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Answer given by Executive Vice-President Fitto
on behalf of the European Commission
(1.7.2026)

When it comes to EU instruments which can offer support, on 26 January 2026, Portugal activated the Copernicus Emergency Management Service - on demand mapping - to assess the situation during and after the event. Some maps were requested to detect the flooded area, and other products to provide damage assessment. The activation is still ongoing. Beyond the use of EU instruments, it is for the Member State to monitor the situation.

On 13 April 2026, Portugal submitted an EU Solidarity Fund (EUSF)¹ application regarding several consecutive storms in January and February 2026. In the application, Portugal provided information regarding the direct damages caused by the disaster. The Commission's assessment of the application is ongoing.

Following an amendment request by Portugal according to Article 21 of the Recovery and Resilience Facility regulation², the Commission adopted on 18 May 2026 a proposal for a Council Implementing Decision amending the recovery and resilience plan (RRP) for Portugal³, which addressed *inter alia* the impact of natural disasters on the implementation of the RRP. According to this proposal, the overall allocation for the Portuguese RRP would not be modified. This revision of the Portuguese RRP was adopted by the Council on 12 June 2026.

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) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

³ COM(2026) 248 final.