

EN
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Answer given by Mr Jørgensen
on behalf of the European Commission
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The very first European Climate Risk Assessment of 2024¹ has clearly shown that the energy sector will be one of the most impacted by climate change.

Extreme weather events already need to be considered by Member States in drafting risk preparedness plans under the risk preparedness regulation for the electricity sector². The plans must include related information on future grid development to cope with the identified risk scenarios, which must consider, among other things, rare and extreme natural hazards. The revision of the energy security framework, due in 2026, will assess additional measures to consider climate change impacts, and contribute overall to energy price stability. Moreover, as indicated in the Preparedness Union Strategy, the Commission will adopt next year an integrated framework for climate resilience and risk management³.

As indicated in the Affordable Energy Action Plan, interconnections between Member States and energy storage capacities are vital to enhance security of supply and resilience to disruptions. The Regulation on Trans-European networks for energy (TEN-E) supports these goals by linking energy networks and fostering EU solidarity. Swift implementation of the electricity Projects of common interest (PCI) selected under this framework, is essential.

¹ COM(2024) 91 final.

² Regulation(EU) 2019/941 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on risk-preparedness in the electricity sector and repealing Directive 2005/89/EC.

³ https://climate.ec.europa.eu/eu-action/adaptation-and-resilience-climate-change/european-climate-resilience-and-risk-management-integrated-framework_en.