

Preparing for the second European Climate Risk Assessment

ENTSO-E – RGI workshop

13 November 2025, Brussels

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second European Climate Risk Assessment, EEA)



The European Environment Agency



Based in Copenhagen, the EEA is a decentralised, independent agency of the European Union

- We support policies with evidence-based knowledge
- We build and maintain networks and partnerships
- We inform public and policy discussions
- We collect, quality check and disseminate data on climate and environment



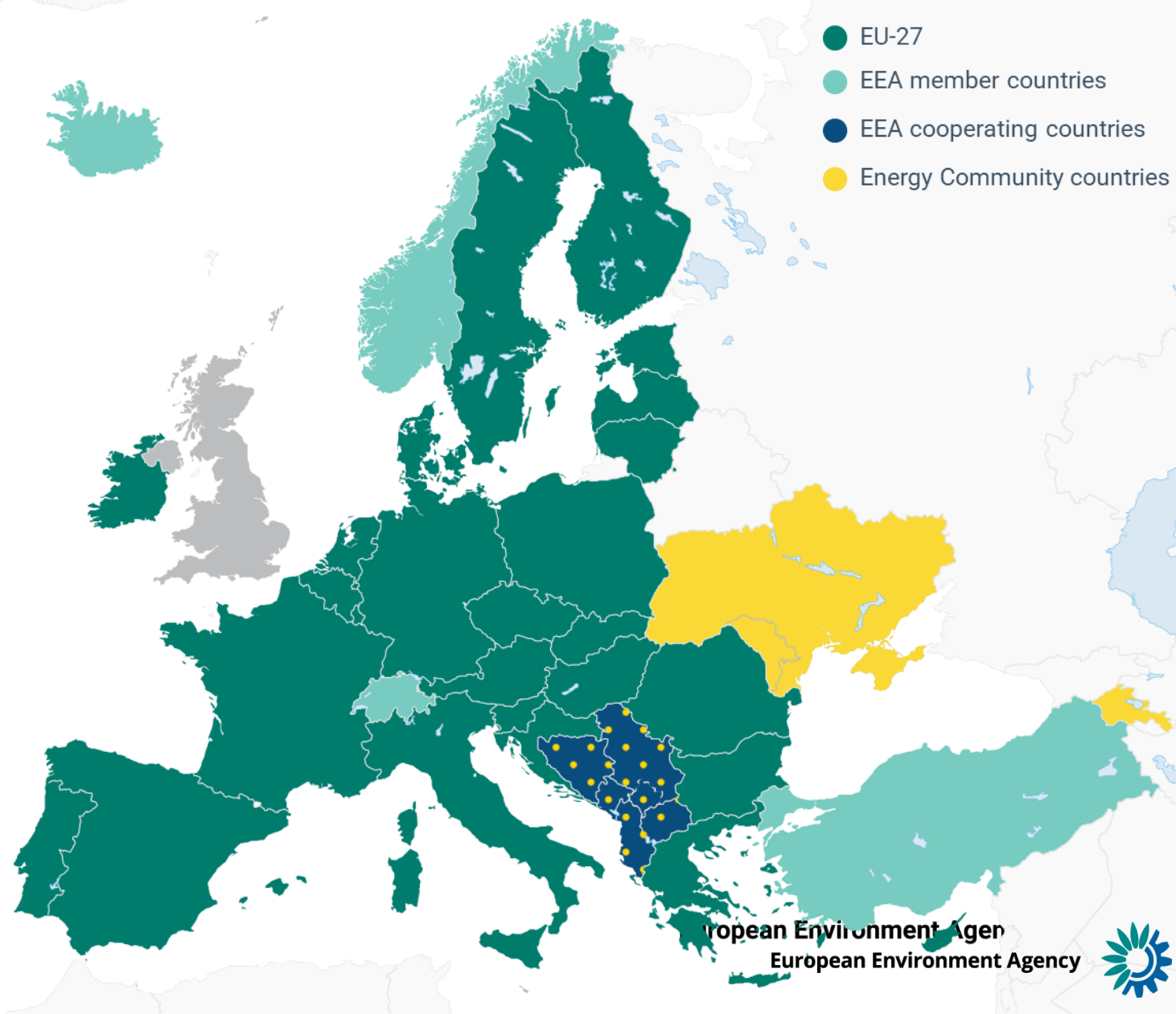
EEA cooperation

Who we are

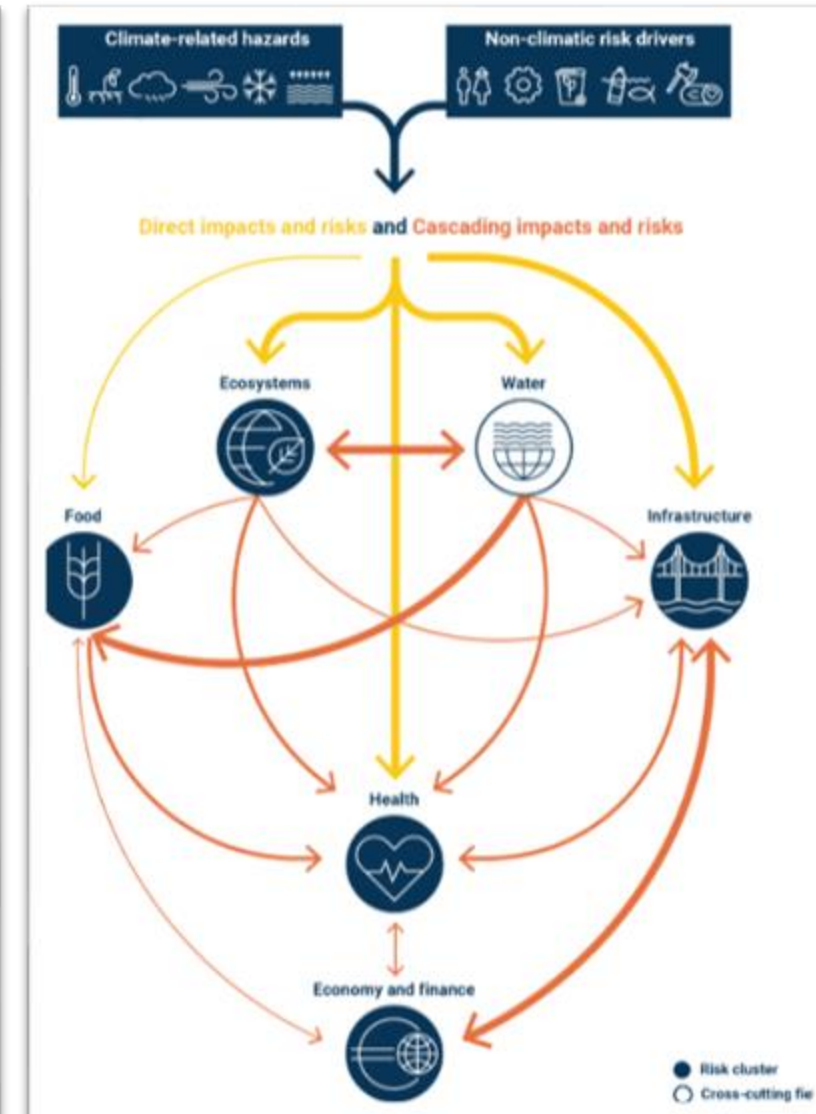
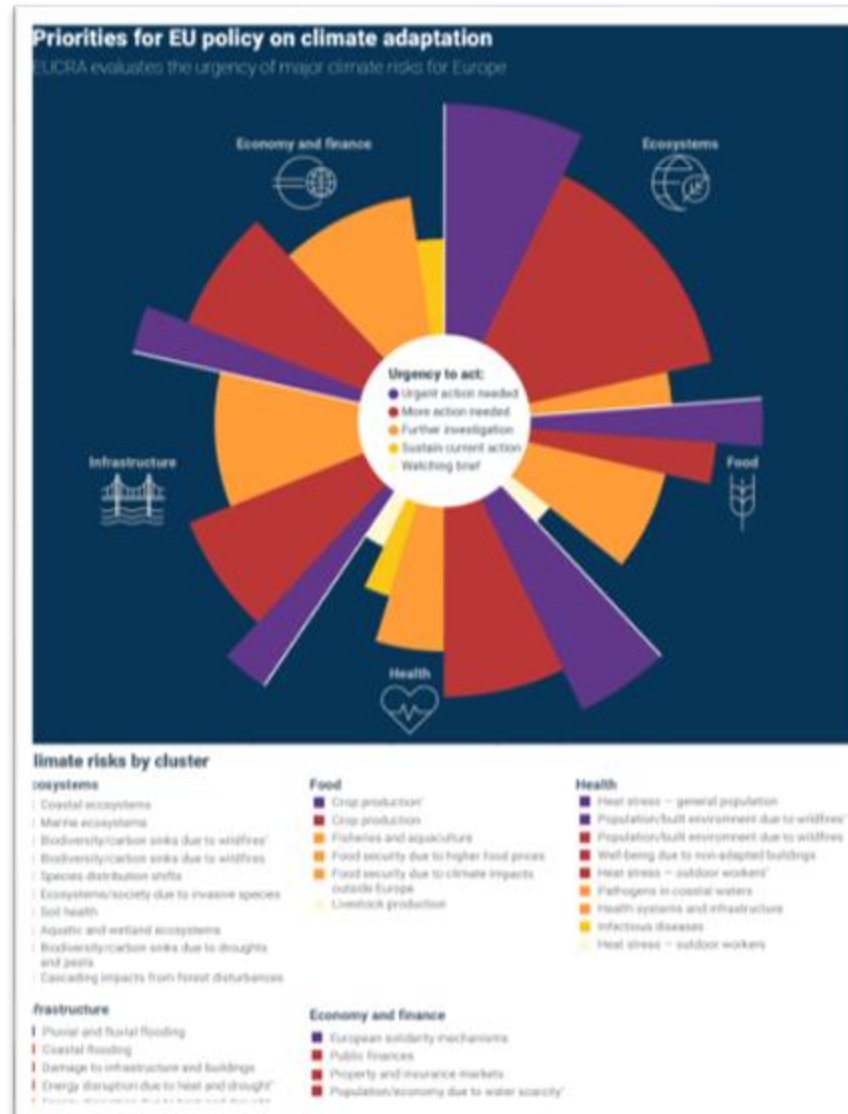
- **38 countries in Eionet**
- More than **600 institutions**
- **2500 experts**
- Organised in **12 Eionet, 16 thematic and 7 working groups**
- Supported by **1000 experts in 7 European Topic Centres**
- More than **300 employees** in Copenhagen

What we do

- Delivering **data, information and knowledge**
- The European environment – state and outlook
- Support for **EU and National policy**



The first European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA)





Infrastructure cluster

Climate risks for 'Infrastructure' cluster	Urgency to act	Risk severity			Policy characteristics		
		Current	Mid-century	Late century (low/high warming scenario)	Policy horizon	Policy readiness	Risk ownership
Pluvial and fluvial flooding		+++	+++	++	Long	Medium	Co-owned
Coastal flooding		+++	+++	+++	Long	Advanced	Co-owned
Damage to infrastructure and buildings (*)		++	++	++	Long	Medium	Co-owned
Energy disruption due to heat and drought (hotspot region: southern Europe)		++	++	++	Medium	Medium	Co-owned
Energy disruption due to heat and drought		++	++	+	Medium	Medium	Co-owned
Energy disruption due to flooding		++	++	++	Long	Advanced	Co-owned
Marine transport		++	++	++	Medium	Medium	Co-owned
Land-based transport		++	++	++	Medium	Medium	Co-owned

Legends and notes

Urgency to act

- Urgent action needed
- More action needed
- Further investigation
- Sustain current action
- Watching brief

Risk severity

- Catastrophic
- Critical
- Substantial
- Limited

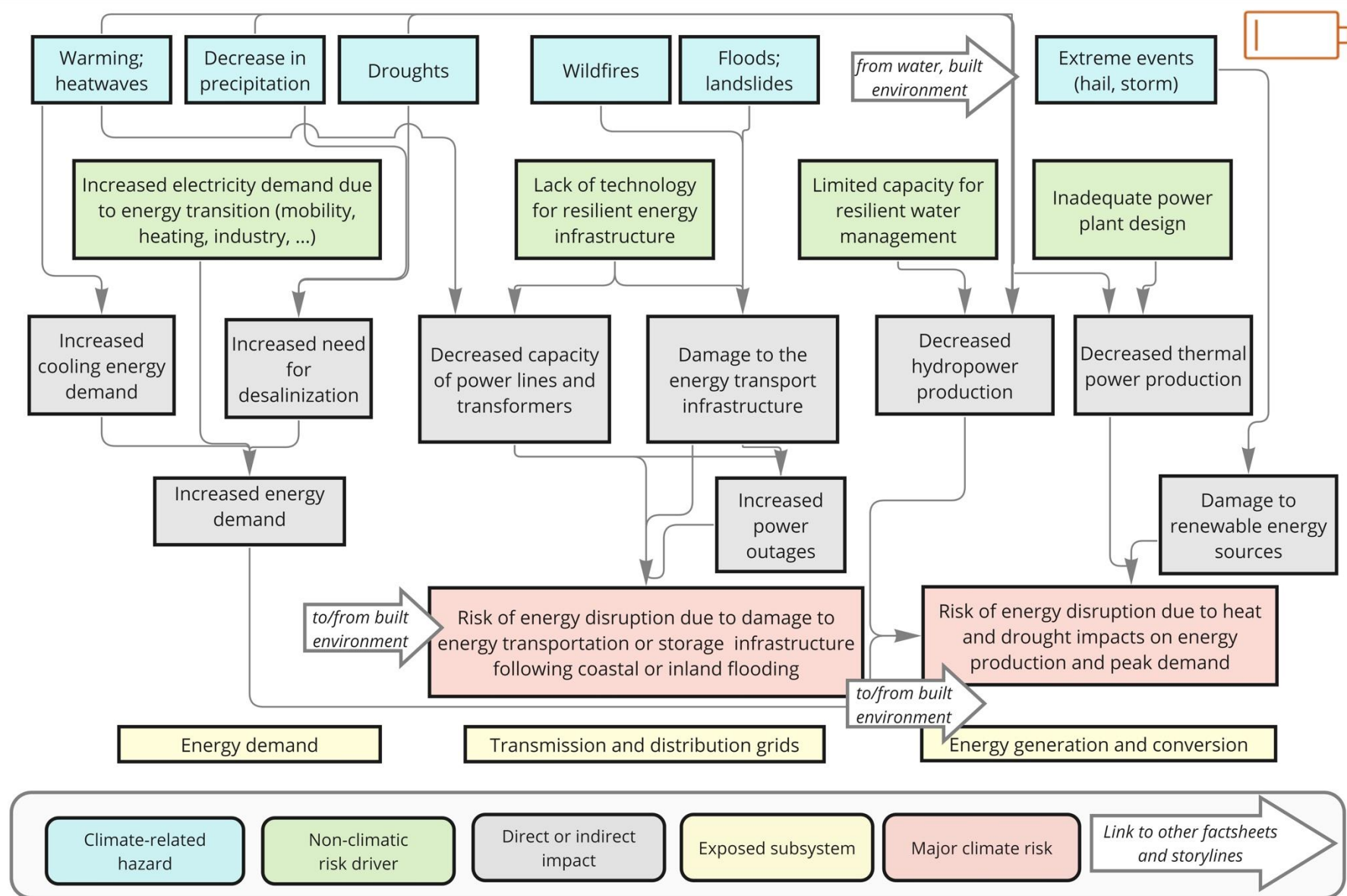
Confidence

- Low: +
- Medium: ++
- High: +++

(*) Urgency based on high warming scenario (late century).



Impact chain for climate risks to the energy system



Energy security: EU policy priorities

- **The transformation of the European energy system must integrate mitigation and adaptation considerations.** European and national decarbonisation strategies must consider climate change during the long lifetime of energy infrastructure.
- The **updated NECPs 2021-2030** provide a near-term opportunity for doing so.
- **Enhancing energy system resilience requires detailed risk assessments, infrastructure maintenance, and technological innovations.** Improving energy efficiency and demand-side management can further increase energy security.
- National implementation of the **Regulation on Risk-preparedness in the Electricity Sector** and the **Critical Entities Resilience Directive** needs to ensure comprehensive consideration of current and future climate risks.
- **Social justice considerations are essential in energy adaptation planning,** ensuring equitable access to resources and addressing energy poverty.

EUCRA-1: Uptake by key EU institutions and actors

European Commission

12/3/2024 [Communication “Managing climate risks – protecting people and prosperity”](#)

[Mission letter](#) for Commissioner Hoekstra

*You will lead the work on a **European Climate Adaptation Plan**. /.../ Coupled with the first **European Climate Risk Assessment**, this will help prepare future legislation on climate resilience and preparedness..*

Council of the EU

17/6/2024 [Conclusions on 8EAP \(11326/24\)](#)

*WELCOMES /.../ the EEA’s report on **European Climate Risk Assessment (EUCRA)**; NOTES WITH CONCERN that many of the risks identified have reached critical levels and could become catastrophic unless urgent and decisive action is taken; CALLS ON **the Commission** to continue regular EU-wide climate risk assessments /.../*

European Parliament

19/9/2024 [Resolution on the devastating floods in central and eastern Europe \(P10 TA\(2024\)0014\)](#)

*Calls on the Commission to /.../ **ensure regular science-based risk assessments** /.../*

European Committee of the Regions

[21/11/2024 [Opinion ‘The future of EU climate policy: aligning mitigation targets and adaptation challenges’ \(ENVE-VII/050\)](#)]

*/.../ notes – with great concern – the findings of the **scientific fact-based EUCRA report**, which highlights the broad risks of climate change that extend beyond the environment, impacting the economy, local tourism, health, infrastructure (particularly critical infrastructure) and food systems; /.../ stresses that the EUCRA findings underscore the urgent need for adaptation, regardless of the success of mitigation efforts; /.../ notes that the EUCRA report shows significant imbalances and divides in climate change across European regions; calls for cohesion funds and other instruments to ensure that the EU adequately supports short-term and long-term climate-vulnerable regions;*

- [European Court of Auditors](#) ‘Climate adaptation in the EU’
- [Niinistö Report](#) ‘Safer together: A path towards a fully prepared Union’

Further EEA resources on climate adaptation and energy

EUCRA Technical Report: Energy

Version: DRAFT VERSION
Date: 1 December 2023
EEA activity:

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Climate-ADAPT Case study explorer

Climate-ADAPT case studies showcase implemented adaptation options and initiatives to create and improve the enabling conditions for adaptation at all governance scales - from local to EU level.

Nine criteria have been defined for selecting and presenting Climate-ADAPT case studies.

Case studies serve as inspiration on how known adaptation options can be implemented in practice under a range of different conditions.

This collection is regularly updated with new case studies, aiming to reach a balanced distribution of represented sectors, climate-related impacts, approaches applied and geographic locations. Case studies included are also periodically reassessed and updated, to track both the process and the effectiveness of adaptation actions across Europe.

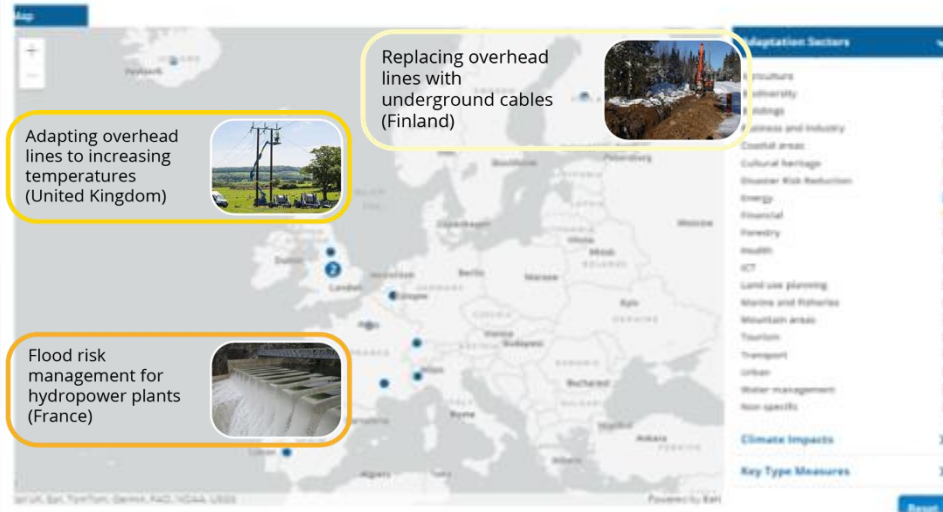
Access to Climate-ADAPT Case studies

To learn from diverse experiences, explore Climate-ADAPT case studies through the map-based Case study explorer below. Case studies can be explored through the following three filters:

Adaptation Sectors - Users can navigate across 19 adaptation sectors addressed by the case studies in terms of climate change adaptation.

Climate Impacts - This filter enables users to filter case studies through climate change impacts they cope with.

Key Type Measures - This filter enables users to select case studies through the categories of adaptation options implemented. The adaptation options are labelled by [Key Type Measures \(KTM\)](#). The KTM are a common framework and reporting approach for climate change adaptation that allow clustering the wider variety of adaptation options and measures across EEA-Member countries.



[climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/
knowledge/tools/case-study-explorer](https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/knowledge/tools/case-study-explorer)

Adaptation challenges and opportunities for the European energy system Building a climate-resilient low-carbon energy system

EEA Report | No 01/2019

ISSN 1977-6449



European Environment Agency 

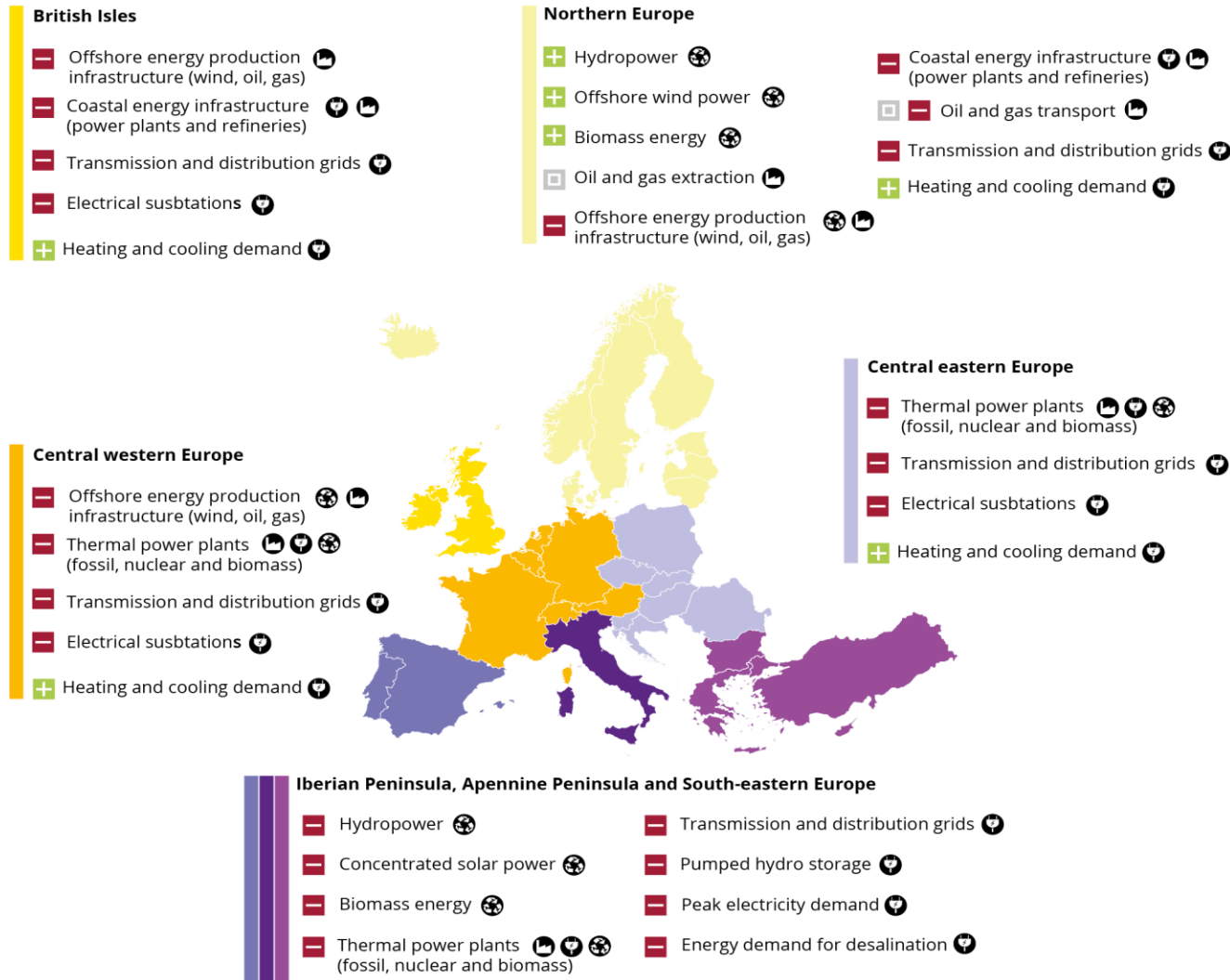
[eea.europa.eu/publications/
adaptation-in-energy-system](https://eea.europa.eu/publications/adaptation-in-energy-system)

Draft (available on request)

European Environment Agency



Climate change impacts on the energy system by region



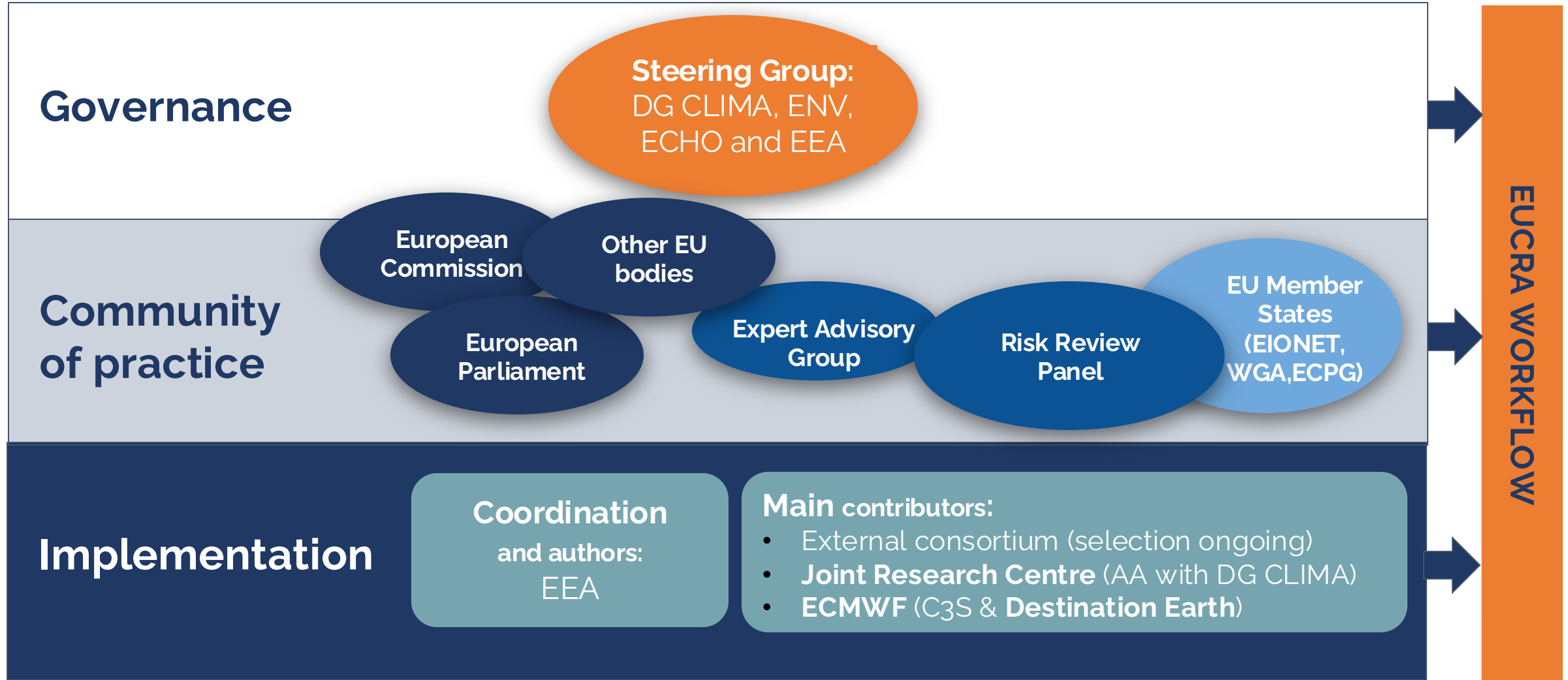
- All components of the energy system are vulnerable to climate change and/or extreme weather events
- Impacts differ across regions and energy sector components
- Southern European regions are most adversely affected

EUCRA-2: Planned improvements

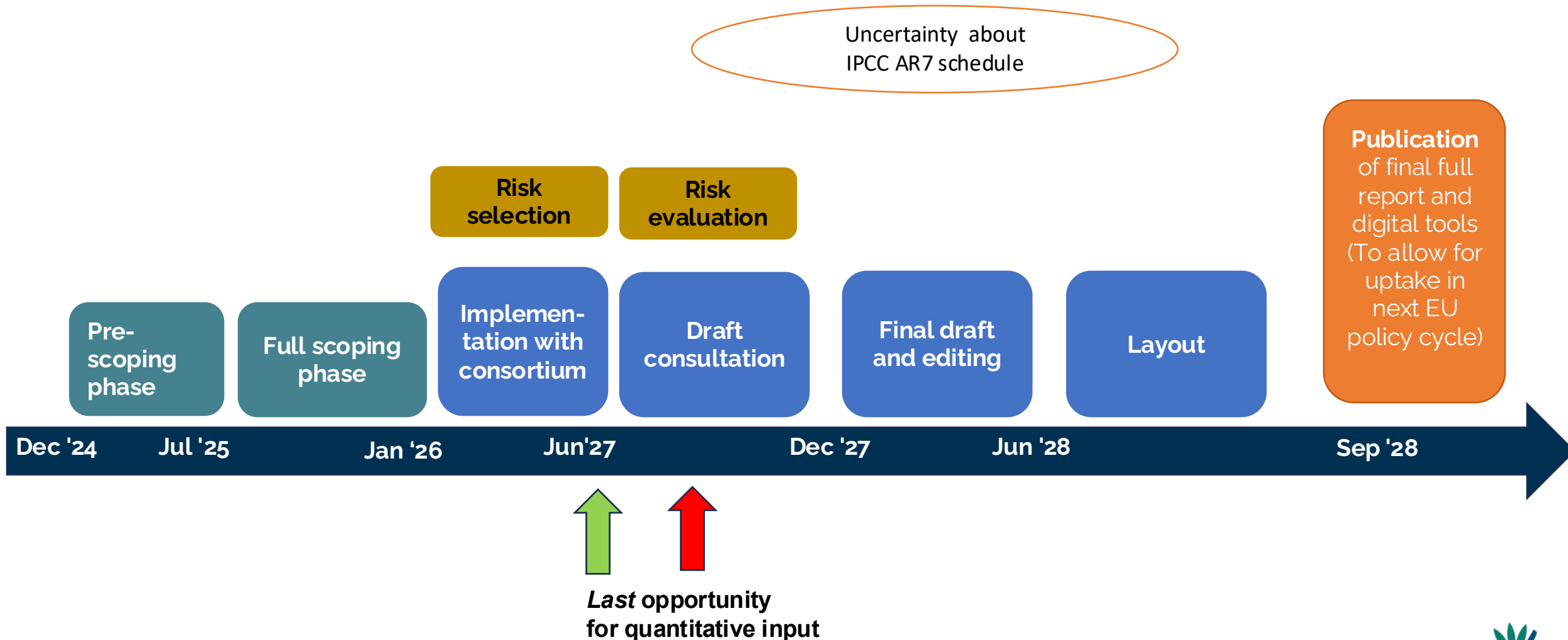
- **Inclusion of new policy areas:**
 - Economic and social policies
 - Domestic and international security
- **Improved information basis**
 - Quantitative modelling for selected risks, providing improved regional resolution
 - Improved traceability of risk assessment
 - High-impact low/unknown probability events
- **More focus on 'solution space'**
 - Improved policy analysis
 - Adaptation options (incl. their feasibility)
- **Expanded stakeholder involvement**
 - Learning from latest national climate risk ass.
 - Stronger involvement of sectoral stakeholders



EUCRA-2: Planned organisational setup



EUCRA-2: Indicative timeline



EUCRA-2: proposed products

Top layer: Executive Summary

Audience	• Focus: Senior policymakers with cross-cutting responsibilities • Key source of information for journalists
Format & style	• Ca. 16 pages (A4) • Classical report with professional lay-out • Easily accessible language with minimal use of technical terms
Authorship	• EEA project team & EEA communications team

Middle layer: Main report

Audience	• Focus: Policymakers with cross-cutting responsibilities • Additional source of information for journalists
Format & style	• Ca. 64 pages (A4) • Classical report with professional lay-out • Accessible language with limited use of technical terms
Authorship	• EEA project team, supported by EEA communications team • Contractor core team, possibly ECMWF and JRC experts

Base layer: Technical and sectoral reports

Audience	• Focus: Topical and sectoral stakeholders • Relevant also for regulators and private sector stakeholders
Format & style	• Web report with simple lay-out • Language with suitable for specialists
Authorship	• Authored by external experts (as named authors) • Reviewed and approved by EEA project team

Support layer: Interactive viewers

- **Scenario viewer**
- **Major risks and solutions viewer**
- **Sectoral viewer(s)**





Thank you

For more information:
climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/eucra

Contact us:
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