



## 2024 Is the Hottest Year on Record, EU Scientists Say

This year will be the world's warmest since records began, with high temperatures expected to persist into at least the first few months of 2025, scientists said.

The Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) said data from January to November had confirmed 2024 is now certain to be the hottest year on record, and the first in which average global temperatures exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial period. The previous hottest year on record was 2023.

The data comes soon after U.N. climate talks yielded a \$300 billion deal to tackle climate change, a package poorer countries blasted as insufficient.

Extreme weather swept around the world in 2024, with severe drought hitting Italy and South America.



## EU Looks to Geothermal in Drive for Energy Security, Document Shows

European Union countries plan to promote geothermal energy as they hunt for ways to replace Russian gas and bring down energy prices.

The 27 EU members will jointly endorse geothermal energy for the first time at a meeting of EU energy ministers in Brussels next week, according to a draft document seen by Reuters.

The draft requests an EU strategy to reduce emissions from heating and cooling systems, and specific EU measures to speed up geothermal projects.

Ministers will suggest this includes financial guarantees to de-risk investments and simpler permitting rules.

Geothermal projects drill underground to access local subterranean heat, which is brought to the surface to provide a constant source of heating to buildings, or to generate electricity.



## India's Steel Expansion Could Hinder Net Zero Emission Goal, GEM Says

India's plans to ramp up coal-powered steelmaking capacity could impede the country's goal of net-zero carbon emissions by 2070, Global Energy Monitor (GEM) said.

India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi set 2070 as the target for achieving net zero emissions, two decades later than what scientists recommend. But a push to produce more steel to meet rising demand driven by India's rapid economic growth risks raising greenhouse gas emissions.

# 1.5°C

2024 is set to be the hottest year on record, and the first in which average global temperatures exceed 1.5 degrees Celsius above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial period

# 25%

Geothermal energy can satisfy 25% of heating and cooling consumption in Europe, according to the EREC

# 300 million

India aims to reach a capacity of 300 million metric tons by 2030, up from the current 180 million metric tons

