

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

Organization issuing

the statement: SEEVCCC

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Cancelled

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Valid from – to: 29-6-2026 – 30-9-2026 Next amendment: 6-7-2026

Region of concern: **the western Balkans, Moldova, Pannonia Plain, Romania, Ukraine**

„ Within the first week (29 June to 5 July 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +6 °C, in the western Balkans, Moldova, Pannonia Plain, most of Romania and most of Ukraine, while temperature anomaly up to +3 °C is expected in Turkey, most of the Balkans and eastern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is predicted for most of the Balkans, Pannonian Plain, western and southern Romania and most of Azerbaijan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 70% in most parts, while in northern and southern Azerbaijan probability is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of Ukraine, Moldova, most of Turkey, Cyprus and Slovenia. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) is around 70% in most parts and around 80% in northern and central Turkey. “

Monitoring

During the period from 21 to 27 June 2026, observed weekly precipitation sums were up to 50 mm in southwestern Serbia and parts of western Romania, while in eastern Georgia precipitation totals were up to 75 mm. In rest of the SEECOF region, weekly precipitation totals were below 25 mm.

Outlook

Within the first week (29 June to 5 July 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +6 °C, in the western Balkans, Moldova, Pannonia Plain, most of Romania and most of Ukraine, while temperature anomaly up to +3 °C is expected in Turkey, most of the Balkans and eastern Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest temperature) is around 90%. Precipitation surplus is predicted for most of the Balkans, Pannonian Plain, western and southern Romania and most of Azerbaijan. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 70% in most parts, while in northern and southern Azerbaijan probability is up to 90%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of Ukraine, Moldova, most of Turkey, Cyprus and Slovenia. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) is around 70% in most parts and around 80% in northern and central Turkey.

During the second week (6 to 12 July 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +3 °C, is predicted for the western Balkans and Pannonian Plain. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is around 70%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to -3 °C is expected in Cyprus, the southern Balkans, northeastern Ukraine, central Turkey, eastern Azerbaijan and western Georgia. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (lower third of the lowest temperature) is around 60%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for most of the Balkans, most of Romania, western Moldova, southern and central Turkey, western Ukraine, most of Azerbaijan and northwestern Georgia. Probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation) is around 60% in most parts, while in the western Balkans and Pannonia Plain it is around 80%.

During the following three months (July, August and September 2026), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in almost the entire SEE region, except eastern Romania, Moldova, southern and eastern Ukraine, with the probability for exceeding upper tercile up to 70%. Precipitation surplus is expected in the southern Balkans, Cyprus, Turkey and some parts of Middle East, with up to 70% probability for exceeding the upper tercile.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 6-7-2026

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

ANNEX

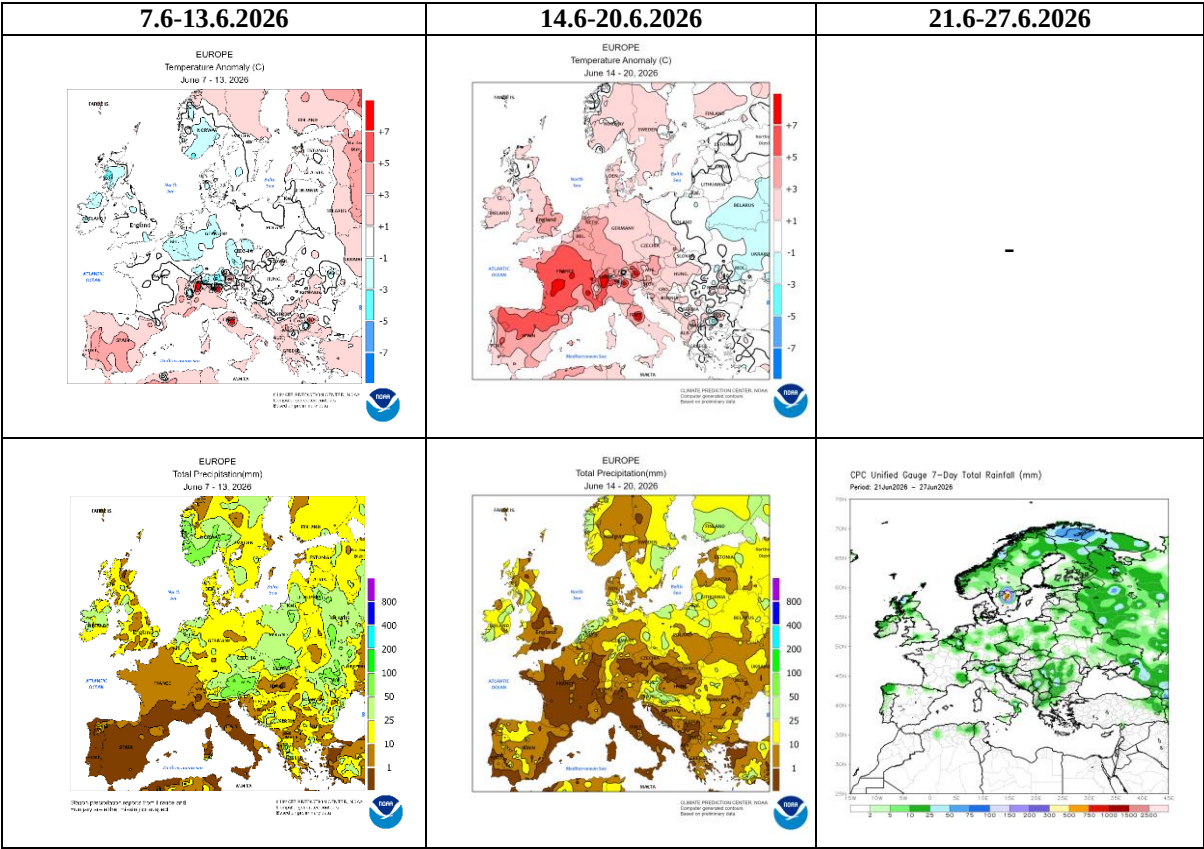


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

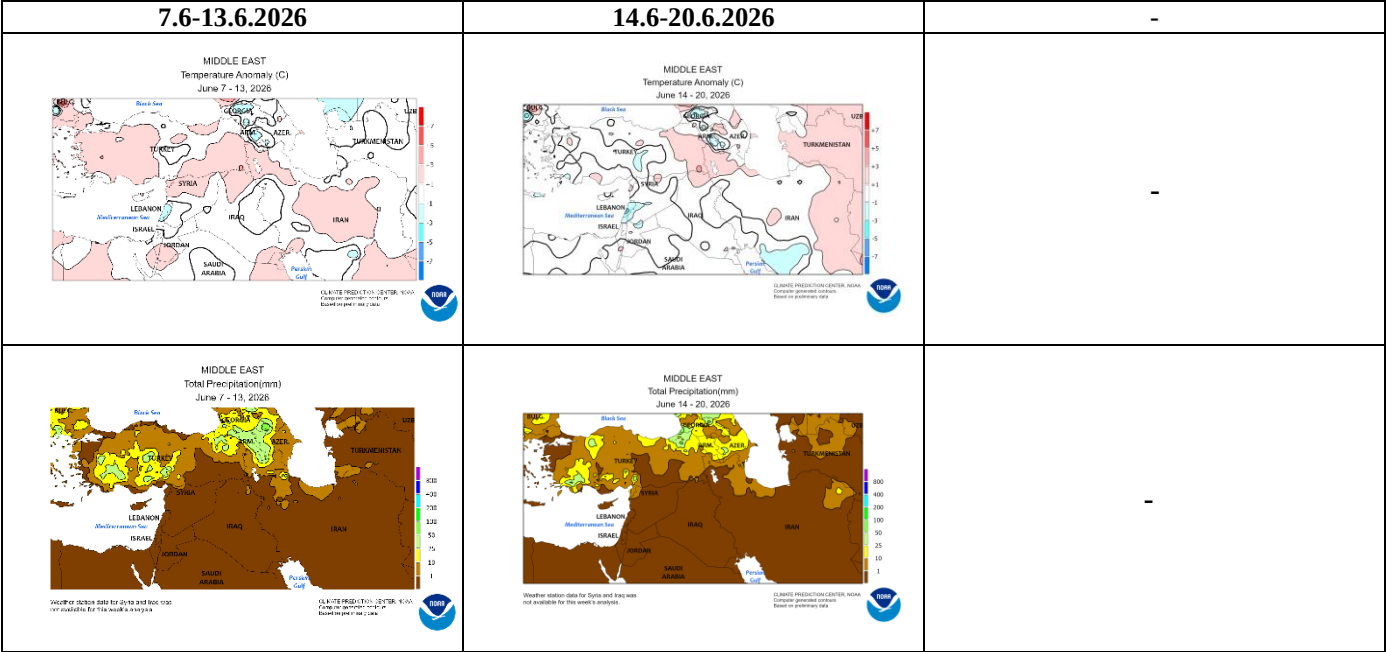


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

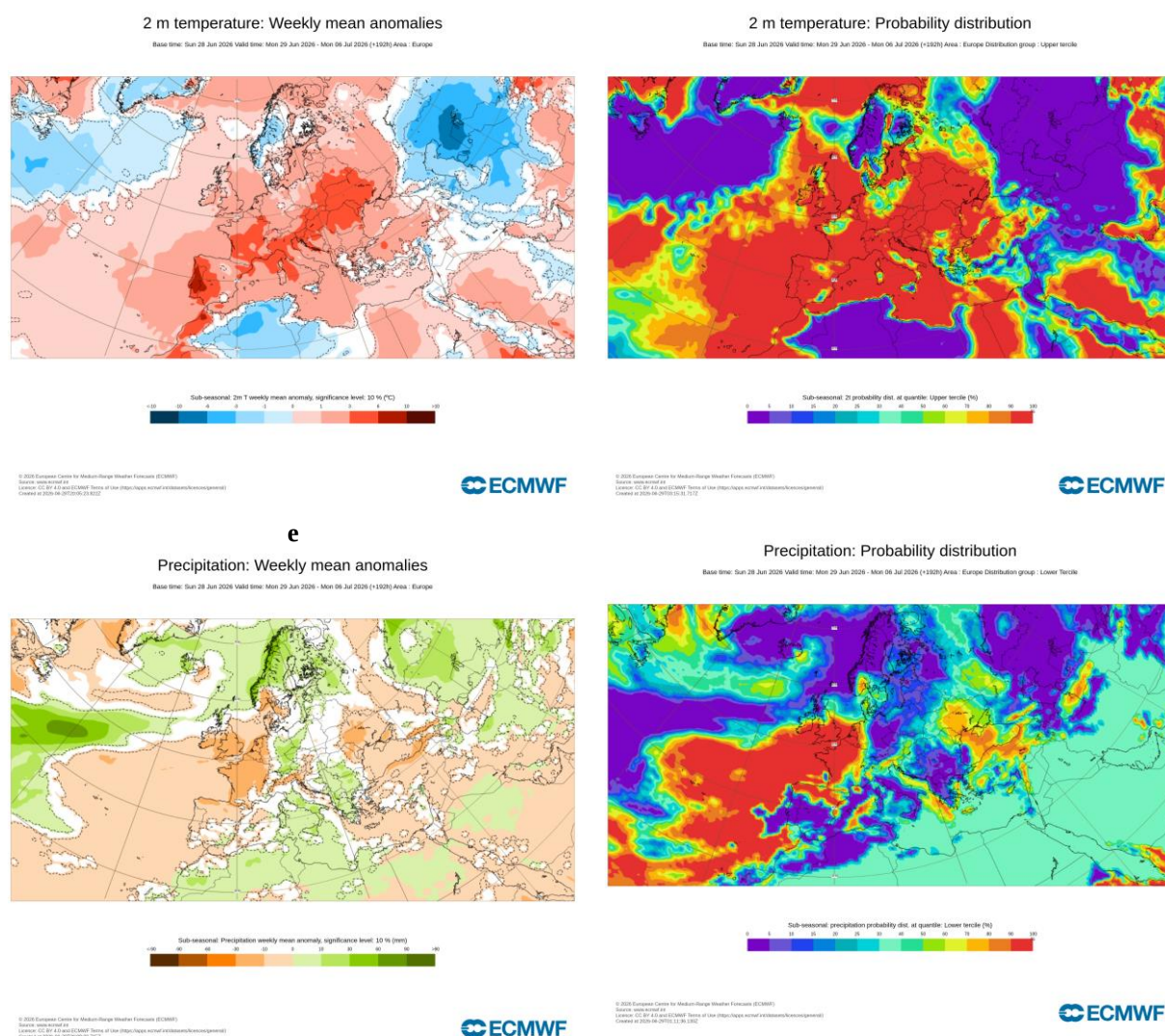


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 29.6-5.7.2026 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

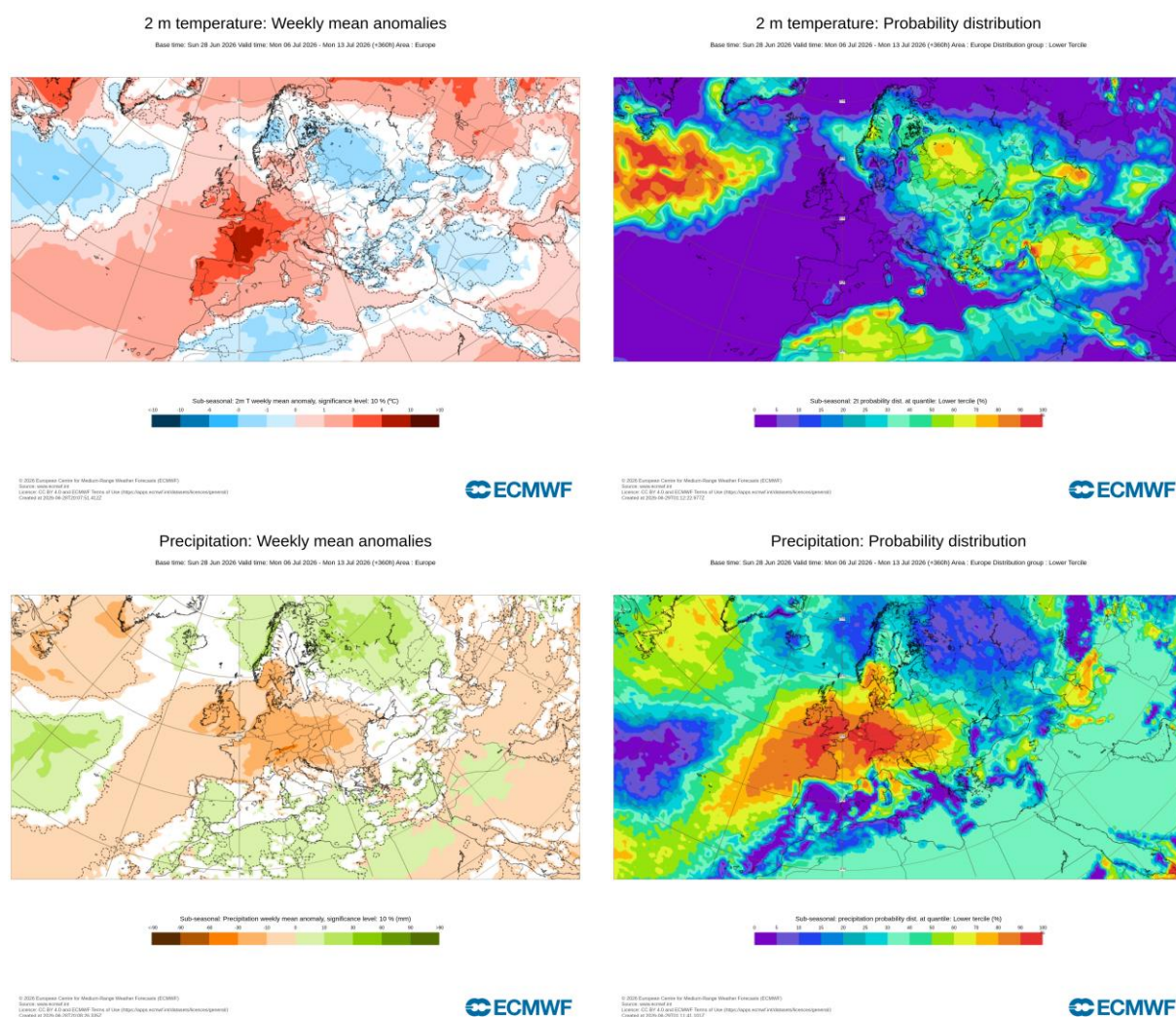


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the lower tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the lower tercile (lower row) for the 6.7-12.7.2026 period (source: ECMWF)

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
 Forecast start is 01/06/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 JAS 2026

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Forecast start is 01/06/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 JAS 2026

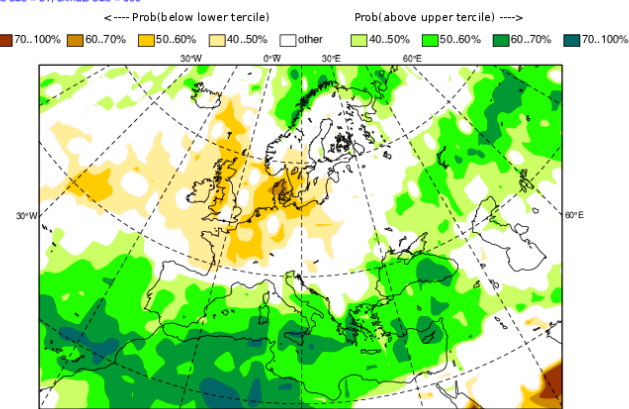
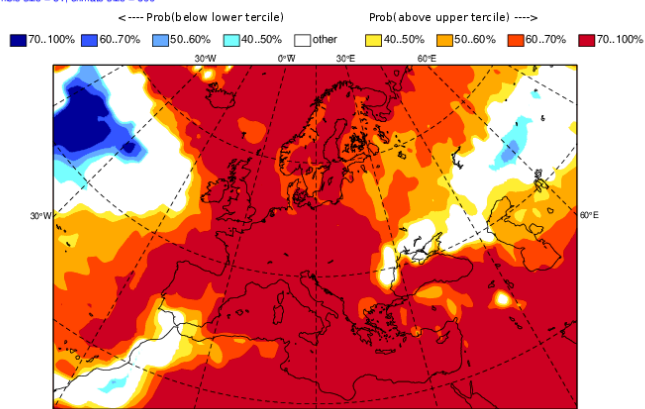


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season JAS (source: ECMWF)

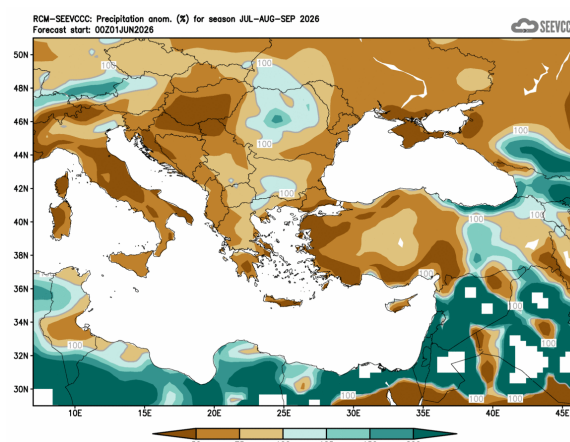
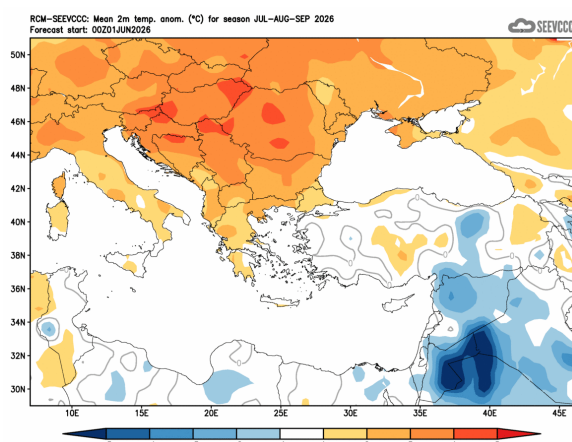


Figure 6. Mean seasonal temperature and precipitation anomaly for the season JAS (seasonal outlook from RCM – SEEVCCC)

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>)