



May Was World's Second-Hottest on Record, EU Scientists Say

Global temperatures in May 2025 averaged 1.4°C above pre-industrial levels, making it the second-hottest May ever recorded, according to the EU's Copernicus Climate Change Service. This figure puts the month just behind May 2024 in the climate record books.

The month continues a concerning trend, marking the twelfth consecutive month of record-breaking global heat.

Over the full 12-month period from June 2024 to May 2025, the average global temperature was 1.63°C above pre-industrial levels.

While a single year above the 1.5°C threshold established under the Paris Agreement does not signify a permanent breach, climate scientists caution that sustained exceedances increasingly signal a trajectory toward long-term overshoot—heightening risks to ecosystems, human health, and economic stability.



Global Energy Investment Set to Hit Record \$3.3 Trillion in 2025, IEA Says

Global energy investment is projected to hit a record \$3.3 trillion in 2025, according to the International Energy Agency (IEA), with two-thirds—roughly \$2.2 trillion—dedicated to clean energy technologies.

This marks a significant acceleration in the global energy transition, as investments in renewables, grids, nuclear, and storage continue to outpace fossil fuel spending. Solar remains the dominant force, poised to attract \$500 billion in 2025 alone—more than all oil production investments combined. Battery storage, a key enabler of renewable integration, is set to receive an estimated \$66 billion this year, up from just \$27 billion in 2022.

While fossil fuel investments remain stable at around \$1.1 trillion, the IEA warns that this figure still exceeds the level needed for a net-zero scenario. The agency highlights that nearly 95% of the growth in clean energy spending is coming from advanced and major emerging economies, underscoring a growing investment gap in the Global South.



Brazilian Reforestation Firm Secures Major Financing for Amazon Recovery

The Brazilian reforestation firm re.green has secured approximately \$14 million from BNDES and Bradesco to scale up restoration of degraded Amazon land. The funding will support the purchase of deforested ranches, replanting with native species, and the generation of carbon credits for sale to firms pursuing climate targets. Backed by buyers like Microsoft, re.green's model supports Brazil's goal to restore 12 million hectares of native forest by 2030 and underscores the private sector's growing role in nature-based climate solutions.

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