

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-003863/25
to the Commission
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu (PPE)
(2 October 2025)**

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?

Submitted: 2.10.2025

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(2 December 2025)**

The Commission recognises that climate change is a risk for the EU economy and competitiveness, as set out in detail also in the European Climate Risk Assessment ⁽¹⁾.

The Commission has committed to improving the systemic resilience of the EU supply chains to climate change ⁽²⁾, and setting up further action to strengthen the resilience of supply chains in the context of the Preparedness Union Strategy, notably on public-private cooperation (e.g. key action 18).

In line with the Preparedness Union Strategy and the Affordable Energy Action Plan, the Commission is revising the EU energy security framework.

The revision builds on lessons learned from recent crises and adapts the framework to today's geopolitical context and the ongoing electrification of the EU's energy system. It will also address emerging risks, such as climate change impacts, cyber-attacks, and vulnerabilities in critical energy infrastructure.

Furthermore, the Commission is developing a European Climate Resilience Integrated Framework ⁽³⁾, planned for the fourth quarter of 2026, to ensure that the EU improves its resilience to climate impacts as part of the comprehensive EU competitiveness and security agenda, and that climate resilience becomes a driver of EU competitiveness.

⁽¹⁾ European Environment Agency, European Climate Risk Assessment, 2024: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment>.

⁽²⁾ COM(2024) 91 final.

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