provides for interventions that contribute to the resilience and sustainability of the agricultural sector.

In view of the above, can the Commission answer the following:

1. Does it have any estimates regarding the effects of extreme weather phenomena on our export crops?
2. Does it intend to further increase financing for investments aimed at preventing and responding to damage from extreme weather events under the next CAP?
3. How does it intend to ensure the maintained production capacity of strategic EU agricultural areas, which make an essential contribution to our food security and self-sufficiency?

Submitted: 27.7.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(18 September 2026)**

1. The Commission constantly monitors agricultural production in the EU as well as the effects of extreme weather events on agricultural production. No specific monitoring of the situation of products intended for export is taking place.
2. Both the current Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) ⁽¹⁾ and the proposed National and Regional Partnership Plans (NRPP) for 2028-2034 ⁽²⁾, provide Member States with a range of tools supporting farmers to prevent climate change related crises and build up medium and long-term resilience. The overall objective for the future 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 CAP, the Commission proposes a layered approach combining income support, risk management tools, crisis payments and prevention measures, including new targeted farm transition action plans under the agri-environmental and climate actions, to help farmers in the transition to resilient production systems.
3. Maintaining agricultural production capacity is a central objective of the CAP. The CAP helps farmers to adapt by providing support for investments and knowledge and training, but also by helping them mitigate the economic effects of climate related damages by providing support for risk management. The EU also invests substantially in research, innovation and knowledge exchange to increase the resilience of the agriculture sector, with over EUR 1.8 billion allocated over a five-year period from 2021-2025 ⁽³⁾.

⁽¹⁾ <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2115/oj>.

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

⁽³⁾ https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/vision-overview/research-innovation_en.