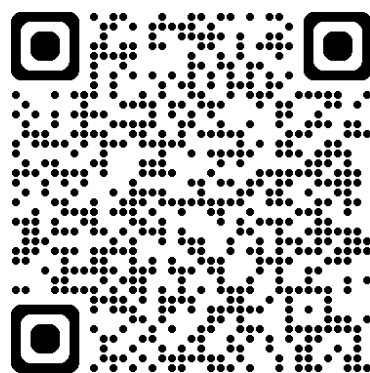




WORLD
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STATE OF THE GLOBAL CLIMATE **2024**

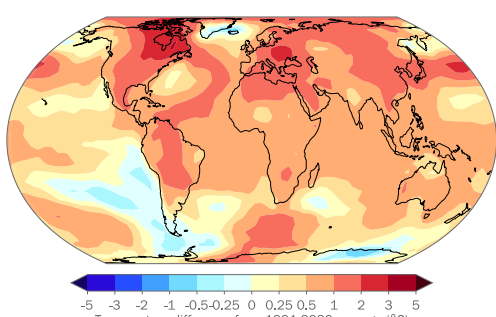


Interactive and
PDF report

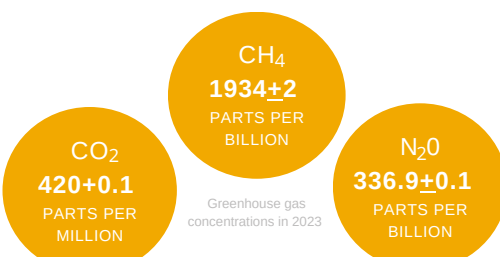
It was the warmest year on record

1.55 ± 0.13 °C

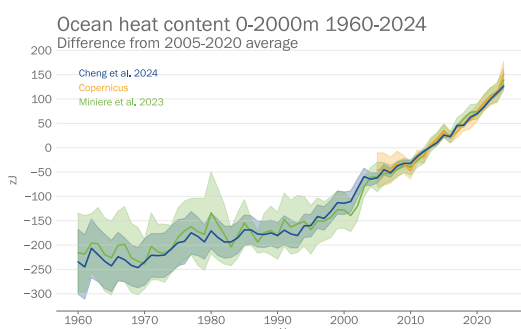
above the 1850-1900 average.



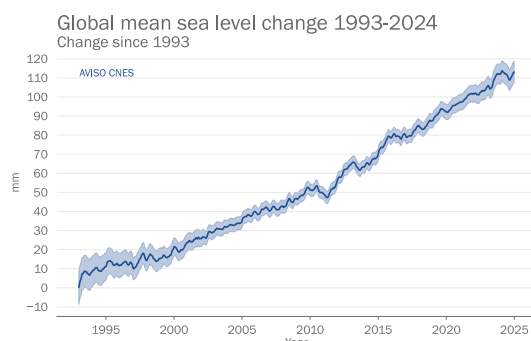
In 2023, the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide, **reached the highest levels in the last 800 000 years.**



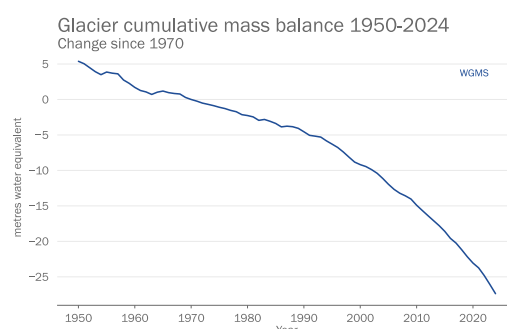
In 2024, **ocean heat content reached the highest level in the 65-year observational record.** The rate of warming from 2005–2024 is more than twice that observed from 1960–2005.



In 2024, **global mean sea level reached a record high** in the satellite record. From 2015–2024, sea level rose at an annual rate of 4.7mm, compared to 2.1mm from 1993–2002.

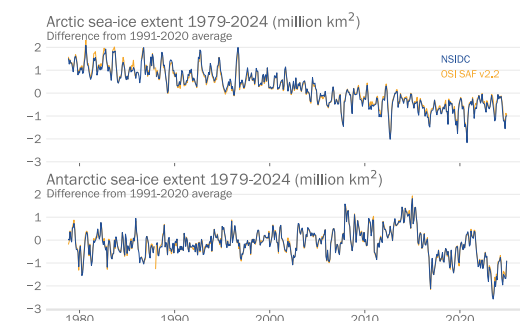


Unprecedented glacial loss
Glacier mass loss from 2021–2024 was the most negative three-year glacier mass balance on record. Exceptional losses were experienced in Norway, Sweden, Svalbard and the tropical Andes.

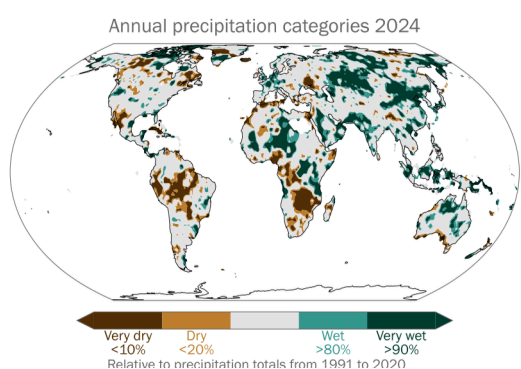


Arctic & Antarctic sea ice extent were both below average.

The annual minimum and maximum of Antarctic sea-ice extent were each the second lowest in the observed record.



2024 brought large regional variations in precipitation: with some regions having an abnormally wet year and others abnormally dry.



One year above 1.5° does not mean the Paris Agreement has not been met. Best estimates of long-term global warming remain below 1.5°C.

