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Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

establishing a framework to enhance climate resilience and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Resilience Law)

{SEC(2026) 730 final} - {SWD(2026) 730 final} - {SWD(2026) 731 final} - {SWD(2026) 732 final}

(Text with EEA relevance)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

Climate change is and will remain the defining challenge of the coming decades and beyond. Current global mitigation commitments are projected to result in around 2°C of global warming by 2050 and around 3°C by the end of the century.[1] This indicates that Europe is expected to warm by an average of 4 to 5°C[2], despite the 1.5°C temperature threshold set by the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the 'Paris Agreement')[3].

Climate change is causing increasing economic, fiscal, social and environmental impacts across the Union. Adverse climate impacts are expected to intensify in frequency, magnitude and duration under the projected warming levels, bringing about adverse consequences for social and territorial cohesion, health, security, prosperity and intergenerational fairness.

Without effective adaptation, climate impacts are expected to trigger significant sectoral, regional and systemic disruptions. Strengthening climate resilience and adapting to unavoidable climate impacts has therefore become urgent and essential.

The first European climate risk assessment[4] and the 2024 communication on managing climate risks[5] identified the most urgent climate risks across Europe. They concluded that progress in integrating climate resilience and adaptation into Union and Member States policies is uneven and that it is not keeping pace with accelerating climate change. The eighth environment action programme (8EAP) mid-term review[6] also concluded that the EU and its Member States must strengthen preparedness and improve the management of climate risks. The Commission, in its latest climate action progress report (CAPR), stressed that climate resilience urgently needs to become an integral part of all EU policies because climate change is undermining the EU's prosperity, competitiveness and security.

The European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change has stated that existing climate resilience and preparedness across EU and Member States policies and actions remain insufficient, fragmented, largely incremental, often coming too late, occasionally incoherent, and not yet commensurate with the scale, pace and complexity of increasing climate risks.

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council (European Climate Law) establishes a legal foundation for horizontal climate adaptation, setting out a general obligation to ensure continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It requires the Commission to adopt and regularly review a Union adaptation strategy, and the Member

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1 IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 35-115.

2 European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (2026), 'Strengthening resilience to climate change in Europe recommendations for an effective EU adaptation policy framework'.

3 OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

4 European Environment Agency, European climate risk assessment – Executive summary, Publications Office of the European Union, 2024.

5 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Managing climate risks - protecting people and prosperity, (COM(2024) 91 final).

6 Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: on the 8th Environment Action Programme Mid-Term Review, (COM (2024) 123 final).

States to adopt, implement and update national adaptation strategies and plans, based on robust climate change and vulnerability analyses, progress assessments and indicators, and guided by the best available and most recent scientific evidence. In addition, it sets the requirements for assessing progress on adaptation.

The Commission's 2023 assessment of Member States' adaptation progress under the European Climate Law found that, although national adaptation frameworks were largely in place, major weaknesses remained in their operationalisation and implementation. The Commission's 2023 guidelines on Member States' adaptation strategies and plans have supported Member States, to a limited extent, in developing and reviewing their policy frameworks. However, its non-binding nature has limited its ability to facilitate addressing persistent gaps in these policy frameworks such as on national ownership, political commitment, coordination, administrative and technical capacity and financial resources.

In the absence of a common framework for managing climate risks, it has become apparent that preparedness for climate impacts and risks remains incoherent, fragmented and insufficient across the EU economy and society. Member States currently rely on different assumptions on climatic developments now and in the future, and use variable warming trajectories and scenarios, as well as assessment cycles. The approaches are also based on diverse sectoral coverage. As a result, climate risks are identified and managed inconsistently, leading to inconsistent integration of climate resilience considerations across sectors, uneven levels of preparedness, and difficulties in effectively addressing and communicating shared, and transboundary climate risks. These differences reduce comparability, hinder coordination, and limit efficient integration of climate resilience into policies and investment decisions. This undermines productivity, growth, fiscal sustainability and financial stability.

To address the shortcomings, this proposal aims to establish a common framework for climate resilience with an overall objective for the Union and Member States to continuously enhance climate resilience for short-, medium- and long-term climate risks.

To achieve this objective, the proposal introduces the following core elements for making anticipatory climate risk management the norm across Europe, at all levels of government:

(a) a reference global warming trajectory for risk assessments, planning and decision-making, contextualised for different parts of Europe through the new European Climate Viewer;

(b) identification of policy risk owners;

(c) improved and more regular climate risk assessments;

(d) a single strategic plan on climate resilience by the Commission and Member States;

(e) simpler and more effective monitoring and progress tracking at Member State and Union-level.

The proposal provides a common set of rules for identifying, assessing and managing climate risks across the Union. The proposed Union-level indicators are a starting point. Further indicators may be added over time, drawing on scientific evidence, international developments and experiences by Member States. During the transitional period, while the Commission (Eurostat) develops the proposed Union-level indicator on economic losses attributable to climate change, data collection for the existing indicator on climate-related economic losses and fatalities will continue as defined under the 8th environment action programme. From 2030 onwards, it is envisaged that Eurostat will collect data for the economic losses attributable to climate change indicator, replacing the existing indicator on climate-related economic losses and fatalities.

By promoting a more coherent and coordinated approach to climate resilience, the proposal aims at improving preparedness across the Union, facilitating the management of transboundary climate risks and strengthening the resilience of Member States' economies and societies. Although the private sector is not directly subject to the proposal, it also seeks to improve private sector awareness of climate risks and capacity to apply climate resilience solutions. Overall, the proposed Regulation would contribute to strengthening the Union's long-term competitiveness, prosperity, security and the safety and wellbeing of its people.

The initiative responds to the requests and reports by the European Parliament[7], the Council of the EU[8], the Committee of the Regions[9], and the European Court of Auditors[10] for a more coherent and systematic approach to climate resilience. It also responds to the conclusions of the Environment Council of December 2025, welcoming the development of an EU Framework for Climate Resilience[11] and calling for proactive integration of climate resilience across policies, sectors and governance levels.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The proposal complements and strengthens the existing Union framework for climate adaptation, building primarily on the European Climate Law. Climate adaptation is the process of adjusting to actual or expected climate and its impacts, in order to strengthen climate resilience, for which the proposal contributes to ensuring the implementation of the global goal on adaptation set in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and the obligations on adaptation to climate change set in Article 5 of the European Climate Law. The proposal remains fully consistent with the objectives and obligations of existing Union climate *acquis*.

The proposal aims to reduce administrative burden through more uniform application of rules, streamlining and improving policy coherence. It would complement the existing framework by setting a common, science-based reference global warming trajectory to inform climate risk assessments and climate resilience planning. Member States could use it to develop nationally relevant climatic scenarios, reflecting their specific circumstances. The proposal aims at encouraging public authorities to consider climate resilience, facilitating continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and in compliance with the obligations under the European Climate Law.

The proposal's core elements, including the reference global warming trajectory and the identification of policy risk ownership, would put the European Climate Law's existing climate adaptation requirements into practice. The proposal also introduces more actionable requirements through Union and national strategic plans on climate resilience. This should result in coherent strategic plans on climate resilience at Union and Member States level covering also the requirements for adopting adaptation strategies and plans under the European Climate Law. Member States can meet their planning obligations under the proposed law and the European Climate Law through the preparation of one single

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7 European Parliament resolution of 19 September 2024 on the devastating floods in central and eastern Europe, the loss of lives and the EU's preparedness to act on such disasters exacerbated by climate change, (2024/2817(RSP)).

8 Council conclusions of 17 June 2024 on the 8th Environmental Action Programme Mid-term Review.

9 Opinion of the European Committee of the Regions of 11 December 2025 on Climate adaptation in cities and regions: building the European Climate Adaptation Plan.

10 European Court of Auditors, Special report 15 on Climate adaptation in the EU: Action not keeping up with ambition.

11 Council conclusions of 16 December 2025 on Europe's Environment 2030 - Building a more climate resilient and circular.

consolidated plan. Strategic plans would also facilitate assessments on progress at Union and national level under the European Climate Law, thereby promoting more consistent, comparable, aggregable and mutually supportive tracking of progress. The proposal will not introduce new, additional progress assessment requirements.

The Commission does not propose to introduce new reporting requirements. Instead, it builds on the existing obligations under Article 19 of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[12] (Governance Regulation) requiring Member States to report on national climate adaptation action. Amendments to the Governance Regulation are however needed to ensure reporting requirements are aligned with this proposal.

To ensure a streamlined and improved approach, the provisions of the proposal would enable consolidating four existing and currently fragmented planning elements into a single planning instrument.

The proposal simplifies existing adaptation-related obligations under the Governance Regulation. Article 4 of the Governance Regulation currently requires that Member States incorporate adaptation goals into their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECPs), and Annex IV to address adaptation policies and measures in long-term strategies (LTS) and fulfil related progress reporting obligation as set out in its Article 17.

To avoid duplication and to reduce administrative burden, the proposal sets out in its Article 14 provisions deleting any overlapping requirements from the Governance Regulation. The information on climate resilience would continue to be reported under Article 19 of the Governance Regulation. Required amendments of climate resilience related reporting obligations would be secured through the planned review of the Governance Regulation.

To strengthen the integration of climate resilience into economic, social and environment policy coordination, and investment priorities, the Commission would assess Member States' progress on climate resilience in the context of the European Semester, drawing on information reported by Member States pursuant to Article 19 of the Governance Regulation.

- **Consistency with other Union policies**

The proposal is linked to many sectoral EU policies and initiatives because they are all exposed to climate risks and impacts. Climate resilience has so far been integrated in a fragmented and incremental way, raising concerns about overall policy coherence and reflecting the lack of an overarching and coherent framework to guide action. As a result, climate-related risks in many sectoral policy areas are, without significant additional action, projected to increase.

Relevant EU initiatives and instruments include the Directive on requirements for budgetary frameworks of the Member States[13]; the EU Taxonomy Regulation[14]; the surveillance mechanisms for tracking climate risks used by the European Central Bank, European Systemic Risk Board, and European Banking Authority; the Critical Entities Resilience Directive[15]; the Risk-Preparedness Regulation[16]; certain tools of the common agricultural policy; EU Nature Restoration Regulation[17]; the Marine Strategy Framework Directive[18]; the

12 OJ L 328 21.12.2018, p. 1.
13 OJ L, 2024/1265.
14 OJ L 198, 22.6.2020, pp. 13–43.
15 OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, pp. 164–198.
16 OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, pp. 1–21.
17 OJ L, 2024/1991, 29.7.2024.
18 OJ L 164, 25.6.2008, pp. 19–40.

EU Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Framework Directive[19]; the Union's environmental assessment instruments; the Water Framework Directive[20]; the Floods Directive[21], the Water Reuse Regulation[22], the European Ocean Pact[23]; the common fisheries policy[24]; the LIFE programme and strategies such as the preparedness Union strategy; EU ports strategy[25]; TEN-T Regulation[26], EU medical countermeasures strategy[27]; EU forest strategy[28]; the integrated wildfire risk management strategy[29]; the EU soil strategy[30]; strategy for European life sciences[31]; the European water resilience strategy[32]; the New European Bauhaus[33] and EU urban environmental frameworks (Green City Accord and European Green Capital and European Green Leaf awards).

The Commission's proposal for the next EU budget (multiannual financial framework) of July 2025 recognises the need for EU funding to promote preparedness and resilience, including climate risks. This is reflected in the recitals and objectives of the acts that will govern the different funds, including the National and Regional Partnership Plans, the European Competitiveness Fund, Horizon Europe and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism. The proposed Performance Regulation lists intervention fields for dedicated climate resilience measures. One of the three co-efficients used for tracking spending towards the overall 35% climate and environment target will cover climate change adaptation and resilience. In addition, Article 33(2)(d) of the Financial Regulation[34] requires that "programmes and activities shall, where feasible and appropriate in accordance with the relevant sector-specific rules, be implemented to achieve their set objectives without doing significant harm to the environmental objectives" and specifically lists climate change adaptation as one of the objectives.

The objective of the 2026 European Semester package was to boost competitiveness, secure strategic autonomy, increase resilience, and strengthen preparedness while maintaining fiscal sustainability. The EU Semester country reports pinpoint specific climate resilience issues to be addressed in individual Member States, e.g. climate resilience governance, inadequate insurance, need for investments, climate-proofing of infrastructure, and use of nature-based solutions. Furthermore, the European Semester country-specific recommendations inform priorities of the future national and regional reforms and investments of individual Member States. In the 2026 European Semester, several Member States received country-specific recommendations on climate resilience or on reducing the climate protection gap, bringing the total number of Member States that have received climate-resilience-related country-specific recommendations in recent years to 16.

Although climate resilience is covered by a substantial regulatory and policy lineup, it is often addressed only in general and inadequate terms, with little evidence of implementation, partly

19 OJ L 183 29.6.1989, p. 1.
20 OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, pp. 1–73.
21 OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, pp. 27–34.
22 OJ L 177, 5.6.2020, pp. 32–55.
23 COM/2025/281 final.
24 OJ L 354 28.12.2013, p. 22.
25 COM/2026/112 final.
26 OJ L, 2024/1679, 28.6.2024.
27 COM/2025/529 final.
28 COM/2021/572 final.
29 COM/2026/330 final.
30 COM/2021/699 final.
31 COM/2025/525 final.
32 COM/2025/280 final.
33 COM/2021/573 final.
34 OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2509/oj.

due to a lack of data collection. There are differences in scope, objectives, climate projections used, responsibilities, planning, and monitoring approaches in the sectoral policy areas, which also lead occasionally to contradictions.

The proposal aims to establish a framework to reduce fragmentation in governance and policy approaches at national and EU level, improve and align preparedness for climate impacts and risks across sectors and policy areas, and enable the tracking and assessment of progress. A climate risk-based governance model that addresses sectoral preparedness gaps and cross-sectoral coordination will be more effective and increase the overall resilience of the EU economy and population.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

The legal basis for the proposal is Article 192(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). In accordance with Articles 191 and 192(1) TFEU, the European Union must contribute to the pursuit of the following objectives: (i) preserving, protecting and improving the quality of the environment; (ii) promoting measures at international level to deal with regional or worldwide environmental problems; and in particular (iii) combating climate change.

• Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

Climate change and related impacts and risks are inherently transboundary in nature. Many climate risks, including disruptions to interconnected energy systems and critical infrastructure, supply chains, ecosystems and financial systems, extend across national borders and cannot be effectively addressed by national and local action alone. Coordinated action at Union-level can complement and reinforce national, regional and local measures and improve the overall effectiveness of climate resilience efforts by enabling the integration of resilience policies and measures in key sectors, governance levels and EU policies.

Climate impacts and risks can also undermine the effective delivery of EU policies including the functioning of the EU single market as well as the Union’s ability to uphold its fundamental rights, pursue its international obligations and promote more ambitious approaches internationally. Policy intervention at the EU level, together with national, regional and local action, is necessary to achieve sufficient levels of systemic, EU-wide climate resilience and preparedness levels effectively and efficiently.

The magnitude and complexity of the challenge, and the fact that climate change affects many policy areas that are shared between the EU and its Member States, requires an all-of-government approach that includes intervention at the EU policy level. Complementing different national policies and rules, EU-level action is needed for promoting a science-based understanding and more coherent approach to climate resilience at national and subnational level and across policy areas, thereby effectively reducing transnational, cross-border and systemic risks.

Coordination of climate action is necessary at EU level and EU action is justified on the grounds of subsidiarity. In addition, coordinated action at EU level can achieve economies of scale and reduce administrative and implementation costs by promoting common methodologies, shared tools and more efficient exchange of information and good practices.

• Proportionality

The proposal does not go beyond what is necessary for achieving the objective of enhancing climate resilience. The proposal establishes a common framework for strengthening climate

resilience and addressing climate risks across the Union. It does not prescribe specific sector or national policies or measures, leaving appropriate democratic processes at EU and Member State level the flexibility to determine the policies and measures needed to achieve the framework's objective, considering their specific circumstances and existing regulatory frameworks.

- **Choice of the instrument**

The objective of the proposal can best be pursued through a Regulation. This will ensure direct applicability of the provisions. A Regulation ensures uniform, direct and simultaneous application of these requirements across the Union. This ensures swift action on fast-rising climate impacts and risks and promotes a coherent approach to climate resilience governance, including climate risk assessment and planning, while avoiding delays and inconsistencies resulting from Member States needing to turn the EU rules into national law.

3. RESULTS OF *EX- POST* EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- ***Ex- post* evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

Not applicable.

- **Stakeholder consultations**

In line with the Better Regulation guidelines, a number of consultation activities were carried out to: (i) raise stakeholder and public awareness of the initiative; (ii) gather their input on the proposed aspects of the new framework; and (iii) gather any additional views or suggestions they may have.

The Call for Evidence consultation was open from the 24 July 2025 to 4 September 2025 on the Commission's 'Have your say' website resulting in 233 responses passing the suitability check. The overall response showed broad support for the EU framework, with some disagreements focusing on the depth of the EU legal obligations versus subsidiarity. The five most frequent priorities (mentioned in ≥60 % of responses) were related to the following:

- stable, predictable, long-term EU funding and blended-finance tools for adaptation.
- harmonised risk-assessment standards with shared climate scenarios.
- resilience-by-design criteria for all public spending and procurement.
- nature-based solutions (NbS) as default first line of defence.
- systematic integration of health, incl. heat-health, into all plans.

The public consultation was open from 1 December 2025 to 23 February 2026, resulting in 675 responses submitted through the EU survey portal with 670 passing the suitability check. Additionally, a total of 31 individuals or companies complemented their responses or contributed separately their views through position papers and additional material[35]. These

[35] Out of the 31 companies/individuals that sent position papers/additional material, 1 of them was a duplicate, while 3 of them were a PDF version of responses already inputted in the EU Survey platform. Two additional survey responses were also sent and were considered for the open-ended analysis; however, they were not included in the quantitative analysis as they were shared separately and were not part of the consolidated dataset taken from the EU Survey platform. Including these responses would have required manual data entry which would have had minimal impact on the overall findings. Other position papers/material were whole reports where only their executive summary was analysed for the purposes of this summary. In cases where the position papers were in a different language than English, these were translated using a machine translator and were then analysed.

documents were taken into account, where relevant, or as additional views to the specific topics of the consultation. The responses show that, the inclusion of certain elements in a legislative proposal received broad support, such as having a common reference warming trajectory (58%) or more harmonised and comprehensive climate risk assessments (72%).

Additional consultation activities were carried out, which included discussions with representatives in the Working Party on the Environment (WPE) of the Council of the European Union, the European Climate Policy Group (ECPG), and the Working Group on Adaptation (WGA) under the Climate Change Committee. Engagement with the European Parliament was carried out through the Committee on Environment, Public Health and Food Safety (ENVI), complemented by a series of bilateral meetings and participation in relevant parliamentary events.

Dialogues were held with the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee. In addition, exchanges with other EU bodies, such as the European Environment Agency (EEA), European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC) also informed the proposal.

Other activities which informed the proposal included the work carried out by the Reflection Group on Mobilising Climate Resilience Financing, the Industrial Forum, the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change, the Covenant of Mayors and the Climate Pact.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

See above.

- **Impact assessment**

The impact assessment accompanying this proposal has been prepared and developed in line with the applicable Better Regulation guidance. After having resolved the issues raised in the Regulatory Scrutiny Board's negative opinion issued on 22 May 2026, the impact assessment received a positive opinion with reservations on 7 September 2026.

The comments from the Board were addressed as follows:

(1) To present more clearly the evidence behind the problem of physical preparedness, the Section 2 of the impact assessment was streamlined and examples from EUCRA were added to better illustrate the gaps in physical preparedness across sectors/policies and Member States.

(2) To demonstrate better the causal link between options and expected effects, including possible secondary consequences for private actors, more details on the methodology to assess residual risk and risk tolerance were added, to better explain how risk owners would consider and decide on them. For private sectors the evidence was added wherever possible.

(3) To present the costs and the benefits in sufficiently clear way, Section 6 was improved to illustrate more clearly the costs and benefits of the different policy options. Further breakdown of the costs for the Navigator of tools and Climate Viewer was added to the text. Annex 3, including the table on burden reduction, has been updated to reflect the changes in the text. The text throughout the section was also improved to better illustrate which costs/benefits stem directly from the proposal and which ones are expected from follow-up interventions.

(4) To give a better assessment of the proposal's coherence with the post-2030 climate and energy package. This includes potential overlaps, unnecessary administrative burden and enforcement, additional text was added to Section 8 on the links between the proposed Framework, the European Climate Law and the Governance Regulation. The detailed

description of those envisaged interactions, simplification of various aspects (planning, reporting, etc) and reduction of duplications were presented in Annex 14.

The impact assessment identified the overall problem to be uneven and insufficient preparedness of the European economy and society for climate change. It broke the overall problem down into three main elements: (i) fragmented climate resilience in the EU and its Member States (problem 1); (ii) an unprepared private sector (problem 2); and (iii) an unprepared population (problem 3).

It identified several problem drivers including those relating to institutional, policy and governance barriers, methodological, evidence and informational barriers, information and know-how barriers, market failures and behavioural barriers.

The impact assessment addressed three policy options, differing in level of intervention and balance between mandatory and voluntary measures. Each policy option included core elements such as common objectives; a reference warming trajectory as a common baseline for decisions; horizontal principles (such as 'duty to consider', 'risk ownership' and 'climate resilience by design'); climate risk assessments; planning and implementation; progress monitoring; and horizontal enablers such as supporting tools.

The impact assessment concluded that for the core elements a Regulation would be preferred. It would establish inter alia a common reference global warming trajectory and a requirement to prepare regular and harmonised climate risk assessments. On planning, requirements would be simplified, as Member States can prepare only one strategic plan on climate resilience covering the current national adaptation strategies and plans under the European Climate Law. The climate adaptation planning related requirements are to be removed under the Governance Regulation. The climate resilience related reporting requirements will remain under the Governance Regulation, avoiding additional reporting obligations.

This combination of measures under the preferred policy option would result in the best balance between reducing administrative burden and preserving flexibility for Member States. It would also achieve a favourable cost-benefit ratio in the short and long term, while ensuring a more anticipatory approach that allows for the EU and its Member States to be more climate resilient.

The impact assessment includes the consistency check of Article 6(4) of the European Climate Law, which requires the Commission to assess the consistency of any EU draft measure or legislative proposal with the European Climate Law's objectives, such as the EU's climate-neutrality objective. It concludes that the initiative would not directly result in actions generating greenhouse gas emissions. It would however help minimise the vulnerabilities of climate-sensitive decarbonisation pathways such as through land carbon sinks and hydropower generation and seek to minimise its key external problem driver by encouraging progress towards climate neutrality. The consistency check deemed the initiative to be consistent with the climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) of the European Climate Law and with the EU's 2030 and 2040 climate targets.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

In line with the Commission's commitment to Better Regulation, the proposal has been prepared inclusively, based on transparency and continuous engagement with stakeholders. Simplification has been a guiding principle throughout the preparation of the proposal that sets only essential requirements while allowing Member States maximum flexibility in implementation. The proposal introduces a limited number of forward-looking elements, building on scientific developments and existing best practices. It also reduces administrative burden and duplication by consolidating existing adaptation planning instruments, namely

national adaptation strategies and plans, and the adaptation-related elements currently required under national energy and climate plans (NECPs) and long-term strategies, into climate resilience strategic plans, without affecting sector-specific planning requirements. Corresponding planning requirements related to climate adaptation under the Governance Regulation are discontinued, and the remaining reporting obligation is streamlined to meet the needs of the new Framework.

- **Fundamental rights**

The proposal respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union. The proposal would contribute to the objective of a high level of environmental protection in accordance with the principle of sustainable development as laid down in Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union[36].

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

The legislative financial and digital statement included in the proposal shows the detailed budgetary implications and the human and administrative resources required.

The implementation of the proposal would require the Commission, the European Environment Agency, and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority to ensure additional resources.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

To avoid additional administrative burden, the proposal does not introduce new requirements for progress assessment or reporting. The existing arrangements for tracking progress under the European Climate Law and the Governance Regulation would, however, ensure that the implementation of the proposal would be monitored closely. The proposed Regulation would be subject to a review in 2033.

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Article 4 and Annex I set a scientifically solid and reliable reference global warming trajectory to provide a common anchor for planning and implementing decisions at all governance levels. It may be updated, when necessary, based on scientific evidence.

Article 5 and Annex II require Member States and the European Environment Agency to periodically identify major climate risks, assess their urgency and provide options for policy action. This will contribute to more aligned national and EU assessments of climate risk to provide evidence for climate risk management options and improve the comparability of the risks under various climate scenarios.

Articles 6 and 7 and Annex IV require the Commission and the Member States to adopt strategic plans on climate resilience setting objectives and measurable targets, where relevant, for each policy area of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience set out in Annex III. In addition, the plan is meant to set measures for addressing major climate risks identified in climate risk assessments, as well as indicating the authorities responsible for addressing each of the major climate risks (policy risk owner). Member States would need to indicate in their national strategic plans how public authorities consider climate resilience in their decisions.

[36] OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 391.

The Commission should assess the Member States' progress on climate resilience every two years through the European Semester.

Article 9 requires the Commission to ensure the availability of an online platform to facilitate compliance with the obligations of the proposal and to facilitate public access to climate risk and resilience information. The platform is meant to provide a central entry point to climate risk and resilience support services and solutions, including online tools that help to better identify and understand specific climate risks. The platform will also further streamline EU-level knowledge sharing and provide examples of effective climate resilience solutions for different sectors and geographies, building on the learnings from successful case studies and projects. This includes the Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change and the European Climate Adaptation Platform Climate-ADAPT. It responds to recommendation No.2 of the Special Report No. 15/2024 of the European Court of Auditors and related recommendations 53 and 56 by the Council of the European Union.

Article 10 contains provisions on statistics on loss of life and economic losses attributable to climate change.

Article 11 contains provisions on the role of the European Environment Agency.

Article 14 contains amendments to the Governance Regulation. It would remove the climate adaptation planning related provisions from Governance Regulation, as proposed in Article 14. The amendments also respond to the European Court of Auditors' Recommendation No. 1 of the Special Report No. 15/2024 and related recommendation 54 by the Council of the European Union to address weaknesses identified in Member States' reporting on climate adaptation.

2026/0336 (COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

establishing a framework to enhance climate resilience and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 (European Climate Resilience Law)

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee[1],

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions[2],

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

(1) Climate change is already causing widespread and increasingly severe and negative impacts across the Union. It is affecting natural and human systems, including ecosystems, infrastructure, water resources, energy, food systems, public health, cultural heritage and economic activity.

(2) The Union has set, in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council[3] ('European Climate Law'), a binding objective of economy-wide climate neutrality by 2050 and binding intermediate Union climate targets for 2030 and for 2040. It has become increasingly clear, though, that global warming will, at least temporarily, exceed the 1.5°C temperature threshold of the Paris Agreement[4] adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Europe, which has been the fastest-warming continent in recent decades, could see average temperatures rise by 4°C to 5°C by 2100 compared to the pre-industrial average European temperature[5].

(3) The impacts and risks associated with climate change are expected to intensify in frequency, magnitude and duration. This is threatening to increasingly undermine Europe's social and territorial cohesion, its security and prosperity, the health and

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1 OJ C [...], [...], p. [...]

2 OJ C [...], [...], p. [...]

3 Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 (OJ L 243 9.7.2021, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1119/oj).

4 OJ L 282, 19.10.2016, p. 4.

5 European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change, Strengthening resilience to climate change – Recommendations for an effective EU adaptation policy framework, 17 February 2026.

well-being of its people, and intergenerational fairness. Furthermore, climate change is increasingly impacting biodiversity and disrupting vital ecosystem functions and services. These impacts can also deepen existing inequalities, disproportionately affect people in vulnerable situations and those with fewer resources to adapt.

(4) EU-wide economic losses from weather- and climate-related extremes have risen significantly in recent years, disrupting supply chains, reducing productivity and undermining fiscal stability. Furthermore, climate change has driven biodiversity loss and disrupted vital ecosystem services.

(5) Climate impacts increasingly affect the entire Union and put core Treaty objectives at risk. Many of these impacts have cross-border and transboundary dimensions and are shared between Member States. River basins, seas, energy grids, transport networks, supply chains, ecosystems, infectious disease pathways, financial systems, markets and societies span national borders. More Union-wide coordinated action is urgently required to tackle climate change-related risks and impacts effectively and in a cost-efficient manner.

(6) The Union is, in line with its commitments under international agreements, committed to stepping up efforts and contributing to the achievement of the global goal on adaptation set out in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, which aims to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development.

(7) Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 provides for climate adaptation action at Union and Member State level. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council[6] ('Governance Regulation') provides a framework for planning and reporting on energy and climate policies. The provisions of those Regulations contain objectives, targets, responsibilities, and measures but do not constitute a comprehensive approach including consideration of climate risks across all Union policies and Member States. Therefore, building on those Regulations, this Regulation should streamline and consolidate their existing provisions on planning and reporting and lay down more specific provisions aimed at improving the planning and implementation of climate resilience measures throughout the Union and each Member State.

(8) This Regulation does not alter obligations on climate resilience, risk management, preparedness or adaptation in specific sectors or policy areas laid down in other Union legal instruments. It is part of a comprehensive approach to managing risks and threats across policy areas of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience, as set out in Annex III and regarded to be crucial for maintaining vital societal functions, economic activities, public health and safety, the environment, including disaster resilience, resilience and protection of critical infrastructure and critical entities and continuity of essential services. It does not affect Member States' responsibilities for national security or existing Union and national institutional arrangements concerning preparedness and defence readiness. In particular, the requirements concerning climate risk assessments and strategic planning should not interfere with time-critical activities

[6] Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action, amending Regulations (EC) No 663/2009 and (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directives 94/22/EC, 98/70/EC, 2009/31/EC, 2009/73/EC, 2010/31/EU, 2012/27/EU and 2013/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 2009/119/EC and (EU) 2015/652 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 328, 21.12.2018, p.1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2018/1999/2023-11-20).

essential for national security, defence readiness and military preparedness, including the timely implementation of defence-related investments and infrastructure projects or protection of classified or security-sensitive information. Member States should retain the necessary flexibility to address climate-related risks in such activities in accordance with their operational requirements and existing sector-specific arrangements.

(9) In order to improve planning for current and future climate risks, cross-border comparability and overall policy coherence, a reference global warming trajectory should be set. The trajectory will provide a common basis for expected global warming levels. The reference trajectory should be used in combination with systematic stress-testing with more adverse scenarios. Setting the trajectory does not affect the binding objective set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of achieving climate neutrality in the Union by 2050, in pursuit of the long-term temperature goal set out by the Paris Agreement.

(10) To ensure the greater alignment of climate risk assessments, the assessments at Union and Member State level should be based on the best available scientific knowledge and local, traditional and Indigenous knowledge. Those risk assessments should also take into account science-based alternative futures, extreme scenarios, and low-probability high-impact climate risks, including risks associated with tipping points. Depending on the specific circumstances of the Member State, relevant risk assessments could include the risk assessments required under Decision 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[7], Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[8], Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of the European Parliament and of the Council[9] and the EU comprehensive risks and threat assessment. When carrying out the climate risk assessments, it is important to take into account existing sector-specific risk assessments and preparedness mechanisms, including those concerning critical dual-use infrastructure, where relevant, to avoid duplication and ensure coherence with existing Union and national frameworks. To ensure Union-level coherence, Member States should, when developing national climate risk assessments, take into account at least the European climate risk assessment when preparing the national climate risk assessments and reflect national and regional circumstances, risk profiles and priorities.

(11) To make the climate resilience objective operational, strategic plans for climate resilience should be adopted by Member States and the Commission, with the participation of subnational public authorities in view of their important role in preparedness and climate resilience, as well as response to adverse climate impacts. These plans should be key instruments for achieving climate resilience objectives, addressing major climate risks and defining tolerable levels of residual risks. To promote just resilience, these plans should account for the specific circumstances of people in vulnerable situations as well as communities, regions and territories disproportionately impacted by climate risks, including to prevent discrimination,

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7 Decision No 1313/2013/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2013 on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (OJ L 347 20.12.2013, p. 924, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dec/2013/1313/oj).

8 Directive 2007/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks (OJ L 288, 6.11.2007, p. 27, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2007/60/oj).

9 Directive (EU) 2022/2557 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on the resilience of critical entities and repealing Council Directive 2008/114/EC (OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 164, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2022/2557/oj).

including on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, disability, age or sexual orientation.

(12) Climate resilience should be considered at an early stage in the preparation of policies, plans, measures and other decisions at all levels of government that are materially exposed to climate risks. When considering climate resilience, the reference global warming trajectory set out in Article 4, and best available evidence regarding climate risks, based on climate risk assessments carried out pursuant to Article 5 or other relevant existing risk assessments should be key reference points. Member States should, in their national strategic plans, set out the governance arrangements necessary to embed and encourage climate resilience considerations in the exercise of public functions.

(13) To avoid unnecessary administrative burden, the Union strategic plan on climate resilience pursuant to Article 6 and the Member States' strategic plans on climate resilience pursuant to Article 7 may be adopted as single consolidated documents that also address the relevant requirements under Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119. This would not in any way alter the obligation to fulfil all the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

(14) In order to translate the Union's climate resilience objective into coordinated and coherent action, a Union strategic plan on climate resilience should be established as the key instrument for addressing major climate risks at Union-level. The strategic plan should also provide a strategic, anticipatory and action-oriented framework based on the European climate risk assessments and other relevant risk assessments. It should also strengthen preparedness, support timely investment and embed climate resilience across Union decision-making. The Commission should include the elements set out in Annex IV and take into account the Union-level indicators set out in Annex V when preparing the Union strategic plan on climate resilience.

(15) To ensure policy coherence, each Member State should designate a central national coordinating authority with a mandate appropriate to oversee the preparation and implementation of the national strategic plan on climate resilience. To enhance policy risk ownership, the national strategic plan should identify the competent public authorities responsible for managing each of the major climate risks identified in national climate risk assessments.

(16) In order to ensure that climate resilience is actually increased, the Member States should set out in their strategic plans the measures that are needed to achieve the objectives and targets set out in the plans and to address major climate risks. To ensure that those measures deliver concrete improvements, those plans should contain timeframes for implementing the measures and indicate investment needs, estimated costs and sources of financing. The plans should, insofar as possible, use relevant existing processes responsible for managing risks in the policy areas concerned, to avoid duplication and ensure strengthened coherence across policy areas.

(17) To strengthen synergies with biodiversity objectives, including the management of invasive species, and to ensure cost-effectiveness, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation should be promoted when deciding on measures in the national strategic plans. To ensure synergies with other planning instruments, the strategic plans should include an assessment of consistency with other relevant plans. This may include national strategies for enhancing the resilience of critical entities, national energy and climate plans, national restoration plans, national and regional planning documents under the multiannual financial framework, river basin

management plans, flood risk management plans, marine strategies, maritime spatial plans, national building renovation plans, social climate plans, disaster-risk management instruments, and the relevant national water, health, forestry, infrastructure, ocean, coastal, land-use and spatial planning strategies and plans and cultural heritage risk management plans. In particular, Regulation (EU) 2024/1991 requires national restoration plans to take account of climate change scenarios and synergies with climate change adaptation and disaster prevention, and to prioritise restoration measures accordingly.

(18) In order to strengthen the link between climate risks and economic and social policies, the Commission should assess the Member States' progress on climate resilience every two years, from 2028 onwards, in the context of the European Semester. The European Semester process should be informed by the findings of those assessments as well as by the information reported under Regulation (EU) 2018/1999.

(19) In order to assist the Union and Member States in complying with the requirements of this Regulation, the Commission should ensure the availability of an online platform to improve public access to information on climate risk and climate resilience, while safeguarding classified and security-sensitive information. Union space data and services, including Copernicus[10], Galileo[11], EGNOS[12], GOVSATCOM[13] and IRIS²[14], can support climate risk assessment, resilience measures and crisis preparedness.

(20) The European Environment Agency supports policy development at Union and Member State level and in relevant global processes, offers analytical expertise and provides and maintains an efficient reporting infrastructure for national and international data flows. It informs decision-makers and the public about the state of the environment in the Union and about climate change and wider sustainability issues. For this reason, the European Environment Agency should, in view of its expertise and infrastructure, assist the Commission and the Member States in implementing the Regulation, as appropriate and in accordance with its annual work programme.

(21) It is necessary to ensure that the technical information set out in the Annexes remains up to date and continue to reflect scientific, technical and operational developments, including developments reflected in the European climate risk assessments carried out by the European Environmental Agency pursuant to Article 5(1) of this Regulation. Therefore, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of amending certain parts of the Annexes. The relevant parts concern the reference global warming trajectory, requirements for climate risk assessments and strategic plans on climate resilience and Union-level indicators. The Commission should carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level. These consultations should be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement on Better Law-Making of 13 April 2016. In particular, the Commission should ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, ensuring that the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and that the experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

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10 https://eu-space.europa.eu/earth-observation/copernicus
11 https://eu-space.europa.eu/satellite-navigation/galileo
12 https://eu-space.europa.eu/satellite-navigation/egnos
13 https://eu-space.europa.eu/secure-connectivity/govsatcom
14 https://eu-space.europa.eu/secure-connectivity/iris2

(22) In order to improve the availability, consistency and comparability of statistics to support evidence-based Union planning, the Commission (Eurostat) should compile the necessary data from the Member States and other relevant data sources, and should disseminate statistics on loss of life and economic losses attributable to climate change by 31 December 2030 and annually thereafter.

(23) To avoid duplicative reporting and unnecessary administrative burden, reporting on progress on climate resilience should continue under the existing requirements of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999. In order to keep those reporting requirements fit for purpose and up to date, they should be amended where necessary to align with this Regulation and should require Member States to report only the essential information on climate resilience. Existing information reported or otherwise made available pursuant to Union sectoral legislation should be reused wherever it meets the relevant information requirements. At the same time, those planning requirements that involve including adaptation goals in integrated national energy and climate plans and adaptation policies, and that involve including measures in the long-term strategies should be removed from that Regulation in order to avoid duplicative requirements overlapping with this Regulation. Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 should therefore be amended accordingly.

(24) Climate risks frequently have transboundary and systemic effects and coordinated action at Union-level is needed to effectively supplement and reinforce national policies. Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to enhance climate resilience throughout the Union, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale and effects, be better achieved at Union-level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve that objective.

(25) The Commission should monitor the application of this Regulation and report to the European Parliament and to the Council in light of the experience acquired. Where appropriate, the report should be accompanied by a legislative proposal to review the functioning of this Regulation, including with respect to measures embedding climate resilience considerations in the exercise of public functions,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

Subject matter

1. This Regulation establishes a framework to enhance climate resilience across the Union and the Member States. It sets out a common climate resilience objective and common parameters required for preparing for and addressing climate impacts. It helps to ensure the implementation of the global goal on adaptation in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and the provisions on adaptation to climate change set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1119.

2. The framework established by this Regulation:

   (a) sets out a common climate resilience objective and a reference global warming trajectory that serves as a common baseline for framing climate resilience decisions;

(b) sets out a common approach to assessing climate risks at Union and Member State level;

(c) requires public authorities responsible for addressing major climate risks to be identified;

(d) encourages public authorities to take into account the reference global warming trajectory, national climate risk assessments and other relevant risk assessments when exercising public functions, in particular budgeting, spatial planning and impact assessment;

(e) provides for measures to be implemented so as to address major climate risks and achieve climate resilience objectives;

(f) provides for cooperation between Member States to address transboundary climate risks.

Article 2

Definitions

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

(1) 'climate adaptation' means the process of adjusting to the actual or expected climate and its impacts, to mitigate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities;

(2) 'climate resilience' means the capacity of interconnected social, economic and ecological systems to withstand a hazardous climate event, climate trend or climate disturbance, responding or reorganising in ways that maintain their essential function, identity and structure;

(3) 'climate risk' means the potential result of dynamic interactions between climate hazards with the exposure and vulnerability of the human and ecological systems affected;

(4) 'public authorities' means (a) state, regional or local authorities; (b) other entities governed by public law; and (c) other entities exercising public functions or providing public services under the control of an authority or entity, falling within points (a) or (b); excluding authorities and entities when acting in a judicial and legislative capacity;

(5) 'public functions' means functions of a regulatory, executive or administrative nature, including but not limited to the preparation and adoption of regulatory instruments and instruments of policy action, plans and programs, implementing measures, decisions relating to authorisations and public procurement;

(6) 'tolerable level of residual risk' means the level of risk of climate-related losses, that is expected to remain following the implementation of the measures set out in the strategic plans referred to in Articles 6 and 7 that is regarded as acceptable by the decision-maker at the time of adoption of the relevant plan, taking into account uncertainties in the available evidence as well as financial, technical and political constraints;

(7) 'just resilience' means ensuring that people in vulnerable situations and regions and communities disproportionately impacted by climate risks are taken into

account when developing and implementing policies and measures with implications on climate resilience;

(8) ‘climate impact’ means the consequences of realised climate risks for natural and human systems;

(9) ‘climate hazard’ means the potential occurrence of a climate-induced physical event or trend or their physical impacts that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources; it comprises slow-onset developments and rapidly developing climatic extremes or increased variability;

(10) ‘tail risks’ means low-probability, high-impacts events occurring at the extreme ends of a probability distribution;

(11) ‘tipping point’ means a critical threshold beyond which a system reorganises often abruptly and/or irreversibly;

(12) ‘climate exposure’ means the presence of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets in places and settings that could be adversely affected by climate hazards;

(13) ‘climate vulnerability’ means the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected by the impacts of climate change, encompassing a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt, including among groups in situations of vulnerability;

(14) ‘cascading risks’ means a sequence of interconnected risks or hazards, where the impact of one event amplifies or accelerates subsequent risks across systems, policy areas, sectors or regions;

(15) ‘compounding risks’ means situations where multiple climate-related hazards, vulnerabilities, or impacts interact in ways that amplify the overall risk, often exceeding the sum of individual risks when considered in isolation.;

(16) ‘maladaptation’ means any measures that may lead to an increased risk of adverse climate-related outcomes, including through increased greenhouse gas emissions, increased or shifted vulnerability to climate change, more inequitable outcomes, or diminished welfare, whether now or in the future;

(17) ‘European climate viewer’ means the digital web tool to be developed converting the reference global warming trajectory referred to in Article 4 into localised and decision relevant information on projected climate hazards.

Article 3

Climate resilience objective

The Union and each Member State shall continuously enhance the climate resilience of social, economic and ecological systems to short-, medium- and long-term climate risks within the Union, in particular with regard to risks to human life and health, to economy and infrastructure and to nature and ecosystems, while safeguarding public security and food security.

Article 4

Reference global warming trajectory

1. The reference global warming trajectory for the short, medium and long-term is set out in Annex I for the purposes of this Regulation.

2. Member States shall encourage public authorities to take into account the reference global warming trajectory when exercising public functions with implications for climate resilience, in particular in respect of budgeting, spatial planning, and environmental impact assessments under Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[15] and Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council[16].

Article 5

European and national climate risk assessments

1. The European Environment Agency shall carry out a European climate risk assessment at Union-level by 30 June 2028 and every five years thereafter.

2. Each Member State shall carry out a national climate risk assessment, including at subnational level, where applicable, by 30 June 2029 and every five years thereafter.

3. The climate risk assessments under this Article shall fulfil all of the following requirements:

   (a) they shall be based on at least the reference global warming trajectory set out in Article 4;

   (b) they shall include at least the elements set out in Annex II;

   (c) they shall address at least the policy areas of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience set out in Annex III;

   (d) they shall be based on the best available knowledge;

   (e) they shall consider relevant and science-based risk assessments, alternative futures, extreme scenarios and low-probability high-impact climate risks;

   (f) the national climate risk assessments referred to in paragraph 2 shall consider at least the European climate risk assessment referred to in paragraph 1;

   (g) their level of detail shall be proportionate to the relevance and significance of the climate risks concerned.

4. The climate risk assessments pursuant to this Article shall be published after they have been finalised. The disclosure of classified or security-sensitive information may be withheld at Member States discretion.

5. Member States shall encourage public authorities to take into account the national climate risk assessments and other relevant risk assessments when exercising public functions with implications for climate resilience, in particular as regards of

[15] Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (OJ L 197, 21.7.2001, pp. 30–37, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2001/42/oj).

[16] Directive 2011/92/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (OJ L 026, 28.1.2012, p. 1, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/dir/2011/92/oj).

budgeting, spatial planning, and assessments under Directive 2001/42/EC and Directive 2011/92/EU.

Article 6

Union strategic plan on climate resilience

1. The Commission shall adopt a Union strategic plan on climate resilience by 30 September 2028.

2. The Union strategic plan shall fulfil all of the following requirements:

   (a) it shall be based on the European climate risk assessment referred to in Article 5(1) and other relevant risk assessments;

   (b) it shall be based on at least the reference global warming trajectory set out in Article 4;

   (c) it shall aim to ensure that the residual risks from the major climate risks referred to in point 1 of Annex II are tolerable;

   (d) it shall address at least the policy areas of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience set out in Annex III;

   (e) it shall include at least the elements set out in points 1 to 3, 7 to 9 and 12 to 14 of Annex IV;

   (f) it shall fulfil the requirements for adopting a Union strategy on adaptation to climate change set out in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119;

   (g) it shall promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based climate adaptation;

   (h) it shall take into consideration people in vulnerable situations as well as communities disproportionately impacted by climate risks in order to promote just resilience;

   (i) it shall take into consideration regions and territories disproportionately impacted by climate risks throughout the plan.

3. The public shall be given an opportunity to participate in the preparation of the Union strategic plan. The feedback received from the public shall be taken into account when finalising the plan. The plan shall be published after it has been adopted.

4. The Commission shall incorporate the Union-level indicators set out in Annex V into the Union strategic plan.

5. The Commission shall evaluate and update the Union strategic plan by 30 September 2033 and every five years thereafter, taking into account the assessment of the previous Union strategic plan.

Article 7

National strategic plan on climate resilience

1. Each Member State shall adopt a national strategic plan on climate resilience by 31 December 2030.

2. The national strategic plan shall fulfil all of the following requirements:

(a) it shall be based on climate risk assessments pursuant to Article 5 and other relevant risk assessments;

(b) it shall be based on at least the reference global warming trajectory set out in Article 4;

(c) it shall aim to ensure that the residual risks from the major climate risks referred to in point 1 of Annex II are tolerable;

(d) it shall aim to ensure consistency with the Union strategic plan pursuant to Article 6;

(e) it shall address at least the policy areas of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience set out in Annex III;

(f) it shall include at least the elements set out in Annex IV, excluding point 9 thereof;

(g) it shall fulfil the requirements for adopting national adaptation strategies and plans set out in Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) 2021/1119;

(h) it shall promote nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based climate adaptation;

(i) it shall take into consideration people in vulnerable situations as well as communities disproportionately impacted by climate risks in order to promote just resilience;

(j) it shall take into consideration regions and territories disproportionately impacted by climate risks throughout the plan.

3. Member States may, for the purposes of complying with points 11, 13 and 14 of Annex IV, indicate planned or existing measures to address climate resilience under sectoral legislation that fulfil the content requirements for the national strategic plans. In such cases, Member States shall indicate in the national strategic plan where those measures fully meet the requirements of this Regulation.

4. Each Member State shall designate a central coordinating authority with sufficient administrative competence to oversee the preparation and implementation of the national strategic plan.

5. Subnational public authorities and the public shall be given early and effective opportunities to participate in the preparation of the national strategic plan. Moreover, such opportunities shall be inclusive and accessible. The feedback received from the subnational public authorities and the public and opinions expressed by other Member States pursuant to Article 8 shall be taken into account when preparing the plan. The national strategic plan shall be published after it has been adopted. The disclosure of classified or security-sensitive information may be withheld at Member States discretion.

6. Each Member State shall identify, for each major climate risk referred to in point 1 of Annex II, one or more public authorities responsible for managing that climate risk.

7. Each Member State shall pursue the implementation of the measures set out in the national strategic plan, while taking into account changing risks, new evidence, unforeseen costs and available financial resources. The implementation of the plan

under this Article shall not impede or delay time-critical activities essential to national security, defence readiness or military preparedness.

8. Each Member State shall evaluate and update the national strategic plan every five years.

Article 8

Transboundary cooperation

1. When preparing or updating the national strategic plan pursuant to Article 7, each Member State shall consult the Member States likely to be significantly impacted by the plan, including at least its neighbouring Member States.

2. The consultations referred to in paragraph 1 shall address at least potential transboundary risks, planned measures and the possibilities for transboundary cooperation on climate resilience. Consultations should, where appropriate, be carried out through existing cooperation frameworks and mechanisms, where these provide a basis for addressing the relevant climate risks.

3. Where a transboundary consultation is undertaken in accordance with Article 7 of Directive 2001/42/EC, such consultation shall be deemed to satisfy the obligations laid down in this Article, provided that the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 are complied with.

Article 9

Online platform on climate resilience knowledge

1. The Commission shall ensure that an online platform is available to facilitate the implementation of this Regulation and to provide access to information on climate resilience, climate adaptation and climate risks, including access to the European climate viewer.

2. The Commission shall ensure coordination with existing Union knowledge platforms, services and relevant research networks, ensuring interoperability, avoiding duplication and safeguarding security-sensitive information.

Article 10

Statistics on loss of life and economic losses attributable to climate change

1. By 31 December 2030 and annually thereafter, the Commission (Eurostat) shall disseminate statistics on loss of life and economic losses attributable to climate change, compiled from data provided by Member States and, if appropriate, from other relevant data sources.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 in order to establish the data regarding climate-related mortality and the data on economic losses attributable to climate change to be provided by Member States.

Article 11

Role of the European Environment Agency

The European Environment Agency, established under Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council[17], shall act as a centre of excellence on climate resilience and climate adaptation and assist the Commission and the Member States for the purposes of their work to comply with Articles 3, 4 and 5 to 9 in accordance with its annual work programme. That assistance shall include, as required:

(a) knowledge development and capacity-building at Union and national level for climate risk assessments and climate resilience planning, including Union-level indicators on climate resilience;

(b) compilation and analysis of information from Member States on climate resilience policies and measures, including the maintenance and update of a database on those policies and measures within the online platform referred to in Article 9and knowledge development to support assessments of progress;

(c) support for the online platform on climate resilience knowledge referred to in Article 9.

Article 12

Amendment of Annexes

1. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 to amend Annex I by updating the reference global warming trajectory referred to in Article 4 in order to align it with the most recent scientific knowledge. The update of the trajectory shall be based on the best available and most recent scientific evidence, taking into account advice from the European Scientific Advisory Board on Climate Change (ESABCC), established under Article 10a of Regulation (EC) No 401/2009.

2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 to amend Annex II to align it with new evidence regarding best practices for assessing climate risks, by adding or removing elements to be taken into account in the climate risk assessments under Article 5. Such amendments shall be based on the findings of the European climate risk assessments under Article 5(1).

3. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 so as to amend Annex III, by adding or removing policy areas to be addressed in the climate risk assessments under Article 5 and in the Union and national strategic plans pursuant to Articles 6 and 7, in order to align it with new evidence regarding policy areas of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience. Such amendments shall be based on the findings of the European climate risk assessments under Article 5(1).

4. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 to amend point 12, of Annex IV by adapting the requirements for the climate resilience objectives and targets to be included, where relevant, in the strategic plans pursuant to Articles 6 and 7 in order to reflect future evidence on worsening climate impacts.

5. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 13 to amend Annex V in order to adapt the Union-level indicators to the best available and most recent scientific knowledge, taking into account relevant scientific, technical and methodological developments at international level.

[17] Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (Codified version) (OJ L 126, 21.5.2009, p. 13, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2009/401/oj).

Article 13

Exercise of the delegation

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 11(5) and 12(1) to (5) shall be conferred on the Commission for an indeterminate period of time from [the date of entry into force of this Regulation]. The Commission shall draw up a report on the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration unless the European Parliament or the Council objects to such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 11(5) and 12(1) to (5) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.

5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

6. Delegated acts adopted pursuant to Articles 11(5) and 12(1) to (5) shall enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

Article 14

Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2018/1999

Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 is amended as follows:

(1) in Article 4, point (a)(1)(iii) is replaced by the following:

‘(iii) where applicable to meet the objectives and targets of the Energy Union and the long-term Union greenhouse gas emissions commitments consistent with the Paris Agreement, other objectives and targets, including sector targets.’;

(2) in Article 17, paragraph 2 point (d) is deleted;

(3) the heading of Article 19 is replaced by the following: ‘Integrated reporting on national climate resilience policies and measures, financial and technology support provided to developing countries and auctioning revenues’;

(4) in Article 19, paragraph 1 is replaced by the following:

‘By 15 March 2029, and every two years thereafter, Member States shall report to the Commission information on the implementation of national climate resilience

policies and measures, including the information specified in Part 1 of Annex VIII and in accordance with the reporting requirements agreed upon under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.';

(5) in Article 42, point (e) is replaced by the following:

'(e) disseminating information collected under this Regulation, including maintaining and updating a database on Member States' mitigation policies and measures';

(6) in Article 42, the following point (f) is added:

'(f) quality assurance, quality control and dissemination of information on national climate resilience policies and measures reported under Article 19';

(7) in Annex I, Part 1, Section A, point (2.1.1) (ii) is replaced by the following:

'(ii) Where applicable, other national objectives and targets consistent with the Paris Agreement and the existing long-term strategies. Where applicable for the contribution to the overall Union commitment of reducing the GHG emissions, other objectives and targets, including sector targets, if available.';

(8) in Annex IV, point (2.1.3) is deleted;

(9) the heading of Annex VIII is replaced by the following: 'INFORMATION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE POLICIES AND MEASURES, FINANCIAL AND TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT PROVIDED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND AUCTIONING REVENUES';

(10) in Annex VIII, Part 1 is replaced by the following:

'Part 1

Reporting on national climate resilience policies and measures

Information to be included in the reports referred to in Article 19(1):

(a) national climate risk assessments pursuant to Article 5(2) of Regulation (EU) 2027 /… [European Climate Resilience Law], including the key climate hazards and major climate risks identified, including transboundary relevance;

(b) application of the reference global warming trajectory referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2027 /… [European Climate Resilience Law] in the national climate risk assessments and the national strategic plans referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2027 /… [European Climate Resilience Law];

(c) implementation of the national strategic plans referred to in Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2027/… [European Climate Resilience Law], including national objectives and targets, indicators and the tolerability of residual risk from major climate risks identified in the national climate risk assessments;

(d) other national policies and national legislation relevant to climate resilience;

(e) overview of implemented and planned climate resilience measures by policy area of Union-wide relevance for climate resilience set out in Annex III to Regulation (EU) 2027 /… [European Climate Resilience Law], including competent authorities or other entities referred to in point 12(a) of Annex IV to Regulation (EU) 2027/… [European Climate Resilience Law];

(f) overview of outcomes of national progress assessments, policy cycle evaluations and their use in subsequent policy revisions;

(g) progress in achieving national objectives and targets and climate resilience measures set out in the plans;

(h) Union-level indicators set out in Annex V to Regulation (EU) 2027 /… [European Climate Resilience Law], in particular on loss of life and economic losses attributable to climate change;

(i) good practices, including climate resilience solutions.'.

Article 15

Review and reporting

By 30 September 2033, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the application of this Regulation. The report shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by a legislative proposal.

Article 16

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament	*For the Council*
The President	*The President*

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL STATEMENT

Contents

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE 3
1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative 3
1.2. Policy area(s) concerned 3
1.3. Objective(s) 3
1.3.1. General objective(s) 3
1.3.2. Specific objective(s) 3
1.3.3. Expected result(s) and impact 3
1.3.4. Indicators of performance 3
1.4. The proposal/initiative relates to: 4
1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative 4
1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative 4
1.5.2. Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone. 4
1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past 5
1.5.4. Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments 6
1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment 6
1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned 7
2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES 9
2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules 9
2.2. Management and control system(s) 9
2.2.1. Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed 9
2.2.2. Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them 9
2.2.3. Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure) 9
2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities 9
3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE 10

3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected 10
3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations 11
3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations 11
3.2.1.1. Appropriations from voted budget 11
3.2.2. Estimated output funded from operational appropriations (not to be completed for decentralised agencies) 15
3.2.3. Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations 17
3.2.3.1. Appropriations from voted budget 17
3.2.4. Estimated requirements of human resources 17
3.2.4.1. Financed from voted budget 18
3.2.5. Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments 20
3.2.6. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework 21
3.2.7. Third-party contributions 21
3.2.8. Estimated human resources and the use of appropriations required in the European Environment Agency 22
3.2.9. Estimated human resources and the use of appropriations required in the EIOPA ... 24
3.3. Estimated impact on revenue 27
4. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS 28
4.1. Requirements of digital relevance 28
4.2. Data 30
4.3. Digital solutions 33
4.4. Interoperability assessment 33
4.5. Measures to support digital implementation 34

1. FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

1.1. Title of the proposal/initiative

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework to enhance climate resilience and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999, (European Climate Resilience Law).

1.2. Policy area(s) concerned

Climate Action

1.3. Objective(s)

1.3.1. General objective(s)

The overall objective is to establish a framework to enhance climate resilience across the Union and to contribute to the global adaptation goal set in Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and the objectives on adaptation to climate change set in the European Climate Law (Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council).

1.3.2. Specific objective(s)

The specific objective is to enhance, indirectly through changes to the policy framework, the climate resilience of social, economic and ecological systems against short-, medium- and long-term climate risks within the Union, in particular with regard to risks to human life and health, to economy and infrastructure, and to nature and ecosystems.

1.3.3. Expected result(s) and impact

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

The framework established by the Regulation is expected to:

- Provide clarity on the responsibilities for managing climate risks across all policy areas through the integration of climate resilience considerations into risk assessments, policy design and planning in the Union and the Member States, using a common reference global warming trajectory;

- Ensure a consistent assessment of climate risks and vulnerabilities to climate change in the Union and the Member States;

- Ensure across all policy sectors the implementation of actions and measures, designed to address major climate risks and to achieve the climate resilience objective; and to

- Stimulate cooperation between Member States to address transboundary risks.

The initiative will benefit society as a whole, including all economic sectors, through enhanced and better coordinated climate preparedness and disaster risk management. Better climate preparedness will help sustain job and income opportunities and have positive effects on citizen's health, nature and biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage and identity, as well as quality and security of food and water.

1.3.4. Indicators of performance

Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.

The Commission is to monitor progress in implementing the Regulation as part of existing processes and evaluation.

1.4. The proposal/initiative relates to:

☑ a new action

☐ a new action following a pilot project / preparatory action[1]

☐ the extension of an existing action

☐ a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action

1.5. Grounds for the proposal/initiative

1.5.1. Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative

The Commission puts forward this framework with a clear vision and decisive action to close the Union's climate preparedness and resilience gap. This framework builds upon the existing European Climate Law, which requires ensuring continuous progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.

The proposed regulation will be directly applicable from the day of its entry into force.

However, a series of administrative tasks will need to be deployed as soon as possible, some of them starting already in 2026 (i.e. during the ordinary legislative procedure, ahead of the adoption by the European Parliament and the Council) and some after entry into force. While some tasks will be for a limited term (e.g. the creation of online tools) others will be longer term and recurrent for as long as the Regulation applies. The needs before entry into force will be covered from existing resources; the LFDS addresses needs from the 2028. In case of earlier entry into force, temporary measures under the current MFF may need to be foreseen.

The Framework will create an iterative climate resilience cycle between the Union and Member State level and, to the extent possible, with other EU and international processes (e.g. MFF, Governance Regulation, UCPM Regulation).

1.5.2. Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For the purposes of this section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

Reasons for action at EU level (*ex ante*): Climate hazards increasingly affect the entire EU territory and put core policy areas at risk, thus demanding strong EU-level action. Climate impacts can undermine the effective delivery of EU policies including the functioning of the single market, as well as the Union's ability to uphold its fundamental rights and pursue its international obligations and promote more ambitious approaches internationally. Actions at the national level would not be sufficient in addressing climate risks. Policy intervention at the EU-level – in concert with national, regional and local action - is necessary to effectively and

[1] As referred to in Article 58(2), point (a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

efficiently achieve the needed levels of systemic, EU-wide climate resilience and preparedness.

Many climate risks are shared between MS and span national borders. Impacts can cascade and compound at broader economic and societal level degrading Union-wide cohesion, financial stability and investment outlook, posing a wider systemic threat with considerable potential to impact on the free movement of goods, services, capital and persons between countries. Current policies are not keeping pace with the increasing impacts. To be efficient and effective, climate resilience policies require more uniform application, and coordinated action across different sectors and governance levels. Links between risks and policies have to be strengthened to avoid compromising the prosperity and safety of all EU citizens and industry.

Expected generated EU added value (*ex post*): This initiative is expected to generate added value over and above what the Member States can achieve nationally for the following reasons:

- The magnitude and complexity of the challenge, and the fact that climate change affects many policy areas of shared competence, requires an all-of-government approach that includes intervention at the EU policy level.

- Complementing different national policies and rules, EU-level action is needed for promoting a more harmonised and coherent understanding and approach to climate resilience at national and subnational level and across policy areas, thereby effectively reducing transnational, cross-border and systemic risks.

- In addition to contributing to greater effectiveness, EU-level intervention for climate resilience has significant potential for achieving policy objectives in a more cost-efficient manner. For instance, a single EU-wide early warning and surveillance system for wildfires or climate-sensitive infectious diseases would be more cost effective and could deliver better results in addressing cross-border and transboundary impacts than the development and operation of separate systems by each Member State, thereby contributing to strengthened overall preparedness through an enhanced climate resilience framework.

- Similarly, improving the functioning of the internal market for climate resilience products and services (e.g. heat-protection gear for workers, less water intensive and more climate resilient crops, smart building cooling solutions) holds potential for economies of scale, greater competitiveness at the global scale, and better leverage over global norms and regulatory standards.

- Strengthening the role of climate resilience in EU budgetary and economic governance frameworks not only provides a common direction to public authorities, but also - by extension - to the private sector and citizens.

- EU-led policies and support measures for climate resilience have a bigger chance of leading to true transformation. These will not only make the EU and the Member States more prepared to face current and future climate risks, but also strengthen core values of the Union, such as solidarity, cohesion and reduction of inequalities.

1.5.3. Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past

For this initiative, the Commission has endeavoured to utilise past experiences to inform the content of the intiative. The Commission conducted a call for evidence and open public consultation to enable different stakeholders to share their

perspective, and also collected feedback through Commission expert groups, such as the Reflection Group on Mobilising Climate Resilience Financing and the Industrial Forum.

Various reports underpin the analysis. The 2024 EUCRA report provided useful information for Commission initiatives on climate adaptation and informed Member States on their national processes. To increase complementarity between national and other EU-level risk assessments, the scoping process of the next EUCRA should be defined in close coordination with the policy risk owners. The first EUCRA provided quantitative inputs for the initiative, synthesising current data on climate risks in the EU. Commission reports, such as Assessment of EU and Member States adaptation needs or Assessing the Macro-Fiscal Risks from Climate Change also provided qualitative and quantitative data.

Besides the consultations and these reports, the Commission used data and knowledge available in published reports authored and reviewed by experts in the field of climate change, climate risks, and resilience, such as the IPCC, ESABCC and the EEA. Furthermore, they relied on academic research from the Commission, notably the JRC, Copernicus and other academic sources outside of the Union institutions.

Alongside other academic papers and policy reports, they formed the scientific basis of the Impact Assessment, through giving an overview of the current state of climate change and potential future risks in Europe, hence providing the foundation for the policy options given in the report.

Decision-relevant evidence was also collected drawing from real-life experiences and discussions amongst regional and local authorities (as well as other stakeholders) and Horizon Europe projects within the EU Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change.

1.5.4. Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments

The proposal is fully in line with the objectives of the Commission's proposal for the multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2028–2034. Protecting people and building preparedness and resilience is one of the cross-cutting priorities under the new MFF.

The implementation of the new regulation proposal will have financial implications for the Commission, which would be covered by the EU budget under the MFF 2028-2034. Depending on the outcome of the ongoing negotiations on the Commission's proposal for the next MFF, the spending presented in this financial legislative statement will be undertaken under Heading 2 (Competitiveness, Prosperity and Security, predominantly from the European Competitiveness Fund) and Heading 4 (Administration) of the MFF. In addition, Member States shall include actions supporting climate resilience in the National and Regional Partnership Plans supported by Heading 1 of the MFF.

1.5.5. Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment

Successful delivery and proper implementation of the Regulation entail new tasks and activities for the Commission, the EEA and European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA). This will require human resources and procurement resources for external contractors.

To ensure the achievement of the objectives, limited additional resources are needed, while most of the needs in DG CLIMA and EEA will be met by redeployment of existing resources. The possible alternatives would be continued reliance on ad hoc solutions through non-permanent staffing and task-based outsourcing and contracts, but this would not ensure continuity, independence of implementation or knowledge retention; it may create dependencies for fulfilling core obligations under the Regulation. Overall, the increases for the resources to the EEA are replacing current financing under Service Level Agreements (SLA) for tasks that will become permanent. This is in line with the call of the European Parliament as part of the 2024 budgetary discharge procedure that Commission should ensure that agencies are adequately staffed to perform permanent tasks with in-house staff. The Commission does not have direct competences to manage such tasks in-house; the alternative of outsourcing to other organisations would be unlikely to deliver on the objectives, given that EEA and EIOPA are respectively uniquely placed in terms of institutional roles to ensure delivery of the identified tasks.

The appropriations required for additional human resources in the Commission will be met by any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints. DG CLIMA will address a reasoned request to the Corporate Management Board seeking the redeployment of staff from the limited redeployment pool of the Commission.

With regards to financing, the needs will be met through allocation of resources within the next MFF. The estimated impact on expenditure and staffing for 2028 and beyond is added for illustrative purposes only and does not pre-judge the next multiannual financial framework. The source of financing and scope of Union financial commitment in the post-2027 period remain subject to the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations on the MFF 2028-2034 and thereafter shall be determined through the annual budgetary procedure. All appropriations and staffing allocations as of 2028 are indicative.

The start-up period in 2026-2027 will be financed from internal resources.

1.6. Duration of the proposal/initiative and of its financial impact

☐ **limited duration**

– ☐ in effect from [DD/MM]YYYY to [DD/MM]YYYY

– ☐ financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

☒ **unlimited duration**

– Implementation with a start-up period from 2026 to 2027,

– followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. Method(s) of budget implementation planned

☒ **Direct management** by the Commission

– ☒ by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;

– ☐ by the executive agencies

☐ **Shared management** with the Member States

☒ **Indirect management** by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

– ☐ third countries or the bodies they have designated

– ☐ international organisations and their agencies (to be specified)

– ☐ the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund

– ☒ bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation

– ☐ public law bodies

– ☐ bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees

– ☐ bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees

– ☐ bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union, and identified in the relevant basic act

– ☐ bodies established in a Member State, governed by the private law of a Member State or Union law and eligible to be entrusted, in accordance with sector-specific rules, with the implementation of Union funds or budgetary guarantees, to the extent that such bodies are controlled by public law bodies or by bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, and are provided with adequate financial guarantees in the form of joint and several liability by the controlling bodies or equivalent financial guarantees and which may be, for each action, limited to the maximum amount of the Union support.

Comments

The Commission will be supported by the EEA in accordance with its annual work programme by supporting knowledge development, capacity-building and technical dialogue at Union and national level, strengthening climate risk assessments, sectoral analyses and assessments, the development of climate resilience indicators, supporting data collection, analysis and reporting updating a database on Member States' national climate resilience and adaptation policies and measures and contributing to a European online platform on climate resilience knowledge. It will also be supported by the EIOPA in managing the Observatory for Catastrophe Risk Insurability.

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

The Commission shall prepare a report on the operation of this Regulation by 30 September 2033 at the latest. This shall be submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council, and followed, where appropriate, by legislative proposals to revise this Regulation. The proposal uses and streamlines existing regular national and EU level processes to monitor progress and implementation of the proposal.

2.2. Management and control system(s)

2.2.1. Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed

The initiative involves procurement and impact on the COM HR. Standard rules for this type of expenditure apply. As regards the control strategy for additional expenditure in the agencies, EU Decentralised Agencies apply a financial framework modelled on the Commission's own Financial Regulation. They work closely with the Commission's Internal Audit Service to ensure that appropriate standards are met in all areas of internal control framework.

2.2.2. Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them

N/A – cf. above.

2.2.3. Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)

N/A – cf. above.

2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

N/A – cf. above.

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

The estimated impact on expenditure and staffing for 2028 and beyond is added for illustrative purposes only and does not pre-judge the next multiannual financial framework. The source of financing and scope of Union financial commitment in the post-2027 period remain subject to the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations on the MFF 2028-2034 and thereafter shall be determined through the annual budgetary procedure. All appropriations and staffing allocations as of 2028 are indicative.

3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected

- Existing budget lines (or budget lines already planned for as per MFF proposal)

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff.[1]	from EFTA countries[2]	from candidate countries and potential candidates[3]	From other third countries	other assigned revenue
2	Successor budget line of 03.10.03 - European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority	Diff.	YES	NO	NO	YES
2	Successor budget line of 09.10.02 - European Environment Agency	Diff.	YES	YES	YES	NO
2	[XX.YY.YY.YY] – ECF Clean Transition Window	Diff.	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
4	Successor budget line of 20 01 02 01 - Headquarters and Representation offices	Non diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Successor budget line of 20 02 01 01 - Contract staff	Non diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Successor budget line of 20 02 06 01 - Mission and representation expenses	Non diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO
4	Successor budget line of 20 02 06 02 - Conference and meeting costs	Non diff.	NO	NO	NO	NO

[1] Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.
[2] EFTA: European Free Trade Association.
[3] Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations[1]

3.2.1. Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations

– ☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations

– ☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below

3.2.1.1. Appropriations from voted budget

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework	2	Competitiveness, Prosperity and Security

DGs: CLIMA, DEFIS			Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	**TOTAL MFF 2028-2034**
Operational appropriations										
Budget line (ECF CT window)	Commitments	(1a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Payments	(2a)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)								**0**
	Payments	(2b)								**0**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes[2]										
Budget line		(3)								**0**
TOTAL appropriations	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

1 These redeployment efforts – while fully respecting the stable staffing principle – will likely require deprioritisation of tasks within the Commission services. The Commission will revisit the needs and the scope for redeployment within the indicated number of staff, following an agreement on the next MFF.

2 Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

for DG CLIMA, DEFIS	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Resources will be needed to support various implementation tasks related to the legislative provisions that will be managed by the Commission (notably DG CLIMA and DEFIS, implementation includes at least FISMA, JRC). The procured activities include support contracts for the implementation of the Regulation, development of guidance documents and tools for implementing the regulation by the Commission and Member States, supporting resilience technologies and catastrophe risk insurability, and impact assessment support contracts. This includes administrative arrangement(s) with JRC, in particular for support to the EUCRA and for monitoring and indicators. Notably, it does not include the costing for the contributions from the Copernicus Climate Change services or Destination Earth.

EEA and EIOPA	**Year 2028**	**Year 2029**	**Year 2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL 2028 - 2034**
Successor budget line of 03.10.03 - EU Budget contribution to the EEA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Successor budget line of 03.10.03 - EU Budget contribution to EIOPA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Resources will be needed to support various implementation tasks related to the legislative provisions that will be managed by the EEA, notably preparation of the EUCRA, development and maintenance of existing and new tools and support to Member States. Resources will be needed for ad hoc financing solutions for the Climate-ADAPT digital platform, the EUCRA and local and regional support under the 2021-2027 MFF. Resources will be needed to bring functions relating to EUCRA into the EEA that, in the current SLA, are externalised to contractors. Fee-financing has been considered, in particular for support provided to Member States, however in our assessment, this would create a de facto situation where many Member States would not have access to such support. It is in the Union's interest that all Member States manage their climate risks.

EIOPA will need to establish and manage the Observatory for Catastrophe Risk Insurability, a specific and new deliverable that will require dedicated resources not available under its current allocations for the fulfilment of established mandates.

			Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
TOTAL operational appropriations (including contribution to decentralised agency)	Commitments	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Payments	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 2 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Payments	=5+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

			Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
• TOTAL operational appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
	Payments	(5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
• TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed		(6)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**

from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)										
TOTAL appropriations Under Heading 1 to 3 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Payments	=5+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Heading of multiannual financial framework	4	Administration							
DG: CLIMA		Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL MFF 2028-2034**
• Human resources		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
• Other administrative expenditure		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL DG CLIMA		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 4 of the multiannual financial framework	(Total commitments = Total payments)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

EUR million (to three decimal places)

For justifications, please see the explanation after tables in section 3.2.4.1.

			Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL MFF 2028-2034
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1-4 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
	Payments	=5+6	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.2.2. Estimated output funded from operational appropriations (not to be completed for decentralised agencies)

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs ⇩			Year **2028**		Year **2029**		Year **2030**		Year **2031**		Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see Section1.6)						**TOTAL**	
	OUTPUTS																	
	Type[3]	Average cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Total No	Total cost
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 1[4]…																		

3 Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g. number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).

4 As described in Section 1.3.2. 'Specific objective(s)'

- Output																		
- Output																		
- Output																		
Subtotal for specific objective No 1																		
TOTALS																		

3.2.3. Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations

– ☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature

– ☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below

3.2.3.1. Appropriations from voted budget

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	TOTAL 2028 - 2034
HEADING 4								
Human resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other administrative expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal HEADING 4	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Outside HEADING 4								
Human resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal outside HEADING 4	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together, if necessary, with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

3.2.4. Estimated requirements of human resources[1]

– ☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources

– ☒ The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below

[1] These redeployment efforts – while fully respecting the stable staffing principle – will likely require deprioritisation of tasks within the Commission services. The Commission will revisit the needs and the scope for redeployment within the indicated number of staff, following an agreement on the next MFF.

3.2.4.1. Financed from voted budget

Estimate to be expressed in full-time equivalent units (FTEs)

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS		Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034
• Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)								
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)		21	21	21	21	21	21	21
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Indirect research)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(Direct research)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
• External staff (in FTEs)								
20 02 01 (AC, END from the 'global envelope')		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Admin. Support line	• at Headquarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
[XX.01.YY.YY]	• in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 4		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**	**23**

To ensure successful delivery and proper implementation of this proposal, an additional redeployment of Commission staffing will be required to meet the full need.

DG CLIMA needs a total of 23 FTEs to ensure the implementation of the proposal in full. This will ensure adequate management and coordination of Commission internal implementation, development of tools and guidance documents, support to Member States and monitoring of progress. In line with the stable staffing principle, the human resources required for this proposal will be covered by internal redeployment within the Commission. At this stage, of the 23 FTE posts needed, DG CLIMA is in the position to repurpose 13 available permanent posts in the concerned unit.

The staff required to implement the proposal (in FTEs):

	To be covered by current staff available in the Commission services	**Exceptional additional staff***		
		To be financed under Heading 4 or Research	**To be financed from BA line**	**To be financed from fees**
Establishment plan posts	23 in CLIMA		N/A	
External staff (CA, SNEs, INT)				

Description of tasks to be carried out by:

Officials, temporary and external staff	The tasks carried out pertain to the management and coordination of Commisison internal implementation, development of tools, support to Member States and monitoring. In CLIMA, 3 FTE are needed to ensure policy alignment and support for the uptake of the climate risk assessments across the Commission policy areas; 6 FTE would offer

	support SG in ensuring policy coherence; 3 FTE would be needed to oversee and direct the development of the tools that support the implementation of the initiative; 8 FTEs would be needed to ensure coordination with Member States and development of relevant guidance documents; and 3 FTEs would ensure development of indicators, monitoring and evaluation. This number also reflects the fact that climate resilience is of direct relevance to all policy areas and therefore requires a minimum capacity within DG CLIMA to engage with the policy risk owners in other DGs.

3.2.5. Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments

The initiative does not entail dedicated digital investment, and the development of any digital outputs is intrinsically tied and part of the package that is predominantly related to the content development under the initiative; therefore, it is represented as part of the operational expenditure.

TOTAL Digital and IT appropriations	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL MFF 2028 - 2034**
HEADING 4								
IT expenditure (corporate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal HEADING 4	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Outside HEADING 4								
Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Subtotal outside HEADING 4	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.2.6. Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework

The proposal/initiative:

– ☒ can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the multiannual financial framework (MFF)

The estimated impact on expenditure and staffing for 2028 and beyond is added for illustrative purposes only and does not pre-judge the next multiannual financial framework. The source of financing and scope of Union financial commitment in the post-2027 period remain subject to the outcome of interinstitutional negotiations on the MFF 2028-2034 and thereafter shall be determined through the annual budgetary procedure. All appropriations and staffing allocations as of 2028 are indicative.

– ☐ requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation

– ☐ requires a revision of the MFF

3.2.7. Third-party contributions

The proposal/initiative:

– ☒ does not provide for co-financing by third parties

– ☐ provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	Total

Specify the co-financing body								
TOTAL appropriations co-financed								

3.2.8. Estimated human resources and the use of appropriations required in the European Environment Agency[2]

The amount of appropriations to be allocated to the agency in the next MFF is indicative and subject to the agreement on the MFF. It should be integrated into the Agency's subsidy due to the permanent nature of the tasks allocated by this proposal and will be compensated, if relevant, by an equivalent reduction of a relevant programme envelope under the same MFF heading. If a compensatory reduction is needed, the resources allocated to the Agency may also need to be revised through the annual budgetary procedure.

Staff requirements (full-time equivalent units)

Agency: EEA	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**
Temporary agents (AD Grades)	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Temporary agents (AST grades)							
Temporary agents (AD+AST) subtotal	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Contract agents	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

[2] These redeployment efforts – while fully respecting the stable staffing principle – will likely require deprioritisation of tasks within the European Environment Agency. The Commission will revisit the needs and scope for redeployment within the indicated number of staff, following an agreement on the next MFF.

Seconded national experts							
Contract agents and seconded national experts subtotal	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL staff	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**

Appropriations covered by the EU budget contribution in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Agency: EEA	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL 2028 - 2034**
Title 1: Staff expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Title 2: Infrastructure and operating expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Title 3: Operational expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL of appropriations covered by the EU budget	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Overview/summary of human resources and appropriations (in EUR million) required by the proposal/initiative in a decentralised agency

Agency: EEA	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL 2028 - 2034**
Temporary agents (AD+AST)	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**	**12**

Contract agents	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**2**
Seconded National Experts	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total Staff	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**
Appropriations covered by the EU Budget	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Appropriations covered by fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Appropriations co-financed (if applicable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total appropriations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The EEA will repurpose the existing 11 posts from within agency staff. It will need 12 additional permanent posts and 2 additional contract agent posts to ensure the implementation of the proposal in full, notably with regards to development of the EUCRA, tools and knowledge development, monitoring and support to Member States. For the posts that are currently financed through SLAs and other temporary contractual arrangements with the Commission, the financing should be offset from the relevant programme managed by the relevant Commission services.

3.2.9. Estimated human resources and the use of appropriations required in the EIOPA

The amount of appropriations to be allocated to the agency in the next MFF is indicative and subject to the agreement on the MFF. It should be integrated into the Agency's subsidy due to the permanent nature of the tasks allocated by this proposal and will be compensated, if relevant, by an equivalent reduction of a relevant programme envelope under the same MFF heading. If a compensatory reduction is needed, the resources allocated to the Agency may also need to be revised through the annual budgetary procedure.

Staff requirements (full-time equivalent units)

Agency: EIOPA	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**
Temporary agents (AD Grades)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Temporary agents (AST grades)							
Temporary agents (AD+AST) subtotal							
Contract agents							
Seconded national experts							
Contract agents and seconded national experts subtotal							
TOTAL staff	***3***	***3***	***3***	***3***	***3***	***3***	***3***

Appropriations covered by the EU budget contribution in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Agency: EIOPA	Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**	**TOTAL 2028 - 2034**

Title 1: Staff expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Title 2: Infrastructure and operating expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Title 3: Operational expenditure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
TOTAL of appropriations covered by the EU budget	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Overview/summary of human resources and appropriations (in EUR million) required by the proposal/initiative in a decentralised agency

Agency: EEA	Year 2028	Year 2029	Year 2030	Year 2031	Year 2032	Year 2033	Year 2034	**TOTAL 2028 - 2034**
Temporary agents (AD+AST)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	**3**
Contract agents	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Seconded National Experts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total Staff	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	**3**
Appropriations covered by the EU Budget	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Appropriations covered by fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Appropriations co-financed (if applicable)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total appropriations	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

EIOPA will need three additional posts to establish and manage the Observatory for Catastrophe Risk Insurability. The financing should be offset from the relevant programme managed by the relevant Commission services.

3.3. Estimated impact on revenue

– ☒ The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.

– ☐ The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:

  – ☐ on own resources

  – ☐ on other revenue

  – ☐ please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative[3]						
		Year **2028**	Year **2029**	Year **2030**	Year **2031**	Year **2032**	Year **2033**	Year **2034**
Article …….								

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

[3] In the case of traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 10 % for collection costs, as proposed in COM(2025)574.

4. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS

4.1. Requirements of digital relevance

Reference to the requirement of digital relevance	Requirement description	Actors affected or concerned by the requirement	High-level Processes	Categories
Requirement 1: Article 5(1)	Article 5(1) requires the European Environment Agency to carry out a European climate risk assessment at Union-level	European Environment Agency	The conducting of a European climate risk assessment requires the collection and analysis of climate resilience data from Member States	(1) data
Requirement 2: Article 5(2)	Article 5(2) requires Member States to carry out national climate risk assessments	Member States	The conducting of a national climate risk assessment requires the collection and analysis of climate resilience data from Member States	(1) data
Requirement 3: Article 5(4)	Article 5(4) requires Member States and the European Environment Agency to publish the climate risk assessments	Member States, the European Environment Agency and the general public	Requires the publication of climate risk assessments	(1) data
Requirement 4: Article 7(5)	Article 7(5) requires Member States to make the national strategic plan on climate resilience available	Member States and the general public	Requires the publication of national strategic plans on climate resilience	(1) data

	to the public			
Requirement 5: Article 9	Article 9 requires the Commission to ensure the availability of an online platform on climate resilience knowledge to facilitate the implementation of this Regulation and to provide access to information on climate resilience and climate risks	Commission, Member States and the general public	The making available of an online platform	(1) data (2) digital public services
Requirement 6: Article 11	Article 11 requires the EEA to assist the Commission with climate resilience data, compiling information of Member States national climate resilience and adaptation measures and support for the online platform on measures and support for the online platform on climate resilience knowledge	EEA, Commission	Requires the EEA to assist Commission	(1) data
Requirement 7: Article 14	Article 14 requires the Commission to submit a report to Parliament & Council on operation of	Commission, the European Parliament, the Council	Requires the submission of progress report of progress towards the climate resilience	(1) data

	this Regulation		objective, including for the policy areas	

4.2. Data

The European climate risk assessment is based on climate and environmental data, and socio-economic data. In line with the objectives of European data strategy as it supports the re-use of data, the EUCRA will be based on the authoritative data from various European sources such as Copernicus services, Destination Earth and the JRC Risk data hub, and the sources available and maintained by the research institutions. Stakeholders will be receiving the data directly from original sources or aggregated data from the existing data platforms managed by the EEA and the European Commission. The data for EUCRA will be integrated into Climate-ADAPT and since Climate-ADAPT is the European Union website serving all governance levels in Europe (from EU to local), the digital services cover multi-level governance of climate risk and resilience, and adaptation.

Alignment with the European Data Strategy

The proposal is aligned with the European Data Strategy as it will improve comparability and accessibility of relevant data across EU and Member States.

Alignment with the once-only principle

The proposal follows the once-only principle, notably by using a single existing and simplified reporting channel for Member States.

Explanation of how newly created data are findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, and meets high-quality standards

New data will be accessible through relevant platforms, that will be developed with usability and interoperability as core considerations. Data will be subject to quality checks.

Data Flows Table 1

Type of Data	Reference to the requirements	Standard and/or specification (if applicable)
European climate risk assessment	Article 5(1)	The contents set out in Annex II, Annex III
National climate risk assessment	Article 5(2)	The contents set out in Annex II, Annex III

Publication of risk assessments	Article 5(4)	The contents set out in Annex II, Annex III
National strategic plan on climate resilience	Article 7(2)	The contents set out in Annex III, IV
Establishment of online platform on climate resilience knowledge	Article 9	n/a
Assistance with compilation and analysis of information from Member States on climate resilience policies and measures	Article 11	n/a
Commission report to Parliament & Council on operation of this Regulation	Article 15	n/a

Data Flows Table 2

Type of Data	**Reference to legislation**	**Actors who provide the data**	**Actors who receive the data**	**Trigger for data exchange**	**Frequency of data exchange**
European climate risk assessment	5(1), 5(4), Annex II, Annex III	Member States	EEA	deadline of 30 June 2028	Reviewed every 5 years thereafter
National climate risk assessment	5(2), 5(4), Annex II, Annex III	Member States	Member States	deadline of 30 June 2029	Reviewed every 5 years thereafter

Climate risk assessment (published/publicly available)	Article 5(4)	EEA / Member States	general public	After their finalisation	
Union strategic plan on climate resilience	Articles 6(1), 6(2), 6(3), Annex III, Annex IV	Commission		Adopted by deadline of 30 September 2028	30 September 2033 evaluated and updated every 5 years thereafter
National strategic plan on climate resilience	Articles 7(1) to 7(6), Annex III, Annex IV	Member States		Adopted by deadline of 31 December 2030	Evaluated and updated every 5 years
Online platform	Article 9	Commission			
Compilation and analysis of information from Member States on climate resilience policies and measures	Article 11	Member States	EEA		
Commission report to Parliament & Council on operation of this Regulation	Article 15	Commission	European Parliament & Council	Deadline of 30 September 2033	
Reporting under Governance Regulation 2018/1999	Article 14(4)	Member States	Commission	Deadline of March 2029	Every two years thereafter

4.3. Digital solutions

The online platform on climate resilience knowledge (Article 9) will build on existing Union digital infrastructures and services, in particular Climate-ADAPT, the Copernicus services, the JRC Risk Data Hub and Destination Earth, as well as other relevant sources

4.4. Interoperability assessment

Digital public service or category of digital public services	Description	Reference(s) to the requirement	Interoperable Europe Solution (s)	Other interoperability solution(s)
Online platform	Establishment of online platform on climate resilience knowledge	Article 9	The tools published on the online platform should be interoperable among themselves	

Assess the impact of the requirement(s) on cross-border interoperability

Assessment	**Measure(s)**	**Potential remaining barriers**
Online platform	The online platform will provide access to tools. These tools published on the online platform should be interoperable among themselves	

4.5. Measures to support digital implementation

Description of the measure	Reference to the requirement(s)	Commission role (if applicable)	Actors to be involved (if applicable)	Expected timeline (if applicable)
Digital implementation is a core part of development of the support tools, and specific additional needs support will be identified in the relevant process				