

**Question for written answer E-001513/2024
to the Commission**
Rule 144
Leire Pajín (S&D)

Subject: Reducing heat-related deaths in Europe

The Barcelona Institute for Global Health (ISGlobal) has published a study in Nature Medicine that puts the number of heat-related deaths in 2023 at 47 000. Summer 2023 was the second hottest summer on record in Europe and the hottest globally.

The build-up of heat over several days creates imbalances in the human body that can lead to metabolic disorders, kidney failure and urinary infections, with women, elderly people and poorer populations being most at risk.

Following the dramatic consequences of the 2003 heatwave, some Member States, such as Spain, began developing heat-health action plans to minimise the effects of high temperatures. It will be necessary for climate and temperatures to be monitored in real time, bodies and institutions to collaborate to coordinate a response in the event of an emergency and the health and social care system to be prepared.

1. How will the European Commission facilitate cooperation between meteorological services, civil protection agencies and public health authorities to tackle this issue?
2. Is the Commission planning any public health strategies?

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