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#EUSpace

Evidence of change of key climate indicators

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Where are we now?

By the end of 2025 the globe has warmed by about:

+1.4°C

above the pre-industrial level

This number is based on **three separate methods** that use C3S data and calculations following those illustrated in the WMO Global State of the Climate 2024

When will we reach +1.5°C



If warming continues at the same rate as in the last 15 years, the globe could be at:

approximately +1.5°C by

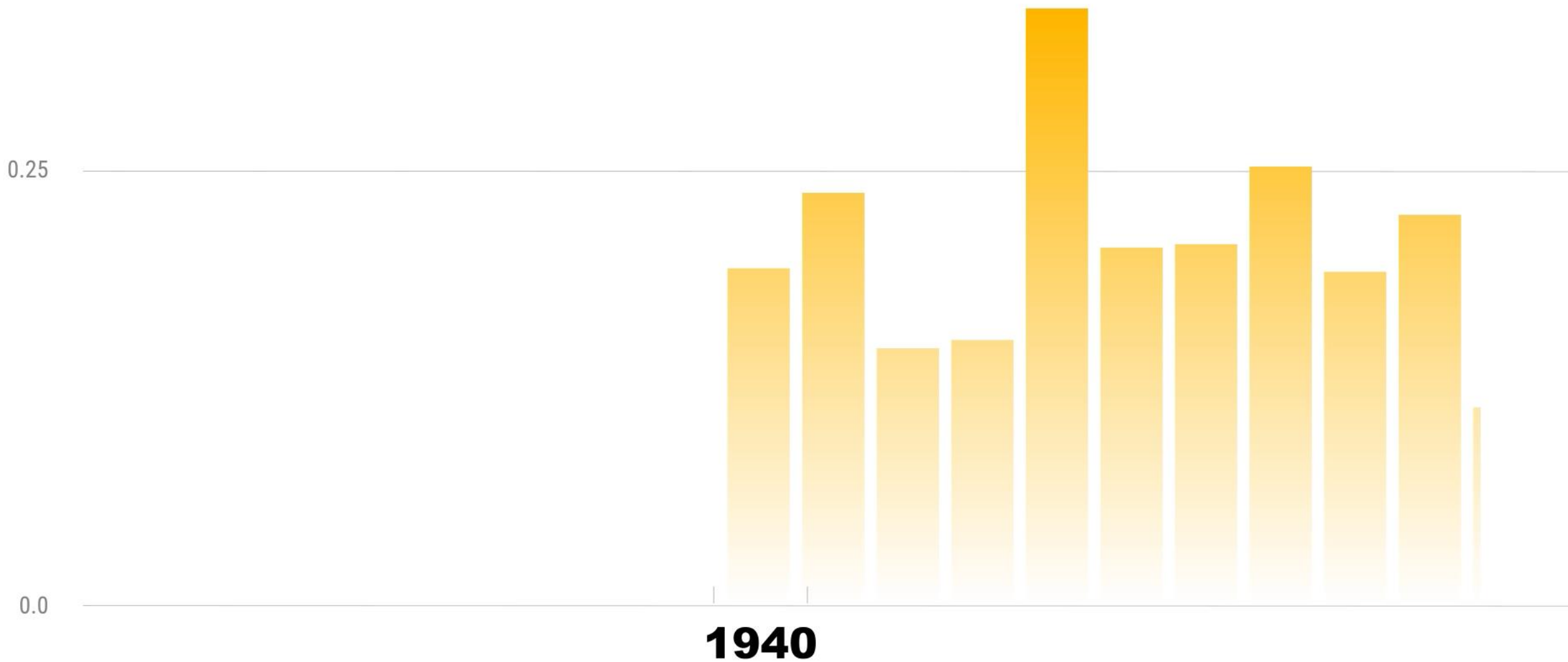
the end of this decade

Estimate based on the method behind the **C3S global trend monitor**.

2025 was the third-warmest year on record

Global annual surface air temperature increase above pre-industrial level since 1940

Data: ERA5 • Reference period: pre-industrial (1850–1900) • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



WHY IS EUROPE WARMING SO QUICKLY?

Europe is warming more than twice as fast as the global average

Linear trend in annual surface air temperature for 1996–2025

Data: ERA5 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF

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REPORT 2025



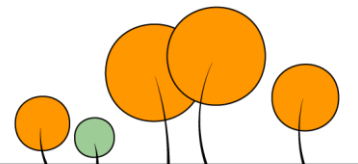
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LONG HEATWAVE IN SUB-ARCTIC FENNOSCANDIA

Record heatwave in sub-Arctic Fennoscandia

Fennoscandia is the region encompassing Norway, Sweden and Finland. Sub-Arctic Fennoscandia refers to the area north of 60°N.

Data: E-OBS, SYNOP, ERA5, NGCD • Reference period: 1961–1990 (heatwaves) • Credit: DWD/C3S/ECMWF/Met Norway

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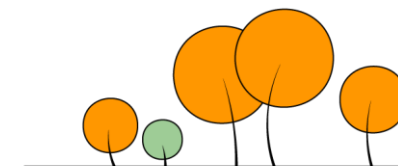
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WILDFIRES

Wildfires in 2025

Burnt areas across Europe and the Mediterranean in 2025

Data: European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) • Credit: EFFIS/CEMS/C3S/ECMWF

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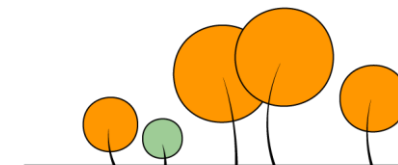
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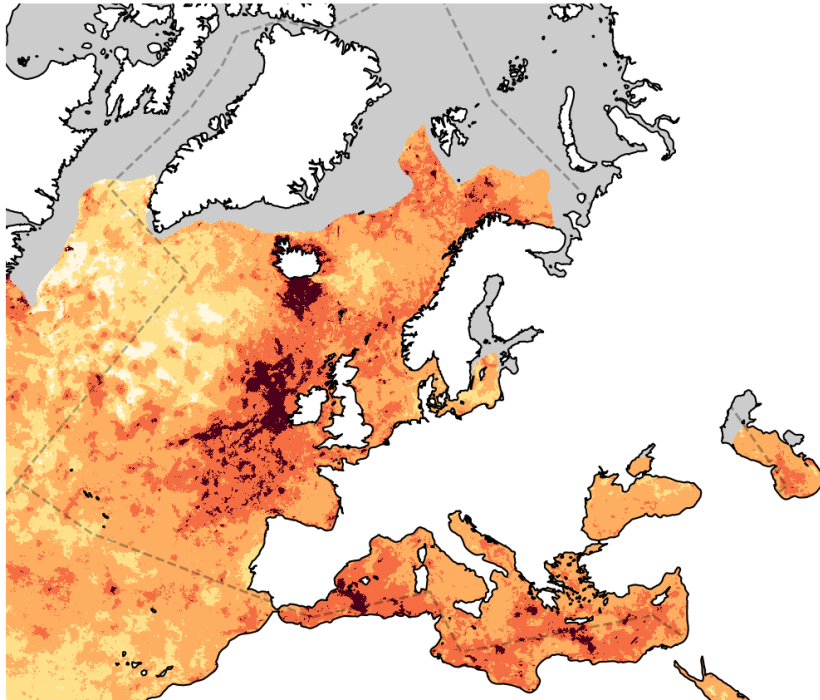
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Highest marine heatwave category reached in 2025



Marine heatwave category

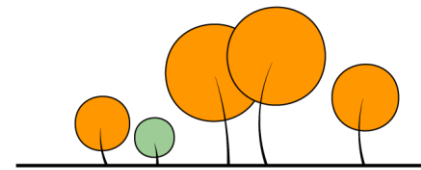
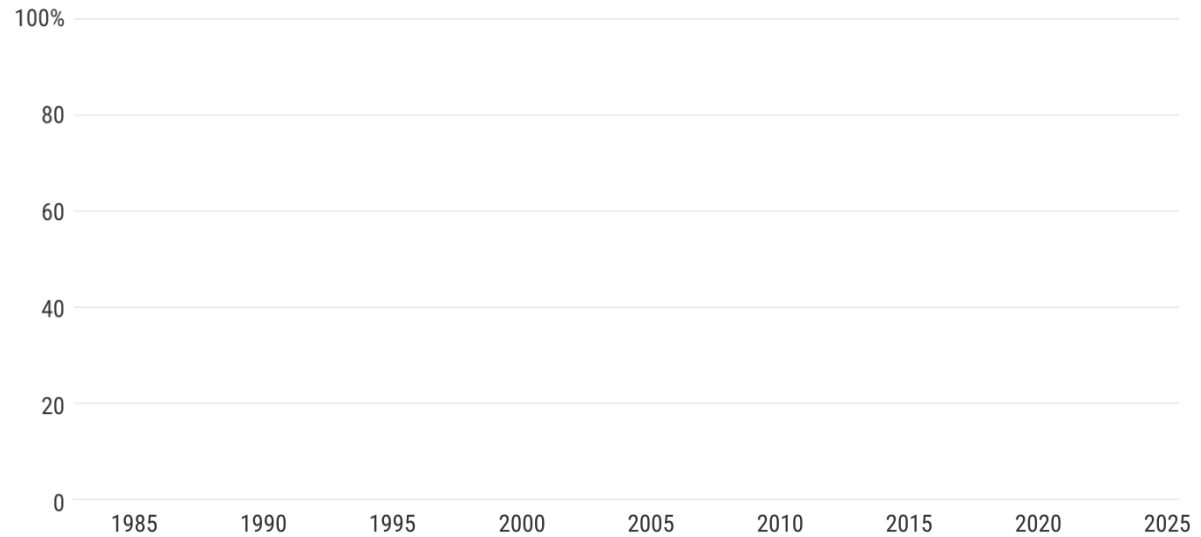


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Marine heatwaves in 2025

Percentage of European ocean experiencing marine heatwaves in a given year

Data: C3S Sea and Sea Ice Surface Temperature v1.0 • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF/DMI



Marine heatwaves impact biodiversity

Marine heatwaves are linked to **mass mortality events**, shifts in species distributions and seasonal timing, and **ecosystem disruption**.

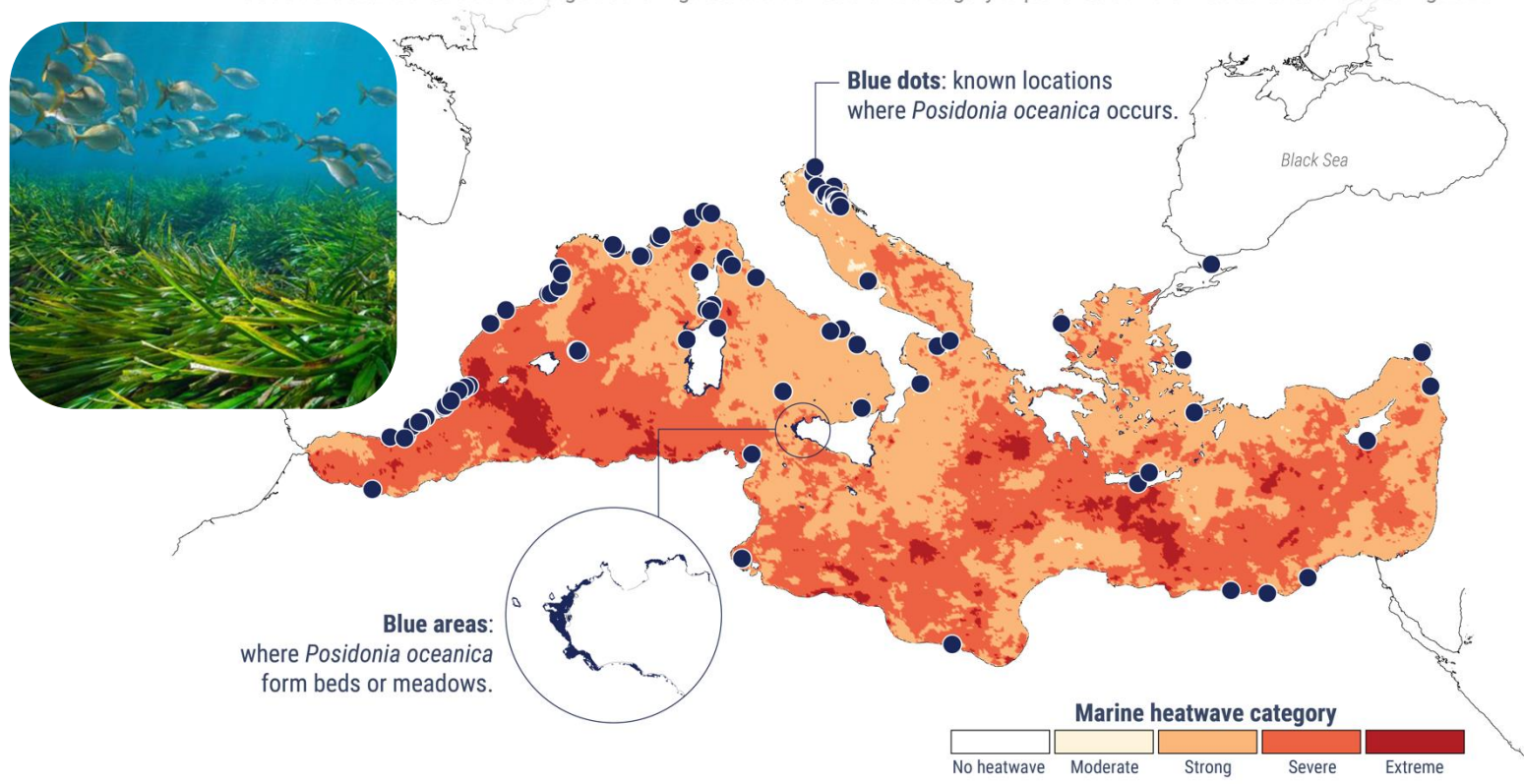
Posidonia Oceanica is a Mediterranean seagrass that covers ~19,000 km² along Europe's coasts, providing **ecological + economical benefits**.

Over the past **50 years**, *P. oceanica* meadows have **declined by up to 34%**.

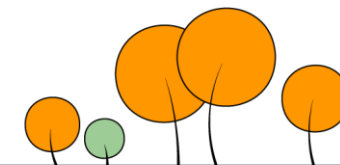
Conservation of meadows over the last decade has **benefited biodiversity** and **climate resilience**.

Where can *Posidonia oceanica* meadows be found?

Posidonia oceanica locations alongside the highest marine heatwave category experienced in the Mediterranean Sea during 2025



Data: UNEP-WCMC, C3S Sea and Sea Ice Surface Temperature v1.0 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF/WMO/DMI

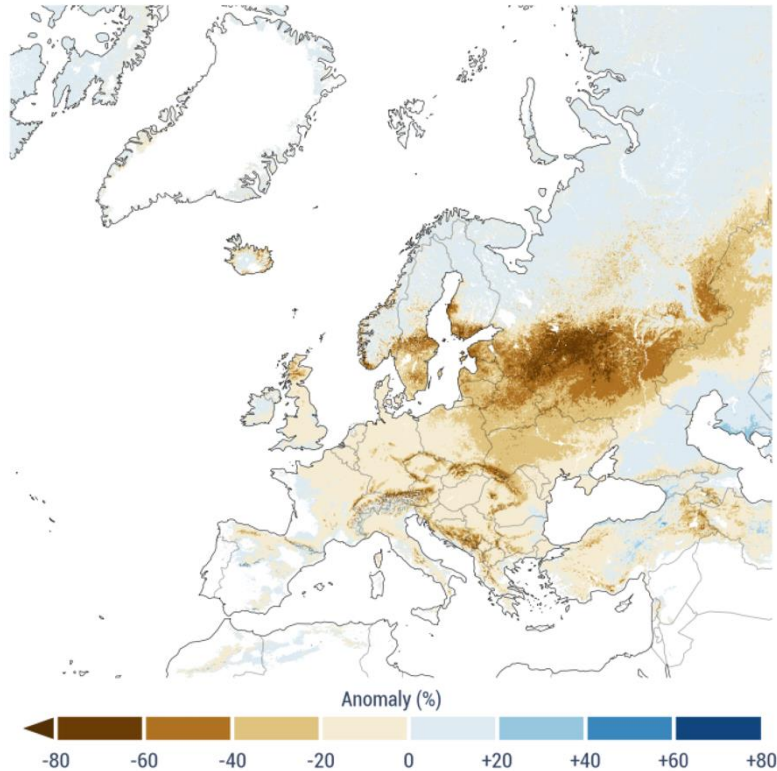




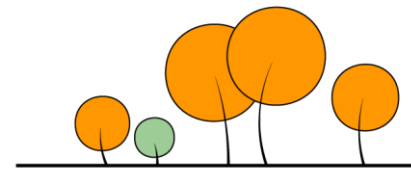
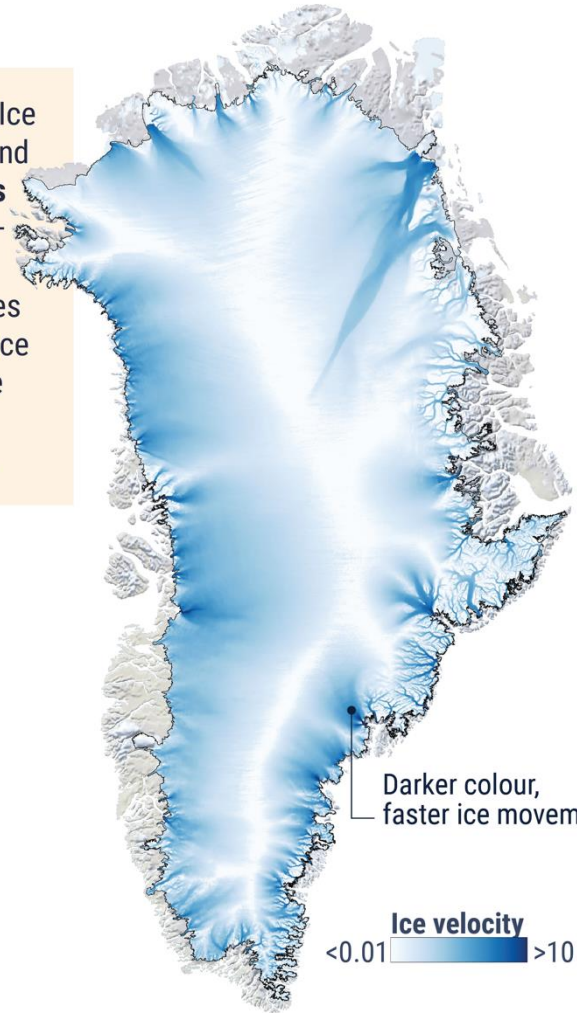
In 2025, end-of-season **snow cover** extent and mass were the **third lowest** on record.



Snow area anomalies March 2025



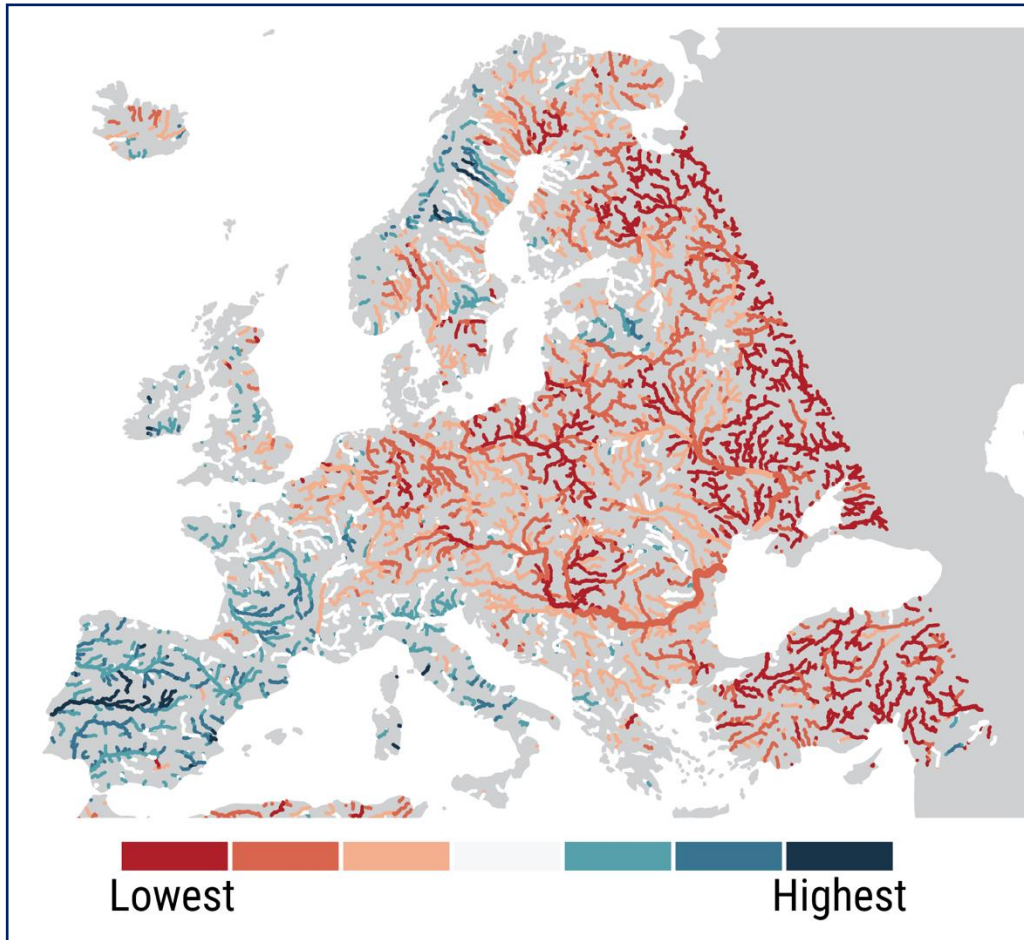
The Greenland Ice Sheet lost around **139 gigatonnes of ice** in 2025 – equivalent to around 1.5 times the amount of ice stored in all the glaciers in the European Alps.



Hydrological conditions in 2025

Drier than average across most of Europe, but with strong regional contrasts.

Anomalies in annual average river flow

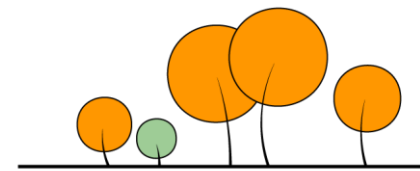


A large area from northwestern to eastern Europe saw **below-average precipitation**.

It was one of Europe's three **driest years for soil moisture** since 1992.

Annual **river flow** was below average in **70%** of rivers.

Extreme precipitation and flooding were **less widespread** than in recent years.

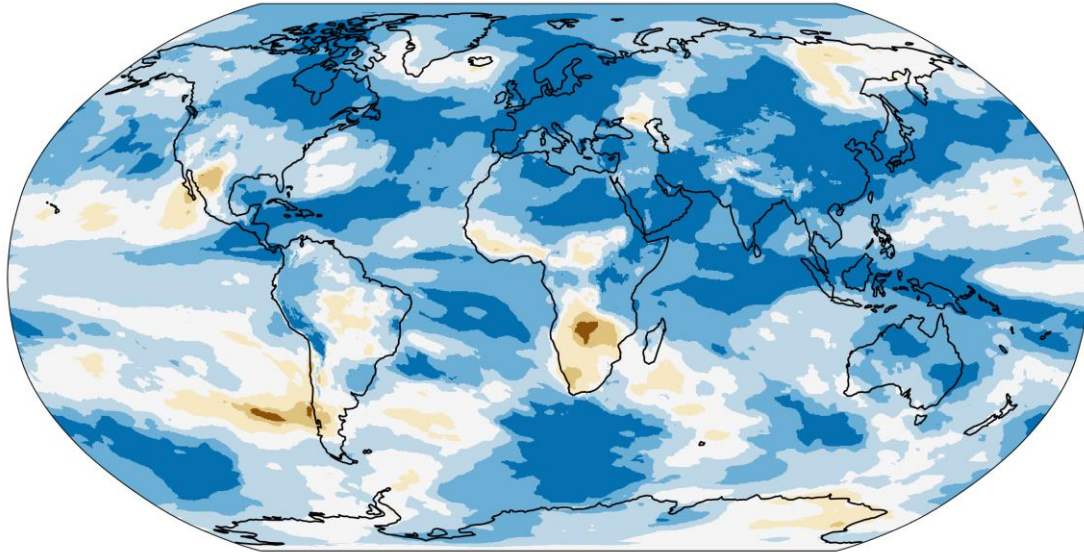


Record atmospheric water vapour in 2024



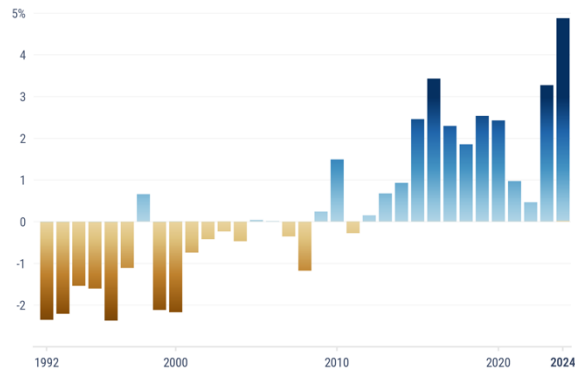
Anomalies and extremes in total column water vapour in 2024

Data: ERA5 (1992–2024) • Reference period: 1992–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



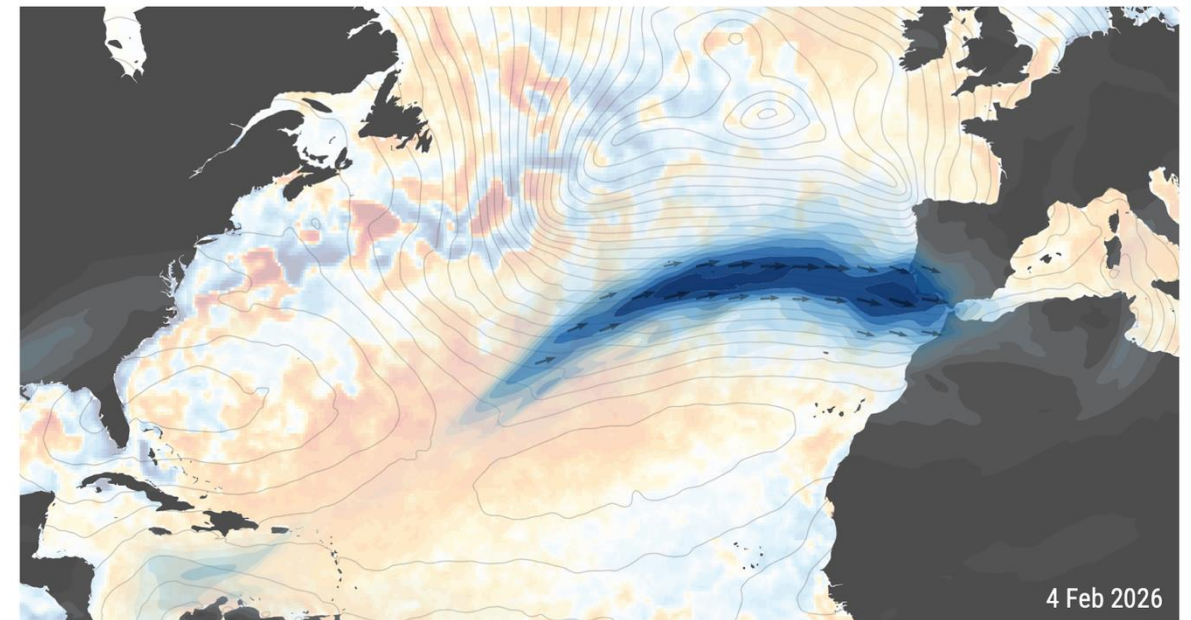
Record amount of water vapour in the atmosphere in 2024

Annual global mean total column water vapour anomalies for 60°S–60°N
Data: ERA5 • Reference period: 1992–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF

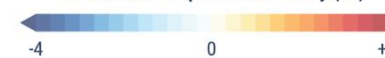


The total amount of **water vapour in the atmosphere** reached a **record value in 2024**, 5% above the 1991–2020 average

One of several atmospheric rivers that brought exceptional rain to western Europe in February 2026



Sea surface temperature anomaly (°C)



Integrated water vapour transport (kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹)



- The map shows integrated water vapour transport (foreground, blue shades), mean sea level pressure (contour lines), and sea surface temperature anomalies relative to the 1991–2020 average (background, blue/red shades) for 4 February 2026 at 00 UTC.
- Integrated water vapour transport is the total amount of water vapour carried by the wind through the atmosphere. An **atmospheric river** is a narrow band of very moist air that transports large amounts of water vapour.
- Data: ERA5. Credit: C3S/ECMWF.



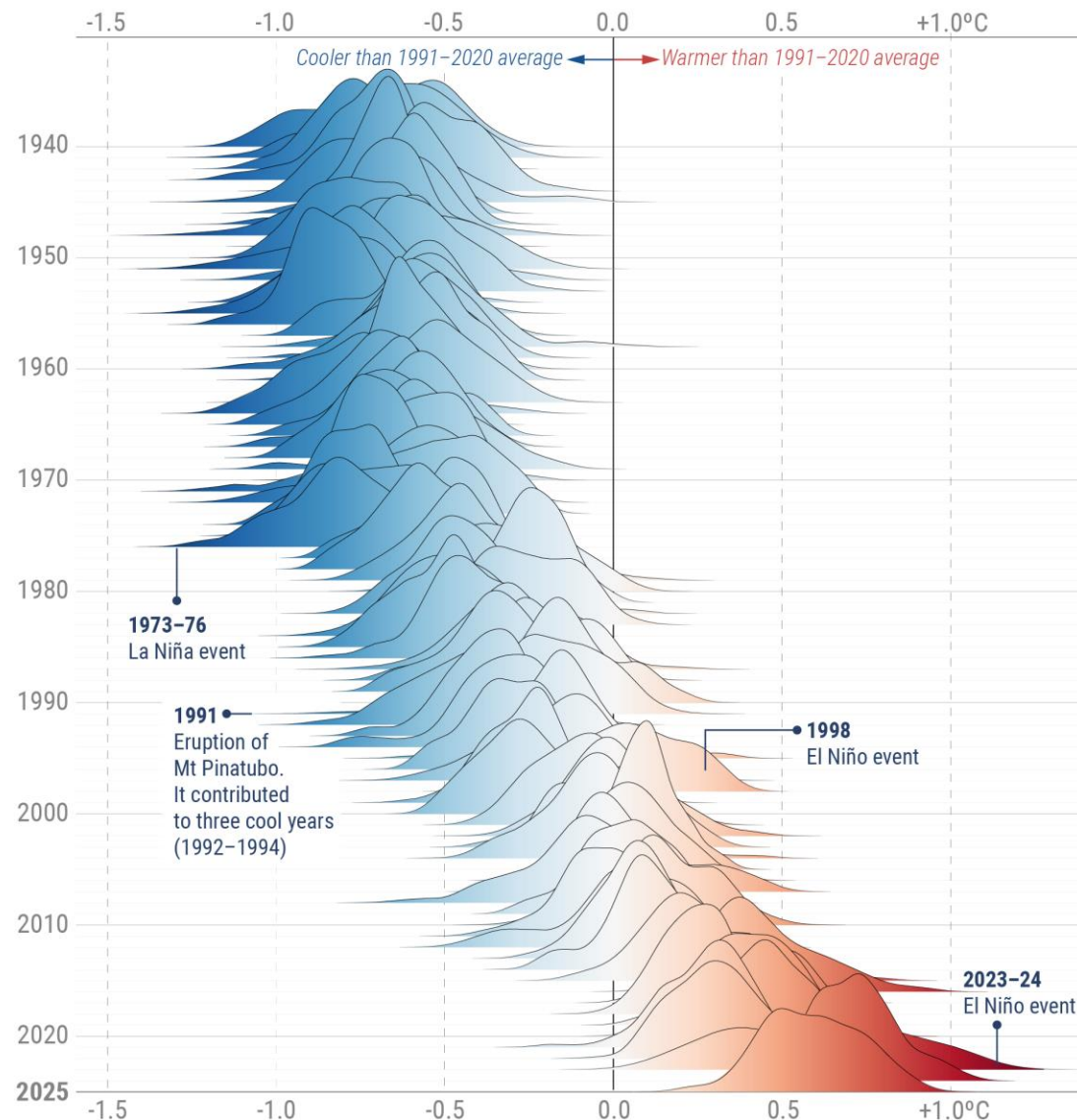
Climate change costs the EU ~ €45 billion annually

- Between 1980-2024 economic losses due to weather and climate extremes amounts to >€800 billion
- ~47% Hydrological hazards (flooding)
- ~27% Meteorological hazards (storms)
- ~18% Heatwaves - Climatological hazards
- ~8% droughts, wildfires, cold spells, frosts

Inaction could cost Europe over **€5 trillion by 2050**

2025 continues the shift towards higher global temperatures

Distribution of daily global surface air temperature anomalies (°C) from 1940 to 2025

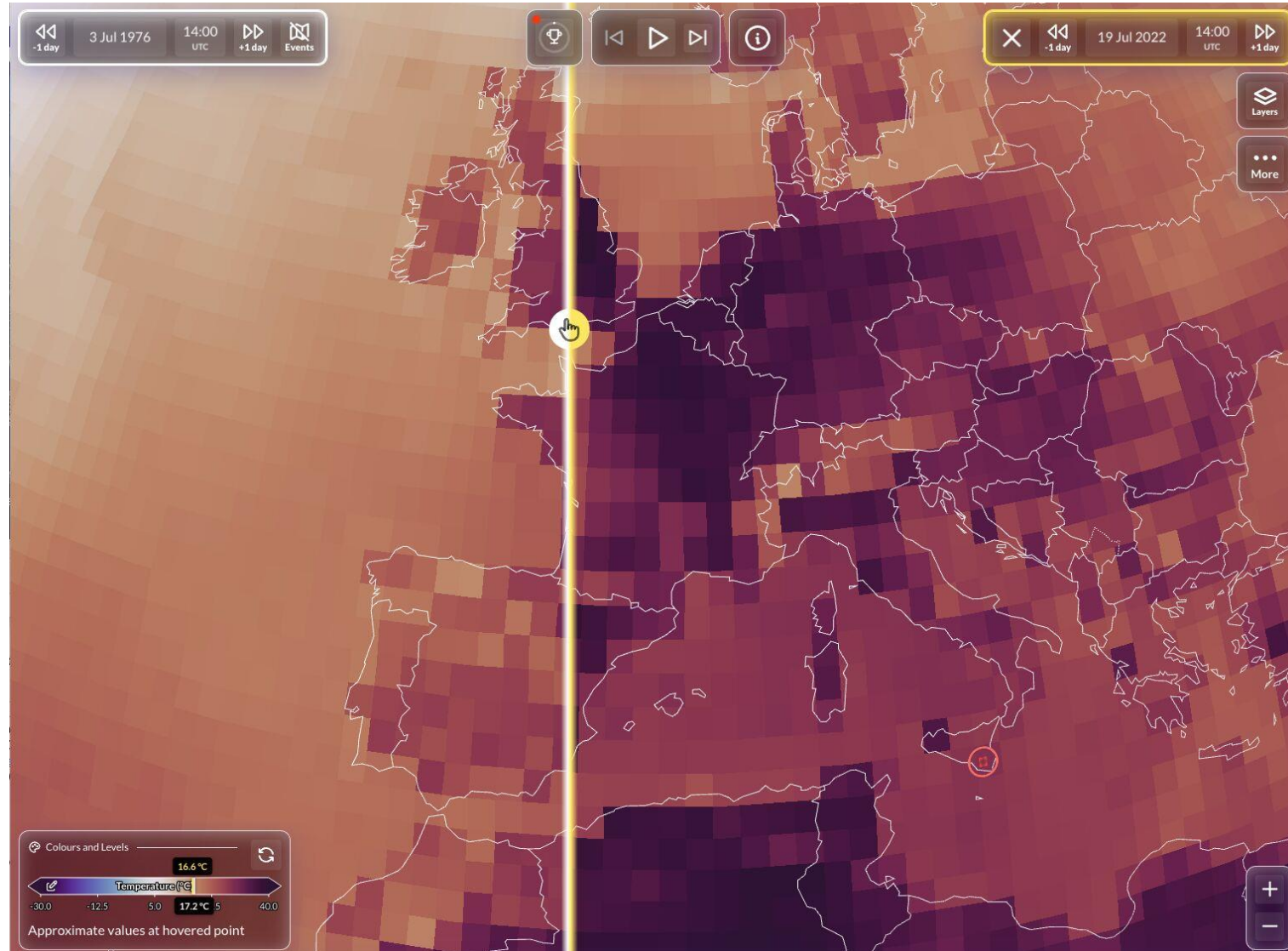


*The height of each curve is proportional to the number of days experiencing a given temperature anomaly
Data: ERA5 • Reference period: 1991-2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



Weather Replay – time machine for past weather

<https://weather-replay.climate.copernicus.eu/>

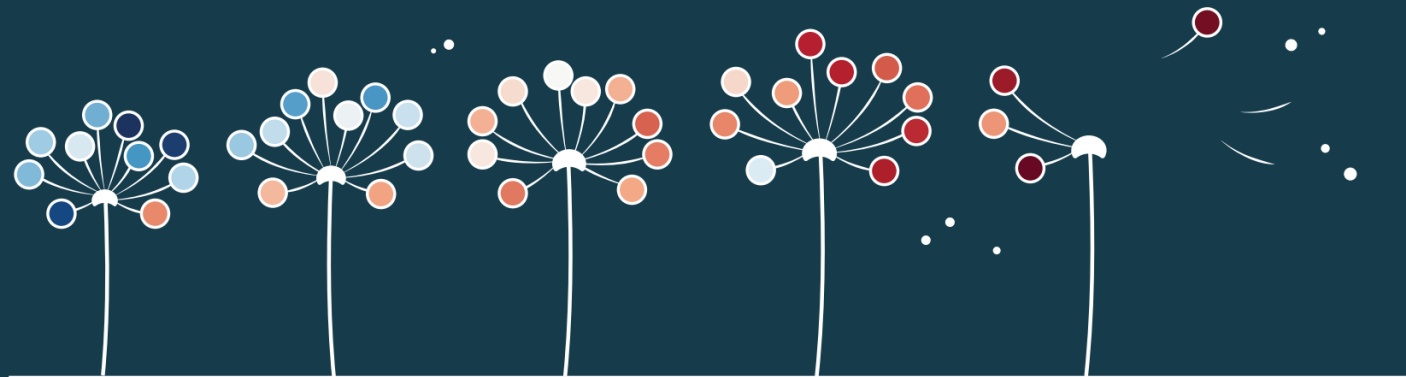




Thank you

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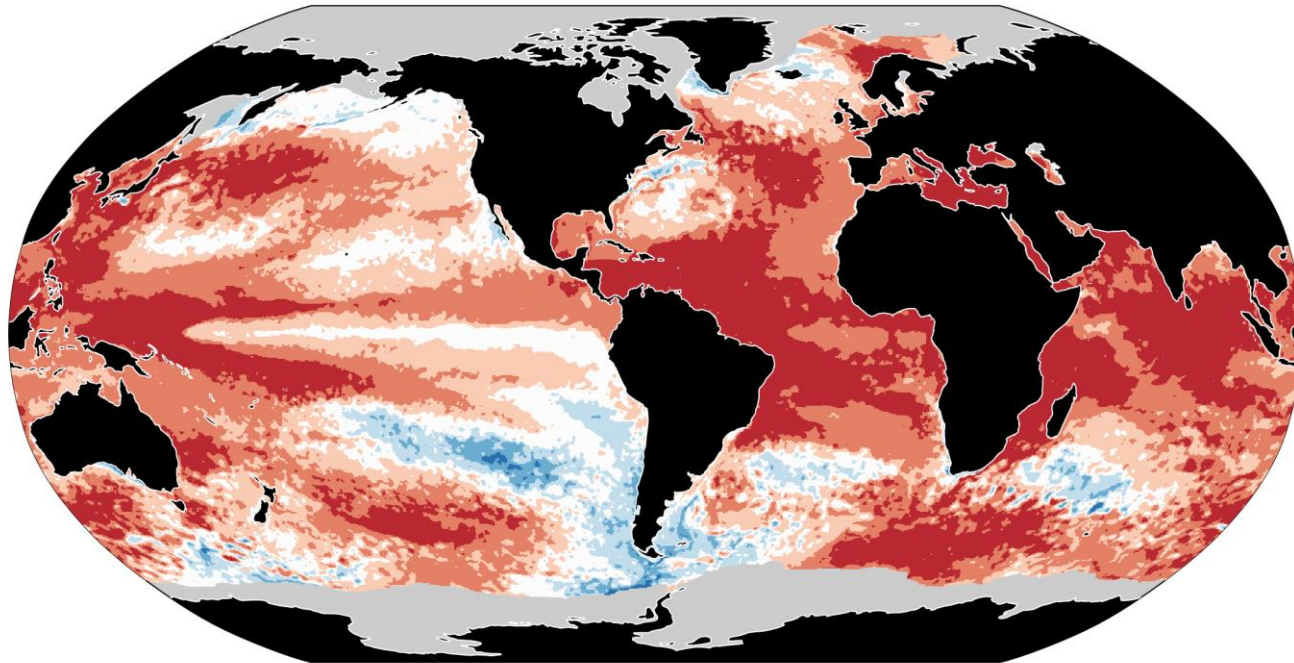


What role did El Niño play?

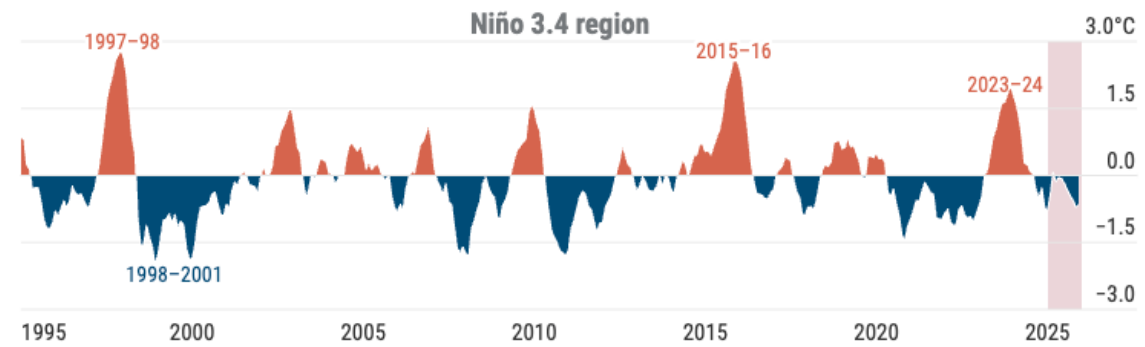
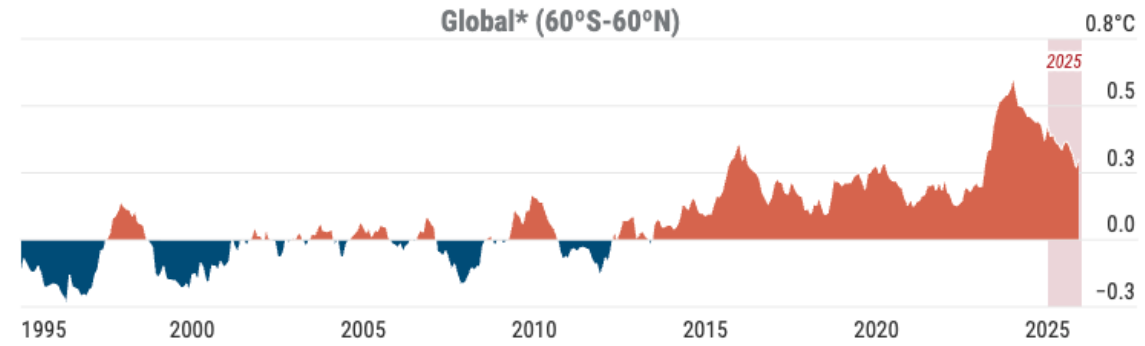


Anomalies and extremes in sea surface temperature in 2024

Data: ERA5 (1979–2024) • Reference period: 1991–2020 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies relative to 1991–2020



*Excluding polar region

Data source: ERA5 • Credit: C3S/ECMWF



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