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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Fitto
on behalf of the European Commission
(25.6.2026)

The EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF) can only be activated at the request of Italy which has a deadline of 12 weeks as from the first damage occurred, demonstrating that the total direct damage exceeds the thresholds specified in Article 2 Regulation (EC) 2012/2002¹. The Commission stands ready to guide the authorities should they wish to apply for EUSF support.

As regards the Regional Emergency Support to Reconstruction (RESTORE) Regulation², the Commission's original legislative proposal did not include a deadline for its use. Nevertheless, one was introduced by the Council and resulted in the application of the mechanism until 31 December 2025 as part of a broader compromise reached with the co-legislators during the legislative negotiations.

In Italy, the European Regional Development Fund Regional Programme for Tuscany 2021-2027 prioritises the construction of infrastructure aimed at mitigating natural risks³ to protect strategically important public buildings⁴. Toscana could consider amending the programme and if funding is available, increase the funds already earmarked for reconstruction efforts linked to the recent fire, in line with the programmes' original development objectives and strategies.

Under the Common Agricultural Policy, support is available for restoring forestry potential following natural disasters, funding appropriate preventive actions, and maintaining forest health.

The responsibility for implementing wildfire risk management lies primarily with Italy, while the EU supports these efforts by providing necessary funding, data and knowledge, proposing further actions to strengthen prevention, preparedness, response and recovery on both EU and national level⁵.

¹ Council Regulation (EC) No 2012/2002 of 11 November 2002 establishing the European Union Solidarity Fund (OJ L 311, 14.11.2002, p. 3) as amended by Regulation (EU) No 661/2014 of the European Parliament and the Council of 15 May 2014 (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 143) and by Regulation (EU) 2020/461 of the European Parliament and the Council of 30 March 2020 (OJ L 99, 31.3.2020, p. 9: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:32002R2012>).

² Regulation (EU) 2024/3236 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 amending Regulations (EU) 2021/1057 and (EU) 2021/1058 as regards Regional Emergency Support to Reconstruction (RESTORE): <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3236/oj>.

³ Including hydraulic, hydrogeological, and drought-related hazards, as well as seismic risks.

⁴ Such as schools and vulnerable groups housed in Residential Health Care Facilities (RSA).

⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on integrated wildfire risk management (COM/2026/330 final: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52026DC0330>).