

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

Organization issuing

the statement: SEEVCCC

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Cancelled

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Valid from – to: 24-8-2026 – 30-11-2026 Next amendment: 31-8-2026

Region of concern: **Balkans, Romania, Ukraine, Cyprus, Turkey, Georgia and Armenia**

„ Within the first week (24 to 30 August 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly around +6 °C, is predicted in the western, central and southwestern Balkans, with 90% probability for exceeding upper decile (upper ten of the highest temperature). Precipitation surplus is expected in Romania, northeastern Turkey, Georgia and Armenia, with more than 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for parts of western and southern Balkans, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile.

During the second week (31 August to 6 September 2026) above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +3 °C, is predicted for most of the Balkans, Pannonian Plain, Romania, southewstern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is up to 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly more than –1 °C, is forecasted in eastern Turkey, Georgia and Armenia, with 90% probability for exceeding lower tercile. Precipitation surplus is expected in central Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile is around 60%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for the southern Balkans, Cyprus and southern Turkey, with around 70% probability for exceeding lower tercile “

Monitoring

During the period from 16 to 22 August 2026, observed weekly precipitation sums were around 50 mm in the northwestern Balkans, and around 10 mm in western and northern Ukraine, northeastern and parts of southern Turkey and South Caucasus, while in rest of the region they were none or almost no precipitation.

Outlook

Within the first week (24 to 30 August 2026), ECMWF monthly forecast predicts above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly around +3 °C, in the western, central and southwestern Balkans, with 90% probability for exceeding upper decile (upper ten of the highest temperature). Precipitation surplus is expected in Romania, northeastern Turkey, Georgia and Armenia, with more than 90% probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation). Precipitation deficit is forecasted for parts of western and southern Balkans, with around 60% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the second week (31 August to 6 September 2026), above normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly up to +3 °C, is predicted for most of the Balkans, Pannonian Plain, Romania, southwestern Turkey. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (top third of the highest temperature) is up to 90%. Below normal mean weekly air temperature, with anomaly more than -1 °C, is forecasted in eastern Turkey, Georgia and Armenia, with 90% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest temperatures). Precipitation surplus is expected in central Ukraine. Probability for exceeding upper tercile (upper third of the highest precipitation) is around 60%. Precipitation deficit is forecasted for the southern Balkans, Cyprus and southern Turkey, with around 70% probability for exceeding lower tercile (bottom third of the lowest precipitation).

During the following three months (September, October and November 2026), seasonal forecast predicts above average seasonal air temperature in the entire SEE region, with the probability for exceeding upper tercile from 50% in eastern Ukraine to more than 70% in Cyprus, Georgia, Armenia, most of Turkey and the western and southern Balkans. Precipitation surplus is expected in the entire SEE region, with probability for exceeding the upper tercile in a range from 50% in most of the Balkans, Romania, Moldova, Ukraine and South Caucasus up to around 70% in most of Turkey, Cyprus and Middle East.

Update

An updated statement will be issued on 31-8-2026

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

ANNEX

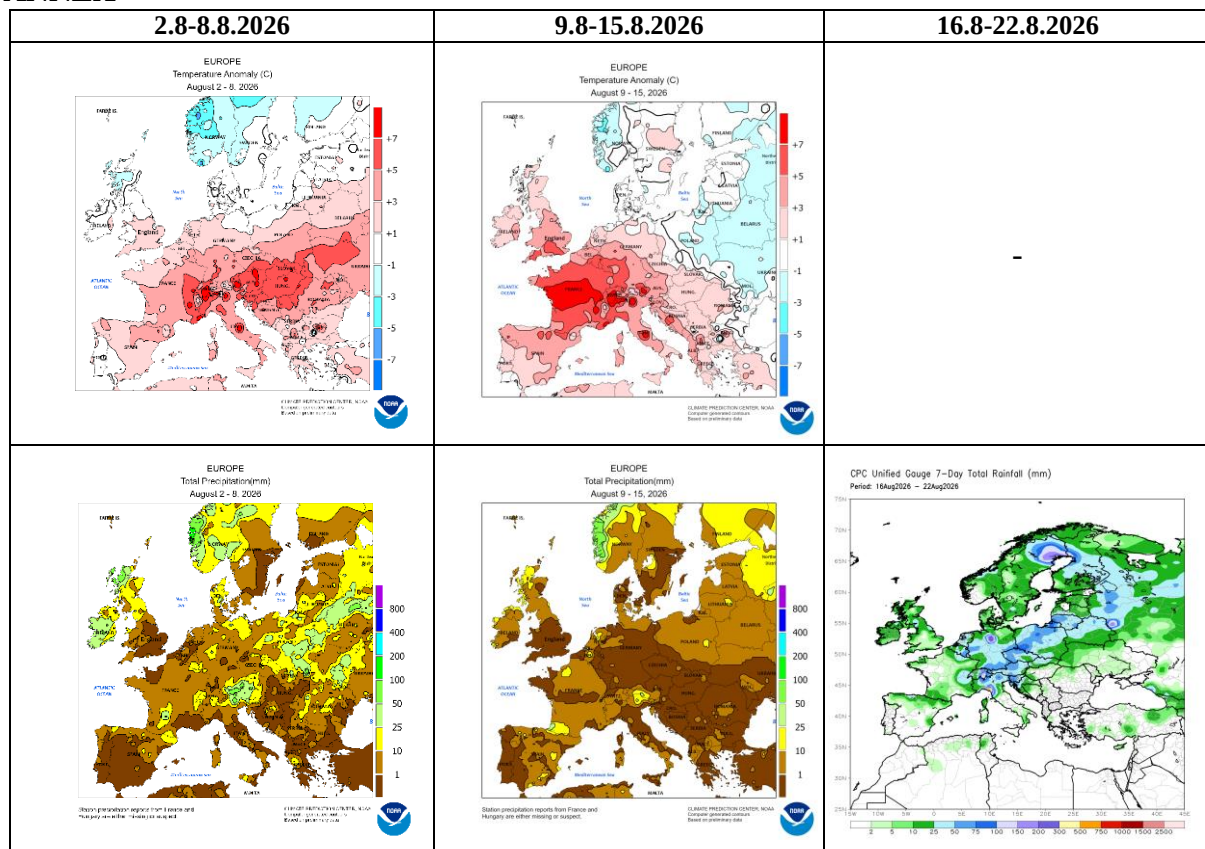


Figure 1. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks (source: Climate Prediction Center, USA)

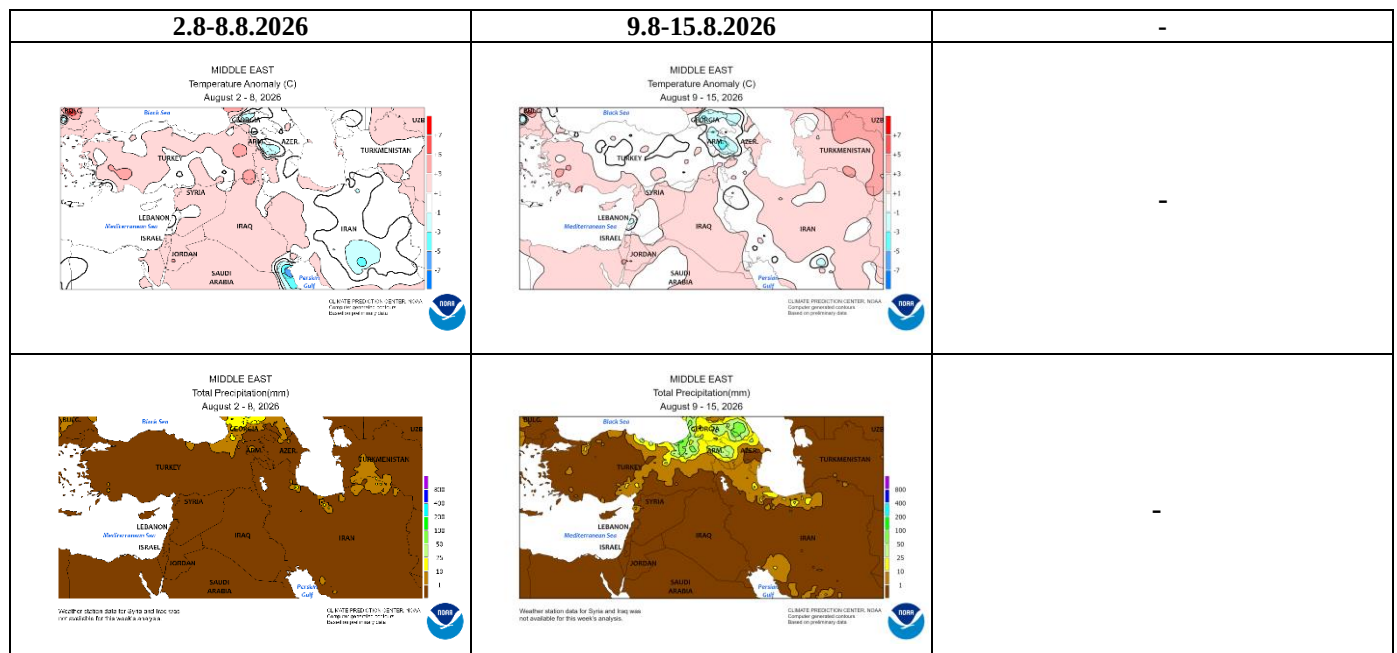


Figure 2. Temperature anomaly and total precipitation for recent weeks for Middle East (source: Climate Prediction Center)

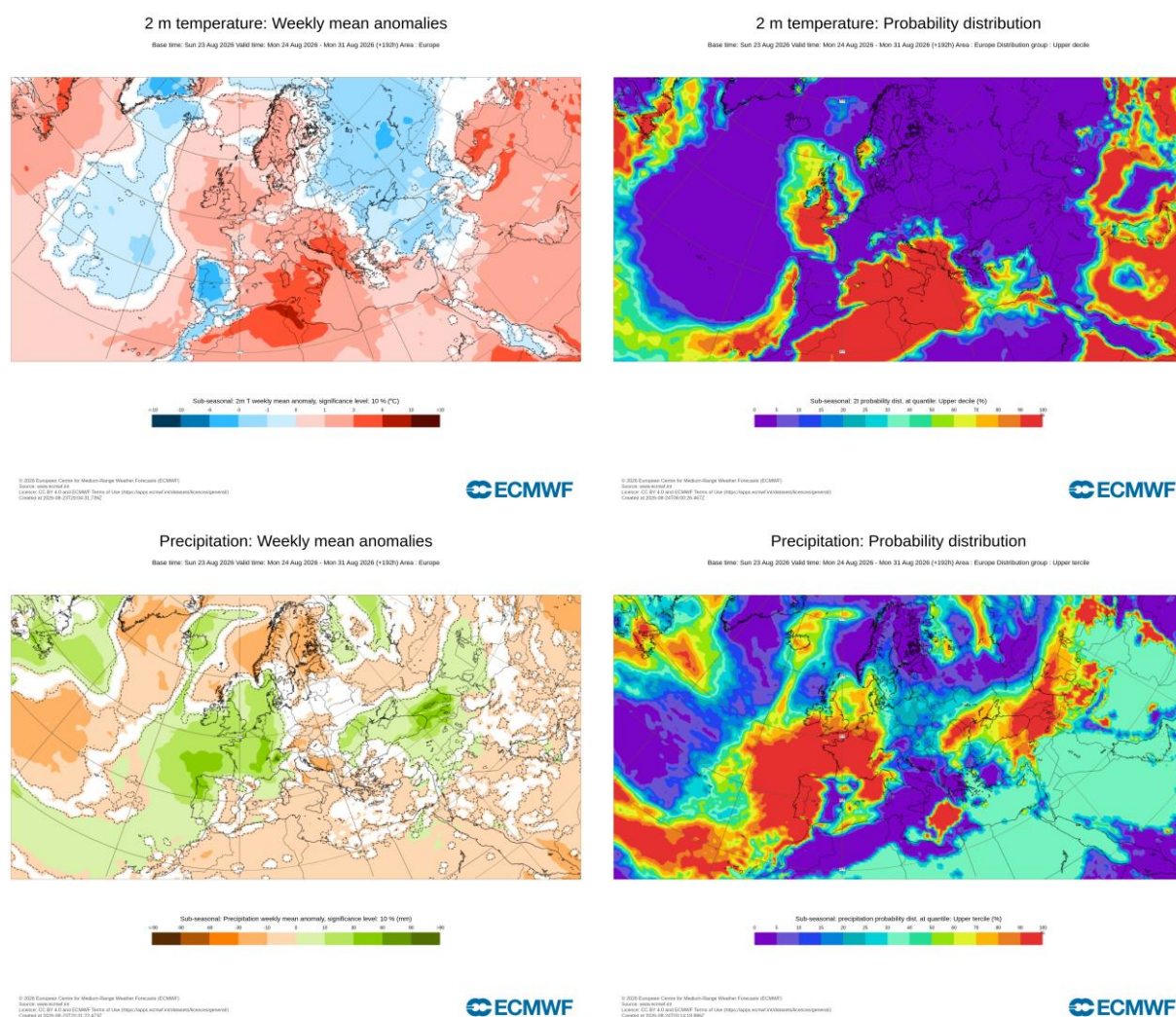


Figure 3. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper decile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 24.8-30.8.2026 period (source: European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts, ECMWF)

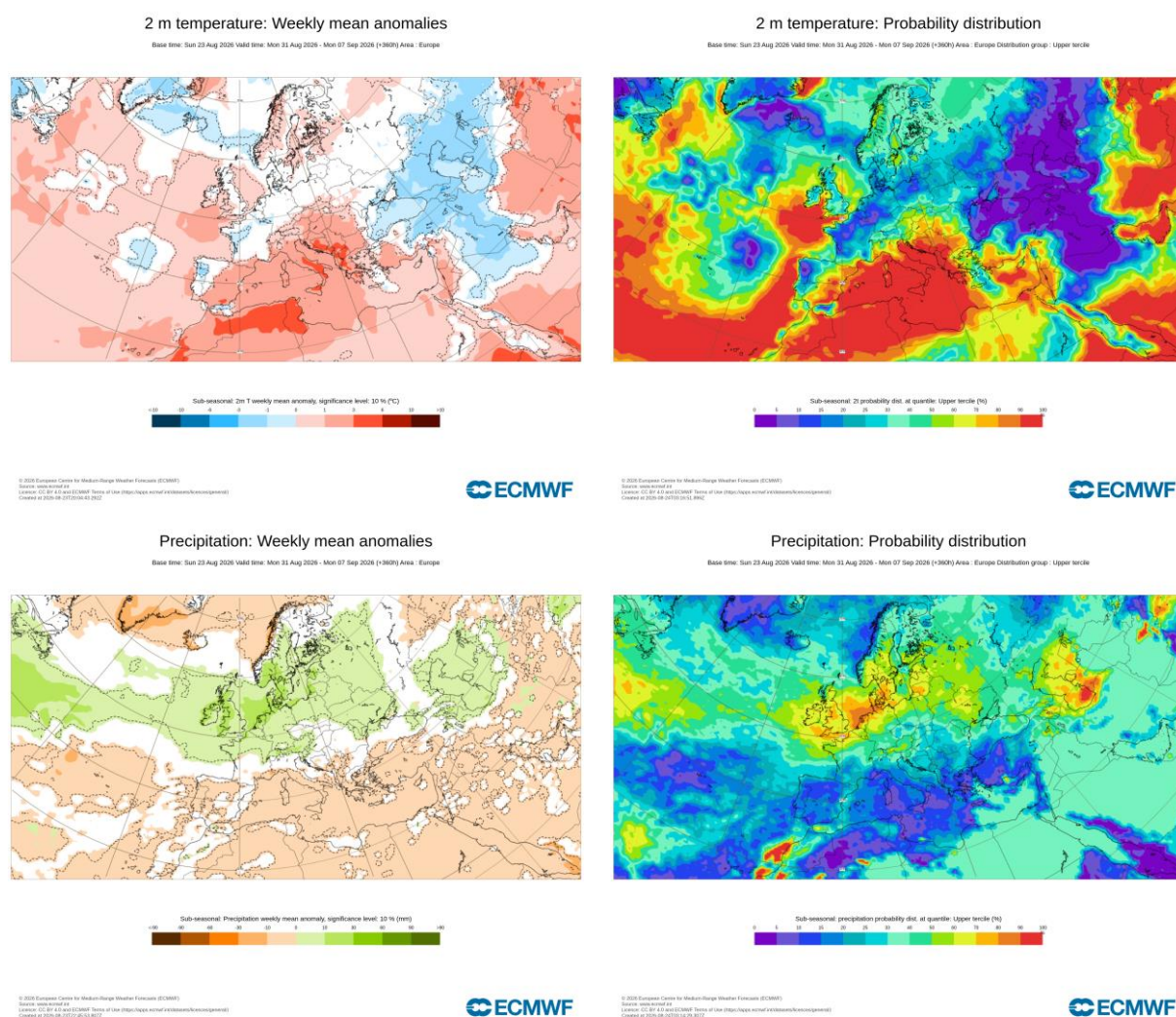


Figure 4. Outlook for the temperature anomalies and probability for the upper tercile (upper row), along with the precipitation surplus/deficit and probability for the upper tercile (lower row) for the 31.8-6.9.2026 period (source: ECMWF)

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of 2m temperature)
 Forecast start is 01/08/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 SON 2026

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Forecast start is 01/08/26, climate period is 1993-2016
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
 SON 2026

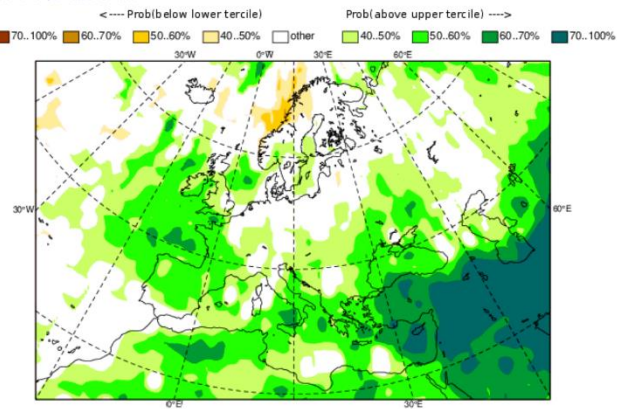
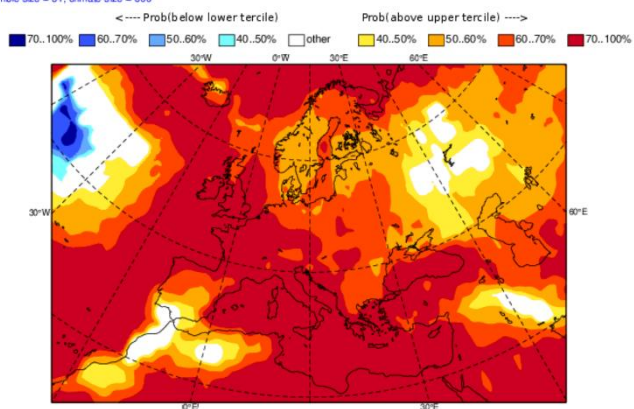


Figure 5. Mean seasonal air temperature and precipitation anomaly probabilities for the season SON
 (source: ECMWF)

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>)