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Answer given by Mr Wojciechowski
on behalf of the European Commission
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The Commission monitors and assesses the impacts of extreme weather events on agricultural markets through market observatories. All information is publicly available in the agri-food data portal¹. In addition, it produces short and medium-term outlook reports for EU agricultural markets².

The Commission is implementing actions to ensure the availability and sustainability of freshwater in a changing climate³, proposed a Soil Monitoring Law and is preparing a new European water resilience strategy. The Common Agricultural Policy includes support for strengthening long-term resilience and less water intensive production systems. These includes preventive investments, support for more efficient irrigation and water reuse, or eco-schemes. Member States have an essential role in building a risk management strategy by articulating these interventions in a way that is adapted to the local, regional or national challenges.

Food security is not in danger in the EU, as regularly discussed in the European Food Security Crisis preparedness and response mechanism, that monitors risks that have the potential to threaten food supply and food security in the EU. Long-term food security is best guaranteed by further promoting sustainable ways of production and consumption, for example by improving water retention capacities in soils, climate change mitigation, and awareness raising, while providing short-term support such as income support to accompany and de-risk transition. In addition, EU Trade policy is an important instrument to drive the change towards sustainable food systems and the EU is cooperating with third countries at different levels to reach global solutions.

¹ <https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/home.html>

² https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/data-and-analysis/markets/outlook_en

³ See 'Report on the implementation of the EU strategy on adaptation to climate change', SWV(2023) 338 final.