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Answer given by Mr Hansen  
on behalf of the European Commission  
(21.1.2025)

Since 2023, market management and exceptional measures providing for emergency support adopted under Articles 219-221 of the Common Market Organisation (CMO)<sup>1</sup> are financed through the agricultural reserve. This implies that the funds are distributed in such a manner that the reserve can cover different crises occurring in the course of the whole year, including natural disasters. The criteria used are presented to delegates and experts participating at the committee or expert group meetings leading to the adoption of the Commission regulations. They take into account the respective weight of beneficiary Member States in the Union's agricultural sector and other elements relevant for the crises concerned, such as the damage caused, in particular by natural disasters, and the degree of severity.

Extreme weather events will increasingly affect EU agriculture. Alleviating farmers' vulnerability requires a resilient, competitive and sustainable farm sector capable to absorb the shocks.

Crisis response tools as the emergency support from the agricultural reserve can address catastrophic events in the short term, but should not replace risk prevention, nor discourage farmers to insuring themselves or switching to more resilient farming practices. Policy coherence between crisis response and risk management tools should be promoted, including in the future Common Agricultural Policy.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2013/1308/oj>