

# La gestione del rischio nell'agricoltura europea

STATE OF PLAY

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# RM IN EU COMMON AGRI POLICY

## 2007

### Fruit and vegetable sector, followed by wine sector:

Mechanisms of prevention and crisis management, including support to crop insurance or setting up mutual funds

## 2008

### Health Check:

extended the possibility to support risk management instruments for all sectors through the use up to 10% of their national ceilings devoted to the single payment scheme (Article 68 of the Regulation (EC) No 73/2009).

## 2014

### Cap Reform:

Important change regarding the framework to support risk management instruments. The main risk management tools, existing so far in the direct payments scheme, were shifted to Pillar 2 within the Regulation on support for Rural Development, with the possible inclusion of various measures in Rural Development Programs (RDP) drawn up by MS. considered through financial contributions to insurance premiums, mutual funds, and an income stabilization tool (IST)

## Programmed expenditure on risk management measures under Rural Development Programs (2014-2020)

	<b>Insurance premium</b>	<b>Mutual funds</b>	<b>Income stabilisation tool</b>	<b>TOTAL (€ million)</b>	<b>EU contribution (%)</b>
Belgium - <i>Flanders</i>	5.1	0	0	<b>5.1</b>	<b>63</b>
Spain - <i>Castilla y León</i>	0	0	14	<b>14</b>	<b>53</b>
France	540.7	60	0	<b>600.7</b>	<b>97.85</b>
Croatia	57	0	0	<b>57</b>	<b>85</b>
Italy	1396.8	97	97	<b>1590.8</b>	<b>45</b>
Latvia	10	0	0	<b>10</b>	<b>68</b>
Lithuania	17	0	0	<b>17</b>	<b>85</b>
Hungary	76.3	0	19	<b>95.3</b>	<b>82</b>
Malta	2.5	0	0	<b>2.5</b>	<b>75</b>
Netherlands	54	0	0	<b>54</b>	<b>27</b>
Portugal					
- Mainland	50	0	0	<b>50</b>	<b>82</b>
- Azores	2.4	0	0	<b>2.4</b>	<b>85</b>
- Madeira	0.8	0	0	<b>0.8</b>	<b>82</b>
Romania	0	200	0	<b>200</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2212.6</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2699.6</b>	<b>63</b>

**Note:** The table includes only the MS with expected measures.

**Source:** Own elaboration from European Commission data, DG for Agriculture and Rural Development, Rural Development 2014-2020 country files (last update 20.01.2016)

# RISK MANAGEMENT IN THE EC COMMUNICATION

## ON THE FUTURE OF THE CAP

.....It is important to set up a robust framework for the farming sector to successfully prevent or deal with risks and crises, with the objective of enhancing its resilience and, at the same time, providing the right incentives to crowd-in private initiatives.....

.....It is worthwhile exploring how to further develop an integrated and coherent approach to risk prevention, management and resilience, which combines, in a complementary way, EU-level interventions with Member States' strategies and private sector instruments.....

.....New avenues should however be explored. Financial instruments stimulating the inflow of private capital can help to overcome temporary cash flow shortages.....

.....**Saving accounts** are a risk management tool based in the risk compensation (offset) along time. Each year, farmers can make a deposit (part of their annual income) on a special account, which provides interest payments. In case of need, deposits, part or totally, can be withdrawn. In order to encourage the establishment of saving accounts, some public support can be envisaged: i) tax exemptions upon withdrawal; ii) subsidize savings by increasing interest rates; iii) governmental contributions to the deposits; iv) compensation of payments or withdrawals caused by production or income losses. **One of the main advantages of savings accounts is that funds are kept by farmers and not transferred to an insurance company, which may incite farmers to use such instrument.**

# Layering model of agricultural risk management

