There is no contradiction in the messages from the Commission President and the Commissioner for the Environment. The Commission is convinced that food production in the EU is important to support EU and global food security. However, global food security is affected by a range of factors and the volume of EU production alone will not address them all.

The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) has provided support to the farming community in times of crisis. Most recently, the Communication ‘Safeguarding food security and reinforcing the resilience of food systems’\(^1\) announced short-term measures to support food security and agriculture, including through temporary derogations to use fallow land for food and feed production and by means of a EUR 500 million support package for affected EU farmers. The Commission also adopted a Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid, providing space for further financial support to the sector\(^2\) to alleviate immediately the crisis situation.

Ensuring long-term food system resilience depends on its environmental, social and economic sustainability, as recognised and integrated in the European Green Deal\(^3\), the Farm to Fork\(^4\) and the Biodiversity\(^5\) Strategies, as well as the new CAP\(^6\). In line with the further analysis in the said Communication on food security, Member States’ CAP Strategic Plans will, as from 2023, play a key role to strengthen the resilience of the EU agricultural sector and foster its adaptation.

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\(^1\) COM(2022)133 final
\(^2\) Communication from the Commission Temporary Crisis Framework for State Aid measures to support the economy following the aggression against Ukraine by Russia, OJ 24.03.2022, C 131I, p. 1, https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/statement_22_1949
\(^3\) COM(2019)640 final
\(^4\) COM(2020)381 final
\(^5\) COM(2020)380 final
\(^6\) Regulation (EU) 2021/2115