

**Question for written answer E-003863/2025
to the Commission**
Rule 144
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Subject: Climate risks and supply chains

A recent report by the economic policy think tank Bruegel warns that climate change is no longer just an environmental challenge but a direct threat to the resilience of global and European supply chains. Extreme events such as floods, droughts and other natural disasters disrupt production and trade far beyond the regions where they occur, with cascading effects on critical sectors such as food, energy, transport and manufacturing. The EU's level of integration with global markets makes it particularly vulnerable to these shocks.

While businesses need to invest in diversification and resilience, the report makes clear that public authorities have a crucial role in setting the right incentives and avoiding policy choices that undermine price signals or encourage risky behaviour. At the EU level, this requires not only aligning trade and climate policies but also investing in resilient infrastructure – ports, canals and logistics networks – capable of withstanding future climatic pressures. Beyond the EU's borders, fostering international coordination is essential to prevent uncoordinated responses, such as export bans, that can amplify crises and jeopardise economic and food security.

What measures will the Commission take to ensure better coordination of EU policies, incentivise resilient supply chains and promote international cooperation to safeguard Europe's competitiveness and security in the face of climate risks?

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