

# *2021 was the fifth-hottest year on record as emissions surge*

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**Trees are ablaze from the Brattain Fire in the Fremont National Forest near Paisley, Oregon.  
[File: Adrees Latif/Reuters]**

Brussels, January 11 (RHC)-- The year 2021 was the world's fifth hottest on record, while levels of planet-warming carbon dioxide and methane in the atmosphere hit new highs, European Union scientists have said.

The EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) said in a report on Monday that the last seven years were the world's warmest "by a clear margin" in records dating back to 1850 and the average global

temperature in 2021 was 1.1-1.2C (1.98-2.16F) above 1850-1900 levels.

Countries committed under the 2015 Paris Agreement to try to limit global temperature rise to 1.5C (2.7F), the level scientists have said would avoid its worst impacts. That would require emissions to roughly halve by 2030, but so far they have charged higher.

As greenhouse gas emissions change the planet's climate, the long-term warming trend has continued. Climate change exacerbated many of the extreme weather events sweeping the world in 2021, from floods in Europe, China and South Sudan, to wildfires in Siberia and the United States.

"The year 2021 was yet another year of extreme temperatures with the hottest summer in Europe, heatwaves in the Mediterranean, not to mention the unprecedented high temperatures in North America," CS3 Director Carlo Buontempo revealed. "These events are a stark reminder of the need to change our ways, take decisive and effective steps toward a sustainable society and work towards reducing net carbon emissions," Buontempo warned.

Global levels of CO2 and methane, the main greenhouse gases, continued to climb, and both hit record highs in 2021. Levels of CO2 in the atmosphere reached 414.3 parts per million in 2021, up by approximately 2.4 ppm from 2020, the scientists said.

C3S said levels of methane, a particularly potent greenhouse gas, have jumped in the last two years, but the reasons why are not fully understood. Emissions of methane range from oil and gas production and farming to natural sources like wetlands.

After a temporary dip in 2020 at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, provisional data suggest global CO2 emissions rebounded by 4.9 percent in 2021.

Last summer was Europe's hottest on record, CS3 said, following a warm March and unusually cold April that had decimated fruit crops in countries including France and Hungary. In July and August, a Mediterranean heatwave stoked intense wildfires in countries including Turkey and Greece. Sicily set a new European temperature high of 48.8C (119.84F), a record awaiting official confirmation.

In July, more than 200 people died when torrential rain triggered deadly flooding in western Europe. Scientists concluded that climate change had made the floods at least 20 percent more likely.

In the Glasgow Climate Pact, United Nations members affirmed in November that they want to stop global warming at 1.5 degrees Celcius compared with pre-industrial times. However, climate experts have said that the pact does not go far enough, especially in helping protect vulnerable nations from the effects of global warming.

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