

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003223/26
to the Commission
Emmanouil Fragkos (ECR)
(6 August 2026)**

Subject: Equal access of rural areas to natural disaster prevention measures

The Agricultural Cooperative of Pangaio points out that, despite the large concentration of perennial and tree crops, the area of Pangaio has not been included in the aerial anti-hail protection programme. The area is an important export centre for produce such as table grapes, kiwis, olives and almonds, which contribute substantially to the agricultural economy of Eastern Macedonia and to Greek agricultural exports. Producers report that the absence of preventive measures increases their exposure to risks associated with the increasingly frequent occurrence of extreme weather events.

The repeated hailstorms that have been recorded in recent years in various regions of Greece have caused extensive damage to tree crops and vineyards, highlighting the need to strengthen preventive measures. At the same time, other Member States are implementing broader risk prevention and management systems, through national or co-financed EU programmes.

The EU, through the CAP and in particular Regulation (EU) 2021/2115, encourages investments that contribute to risk prevention and to strengthening the resilience of agricultural holdings.

The Commission is asked:

1. Has the Commission assessed whether prevention investments receive sufficient support under the national CAP strategic plans?
2. Does the Commission intend to further strengthen European support for prevention measures, given that the cost of repairing damage from extreme weather events is constantly on the rise in the EU?

Submitted: 6.8.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hansen on behalf of the European Commission
(13 October 2026)**

The common agricultural policy (CAP)⁽¹⁾ allows Member States to support investments in on-farm prevention and risk-reduction measures, and to set up risk management tools such as insurance schemes and mutual funds. This framework supports farmers in addressing the effect of climate change and build up medium and long-term resilience.

The Commission assessed all CAP Strategic Plans before approval against the specific objectives of resilience and risk prevention.

This assessment took into account the needs analysis provided by each Member State and the justification for the chosen interventions and financial allocations.

Within the existing legal and financial framework, Member States already have the possibility to dedicate a significant part of their CAP envelopes to prevention-oriented investments and risk management schemes, including for areas particularly exposed to extreme weather events.

Investing in farm climate resilience in the period 2028-2034 will be key for the future of farming in the EU. This is why the proposals for the next CAP aim to further strengthen the resilience of the sector and its adaptation to climate change, while maintaining targeted public support when major crises occur.

The Commission is therefore proposing a layered approach combining income support, obligatory risk management tools, crisis payments and preventive measures, including a new targeted farm transition scheme, to help farmers in the transition to resilient production systems.

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