

Topic: **temperature** and **precipitation**

Organization issuing

the statement: SEEVCCC

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Cancelled

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Valid from – to: 1-12-2025 – 28-2-2026 Next amendment: 8-12-2025

Region of concern: **SEE**

„ Within the first week (1 to 7 December 2025), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in the entire SEE region with anomaly up to +3 °C, and even up to +6 °C in Moldova, most of Ukraine, most of Romania and some locations in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is over 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in the area of Aegean Sea, eastern part of Greece, Cyprus, most of Bulgaria and Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is in a range from around 60% in most of Turkey and Bulgaria, up to over 90% in the area of Aegean Sea. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for the western Balkans, western Romania, western and northwestern Ukraine, with around 80% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation). “

Monitoring

During the period from 23 to 29 November 2025, observed weekly precipitation sums were around 100 mm in most of the Balkans and Carpathian region, while in part of western Greece they were up to 500 mm. Precipitation totals were up to 50 mm in central Ukraine, while in the rest of the Ukraine, as well as Moldova and most of Romania they were up to 25mm. In rest of the SEE region precipitation sums were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (1 to 7 December 2025), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature in the entire SEE region with anomaly up to +3 °C, and even up to +6 °C in Moldova, most of Ukraine, most of Romania and some locations in Georgia and Azerbaijan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is over 90%. Precipitation surplus is expected in the area of Aegean Sea, eastern part of Greece, Cyprus, most of Bulgaria and Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is in a range from around 60% in most of Turkey and Bulgaria, up to over 90% in the area of Aegean Sea. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for the western Balkans, western Romania, western and northwestern Ukraine, with around 80% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the second week (8 to 14 December 2025), above normal mean weekly air temperature is predicted for the entire region, with anomaly up to +3 °C in most parts and up to +6 °C in the western and central Balkans, western Romania, South Caucasus and eastern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 80% in almost the entire region and over 90% in South Caucasus and most of Turkey. Precipitation surplus is expected in the Eastern Mediterranean, South Caucasus and eastern Turkey, with around 70% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation). Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of the Balkans, western Romania and most of Ukraine, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the following three months (December 2025, January and February 2026), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in the southern Balkans, Cyprus, most of Turkey, South Caucasus and Middle East. Probability for the upper tercile is around 70%. Precipitation surplus is expected across east Mediterranean Sea, affecting Cyprus with up to 60% probability for the upper tercile. Average precipitation sums are forecasted for most of the SEE region.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 8-12-2025

For further information, please contact cws-seevccc@hidmet.gov.rs

ANNEX

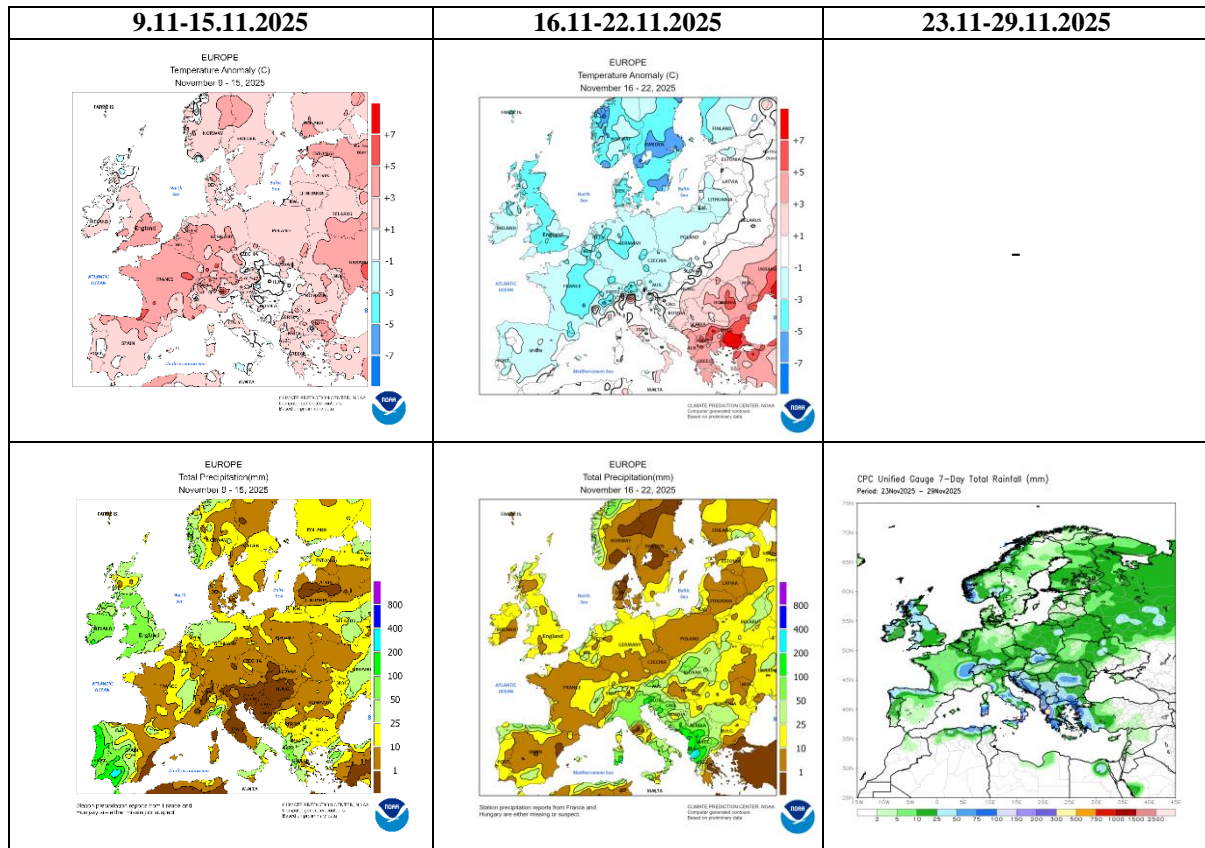


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

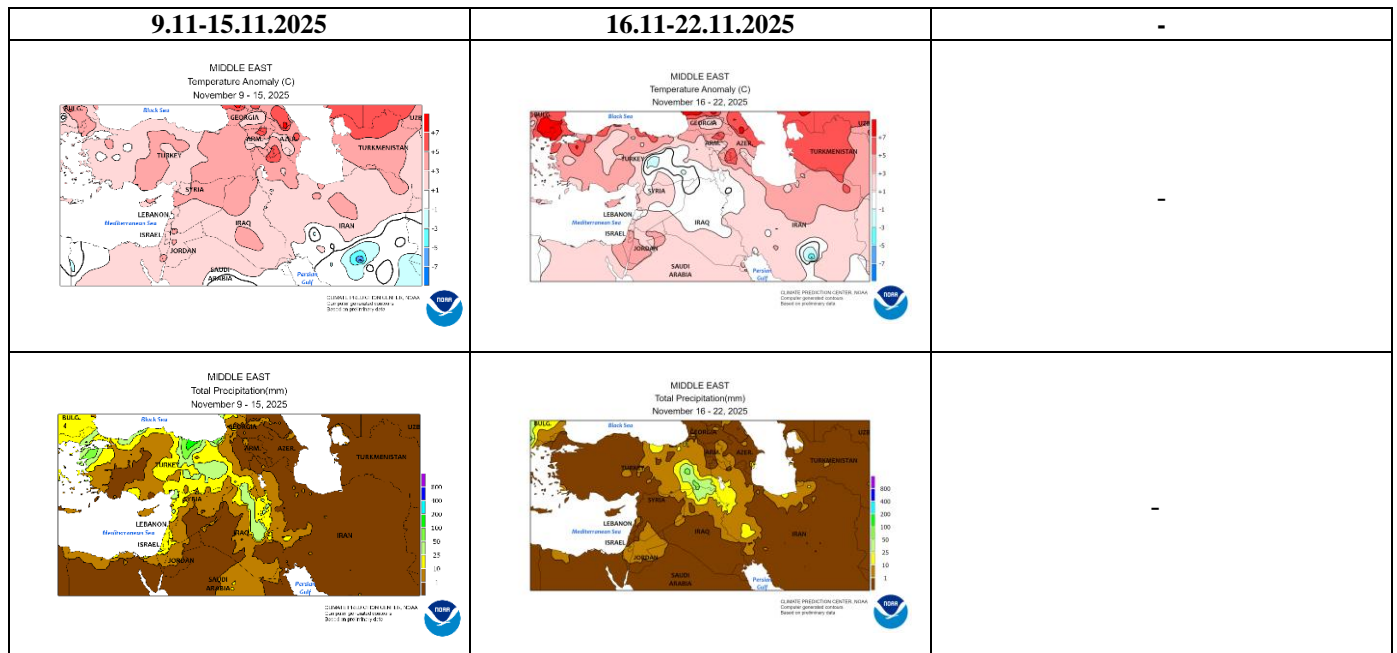


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

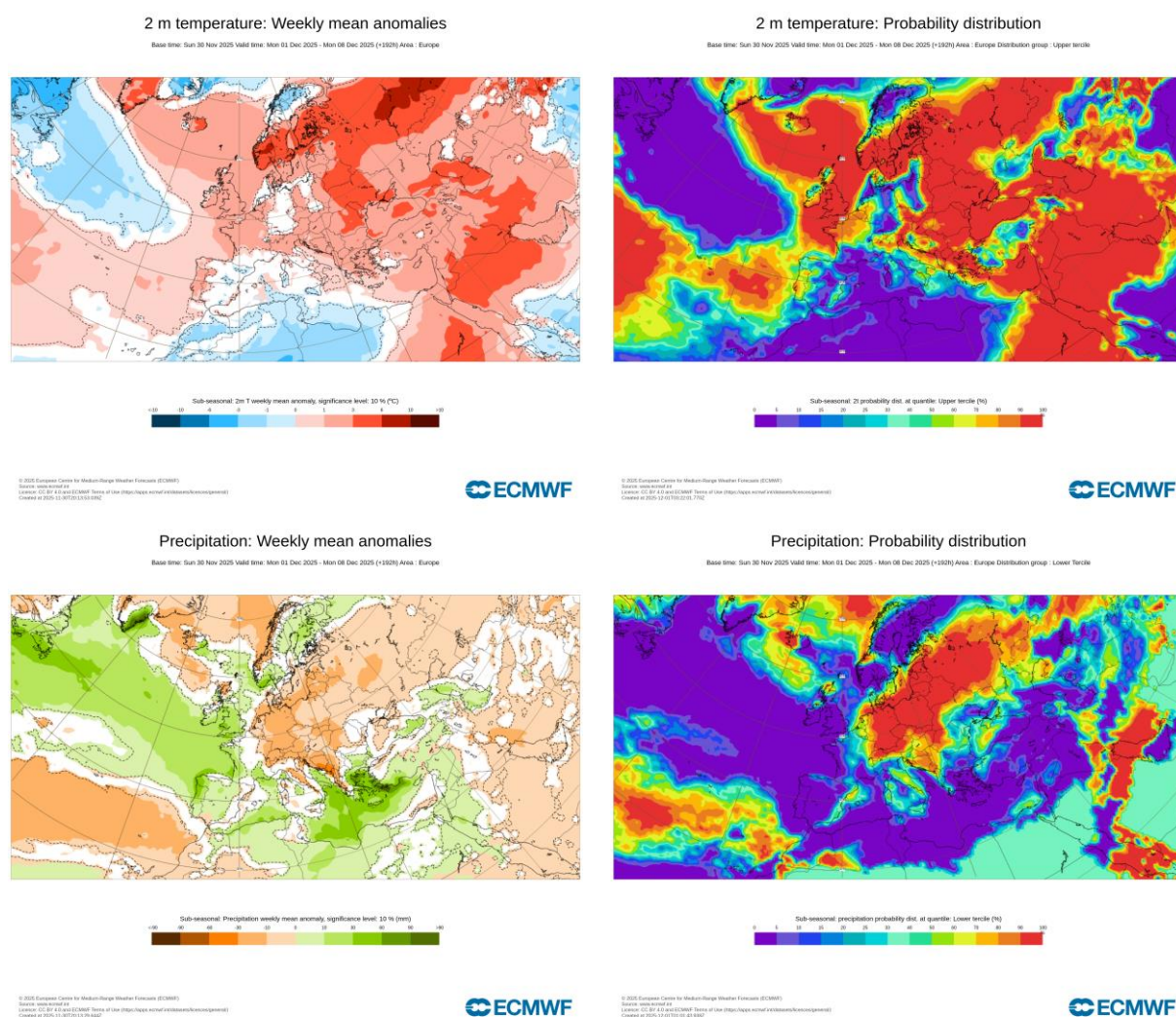


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 1.12–7.12.2025 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

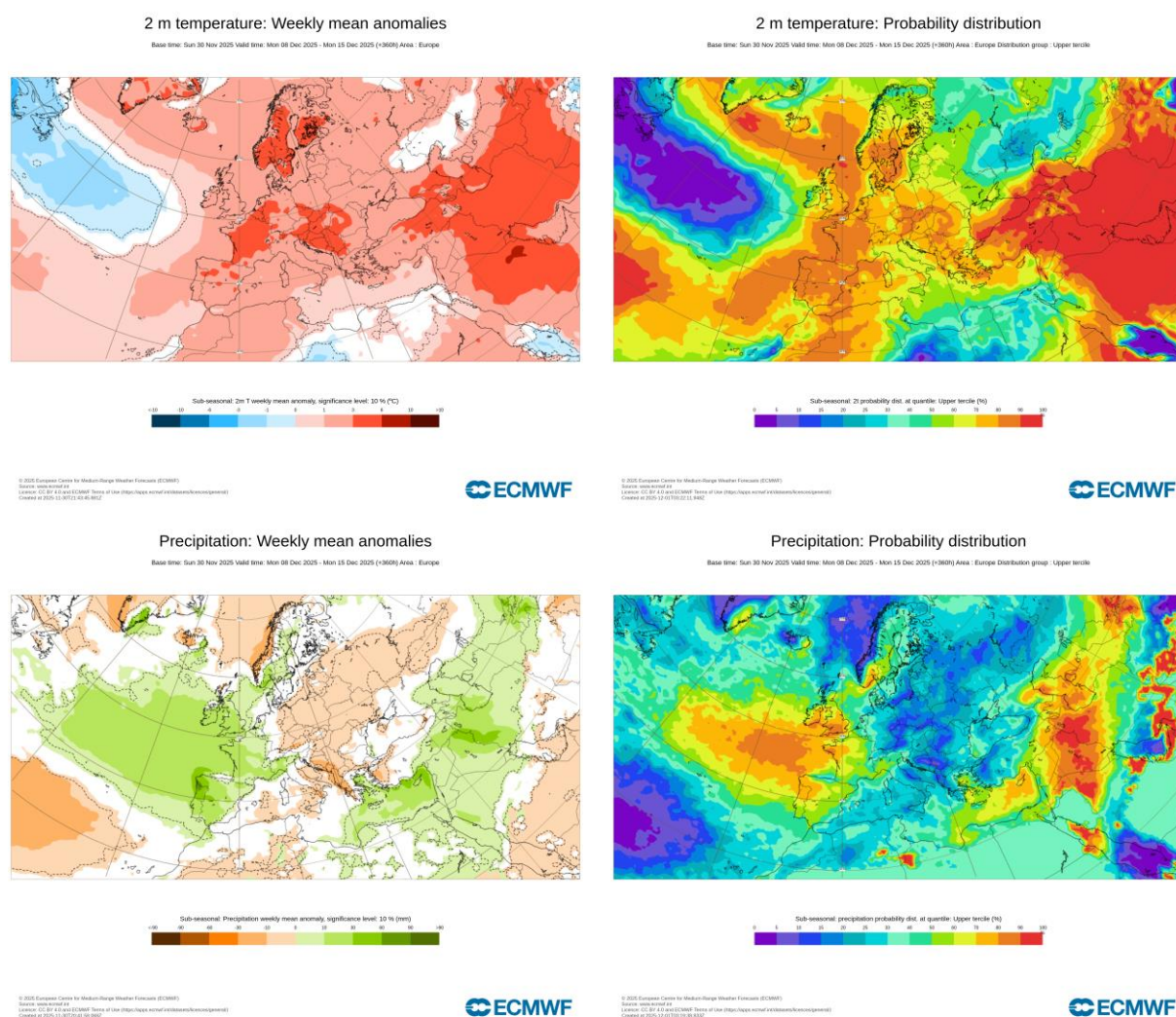


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 8.12-14.12.2025 period (source: ECMWF)

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
 Forecast start is 01/11/25, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 DJF 2025/26

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Forecast start is 01/11/25, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 DJF 2025/26

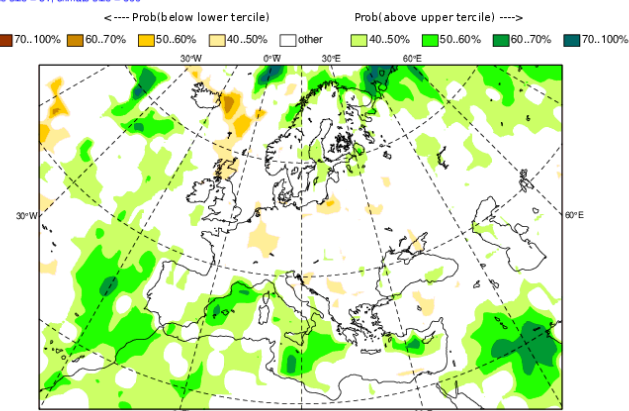
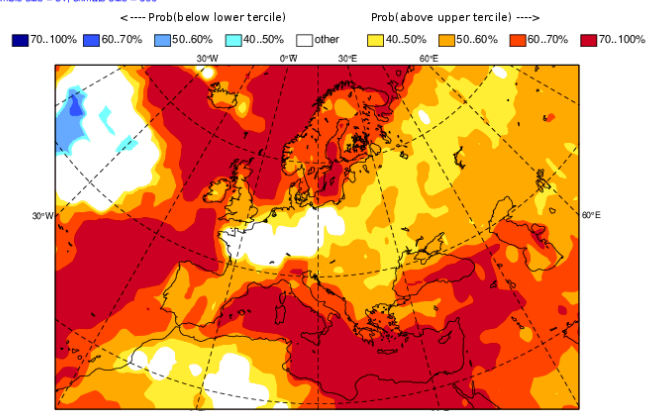


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season DJF (source: ECMWF)

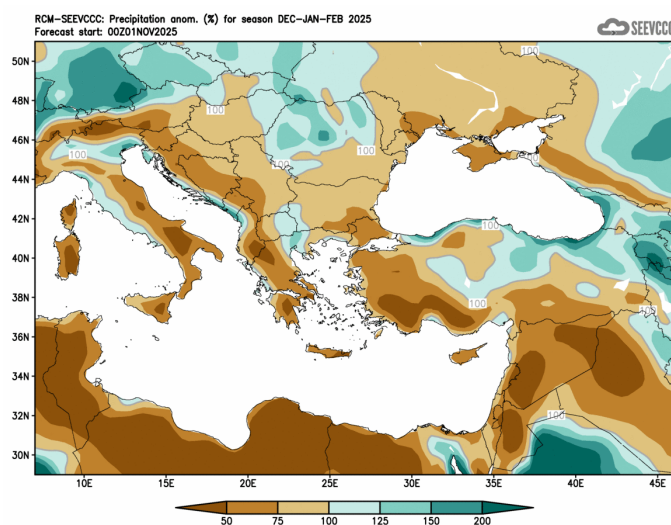
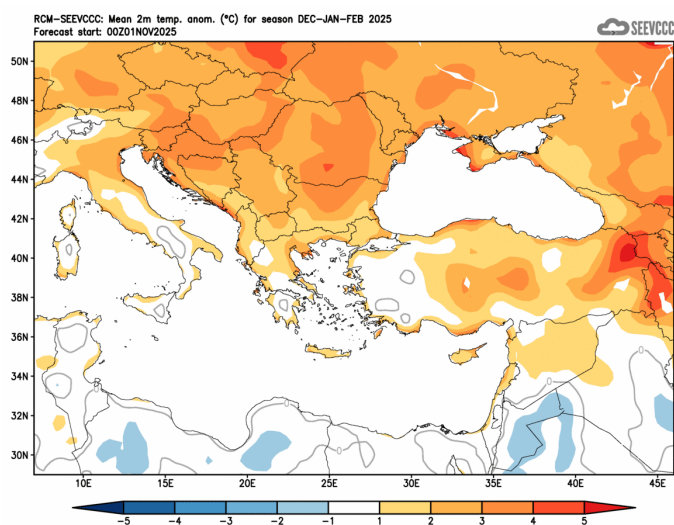


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season DJF (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

Sources

- Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (www.hidmet.gov.rs)
- South East European Virtual Climate Change Center (www.seevccc.rs)
- European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (<http://www.ecmwf.int/>)
- Climate Prediction Center USA (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>)
- Deutscher Wetterdienst (<http://www.dwd.de>)