

(English version)

**Priority question for written answer P-000639/26
to the Commission
Diana Riba i Giner (Verts/ALE)
(13 February 2026)**

Subject: Common agricultural policy controls and administrative challenges in cross-border territories: Llívia and Cerdanya

The application of the common agricultural policy (CAP) in cross-border territories poses administrative challenges that may undermine simplification and equal treatment objectives. In Llívia, a Spanish enclave within France, in the Cerdanya region, some agricultural parcels are physically in France but managed by Catalan farmers. These parcels cannot be properly integrated into Spain's Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) due to missing cadastral codification. Similar issues affect other parts of Cerdanya.

Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 requires Member States to maintain effective, reliable CAP control systems, while Regulation (EU) 2021/2115 establishes principles for fair income support and coherent CAP Strategic Plan implementation. Article 174 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union also emphasises territorial cohesion, particularly in cross-border areas.

Digital and administrative fragmentation can create duplicated declarations and disproportionate burdens, potentially contradicting CAP simplification objectives and EU cohesion principles.

In the light of the above:

1. Does the Commission consider that the CAP control framework under Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 adequately addresses agricultural holdings in cross-border or enclave territories within the EU?
2. Is the Commission planning measures to improve interoperability between national IACS and cadastral systems to prevent disproportionate administrative burdens for farmers operating across internal EU borders, particularly in Llívia and other cross-border municipalities in the Cerdanya region?

Submitted: 13.2.2026

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

1. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) control framework under Regulation (EU) 2021/2116⁽¹⁾ ensures proper financial management and compliance with EU rules and relies on strong governance. The Commission acknowledges the complex issues faced by farms in cross-border or enclave areas. Under shared management, EU countries play a key role in implementing measures for territorial challenges, including the needs of cross-border or enclave areas when designing or amending their CAP Strategic Plans

The Commission works closely with EU countries to address weaknesses in the governance systems. Under the Cohesion Policy, Interreg programmes support improved governance in cross-border areas. In particular, the Spain-France-Andorra programme (POCTEFA) finances the development of integrated territorial strategies in the area of Llívia and Cerdanya, which reinforce local institutional capacity to address cross-border administrative and legal obstacles. With the Commission proposal for the next financial framework, Member States will work on the basis of joint programming across policy areas falling under National and Regional Partnership Plans which will allow for greater synergies.

2. Under shared management, the implementation of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS) is the responsibility of the Member States. Therefore, based on Regulation (EU) No 2021/2116, Member States have the flexibility to implement the different elements of IACS to best fit their needs.

In line with the principle of sincere cooperation⁽²⁾, Member States shall take the measures required for the proper establishment and operation of IACS, and, when requested by another Member State, shall give the mutual assistance needed.

⁽¹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/2116/oj/eng>.

⁽²⁾ Art. 4(3) of the Treaty on European Union.