

(English version)

**Question for written answer E-002971/26
to the Commission
Ana Miranda Paz (Verts/ALE)
(15 July 2026)**

Subject: Heatwave in Europe: impact on Galicia

The heatwave hitting Europe is having a huge impact on different European regions, with social, environmental and economic consequences. Heatwave-related deaths in Galicia amounted to 11% of those Spain-wide in a new, but increasingly recurring, phenomenon.

Climate change ramps up and intensifies extreme heat events, increasing water and heat stress, which results in Galicia's vegetation being unable to restore its moisture levels, weakening forests and causing desertification in inland areas. This phenomenon, which previously did not occur, on top of others, such as 'eucalyptisation', causes fires, results in depopulation, impacts agriculture and degrades the soil and water resources.

In view of the above:

1. How is the European Union preparing in the face of this new heatwave?
2. Is the Commission aware of the impact of rising temperatures in Galicia, which have very serious consequences for those living there, as well as for agriculture and nature?

Submitted: 15.7.2026

**Answer given by Mr Hoekstra on behalf of the European Commission
(13 October 2026)**

The European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA) ⁽¹⁾, Spain's Climate Change Risks and Impacts Assessment (ERICC) ⁽²⁾ and other sources clearly show the worrying increase of climate-related risks, affecting the society, ecosystems, agriculture and wider economy of Galicia and other European regions.

During the 2026 State of the Union Address ⁽³⁾, the President of the Commission announced the adoption in October 2026 a new EU Framework for Climate Resilience, to tackle these risks and impacts and step up on preparedness.

As important elements of this framework, and to address the most immediate needs and avoid a repeat of the summer of 2026, the Commission will identify 100 of the most vulnerable territories in Europe, present soon a European Heatwave Plan, put forward a new European Water Initiative, and set up a Climate Insurance Alliance.

In addition to tackling the most pressing short-term emergencies, the new framework will also include a legislative proposal to address structural issues and drive the necessary system changes in the longer run.

Finally, to strengthen the Preparedness Union Strategy and the Union Civil Protection Mechanisms, the Commission has asked some of Europe's most senior firefighters and emergency responders to lead the work on proposals for tackling the growing threat of wildfires, including through a future European Firefighting Fleet.

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

⁽²⁾ <https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/cambio-climatico/temas/impactos-vulnerabilidad-y-adaptacion/ericc.html>.

⁽³⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/state-union_en.