

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002562/26
to the Commission
Leire Pajín (S&D), Sandra Gómez López (S&D)
(22 June 2026)**

Subject: Measures to prevent and mitigate exceptionally early heatwaves in the Autonomous Community of Valencia (Spain)

The summer has just officially begun and some Mediterranean areas of the European Union, such as Alicante in the Autonomous Community of Valencia (Spain), are already expected to experience a sweltering succession of tropical nights (temperatures remaining above 20 °C).

This is not the usual westerly wind we experience, but a period of sustained atmospheric stability caused by a heat dome that will spread over much of western Europe. The most worrying aspect is that it has come extremely early: it is unusual to have such intense heat at this stage of the year.

Spain's meteorological agency, AEMET ⁽¹⁾, is warning that the average temperatures for the period from 22 to 26 June for the Autonomous Community of Valencia could reach record levels on each of those dates, at least since comparable records exist (1950).

In view of the above:

1. What early warning systems to anticipate heatwaves and their impact at European and global level are being developed by the Commission?
2. When will it adopt its climate resilience framework?
3. What measures will be introduced under this framework to make it more ambitious and comprehensive in the face of the climate risks and repercussions affecting Mediterranean areas in particular?

Submitted: 22.6.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(1 September 2026)**

The 2024 European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA) ⁽¹⁾ assessed all climate change-related longer-term risks and ranked heat as a priority, notably because of the identified projected severe impacts on human health and energy systems. A second EUCRA is expected to be published in 2028.

The European Network of National Meteorological Services EUMETNET operates the MeteoAlarm early warning dissemination system ⁽²⁾, which aggregates, visualises, and accessibly provides information from 44 European National Meteorological and Hydrological Services regarding short-term risks.

Moreover, under the Copernicus Emergency Management Services (CEMS), the Commission has developed the European and the Global Drought Observatories (EDO/GDO) to help monitor and forecast drought conditions and heatwaves, both at European and global levels.

New heatwave-related indicators have been added to help monitor and forecast their duration and intensity across Europe and at global levels.

The Commission expects to adopt the new EU climate resilience framework during the fourth quarter of 2026.

The Commission set out possible elements of the framework in its Open Public Consultation ⁽³⁾, including common climate reference scenarios, more harmonised risk assessments, strengthened planning and implementation, more effective monitoring, reporting and evaluation, and simplification of existing legal obligations.

The accompanying impact assessment helps determine the appropriate mix of measures, including legislative instruments and support mechanisms, to ensure that the framework delivers the necessary ambition and impact.

¹ https://x.com/AEMET_CValencia/status/2067213365244510606.

⁽¹⁾ <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/european-climate-risk-assessment>; <https://ericc.adaptecca.es>.

⁽²⁾ <https://www.meteoalarm.org/>.

⁽³⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/14770-European-climate-resilience-and-risk-management-integrated-framework_en.