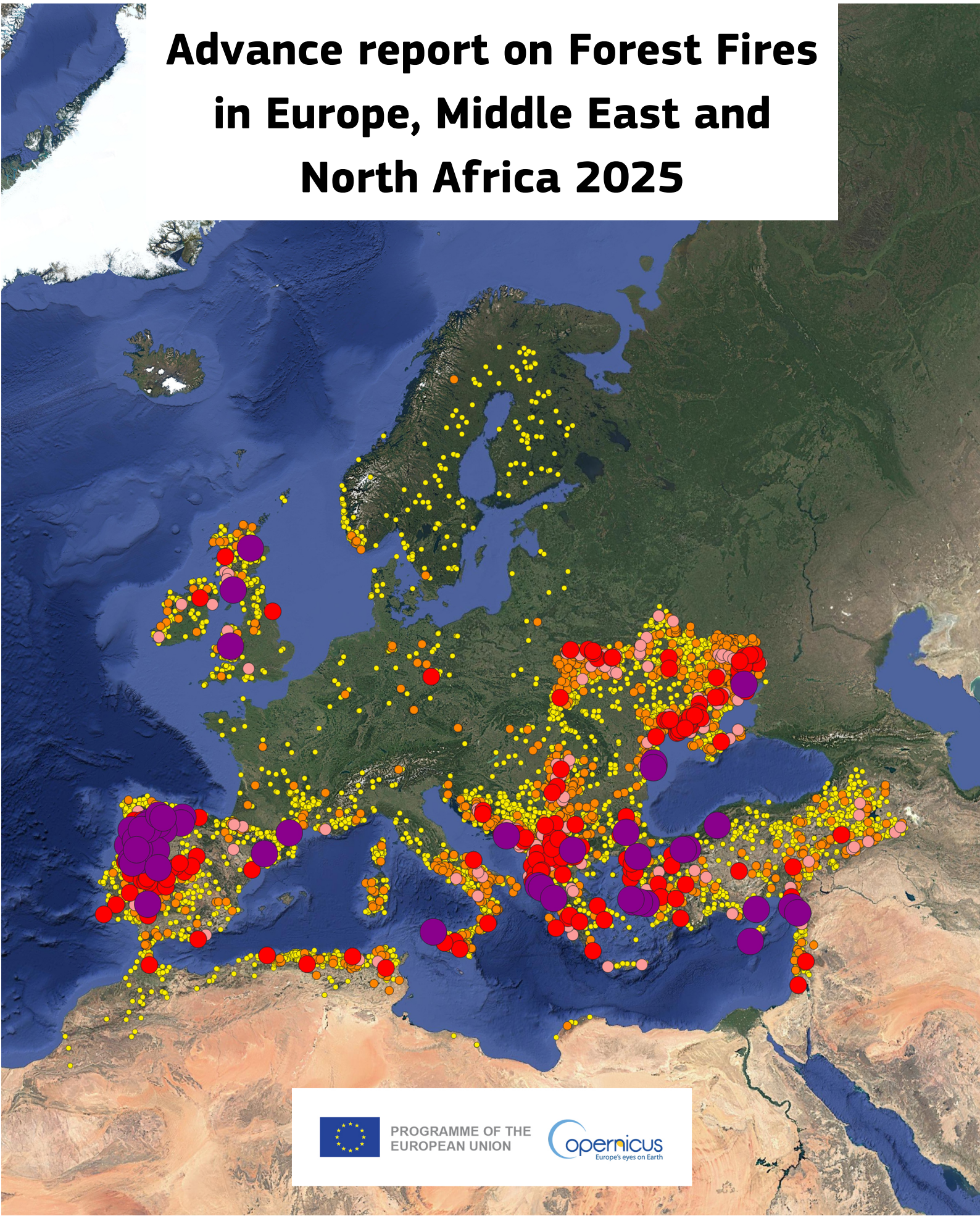
European Commission

Joint Research Centre

Advance report on Forest Fires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa 2025



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Cover page illustration: EFFIS – Distribution of burnt areas mapped in 2025.

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Contents

Abstract

This report contains the annual summary of the wildfire season of 2025 on the basis of data from the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS). It is published early in 2026 to provide an advance comprehensive analysis of the wildfire season 2025. The analysis and data in the report complement the near-real time data provided in the web applications of EFFIS during 2025 and precede the complete analysis of the 2025 wildfire season that will be published in collaboration with the EFFIS country network in the last quarter of 2026.

The report includes an analysis of the fire danger situation in 2025 and correlates this with the impact of wildfires, which is represented by the burnt areas mapped in the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS). Furthermore, the report provides a time series comparison of the fire danger situation and the impact of wildfires in 2025 in relation to the historical overview of the data series in EFFIS.

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1. Introduction

The European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) has been established jointly by the European Commission (EC) services (Directorate-General for Environment (DG-ENV) and Joint Research Centre (JRC)) and the relevant fire services in the EU Member States and European countries (Forest Services and Civil Protection services). Research activities for the development of the system initiated at JRC in 1998 and the first EFFIS operations were in the year 2000.

In 2003, EFFIS was embedded in the new Regulation (EC) No 2152/2003 (Forest Focus) of the European Council and Parliament on monitoring of forests and environmental interactions until it expired in 2006. Since then, EFFIS operated as a voluntary system of information on wildfires until the end of 2015, when it became part of the EU Copernicus programme, under the Emergency Management Service.

Acting as the focal point of information on forest fires, EFFIS supports the national services in charge of wildfire management. Currently, the EFFIS network is made up of 43 countries in Europe, Middle East and North Africa. EFFIS provides specific support to the Emergency Response Coordinating Centre (ERCC) of Civil Protection as regards near-real time information on wildfires during the fire campaigns and assists other DGs through the provision both pre-fire and post-fire information on wildfire regimes and impacts. It provides information that supports the needs of the European Parliament with regards to wildfire management, impact in natural protected areas and harmonised information on forest fires in the EU.

EFFIS also centralises the national fire data that the countries collect through their national forest fire programmes in the so-called EFFIS Fire Database. The EFFIS web services[1] allow users to access near-real time and historical information on wildfires in Europe, Middle East and North Africa.

EFFIS provides a continuous monitoring of the fire situation in Europe and the Mediterranean area and regularly sends updates to EC services during the main fire season. The information about the on-going fire season is continuously updated on the EFFIS web site (up to 8 times, daily), which can be interactively queried[2]. EFFIS provides daily meteorological fire danger maps and forecasts of fire danger up to 9 days in advance, updated maps of the latest active fires, wildfire perimeters and post-fire evaluation of damage.

The EFFIS module for the assessment of meteorological forest fire danger is the EFFIS Danger Forecast. This module forecasts forest fire danger in Europe, part of North Africa and the Middle East, on the basis of the Canadian Fire Weather Index (FWI), allowing a harmonised evaluation to be made of the forest fire danger situation throughout Europe and neighbouring countries.

The EFFIS Rapid Damage Assessment (RDA) module estimates the damage from forest fires in Europe and neighbouring countries. Since 2000, satellite imagery has been used annually to map burnt areas. The process was more automated after 2003, using MODIS 250m data for near real-time processing. EFFIS now processes two daily image mosaics of Europe to create burnt area maps.

Since 2018, Sentinel-2 imagery has also been utilised, allowing for the mapping of fires smaller than 30 hectares and providing more precise perimeters for fires initially mapped from MODIS imagery. On average, EFFIS maps about 95 % of the total area burnt in Europe each year and the system analyses the types of land cover classes affected by these fires.

[1] https://forest-fire.emergency.copernicus.eu/

[2] https://forest-fire.emergency.copernicus.eu/apps/effis.csv

2. Wildfires in 2025: Overview

2.1. The EFFIS Danger Forecast

The EFFIS Danger Forecast was developed to support the European Commission's DG for Environment and EU Member State forest fire services.

Member States steadily requested to extend its operational period: in 2002 it was six months (May – October), then in 2006 nine months (February - October) and since 2008, the system operates continuously monitoring, analysing and mapping the situation.

The geographic extent has been enlarged over the years from the Mediterranean region to the whole of Europe and Middle East and North Africa (MENA) countries.

The system started using forecasted data provided by Météo-France (https://meteofrance.com/) with a spatial resolution of around 50 km. Then over time other providers were included: DWD (Deutscher Wetterdienst - https://www.dwd.de) and ECMWF (European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecast - https://www.ecmwf.int/) improving the resolution. Now the system runs with data sets from two providers: ECMWF (the primary) and Météo-France; with a spatial resolution in a range from around 10 km to 25 km.

The following chapters present the fire danger trends for 2025 assessed by EFFIS in the different countries, comparing them with long term trends. To make this analysis we use the Fire Weather Index (FWI) calculated on the base of the ECMWF ERA5 reanalysis dataset (https://cds.climate.copernicus.eu/cdsapp#!/dataset/cems-fire-historical?tab=overview).

Because the relationship between FWI and fire control difficulty is nonlinear, the aggregated FWI values for each country are not calculated using a simple average. Instead, a transformation of FWI in Daily Severity Rating (DSR) is applied to ensure more accurate aggregated statistics (daily severity rating, DSR: Van Wagner, 1987). For each day, the DSR is computed, then aggregated (i) for a given country (spatial average) and (ii) on a 7-days period, more robust to short-term fluctuations (temporal average). The 7-days aggregation period always begins on January 1st of each year; allowing for more consistent comparisons between different years, regardless of the day of the week on which January 1st falls. The DSR aggregated value is then transformed back to the FWI scale. All fire danger figures in this report are computed and aggregated in this way.

For each country, three groups of statistics summarise the historical trend since 1980: the 7-days minimum and maximum; 10th and 90th percentile; and average. These historical trends are plotted against the 2025 trend (7-days country average):

- Historical trend — Min-Max FWI
- Historical trend — 10-90 Percentile
- Historical trend — Average FWI
- 2025 trend — 2025 FWI

This comparison helps identifyig the occurrence of extreme fire weather conditions.

2.2. Mapped burnt areas

The country chapters also detail the burnt areas mapped in each country in 2025.

European countries (EU and non-EU) are listed alphabetically, followed by the MENA countries.

Burnt areas are split into different land cover types using the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) 2018 database unless otherwise specified.

The figures may also include **agricultural and urban areas that were burned during the wildfires, or prescribed fires**, which may not strictly be considered forest fires in the countries concerned. The breakdown of totals into the different land cover types gives some ideas of the different areas affected.

Since 2018, fires smaller than 30 ha were mapped. These figures are displayed in the tables of land cover types and the charts of monthly numbers of fires/burnt areas.

However, when comparing the latest data with the historic records of previous years, a filter has been applied excluding fires under 30 ha, in order to make consistent comparisons. This applies to the charts showing the annual time series of mapped numbers of fires/burnt areas.

It is also worth noting, however, that almost all burnt area results from fires larger than 30 ha.

2.3. EFFIS Rapid Damage Assessment: 2025 results

2.3.1. Overview

The Rapid Damage Assessment module of EFFIS was set up to provide reliable and harmonised estimates of the areas affected by wildfires during the fire season. The methodology and the spatial resolution of the satellite sensor data used for this purpose, from the MODIS sensor, at 250 metre spatial resolution, allowed fires of about 30 ha or larger to be mapped. This methodology was enhanced in 2018 through the use of Sentinel 2 imagery, at 20 metre spatial resolution, which allowed the mapping of fires of about 5 ha or larger.

When 2025 burnt area figures are compared with previous years, only fires and burnt area from fires larger than 30 ha are reported. This ensures the temporal consistency of the area burnt estimated from the initial reporting year. When only 2025 burnt area figures are reported, the fires and burnt area from all mapped fires is reported.

Although the number of fires mapped in EFFIS is only a fraction of the total number of fires in the countries, the area burned by these fires represent approximately 95 % of the total burnt area reported by the countries.

The fires mapped in EFFIS include all those fires that burned natural land, including prescribed fires that are set for management or conservation purposes. Non-wildland fires are excluded from the statistics published in the system. Accordingly, fires that burn grassland, shrub land and other wooded land are included in the EFFIS statistics. If a portion of a mapped fire includes agricultural or urban areas, these land covers are included in the estimation of the area of the event. Information on each type of land cover that is affected by the fires mapped in EFFIS is provided for each fire event. However, total figures of burnt areas may not correspond with national statistics, given that different countries may rely on different definitions of wildland (e.g. forests, shrub land, etc.) and different local land cover data, typically not available outside each country.

In order to obtain harmonised statistics of the burnt area by land cover type, the data from the European CORINE Land Cover (CLC) database were used. Therefore, the mapped burnt areas were overlaid with the CLC data, making it possible to derive damage assessment results comparable for all the EU countries.

The results for each of the countries affected by forest fires are given in the following paragraphs in alphabetical order, followed by a section on the MENA countries.

The total area burned in 2025, as shown by the analysis of satellite imagery, is shown in Table 1. Figure 1 shows the scars caused by forest fires during the 2025 season.

In 2025, fires were detected and mapped in 46 countries of the EFFIS area of interest and a total burnt area of 2 242 195 ha was mapped, recording a 20 % increase in burnt area compared to 2024, and almost 2.5 times more than 2023.

While the burnt area in EU countries was 70 % lower than those in European non-EU countries in 2024, both regions reached approximately 1 million hectares in 2025. The most affected country was once again Ukraine, contributing for almost 30 % of the total mapped in EFFIS.

Table 1. Areas mapped in 2025 estimated from satellite imagery.

Country	Area (ha)	Number of Fires
Albania	61 657	351
Algeria	22 030	847
Austria	434	4
Belgium	729	17
Bosnia & Herzegovina	39 709	299
Bulgaria	33 825	192
Croatia	3 823	69
Cyprus	13 677	24
Czechia	19	9
Denmark	415	27
Estonia	56	8
Finland	783	66
France	45 172	1 312
Germany	6 837	302
Greece	48 998	235
Hungary	766	20
Ireland	5 013	99
Israel	3 539	45
Italy	96 539	1 910
Jordan	130	5
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244	18 467	283
Latvia	50	7
Lebanon	3 151	261
Lithuania	14	5
Libya	226	11
Moldova	9	1
Montenegro	29 438	300
Morocco	2 949	85
Netherlands	330	15
North Macedonia	32 619	196
Norway	3 360	128
Palestinian Territory	1 767	6
Poland	438	43
Portugal	284 012	999
Romania	134 370	974
Serbia	30 744	498
Slovakia	362	1
Slovenia	161	7
Spain	401 266	1 359
Sweden	1 449	79
Switzerland	1	1
Syria	29 940	228
Tunisia	6 830	122
Türkiye	162 188	1 391
United Kingdom	54 050	1 223
Ukraine	659 853	9 116
Total	**2 242 195**	**23 180**

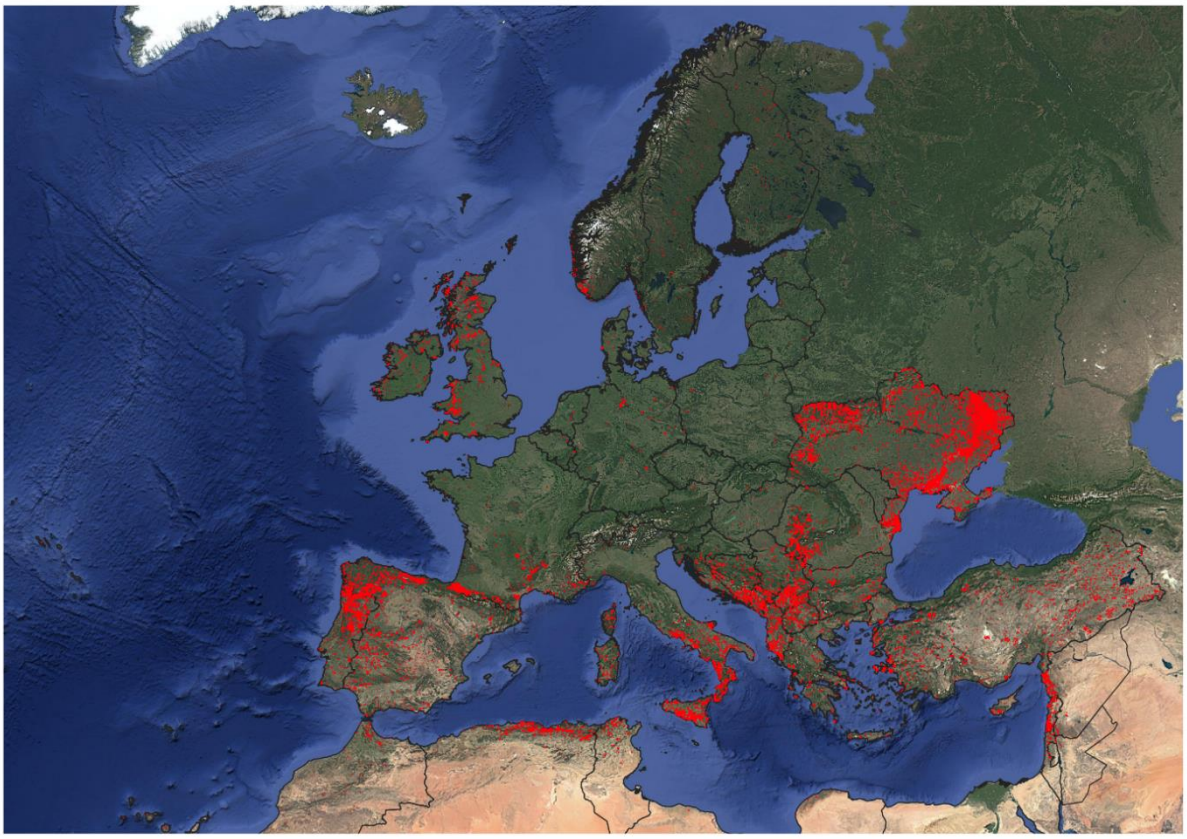
Source: EFFIS.

Table 2. Summary of the burnt area mapped in 2025, estimated from satellite imagery.

Region	Total Area (ha)
EU27	1 079 538
Other European countries	1 092 095
Middle East and North Africa	70 562

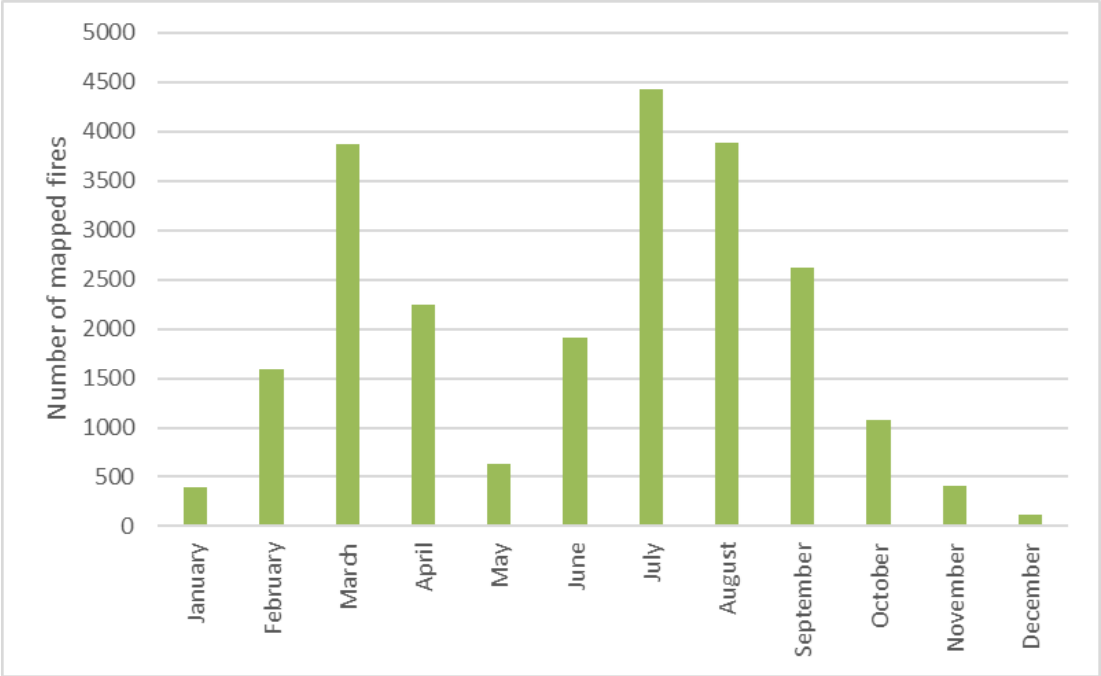
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 1. Burnt scars produced by wildland fires during the 2025 fire season.



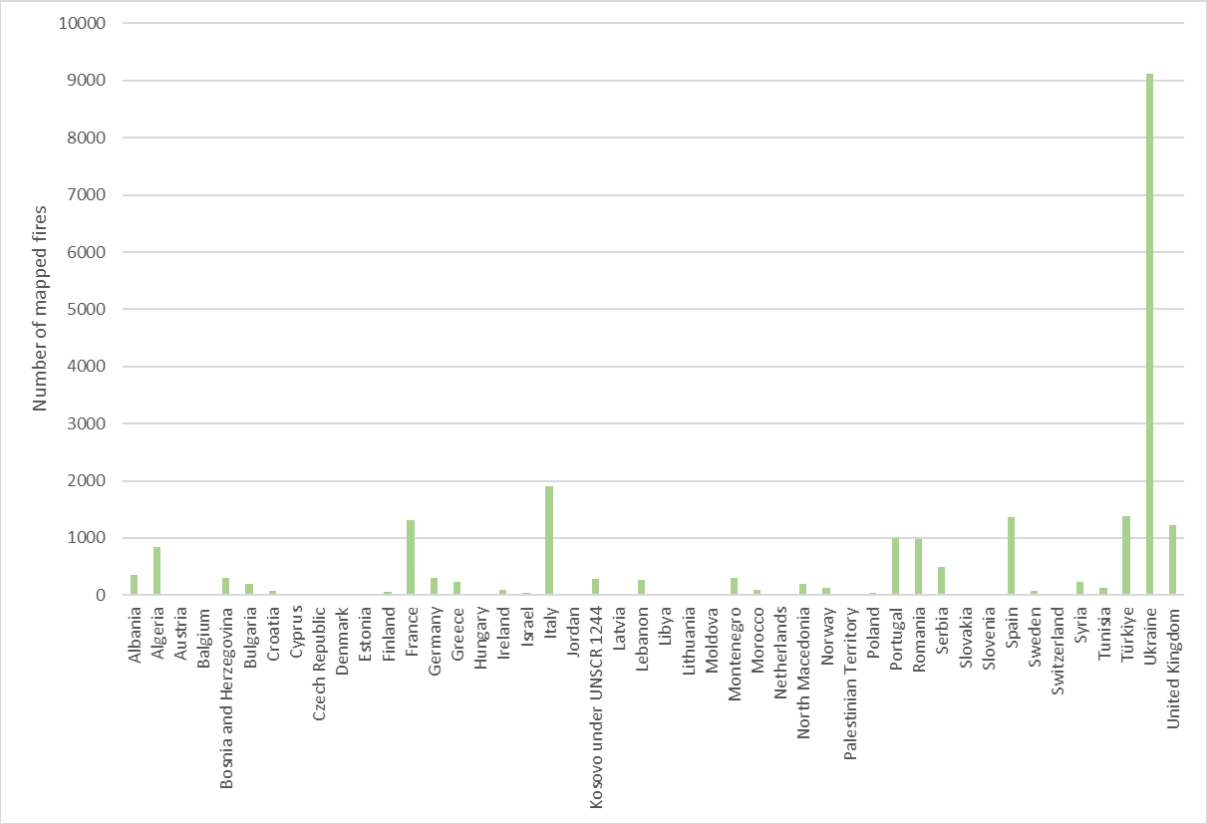
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 2. Number of fires mapped by month in 2025.



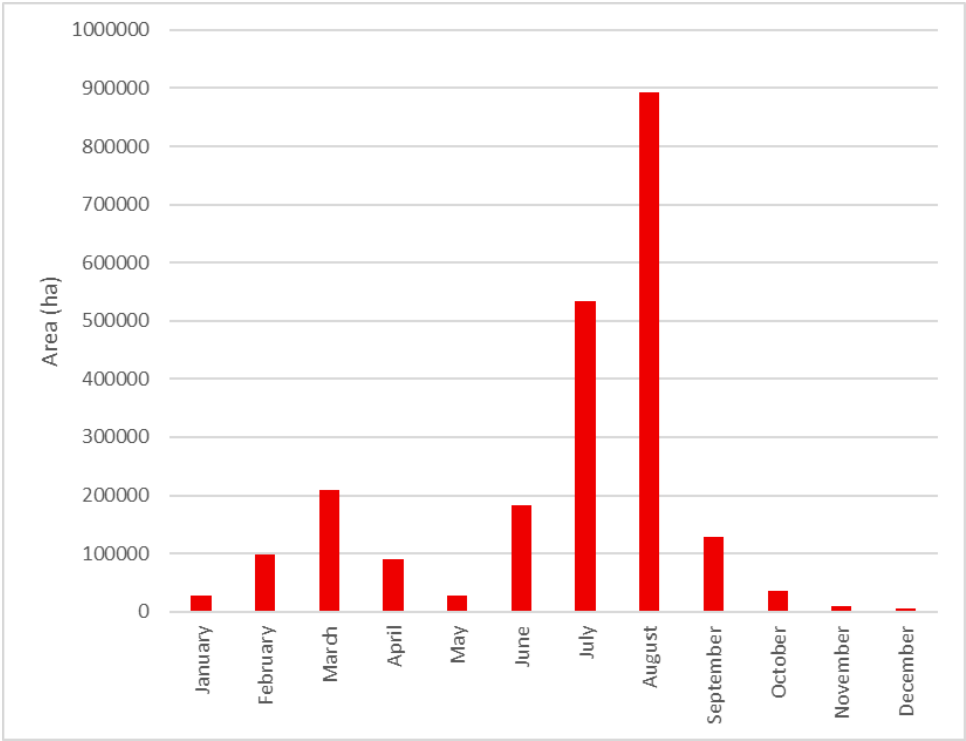
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 3. Number of fires mapped by country in 2025.



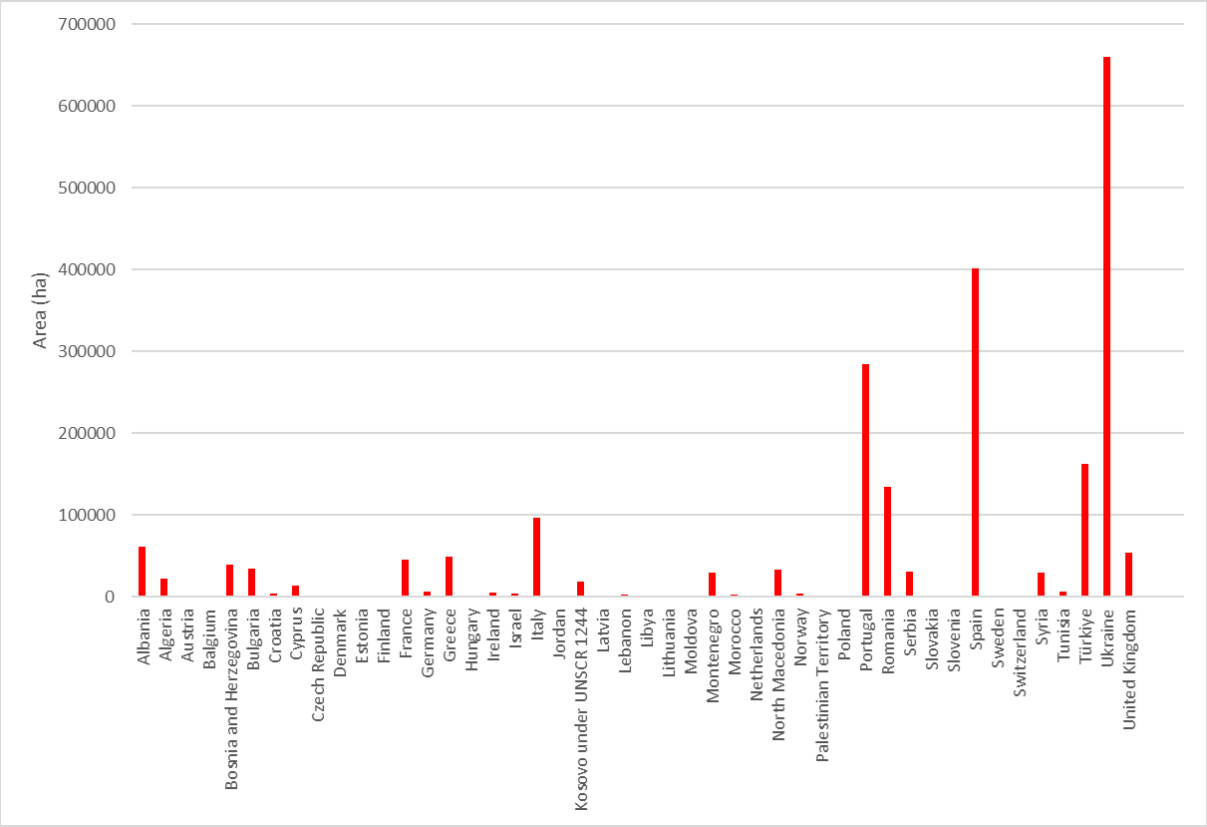
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 4. Total burnt area of fires mapped by month in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 5. Burnt area of fires mapped by country in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

2.3.2. Affected area in Natura2000 and other protected sites

Analysing affected areas in Natura2000 sites is of particular interest, as these areas contain especially important habitats for endangered plant and animal species.

Table 3. Affected Natura2000 and other protected sites in 2025.

Country	Affected area (ha)[1]	% of Natura2000[2]	No. of Fires
Austria	420.6	0.03	2
Belgium	727.0	0.17	15
Bulgaria	23 470.7	0.42	107
Croatia	1 951.5	0.06	33
Cyprus	2 922.4	1.23	11
Czechia	19.0	0.00	9
Denmark	372.3	0.06	24
Finland	5.0	0.00	2
France	27 887.1	0.30	761
Germany	6 591.2	0.09	282
Greece	12 099.0	0.25	115
Hungary	472.5	0.02	12
Ireland	1 656.9	0.14	46
Italy	27 219.7	0.38	553
Latvia	39.0	0.01	4
Netherlands	329.3	0.04	15
Poland	296	0.00	27
Portugal	51 323.4	2.15	317
Romania	93 504.4	1.20	587
Slovenia	160.0	0.01	6
Spain	171 741.8	1.02	449
Sweden	814.0	0.01	28
EU27 total	**424 022.8**		**3405**
Algeria	810.6		15
Lebanon	42.0		1
Morocco	2.0		2
United Kingdom	21 552.9		344
Non-EU total	**22 407.5**		**362**
Total (all)	**446 430.3**		**3767**

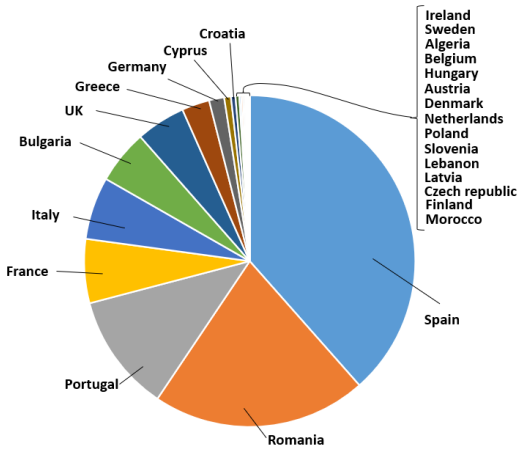
1. mapped burnt areas from all fires are presented, including those that are prescribed for fire management purposes.
2. Percentage of affected Natura2000 area in the country.

Source: EFFIS.

Natura2000 areas only exists in the countries of the European Union, but some other countries also report equivalent protected areas. Fires affecting Natura2000 areas were detected and mapped in 22 EU Member States, except in Estonia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Slovakia. Data for non-European protected sites was available for 4 countries.

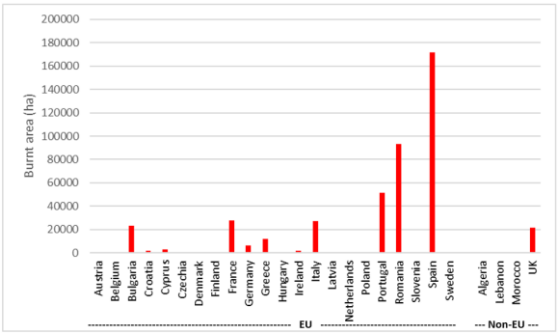
The total burnt area in EU27 Natura2000 areas in 2025 was 424 023 ha (39 % of the total burnt area), the highest ever recorded (Figure 8), three times the amount of 2024 and twice the amount of 2023. In 2025, Spain was the hardest hit, followed by Romania and Portugal, all together representing nearly 75 % of the total burnt area in protected areas. (Figure 6, Figure 7).

Figure 6. Total area burnt in Natura2000 sites and other protected areas in 2025.



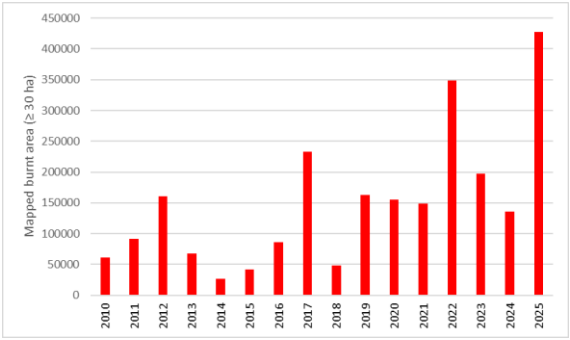
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 7. Mapped burnt area in Natura2000 sites and other protected areas in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 8. Annual mapped burnt area of fires ≥ 30 ha affecting Natura2000 and other protected sites.



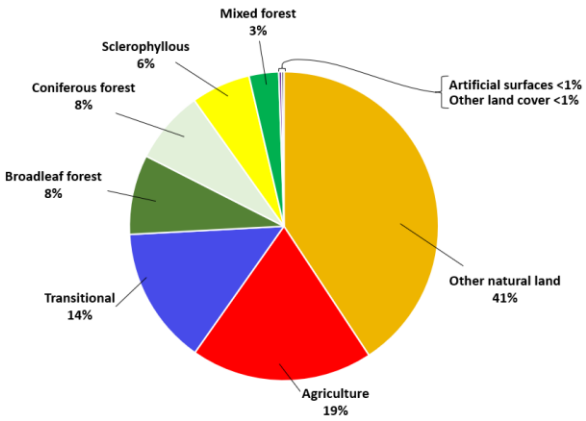
Source: EFFIS.

2.3.3. Affected land cover types

Totals from Ukraine are excluded from this section because its burnt area was significantly higher than in any other country covered by EFFIS, disproportionately affecting the results. Ukraine figures are discussed separately in section 3.37 on page 50.

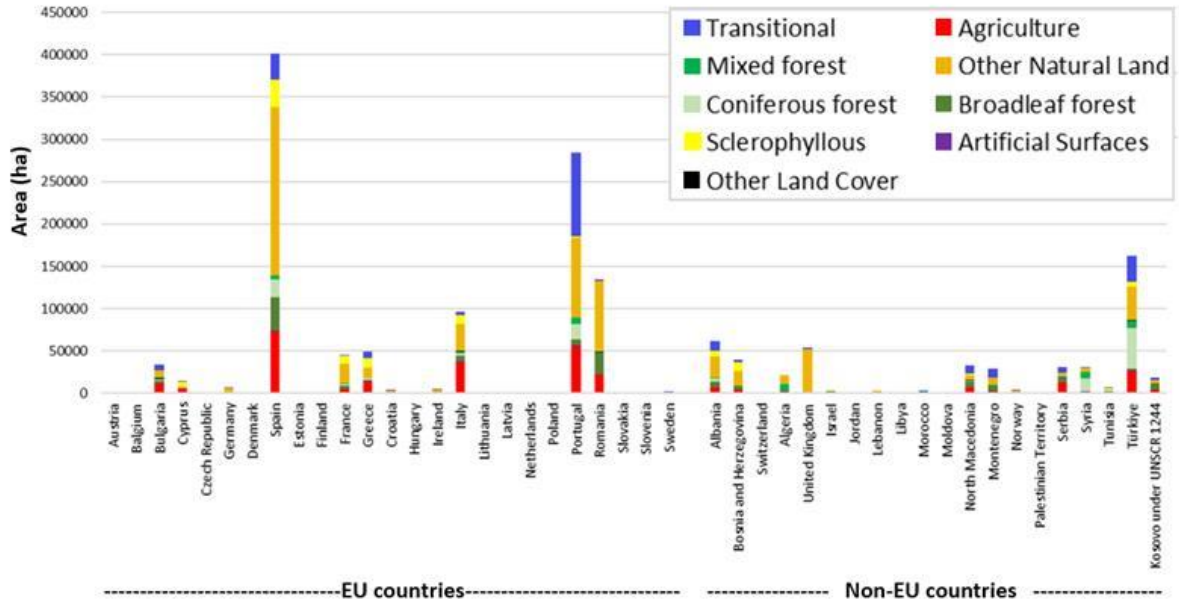
In 2025, excluding figures from Ukraine, 41 % of the total burnt area occurred in Other Natural Land as identified by the 2018 CORINE Land Cover Type classification system and the 2019 Copernicus Globcover classification in regions where Corine was not available. A further 19 % was mapped in Agricultural Land, while 25 % affected forest (Broadleaf, Conifer, Sclerophyllous or Mixed). (Figure 9, Figure 10).

Figure 9. Proportions of land cover types affected in 2025 (all countries excluding Ukraine).



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 10. Burnt area in each country in 2025 by CORINE land class (excluding Ukraine).



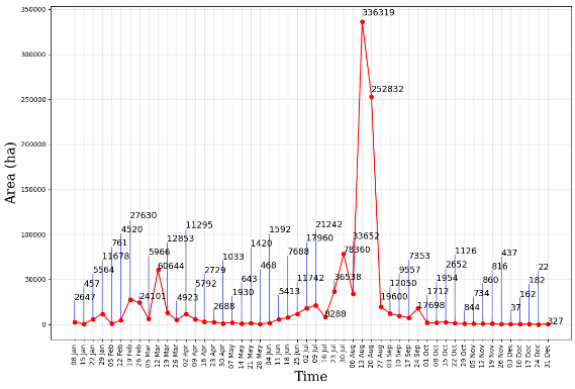
Source: EFFIS.

2.3.4. EU27 countries

In 2025, fires were mapped in 25 of the EU27 countries (all except Luxembourg and Malta where no fires were detected), burning 1 079 538 ha, the highest burnt area ever recorded by EFFIS in the EU. Almost double the amount of the average burnt area in EU, the main peak occurred in July and August, when some of the largest fires of the year were mapped in Spain and Portugal.

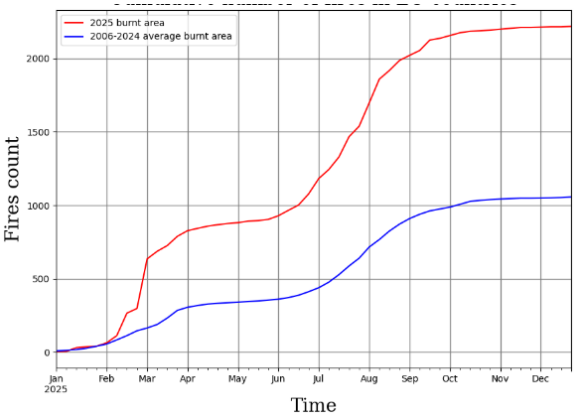
Of this total, 424 023 ha occurred on Natura2000 sites, also the highest ever recorded in EFFIS. This is equivalent to around 39 % of the total burnt area in EU27 countries. Two thirds of the damage to protected areas came from three countries (Spain, Portugal and Romania).

Figure 11. Weekly burnt area in EU27 countries in 2025.



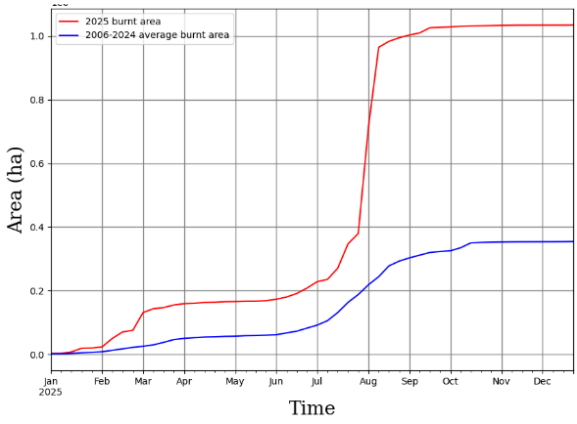
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 12. Cumulative weekly number of fires in EU27 countries in 2025.



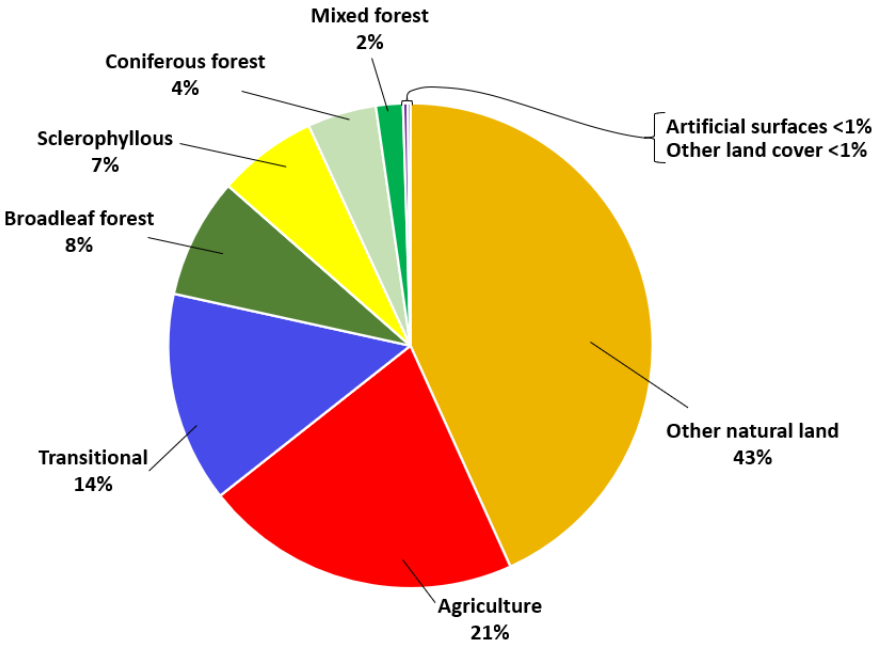
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 13. Cumulative weekly burnt area in EU27 countries in 2025.



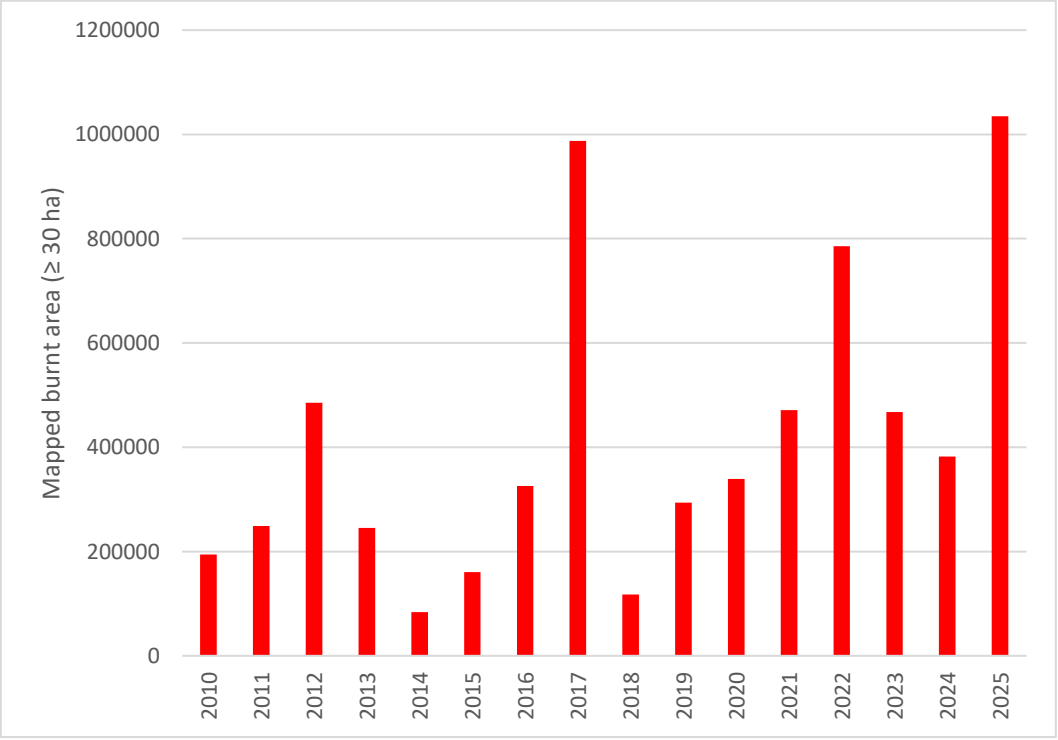
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 14. Proportions of land cover types affected in EU27 countries in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 15. Annual mapped burnt area of fires ≥ 30 ha in EU27 countries.



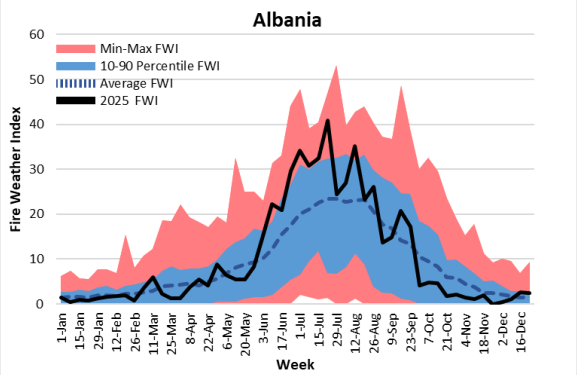
Source: EFFIS.

3. Europe – country reports

3.1. Albania

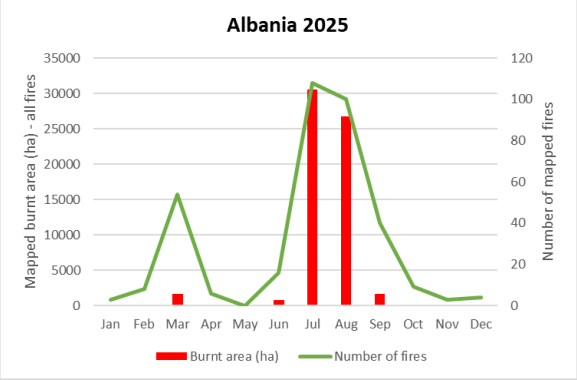
The 2025 fire season in Albania was the most extreme recorded since 2010 (Figure 18), and the second-worst since the EFFIS monitoring. 61 675 ha from 351 fires were mapped, mostly in July and August (Figure 17) when the largest fires of the year occurred. 26 fires exceeded 500 ha, including one of 9 856 ha in Vergo in July and one of 10 565 ha in Dhivër region in August, the latter representing the largest event ever recorded in the country. The location of the main events can be seen in Figure 19.

Figure 16. Fire Weather Index information for Albania 2025.



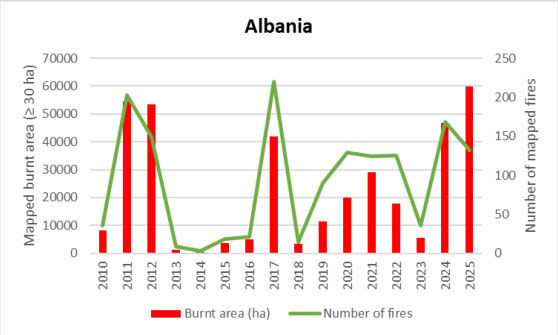
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 17. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Albania in 2025.



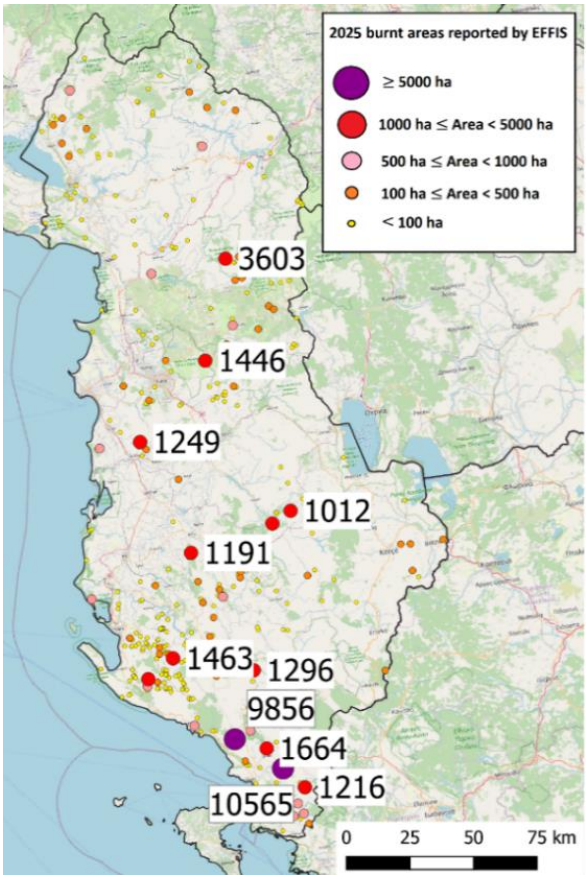
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 18. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Albania.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 19. Main burnt areas in Albania in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Table 4. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Albania by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	6 384	10.35
Coniferous forest	3 475	5.64
Mixed forest	1 617	2.62
Other Natural Land	24 622	39.93
Sclerophyllous vegetation	6 953	11.28
Transitional	11 133	18.06
Agriculture	7 321	11.87
Artificial Surfaces	142	0.23
Other Land Cover	10	0.02
TOTAL	**61 657**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

3.2. Austria

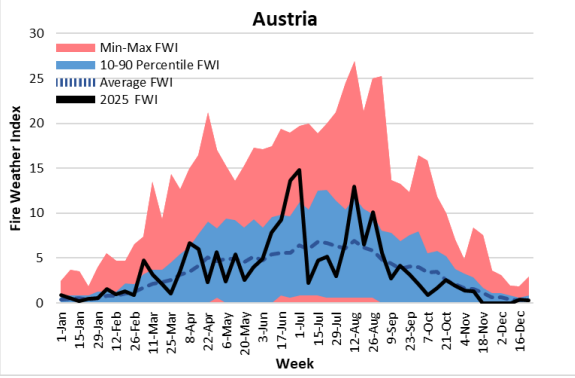
Only four fires were mapped in Austria in 2025, in line with the area recorded in 2023. Of the total of 434 ha mapped, almost all (420.6 ha) affected Natura2000 sites.

Table 5. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Austria by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	7	1.61
Mixed forest	93	21.43
Agriculture	334	76.96
TOTAL	**434**	**100**

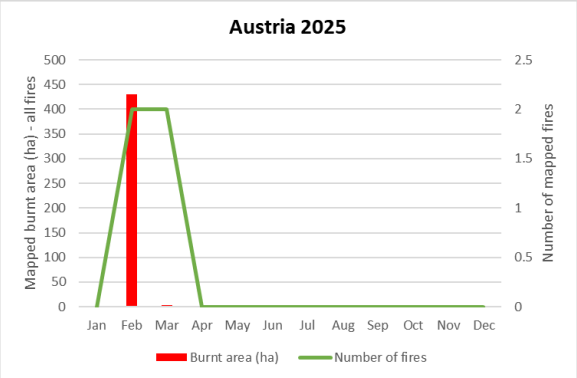
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 20. Fire Weather Index information for Austria 2025.



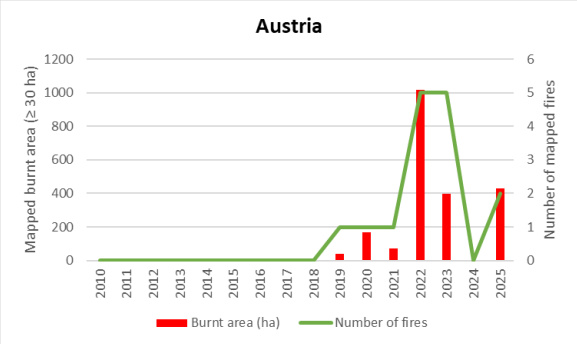
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 21. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Austria in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 22. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Austria.



Source: EFFIS.

3.3. Belgium

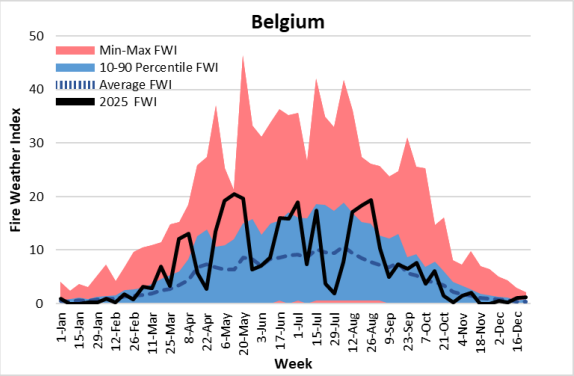
Seventeen fires were mapped in Austria in 2025, making it the second highest season ever in terms of burnt area. Of the total of 729 ha mapped, 727 ha occurred on Natura2000 sites.

Table 6. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Belgium by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Mixed forest	2	0.27
Other Natural Land	727	99.73
TOTAL	**729**	**100**

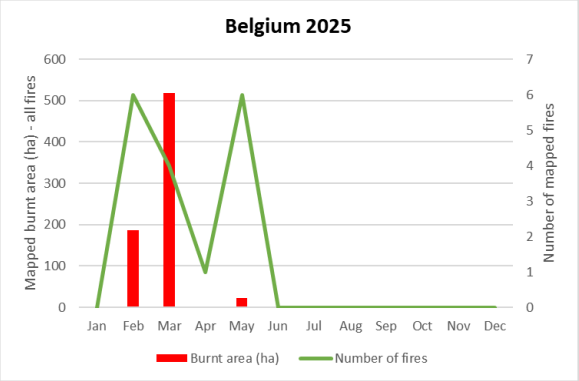
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 23. Fire Weather Index information for Belgium 2025.



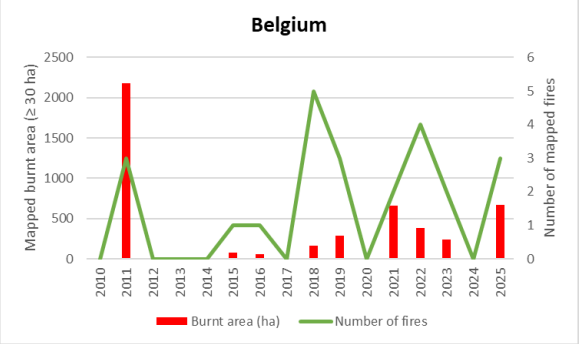
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 24. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Belgium in 2025.



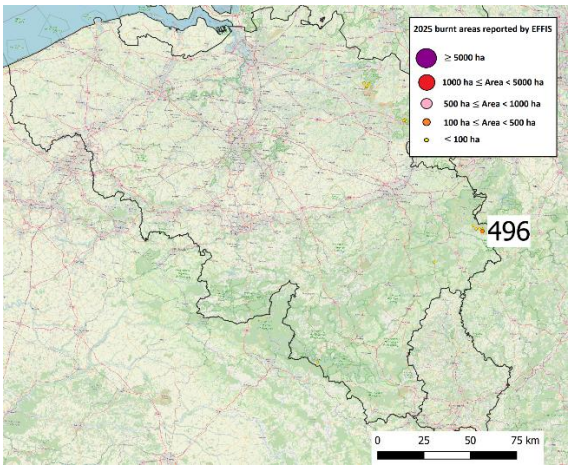
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 25. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Belgium.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 26. Main burnt areas in Belgium in 2025.

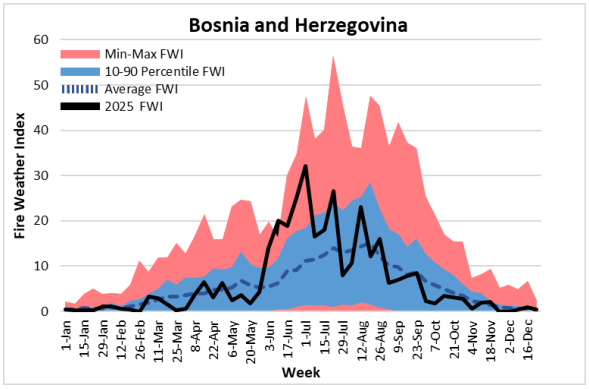


Source: EFFIS.

3.4. Bosnia and Herzegovina

A total of 39 709 ha was mapped from 299 fires in Bosnia, in line with 2024 and above the average. The first peak of activity was early in the year when the two fires over 1 000 ha occurred (one of almost 1 100 ha in Bileća and one of almost 1 500 ha in Glamoč in March). A second peak occurred over the summer season, characterised by several large fires including the biggest one of 5 832 ha in July in Trebinje. In total 17 fires of over 500 ha were mapped, of which 9 exceeded 1 000 ha.

Figure 27. Fire Weather Index information for Bosnia & Herzegovina in 2025.



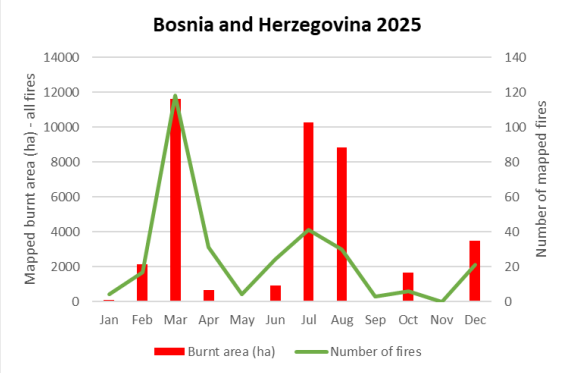
Source: EFFIS.

Table 7. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Bosnia-Herzegovina by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	4 391	11.06
Coniferous forest	161	0.41
Mixed forest	109	0.27
Other natural Land	17 229	43.39
Sclerophyllous vegetation	10 573	26.63
Transitional	2 863	7.21
Agriculture	4 371	11.01
Artificial surfaces	11	0.03
Other land cover	1	0.00
TOTAL	**39 709**	**100**

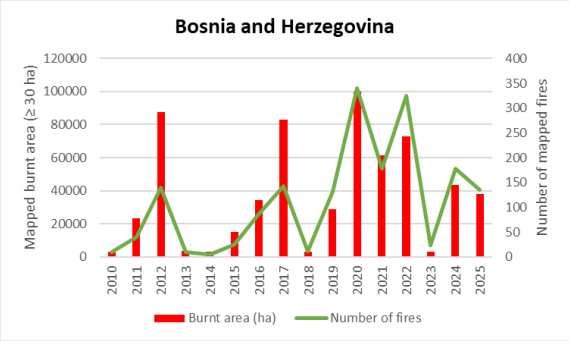
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 28. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Bosnia & Herzegovina in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 29. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Bosnia & Herzegovina.



Source: EFFIS.

3.5. Bulgaria

The total recorded burnt area in Bulgaria was the second highest ever since 2010 (Figure 32), and the fourth-worst since the EFFIS monitoring. 33 825 ha were burnt from 192 fires, including one of almost 8 000 ha and a further 7 over 500 ha. The vast majority of the damage occurred in July when the largest fires of the year were mapped.

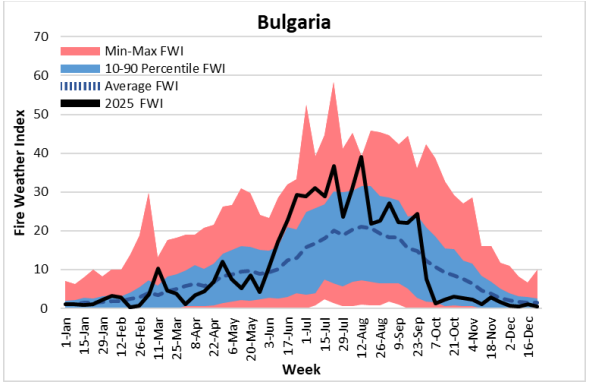
Of the annual total, around two-thirds (23 470 ha) occurred on Natura2000 sites, amounting to 0.42 % of the total protected land in Bulgaria. Agricultural land was the most impacted land cover in 2025, like in 2024 (Table 8).

Table 8. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Bulgaria by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	2 656	7.85
Coniferous forest	1 120	3.31
Mixed forest	2 514	7.43
Other Natural Land	8 877	26.24
Transitional	6 709	19.83
Agriculture	11 586	34.25
Artificial Surfaces	152	0.45
Other Land Cover	211	0.62
TOTAL	**33 825**	**100**

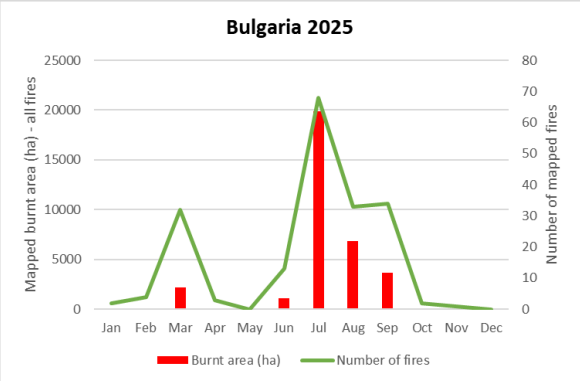
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 30. Fire Weather Index information for Bulgaria in 2025.



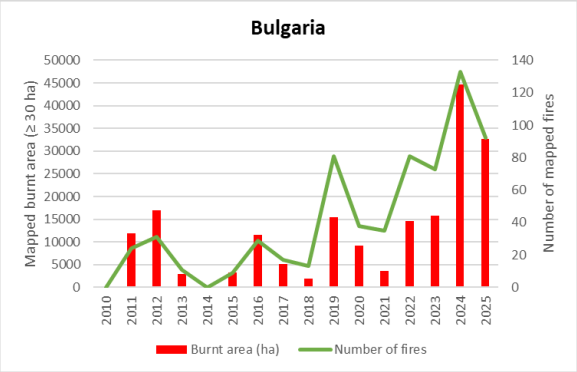
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 31. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Bulgaria in 2025.



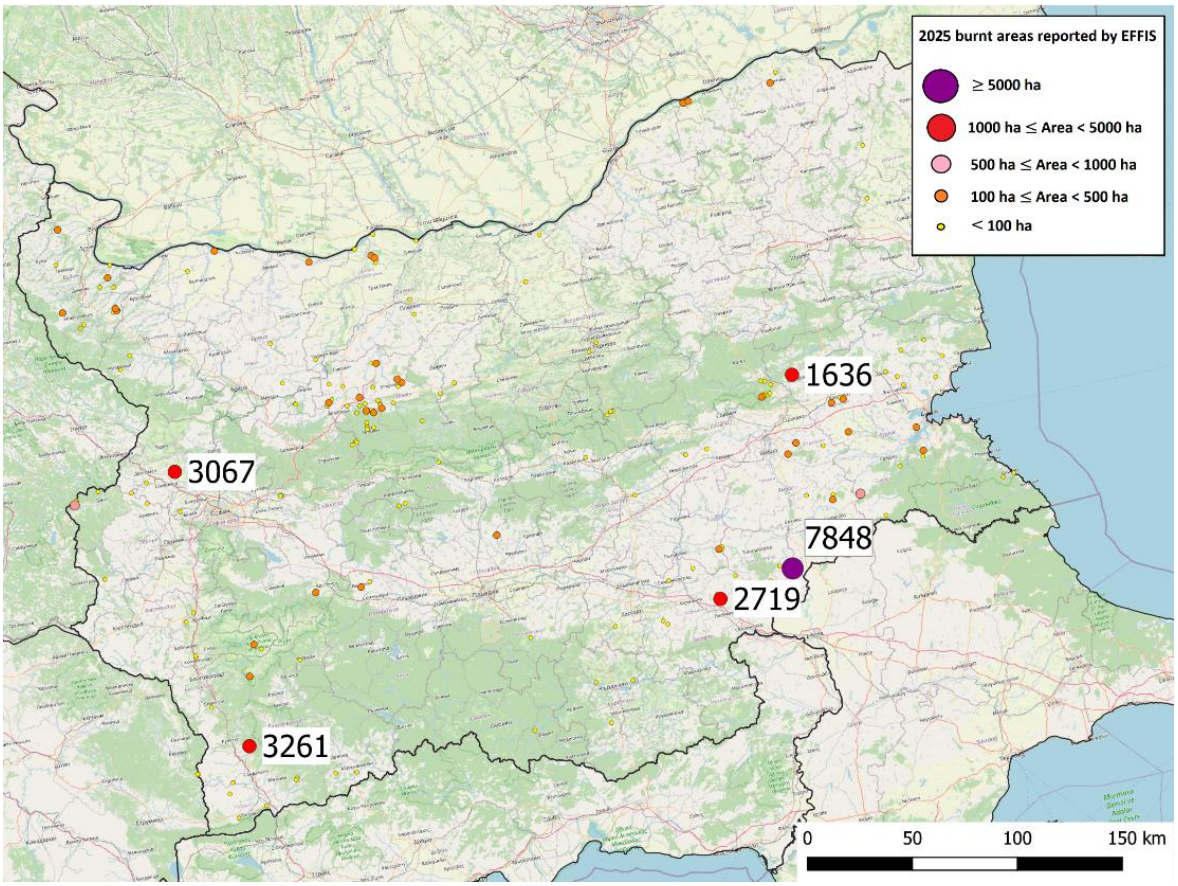
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 32. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Bulgaria.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 33. Main burnt areas in Bulgaria in 2025.

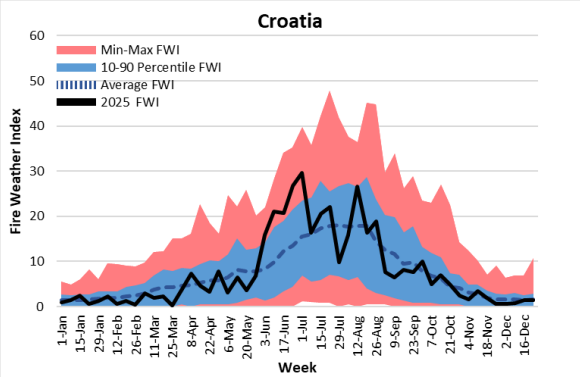


Source: EFFIS.

3.6. Croatia

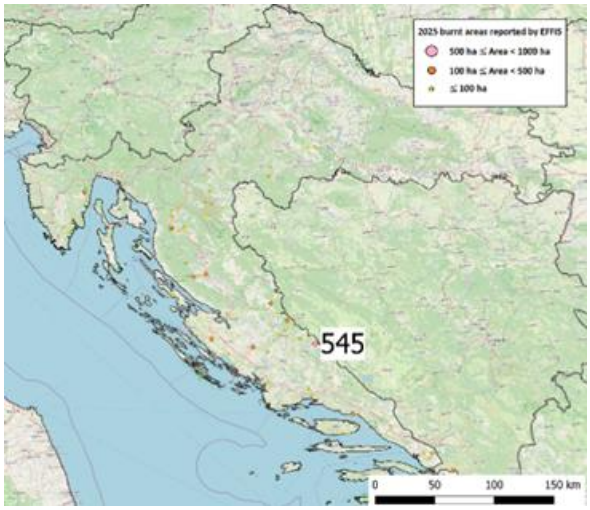
There were 69 mapped fires in Croatia in 2025, burning a total of 3 823 ha. It was a mild year in terms of burnt area, and the 2025 total was lower than the average. Almost half of the damage occurred in March, when the only fire over 500 ha took place in Vrlika municipality. Of the total, 1 952 ha (51 % of the total) occurred on Natura2000 sites, amounting to 0.06 % of the protected areas in the country.

Figure 34. Fire Weather Index information for Croatia in 2025.



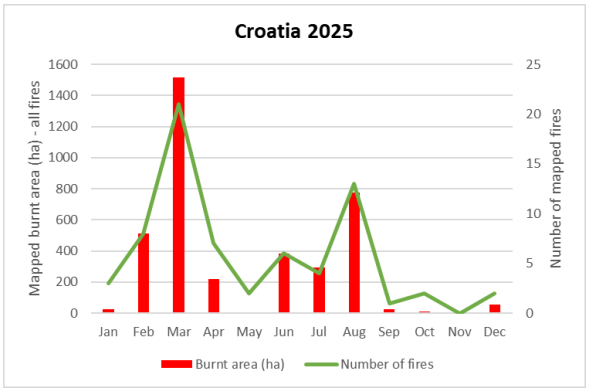
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 35. Main burnt areas in Croatia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 36. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Croatia in 2025.



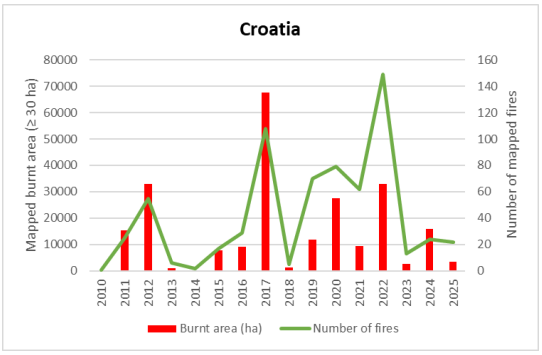
Source: EFFIS.

Table 9. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Croatia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	295	7.72
Coniferous forest	26	0.68
Mixed forest	2	0.05
Other Natural Land	1 714	44.83
Sclerophyllous vegetation	45	1.18
Transitional	863	22.57
Agriculture	851	22.26
Artificial Surfaces	27	0.71
TOTAL	**3 823**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 37. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Croatia.



Source: EFFIS.

3.7. Cyprus

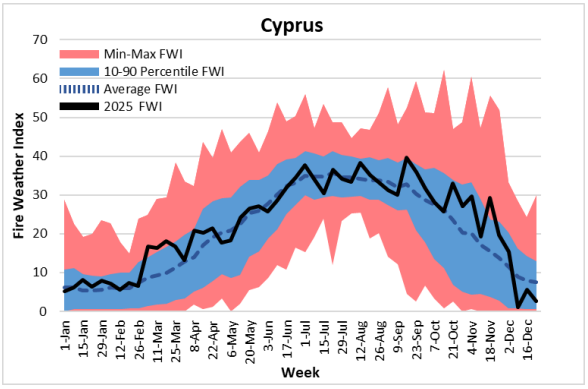
In 2025, 24 fires were mapped in Cyprus covering 13 677 ha, recording the highest amount ever. Over 90 % of the damage occurred in one single event, the biggest ever recorded in the country, which covered 12 437 ha in the southern part of the island. A total of 2 922 ha was mapped on Natura2000 sites, accounting for a quarter of the total and 1.23 % of the total protected land of the country.

Table 10. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Cyprus by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	73	0.53
Coniferous forest	361	2.64
Other Natural Land	644	4.71
Sclerophyllous vegetation	5 814	42.51
Transitional	153	1.12
Agriculture	6 216	45.45
Artificial Surfaces	377	2.76
Other Land Cover	39	0.29
TOTAL	**13 677**	**100**

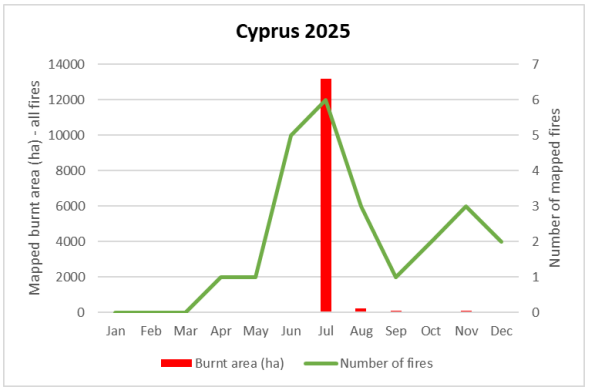
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 38. Fire Weather Index information for Cyprus in 2025.



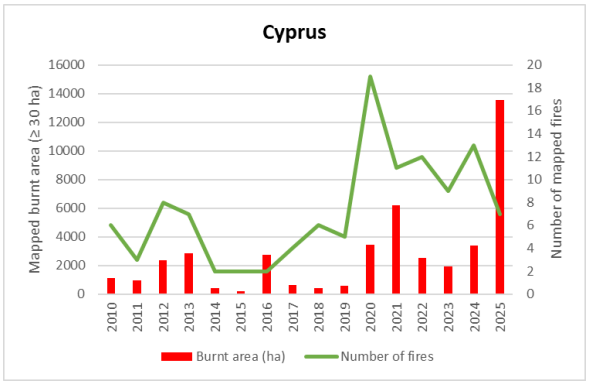
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 39. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Cyprus in 2025.



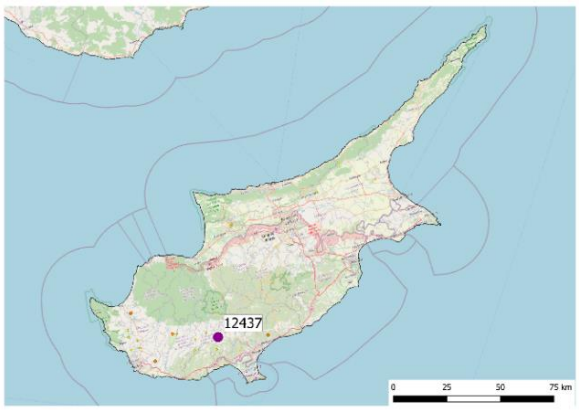
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 40. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Cyprus.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 41. Main burnt areas in Cyprus in 2025.

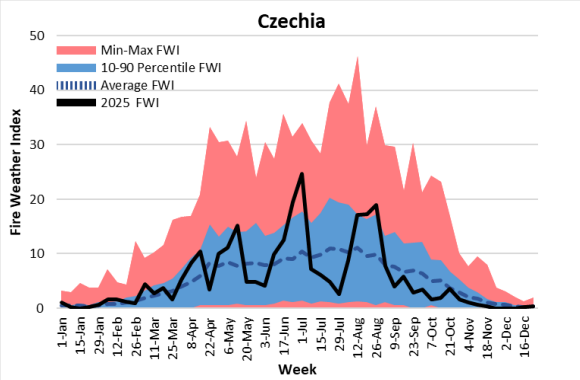


Source: EFFIS.

3.8. Czechia

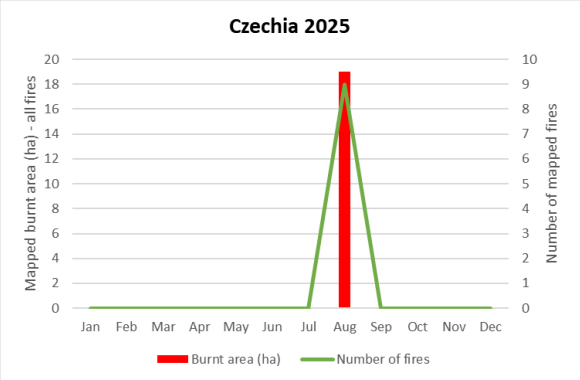
Nine fires were mapped in Czechia in 2025 for a total of 19 ha which affected other natural land class. The Fire Weather Index was mostly at or below average levels except for some periods in the spring and during the summer season (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Fire Weather Index information for Czechia in 2025.



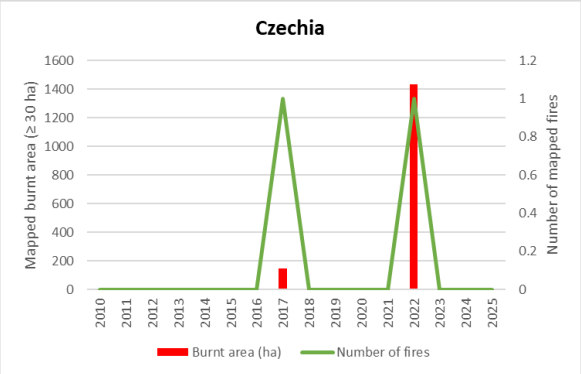
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 43. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Czechia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 44. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Czechia.

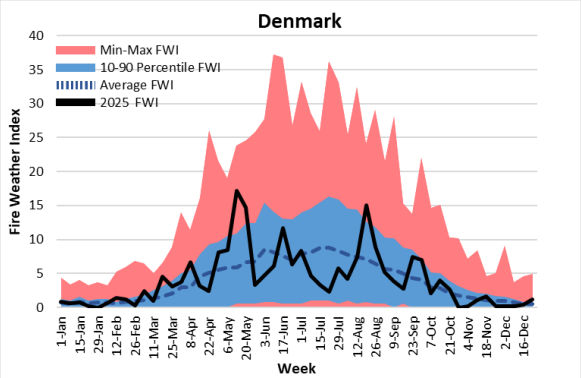


Source: EFFIS.

3.9. Denmark

In Denmark, 27 fires burned 415 ha, amount sensibly above the average, from February to July, of which 372 impacted Natura2000 sites.

Figure 45. Fire Weather Index information for Denmark in 2025.



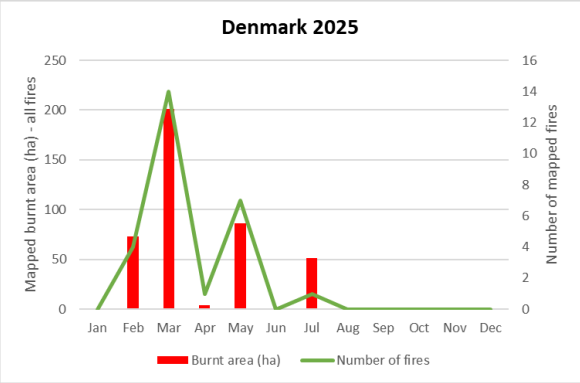
Source: EFFIS.

Table 11. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Denmark by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	56	13.49
Other Natural Land	357	86.02
Transitional	2	0.48
TOTAL	**415**	**100**

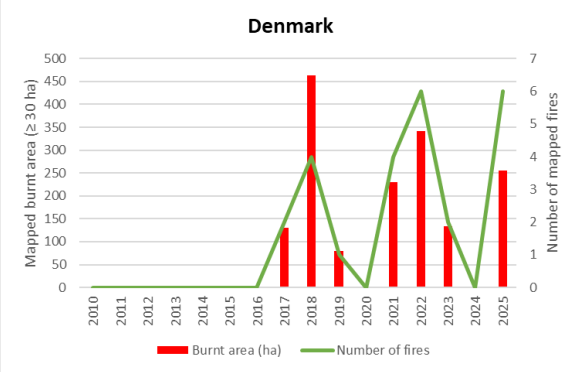
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 46. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Denmark in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 47. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Denmark.

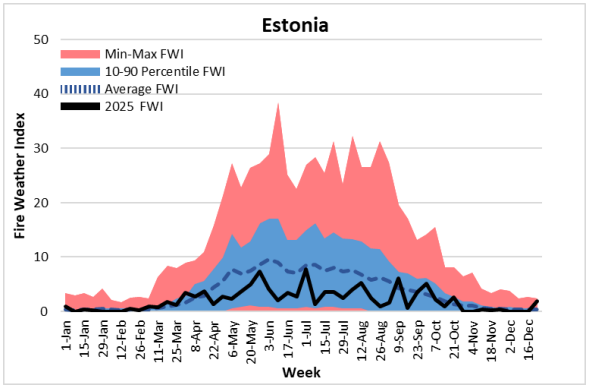


Source: EFFIS.

3.10. Estonia

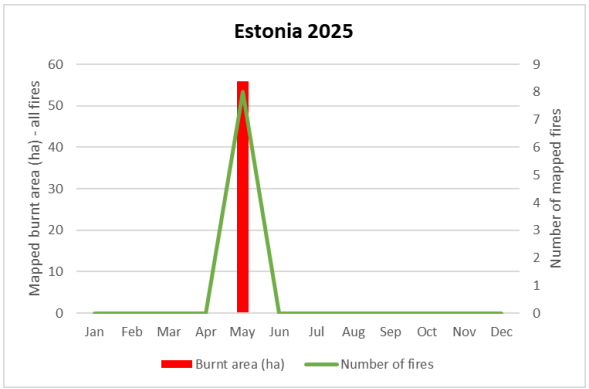
Eight fires were mapped in Estonia in 2025, for a total burnt area of 56 ha all taking place in Transitional land cover. The Fire Weather Index was mostly at or below average levels, apart from a short peak in the Spring.

Figure 48. Fire Weather Index information for Estonia in 2025.



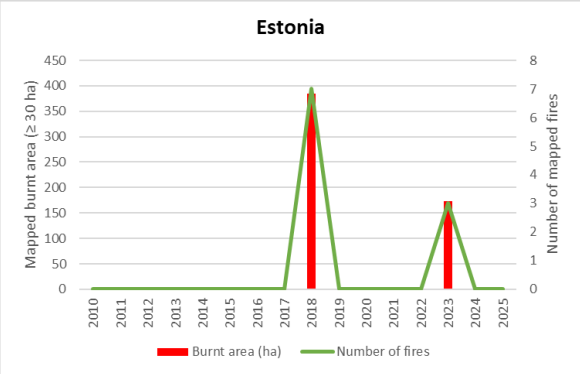
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 49. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Estonia in 2025.



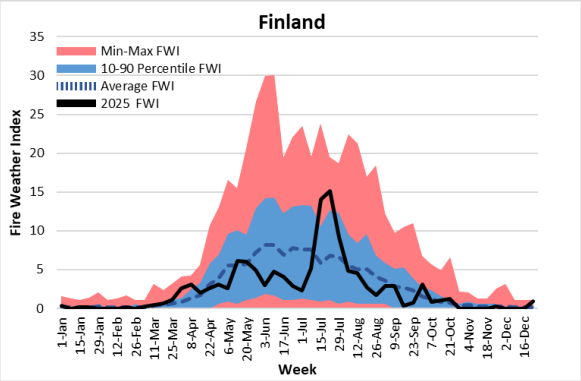
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 50. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Estonia.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 51. Fire Weather Index information for Finland in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.11. Finland

The 2025 fire season in Finland was fairly light and comparable to the previous two years. A total burnt area of 783 ha was mapped from 66 fires, mostly in Coniferous Forest (Table 12). Less than 1 % (5 ha) of the total was on Natura2000 land. Similar to past years, the fire season ran from May to August (Figure 52).

Table 12. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Finland by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	5	0.64
Coniferous forest	635	81.10
Mixed forest	98	12.52
Other Natural Land	7	0.89
Transitional	38	4.85
TOTAL	**783**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 52. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Finland in 2025.

Source: EFFIS.

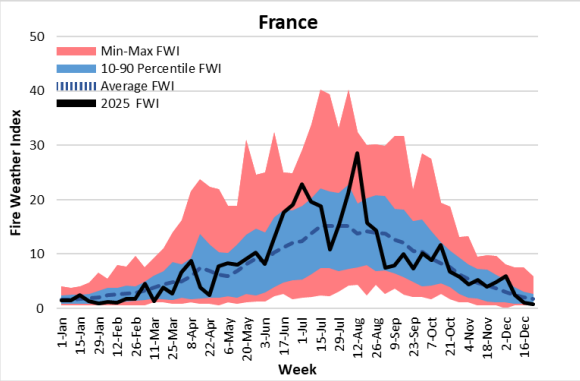
Figure 53. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Finland.

Source: EFFIS.

3.12. France

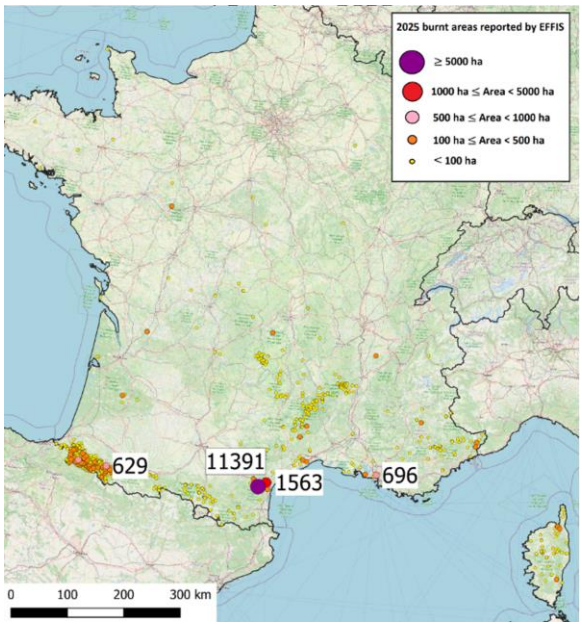
The 2025 fire season in France was the third worst ever for burnt area with 45 172 ha from 1 312 fires. The vast majority of the fires occurred either early in the season, or during the summer season in July and August.

Figure 54. Fire Weather Index information for France in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 55. Main burnt areas in mainland France and Corsica in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

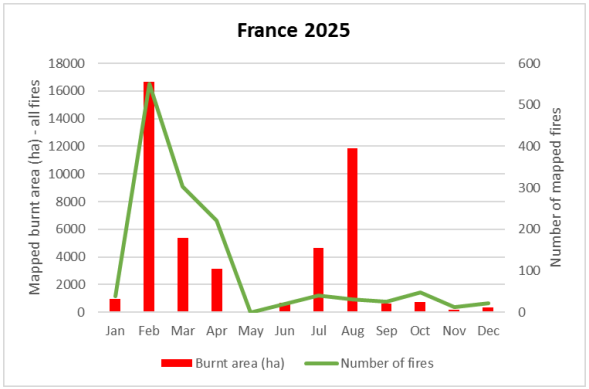
Five fires were over 500 ha; the one in the Aude region burnt 11 391 ha and was the third biggest ever recorded in the country. 27 887 ha (61 %) of the annual total occurred in Natura2000 sites, which corresponds to 0.3 % of the total Natura2000 areas in the country.

Table 13. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in France by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	3 751	8.30
Coniferous forest	1 747	3.86
Mixed forest	1 409	3.12
Other Natural Land	22 557	49.88
Sclerophyllous	9 408	20.81
Transitional	1 008	2.23
Agriculture	5 042	11.15
Artificial Surfaces	286	0.63
Other land cover	9	0.02
TOTAL	**45 172**	**100**

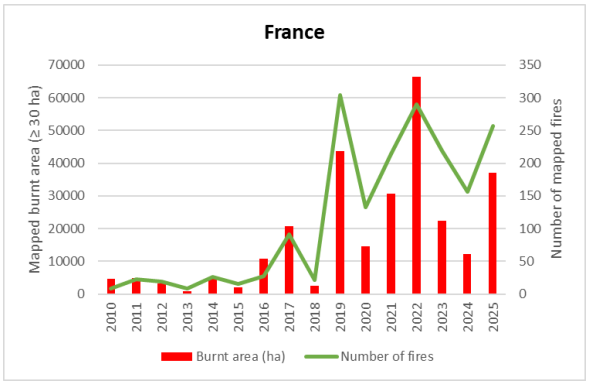
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 56. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in France in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 57. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in France.



Source: EFFIS.

3.13. Germany

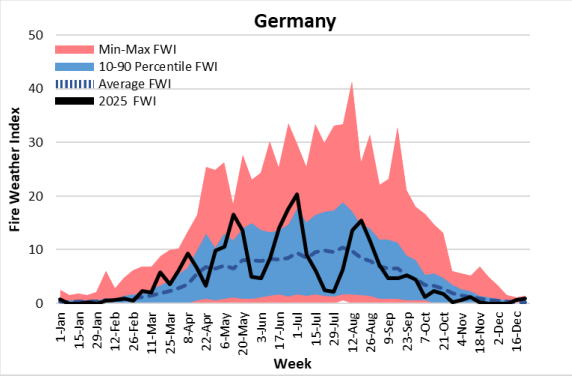
The 2025 fire season in Germany was the worst ever recorded in the EFFIS system. 302 fires were mapped, burning a total of 6 837 ha, mostly in Other Natural Land. Half of the year's total occurred in July, although there was also a smaller peak in the spring. Only one fire in the Saxony was over 500 ha, but with 2 060 ha it was the biggest ever recorded in the country. Almost all the year's total (6 591 ha, 96 %) occurred on Natura2000 sites, amounting to 0.09 % of the protected area in the country.

Table 14. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Germany by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	122	1.78
Coniferous forest	889	13.00
Mixed forest	531	7.77
Other Natural Land	4 856	71.02
Transitional	384	5.62
Agriculture	51	0.75
Artificial surfaces	4	0.06
TOTAL	**6 837**	**100**

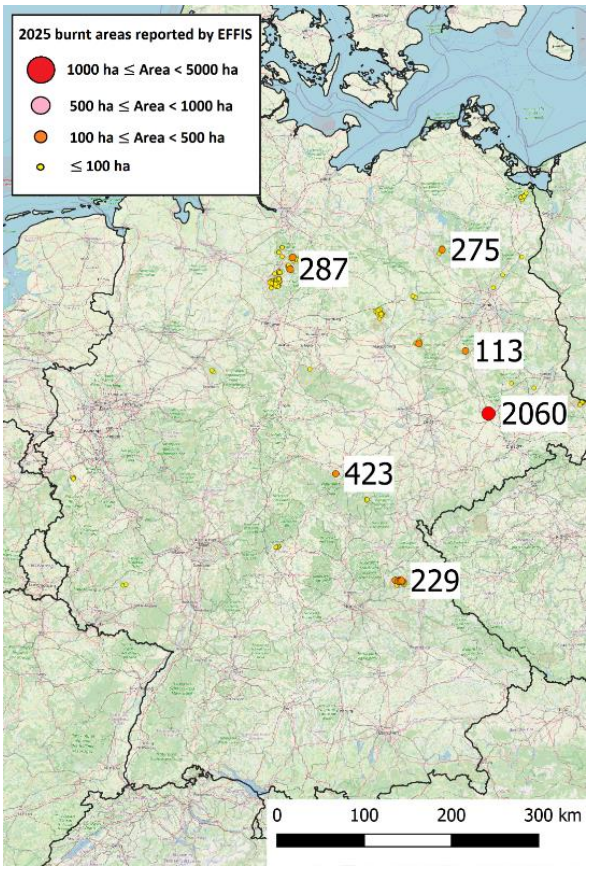
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 58. Fire Weather Index information for Germany in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 59. Main burnt areas in Germany in 2025.

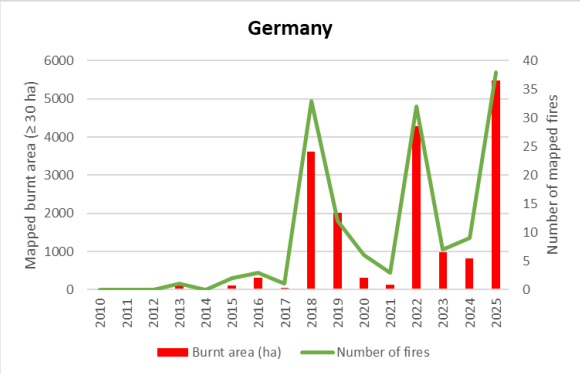


Source: EFFIS.

Figure 60. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Germany in 2025.

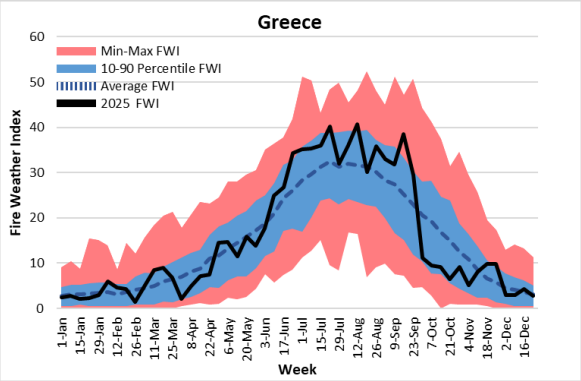
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 61. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Germany.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 62. Fire Weather Index information for Greece in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.14. Greece

With a total burnt area of 48 998 ha, the 2025 fire season was in line with 2024, slightly above the average. The fire season ran from June to August, with a number of small fires also occurring during September and October. 18 fires over 500 ha were recorded, the largest being in Chios Island and covered nearly 8 000 ha. Of the total, around a quarter (12 099 ha) occurred on Natura2000 sites, amounting to 0.25 % of the total protected area of Greece.

Table 15. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Greece by land cover types in 2025.

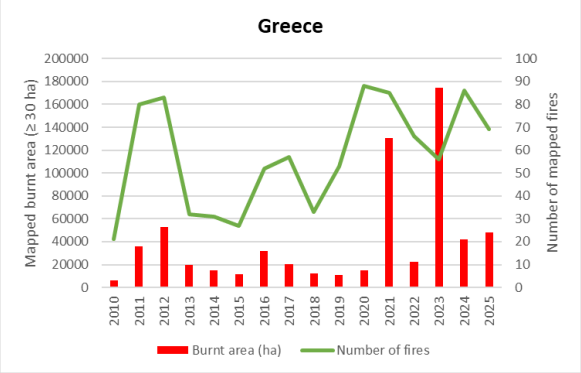
Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	675	1.38
Coniferous forest	1 480	3.02
Mixed forest	152	0.31
Other Natural Land	12 714	25.94
Sclerophyllous vegetation	11 910	24.31
Transitional	6 907	14.10
Agriculture	14 341	29.27
Artificial Surfaces	795	1.62
Other land cover	24	0.05
TOTAL	**48 998**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 63. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Greece in 2025.

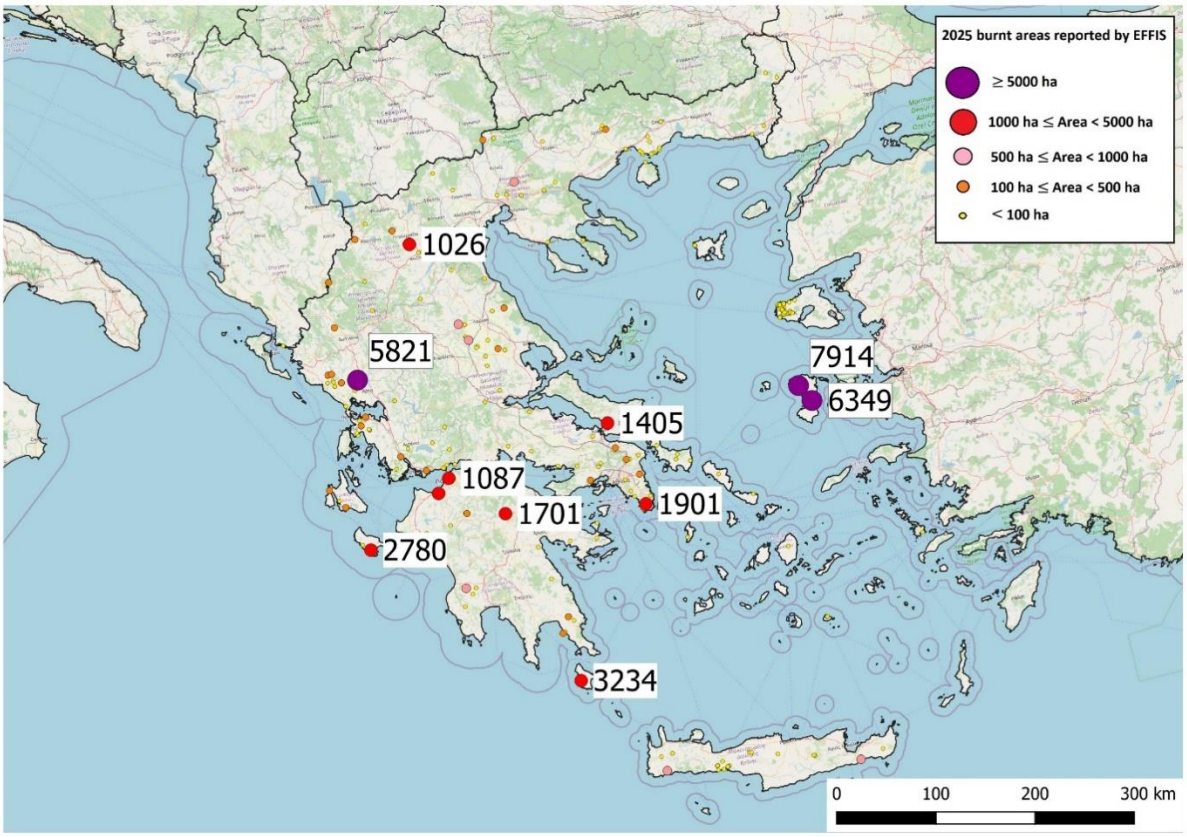
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 64. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Greece.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 65. Main burnt areas in Greece in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.15. Hungary

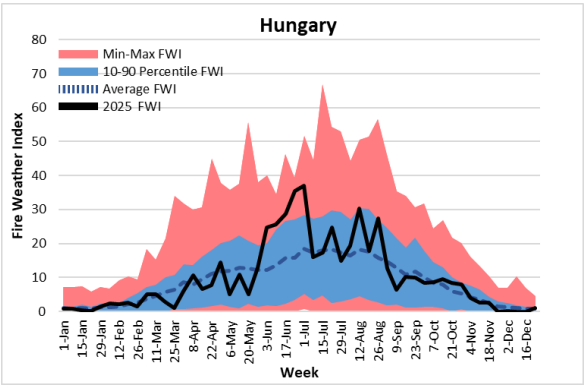
In 2025, 766 ha were mapped from 20 fires, in line with the average, and around 70 % of the damage occurred in the summer season. Of the annual total, just over half (472 ha) occurred on Natura2000 sites, representing 0.02 % of the protected areas of the country.

Table 16. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Hungary by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	77	10.05
Coniferous forest	6	0.78
Mixed forest	11	1.44
Other Natural	270	35.25
Transitional	104	13.58
Agriculture	298	38.90
TOTAL	**766**	**100**

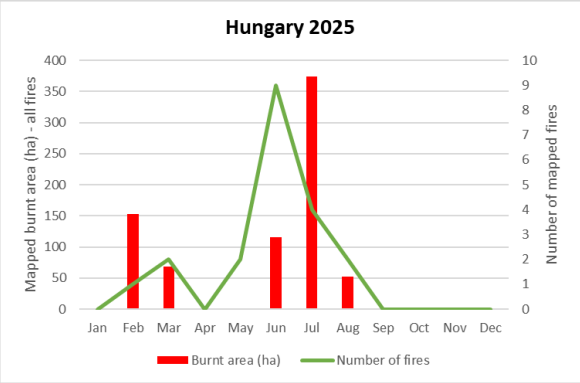
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 66. Fire Weather Index information for Hungary in 2025.



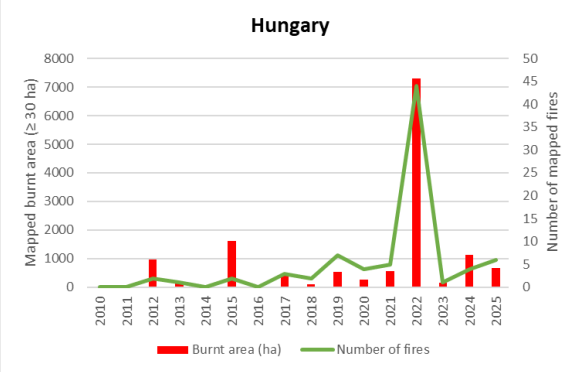
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 67. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Hungary in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 68. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Hungary.



Source: EFFIS.

3.16. Ireland

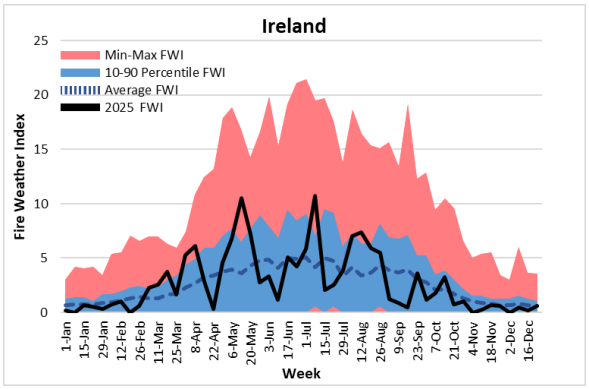
For 2025, the wildfire statistics in Ireland are in line with the averages. 99 fires were mapped in 2025, covering a total of 5 013 ha, mostly in Other Natural Land. Around one third of the total (1 657 ha) was on Natura2000 sites, amounting to 0.14 % of the protected sites in the country.

Table 17. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Ireland by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	6	0.12
Coniferous forest	174	3.47
Mixed forest	28	0.56
Other Natural Land	4 377	87.31
Transitional	326	6.50
Agriculture	97	1.93
Other land cover	5	0.10
TOTAL	**5 013**	**100**

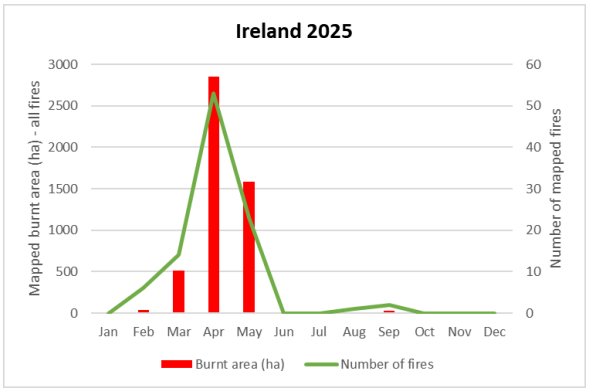
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 69. Fire Weather Index information for Ireland in 2025.



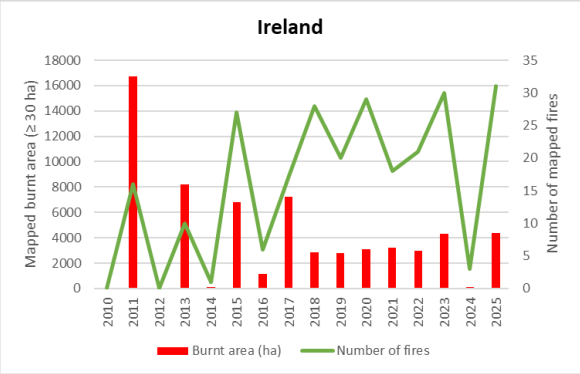
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 70. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Ireland in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 71. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Ireland.



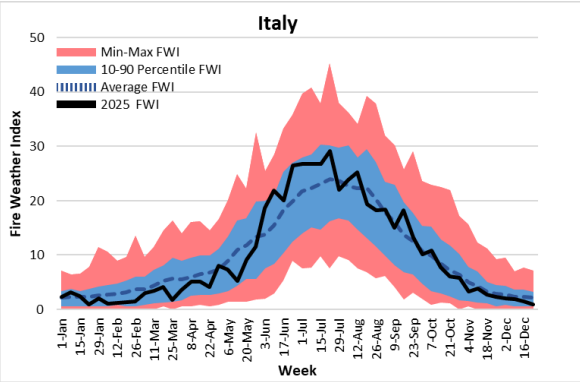
Source: EFFIS.

3.17. Italy

The 2025 fire season in Italy was fairly challenging, as the total amount of burnt areas of 96 539 ha were almost double the average. Distributed in 1 910 fires, 85 % of the damage was in the summer season, when most of the major fires of the year occurred, including one of over 5 500 ha in Trapani district. 23 other fires exceeded 500 ha, significantly above the 6 ones mapped in 2024.

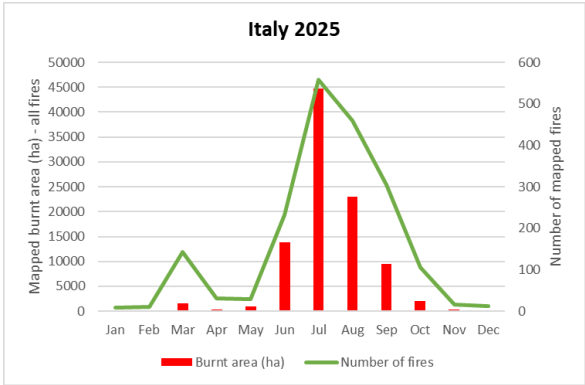
A quarter of the total burnt area (27 220 ha) occurred on Natura2000 sites, corresponding to 0.38 % of the Natura2000 land in Italy.

Figure 72. Fire Weather Index information for Italy in 2025.



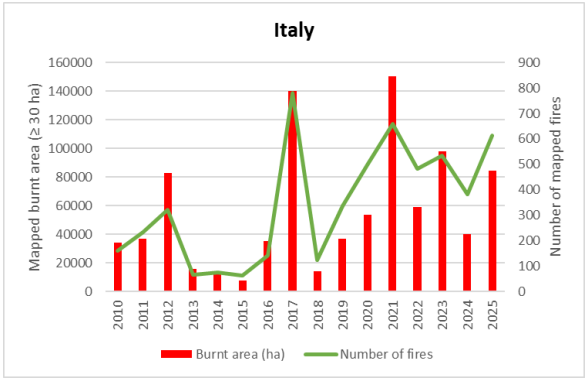
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 73. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Italy in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 74. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Italy.



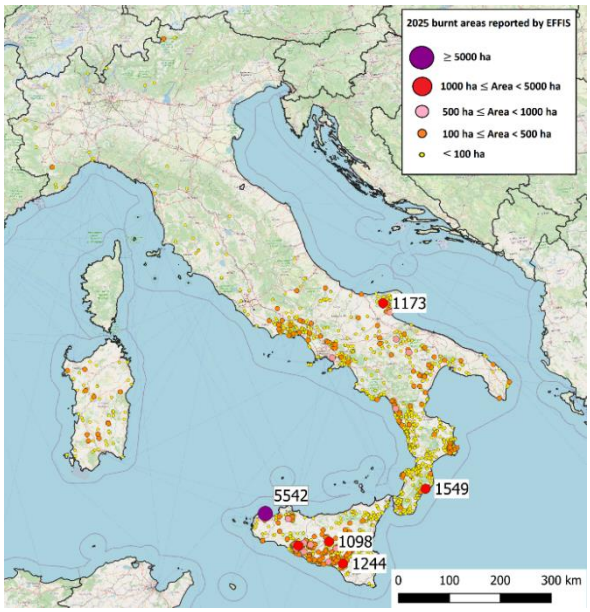
Source: EFFIS.

Table 18. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Italy by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	7 214	7.47
Coniferous forest	2 792	2.89
Mixed forest	1 882	1.95
Other Natural Land	32 203	33.36
Sclerophyllous vegetation	10 055	10.42
Transitional	4 388	4.55
Agriculture	37 237	38.56
Artificial Surfaces	346	0.36
Other Land Cover	422	0.44
TOTAL	**96 539**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 75. Main burnt areas in Italy in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.18. Kosovo under UNSCR 1244

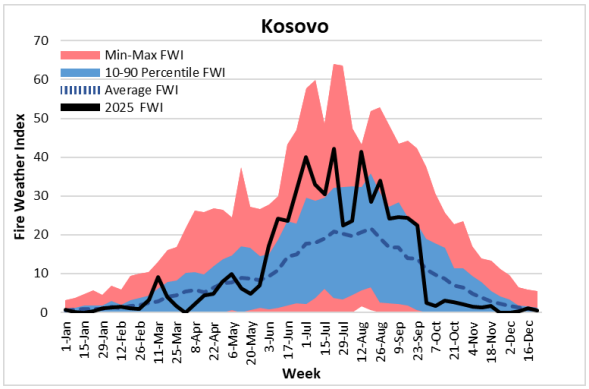
The 2025 fire season in Kosovo was the worst ever recorded by EFFIS. A total of 18 467 ha was mapped from 283 fires in two peaks, one in the spring and the other in late summer (August, September) when the largest fire of the season, over 3 000 ha, occurred (Figure 77).

Table 19. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Kosovo by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	8 006	43.35
Coniferous forest	48	0.26
Mixed forest	151	0.82
Other Natural Land	3 848	20.84
Transitional	2 508	13.58
Agriculture	3 897	21.10
Artificial surfaces	8	0.04
Other land cover	1	0.01
TOTAL	**18 467**	**100**

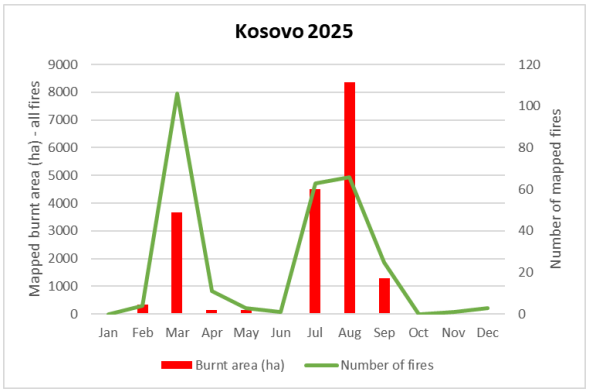
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 76. Fire Weather Index information for Kosovo in 2025.



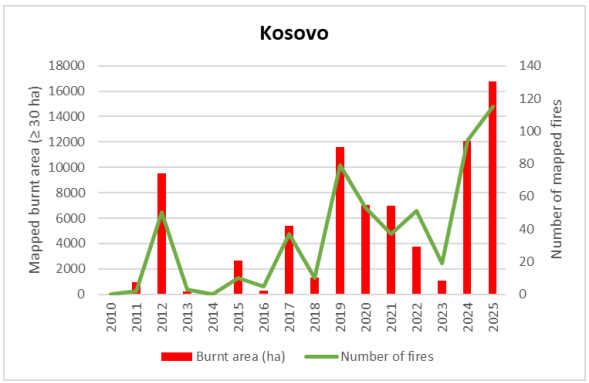
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 77. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Kosovo in 2025.



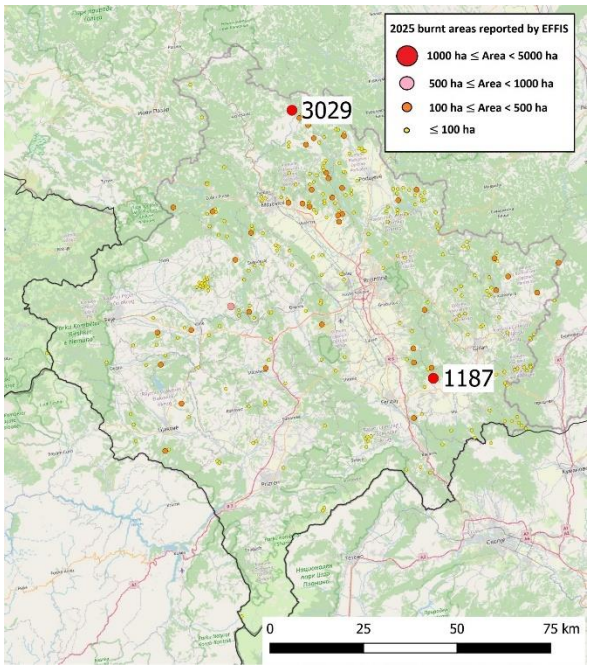
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 78. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Kosovo.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 79. Main burnt areas in Kosovo in 2025.

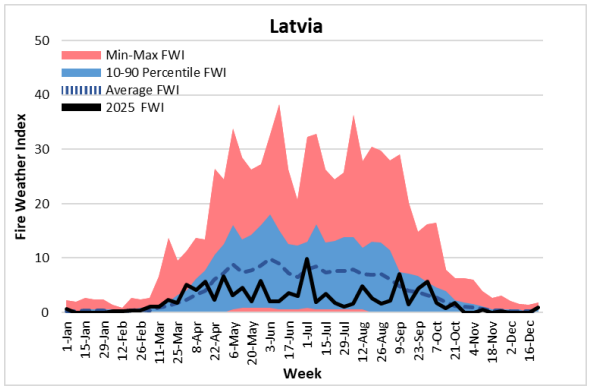


Source: EFFIS.

3.19. Latvia

Only seven fires were mapped in Latvia in May, covering a total of 50 ha.

Figure 80. Fire Weather Index information for Latvia in 2025.



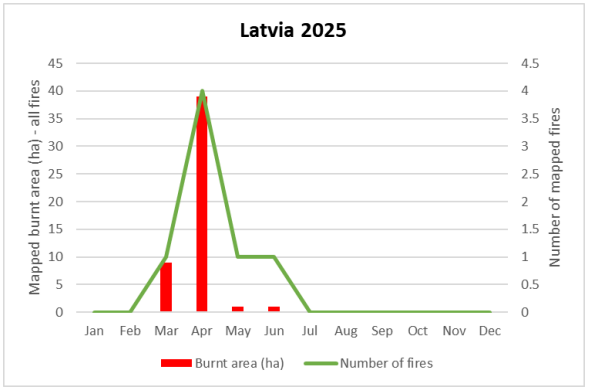
Source: EFFIS.

Table 20. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Latvia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	5	10.00
Coniferous forest	1	2.00
Other Natural Land	33	66.00
Agriculture	11	22.00
TOTAL	**50**	**100**

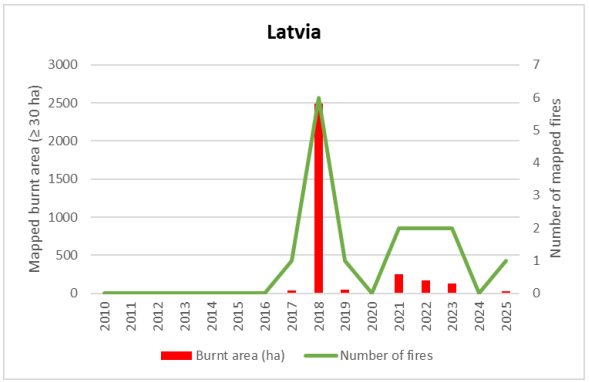
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 81. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Latvia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 82. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Latvia.



Source: EFFIS.

3.20. Lithuania

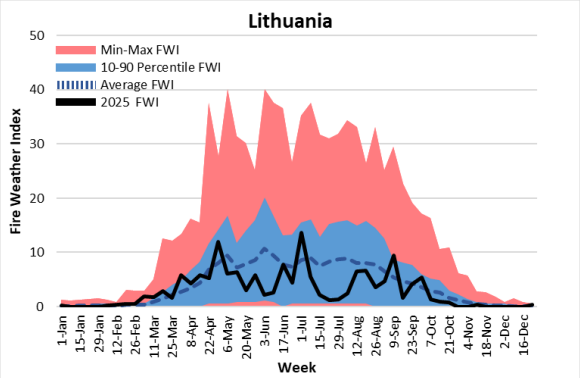
Only five fires were mapped in Lithuania in May, covering a total of 14 ha.

Table 21. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Lithuania by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	4	28.57
Other Natural Land	10	71.43
TOTAL	**14**	**100**

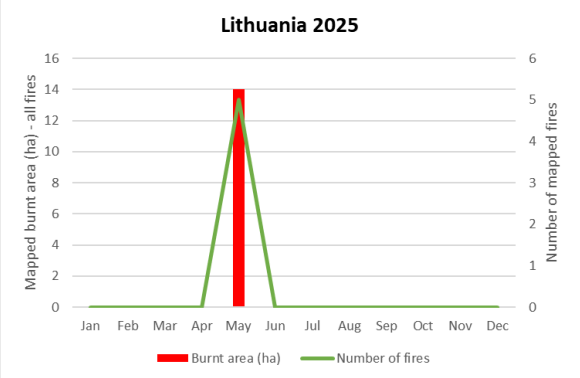
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 83. Fire Weather Index information for Lithuania in 2025.



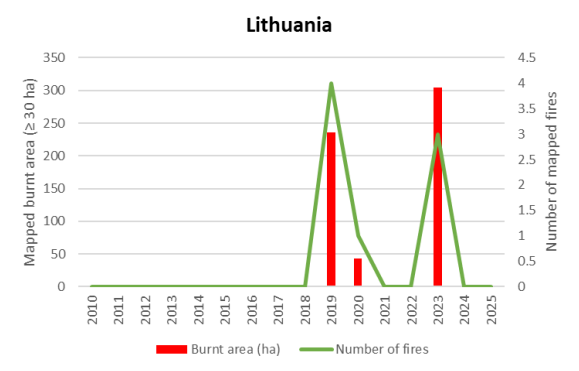
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 84. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Lithuania in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 85. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Lithuania.



Source: EFFIS.

3.21. Moldova

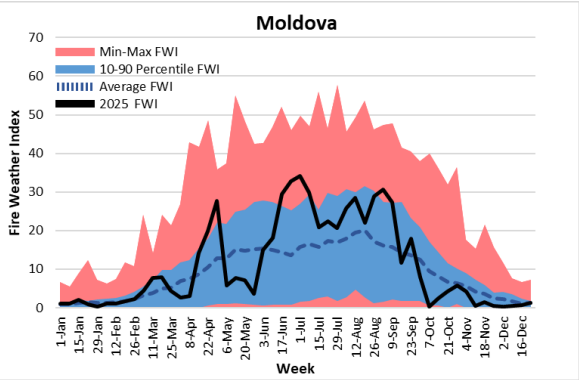
One fire was mapped in Moldova in August, covering 9 ha, affecting mostly agricultural land.

Table 22. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Moldova by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Mixed forest	1	11.11
Agriculture	8	88.89
TOTAL	**9**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 86. Fire Weather Index information for Moldova in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.22. Montenegro

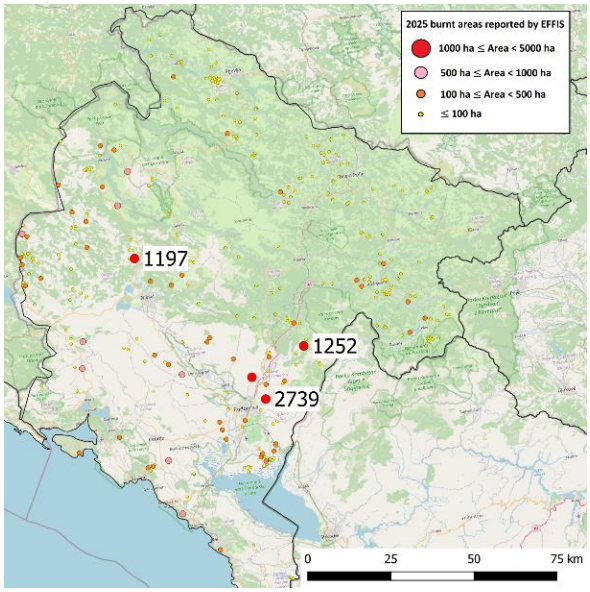
The 2025 fire season in Montenegro was close to the average, with a similar total to that recorded in 2024. A total of 29 438 ha was mapped from 300 fires. There were two peaks of activity; one in the first months of the year and a second one in July-August when most of the largest fires of the year occurred (Figure 89). The largest one of 4 057 ha took place in the central part of the country, and further 12 fires were greater than 500 ha.

Table 23. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Montenegro by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	6 399	21.74
Coniferous forest	331	1.12
Mixed forest	372	1.26
Other Natural Land	8 872	30.14
Sclerophyllous vegetation	162	0.55
Transitional	10 711	36.39
Agriculture	2 517	8.55
Artificial Surfaces	70	0.24
Other land cover	4	0.01
TOTAL	**29 438**	**100**

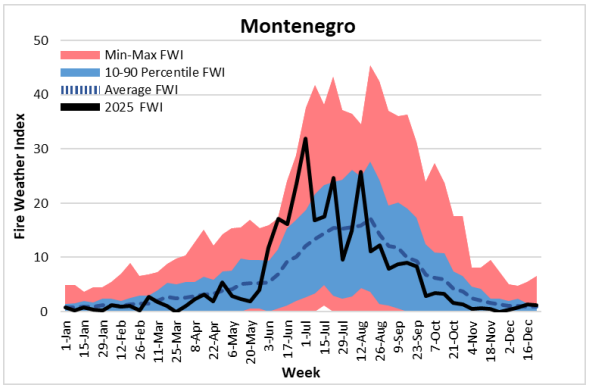
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 87. Main burnt areas in Montenegro in 2025.



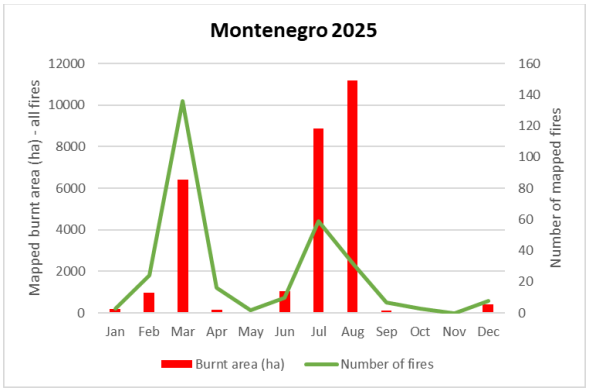
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 88. Fire Weather Index information for Montenegro in 2025.



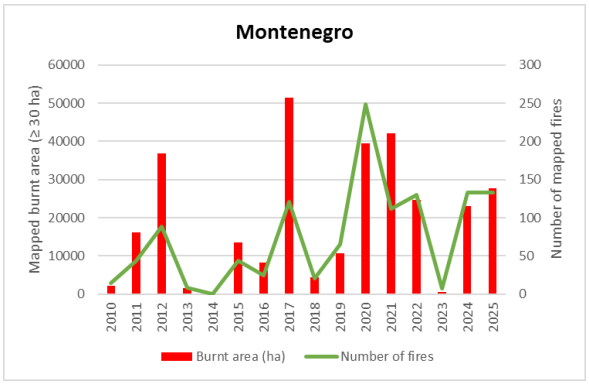
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 89. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Montenegro in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 90. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Montenegro.



Source: EFFIS.

3.23. The Netherlands

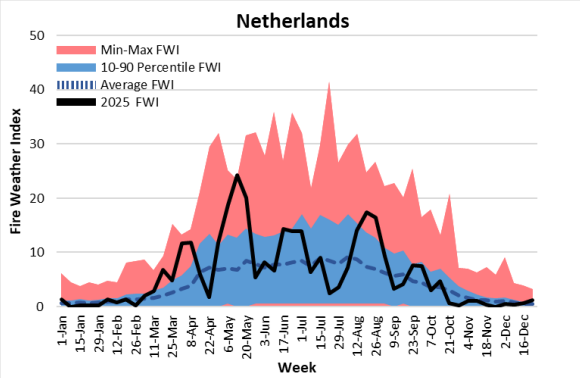
15 fires were mapped in the Netherlands in March and April, covering a total of 330 ha, all on Natura2000 sites mainly in Other Natural Land.

Table 24. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Netherlands by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Other Natural Land	329	99.70
Artificial Surfaces	1	0.30
TOTAL	**330**	**100**

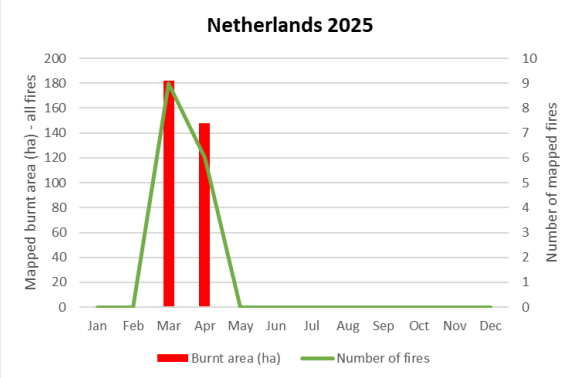
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 91. Fire Weather Index information for the Netherlands in 2025.



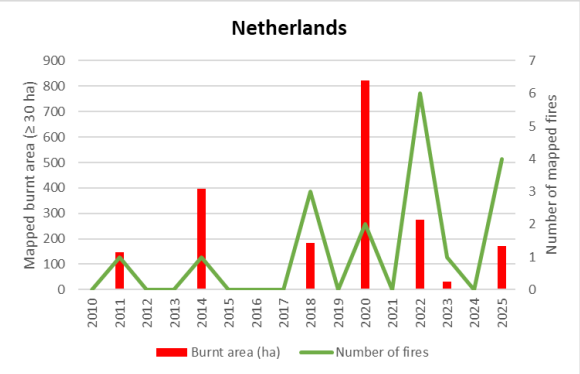
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 92. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in the Netherlands in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 93. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in the Netherlands.



Source: EFFIS.

3.24. North Macedonia

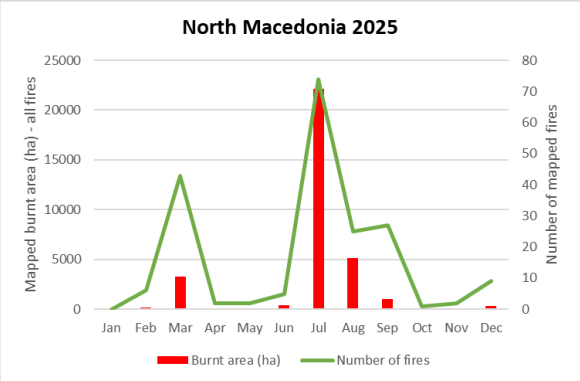
After reaching the maximum amount of burnt area in 2024, 2025 was slightly higher than the average. The mapped burnt area of 32 619 from 196 fires is due to a fire season that was short but intense, mainly in July and August. The largest fire of the year (5 227 ha) took place in the eastern side of the country, and 12 others exceeded 500 ha.

Table 25. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in North Macedonia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	6 994	21.44
Coniferous forest	817	2.50
Mixed forest	437	1.34
Other Natural Land	5 956	18.26
Sclerophyllous vegetation	1 599	4.90
Transitional	9 556	29.30
Agriculture	6 979	21.40
Artificial Surfaces	44	0.13
Other Land Cover	237	0.73
TOTAL	**32 619**	**100**

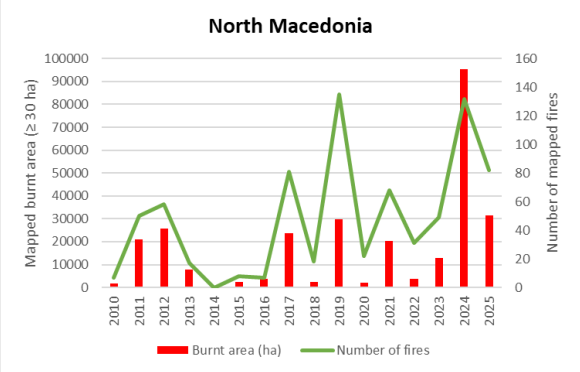
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 94. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in North Macedonia in 2025.



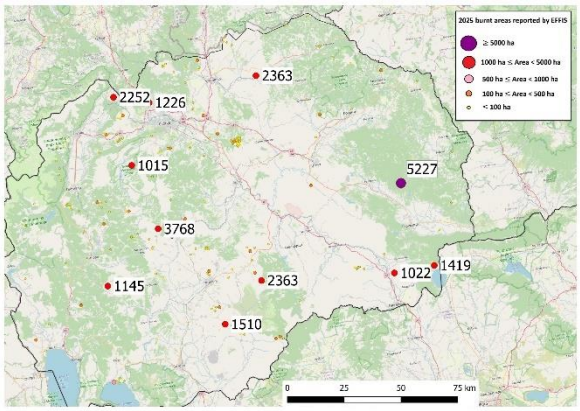
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 95. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in North Macedonia.



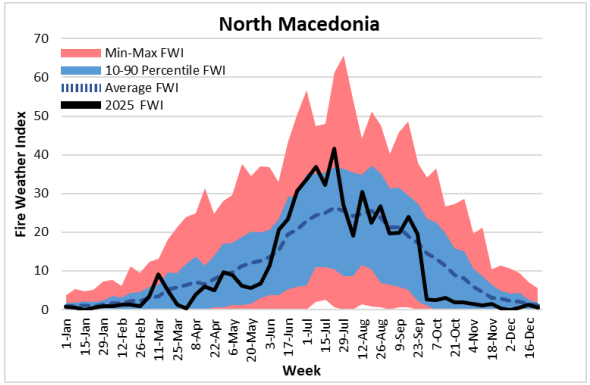
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 96. Main burnt areas in North Macedonia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 97. Fire Weather Index information for North Macedonia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.25. Norway

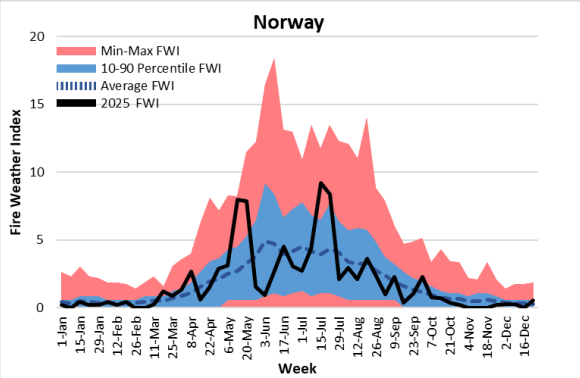
The 2025 fire season was the third highest ever recorded. 128 fires burned 3 360 ha, mostly between February and April, almost all in Other Natural Land. (Table 26).

Table 26. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Norway by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	84	2.50
Coniferous forest	32	0.95
Mixed forest	10	0.30
Other Natural Land	3 196	95.12
Transitional	5	0.15
Agriculture	30	0.89
Other Land Cover	3	0.09
TOTAL	**3 360**	**100**

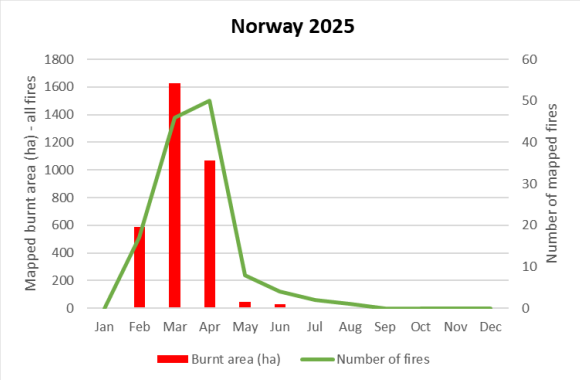
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 98. Fire Weather Index information for Norway in 2025.



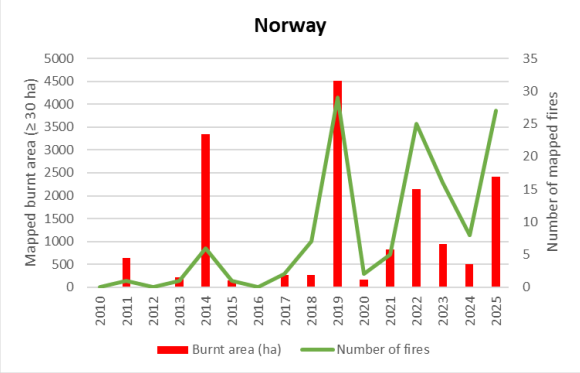
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 99. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Norway in 2025.



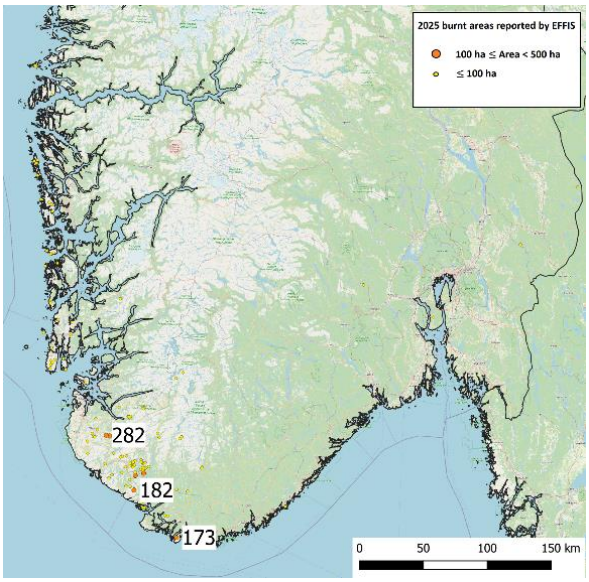
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 100. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Norway.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 101. Main burnt areas in Norway in 2025.

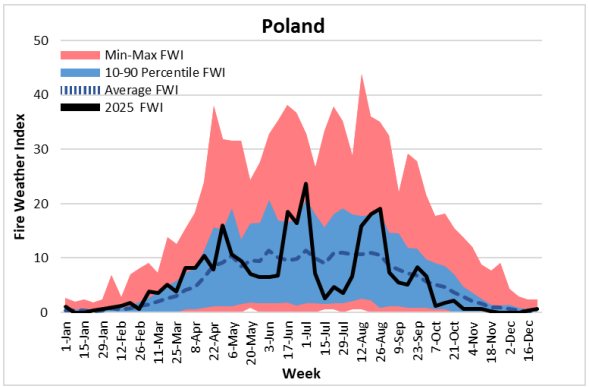


Source: EFFIS.

3.26. Poland

43 fires were mapped in Poland in 2025, resulting in a total burnt area of 438 ha, similar to the total mapped in 2024. Of this total, more than half (296 ha) was on Natura2000 land.

Figure 102. Fire Weather Index information for Poland in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Table 27. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Poland by land cover types in 2025.

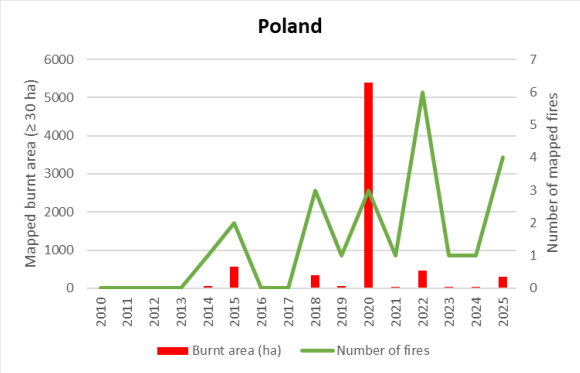
Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	7	1.60
Coniferous forest	7	1.60
Other Natural Land	386	88.12
Transitional	38	8.68
TOTAL	**438**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 103. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Poland in 2025.

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 104. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Poland.

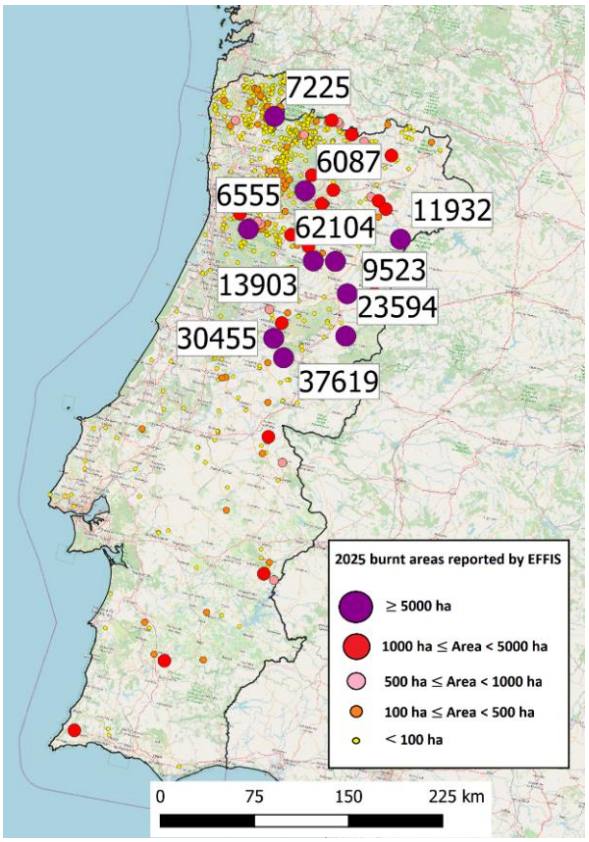


Source: EFFIS.

3.27. Portugal

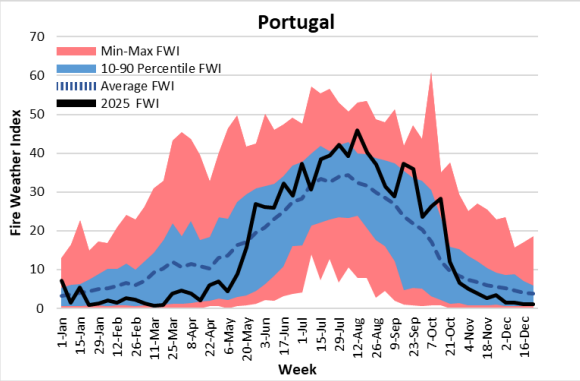
In 2025, 999 fires burned 284 012 ha, doubling the previous year. This is the second-worst year since 2010 (fourth worst in EFFIS), though still far short of 2017's extreme. (Figure 108). After a quiet start, 81 % of the annual total occurred in August. The seven largest fires (six of which over 10 000 ha) occurred in this month. The first, second, fourth and seventh largest events, respectively of 62 104, 37 619 ha, 23 594 ha and 9 523 ha occurred in the same region of Beiras e Serra da Estrela, while the third largest of 30 455 ha in Região de Coimbra; the fifth largest took place in the Viseu Dão Lafões region and the sixth in Douro region (Figure 105). Among the other major ones, four were over 5 000 ha, 21 between 1 000 and 5 000, 12 between 500 and 1 000. The vast majority of the fire events in Portugal, and all the major ones, occurred in the northern part of the country. The main affected land covers were Other natural land and Transitional, which summed up to almost 68 % of the total. More than half of the mapped total (51 323 ha) occurred on Natura2000 sites, corresponding to 2.15 % of the total Natura2000 areas in Portugal.

Figure 105. Main burnt areas in Portugal in 2025.



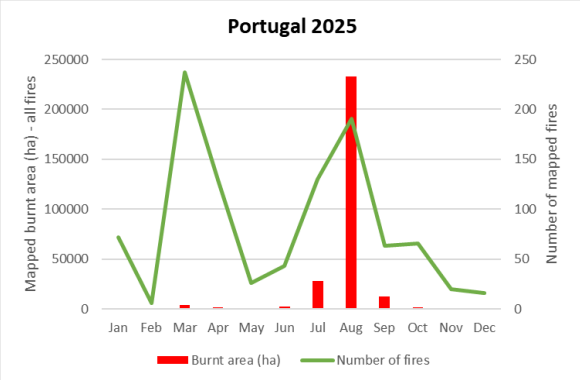
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 106. Fire Weather Index information for Portugal in 2025.



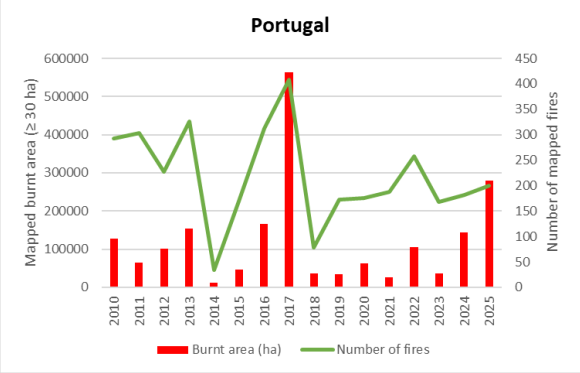
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 107. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Portugal in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 108. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Portugal.



Source: EFFIS.

Table 28. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Portugal by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	7 033	2.48
Coniferous forest	18 256	6.43
Mixed forest	7 062	2.49
Other Natural Land	93 537	32.93
Sclerophyllous vegetation	1 953	0.69
Transitional	98 969	34.85
Agriculture	56 532	19.90
Artificial Surfaces	504	0.18
Other Land Cover	166	0.06
TOTAL	**284 012**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

3.28. Romania

The 2025 fire season in Romania saw a dramatic increase in burnt area compared to the previous two years, reaching the status of second worst year ever recorded in EFFIS. A total of 134 370 ha was mapped from 974 fires, three times the amount of 2024. Most of the damage occurred during the spring season, when most fires occurred during the year.

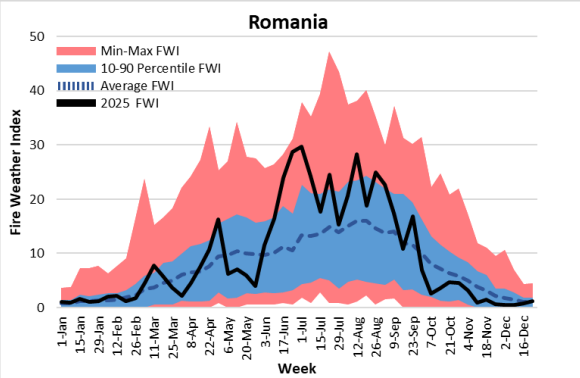
The affected Natura2000 sites accounted for around 70 % of the total at 93 504 ha, more than six times the amount of the previous year.

Table 29. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Romania by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	25 077	18.66
Coniferous forest	16	0.01
Mixed forest	843	0.63
Other Natural Land	83 626	62.24
Transitional	1 283	0.95
Agriculture	22 580	16.80
Artificial Surfaces	109	0.08
Other Land Cover	836	0.62
TOTAL	**134 370**	**100**

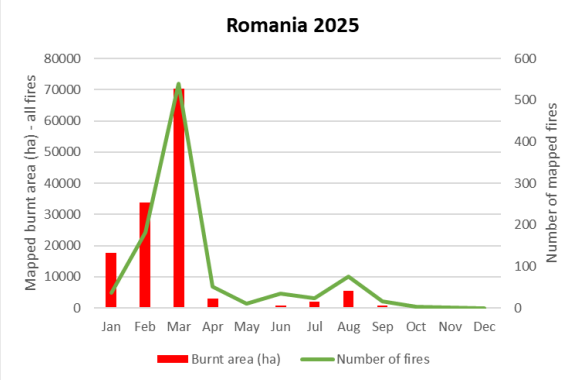
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 109. Fire Weather Index information for Romania in 2025.



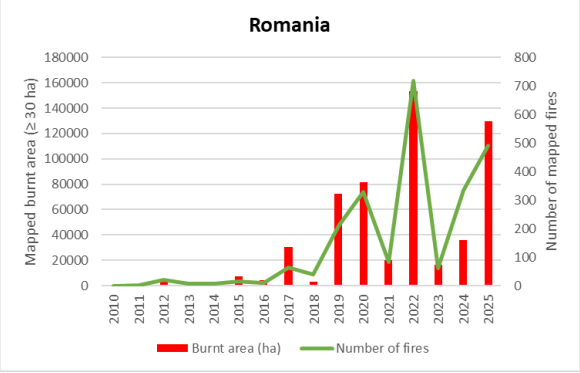
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 110. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Romania in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

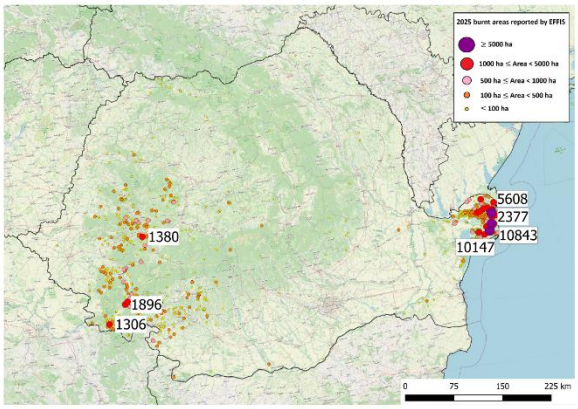
Figure 111. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Romania.



Source: EFFIS.

16 out of 20 fires over 1 000 ha took place in the Tulcea province. The two major ones exceeded 10 000 ha and occurred in January and February. Five other fires in Tulcea were over 2 000 ha, while 29 others between 500 ha and 1 000 ha took place in different parts of the country. After an unusual year in which the most affected land cover type was Agriculture, in 2025 the most affected was Other natural land (Table 29).

Figure 112. Main burnt areas in Romania in 2025.

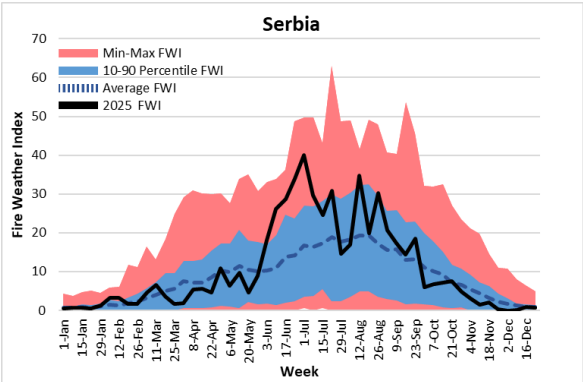


Source: EFFIS.

3.29. Serbia

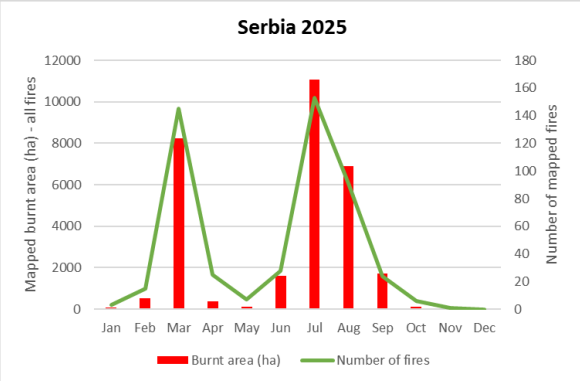
2025 was the second worst year ever recorded in EFFIS. Wildfires in Serbia impacted 30 744 ha from 498 events, significantly above previous 15 years' average of 8 910 ha. Most of the events took place in March, July and August. The largest event of the year (3 110 ha) happened in the Toplički region in July, while five others recorded over 500 ha.

Figure 113. Fire Weather Index information for Serbia in 2025.



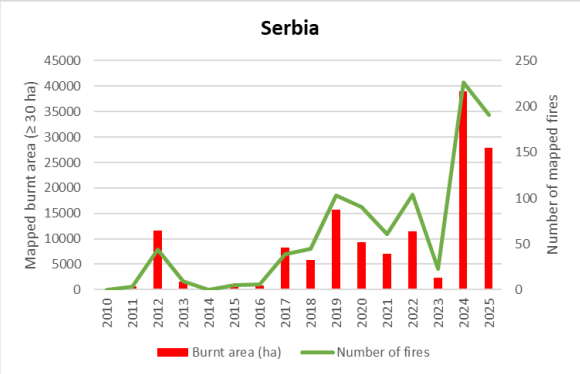
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 114. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Serbia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 115. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Serbia.



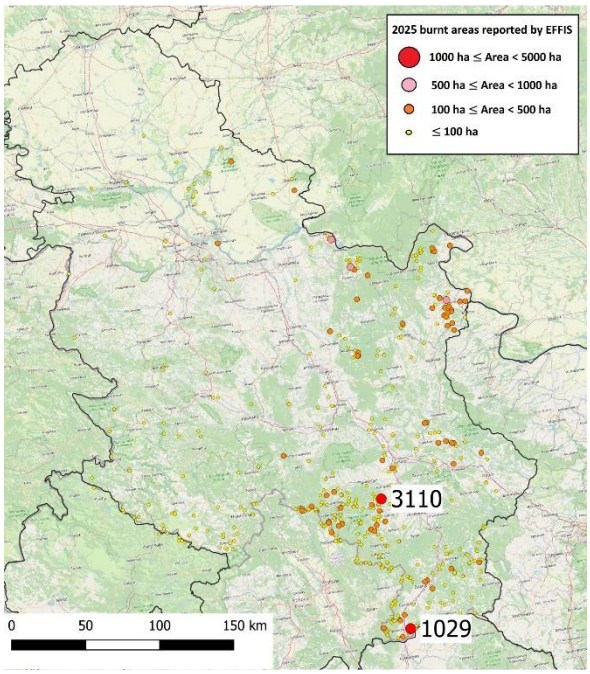
Source: EFFIS.

Table 30. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Serbia by land cover type in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	7 898	25.69
Coniferous forest	404	1.31
Mixed forest	156	0.51
Other Natural Land	3 217	10.46
Transitional	6 250	20.33
Agriculture	12 751	41.48
Artificial Surfaces	42	0.14
Other Land Cover	26	0.08
TOTAL	**30 744**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 116. Main burnt areas in Serbia in 2025.

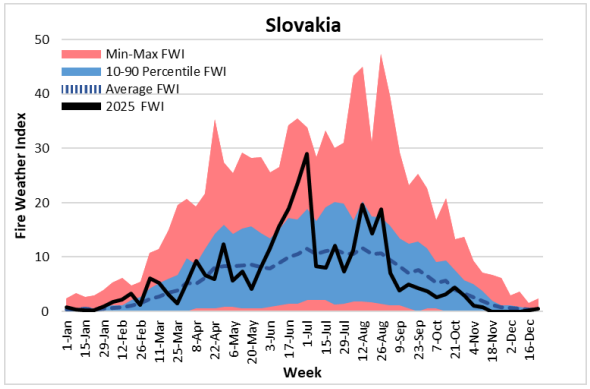


Source: EFFIS.

3.30. Slovakia

Only one fire was mapped in Slovakia in March 2025 for an overall burnt area of 362 ha, the biggest ever recorded in the country. The Fire Weather Index was mostly at or below average levels except for a short period in the middle of the summer.

Figure 117. Fire Weather Index information for Slovakia in 2025.



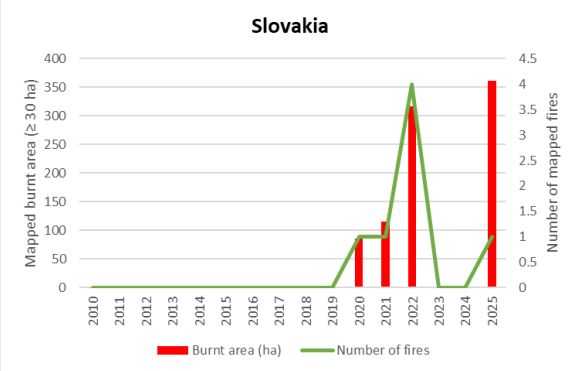
Source: EFFIS.

Table 31. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Slovakia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	10	2.76
Other natural land	352	97.24
TOTAL	**362**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

Figure 118. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Slovakia.



Source: EFFIS.

3.31. Slovenia

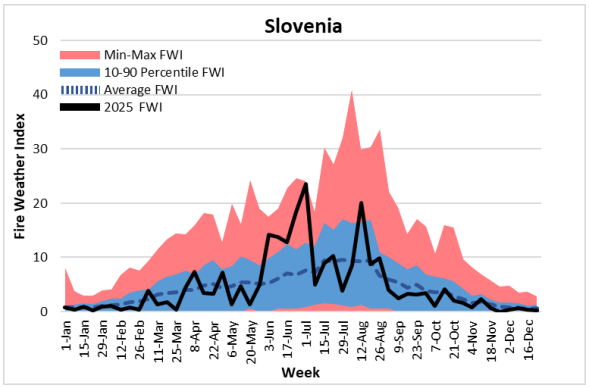
As the previous year, seven fires were mapped in Slovenia in 2025, covering a total of 161 ha, all in Natura2000 sites and mostly affecting Other natural land cover.

Table 32. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Slovenia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	2	1.24
Coniferous forest	1	0.62
Other Natural Land	150	93.17
Transitional	7	4.35
Agriculture	1	0.62
TOTAL	**161**	**100**

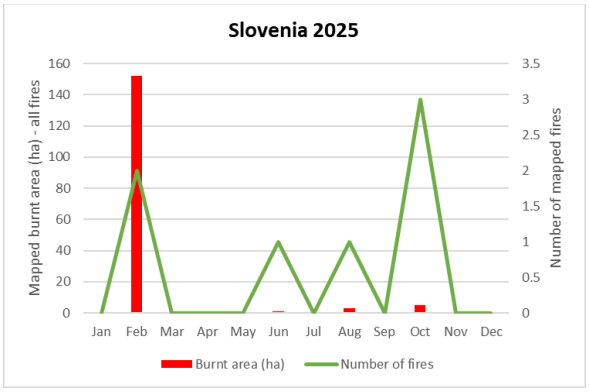
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 119. Fire Weather Index information for Slovenia in 2025.



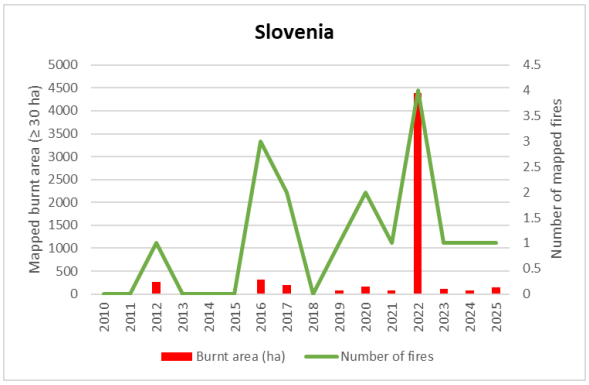
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 120. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Slovenia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 121. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Slovenia.



Source: EFFIS.

3.32. Spain

Following one of the quietest fire seasons, 2025 was Spain's worst season ever in EFFIS. 1 359 fires burned 401 266 ha—four times the 15-year average. Despite a mild start to the year, 85 % of the total damage occurred in August. (Figure 123). Ten fires exceeded 10,000 ha (all in August), primarily in Castilla y León and Galicia. Details follow in Table 33.

Table 33. The ten biggest events in Spain in 2025, ranked according to the historical EFFIS recording.

Area (ha)	Location (region)	Ranking in EFFIS (Spain)
40 081	Castilla y León	1st
37 179	Galicia	3rd
26 241	Castilla y León	7th
25 953	Galicia	8th
24 583	Galicia	9th
24 471	Galicia	10th
19 112	Castilla y León	15th
17 317	Extremadura	16th
12 026	Galicia	29th
10 823	Castilla y León	34th

Source: EFFIS.

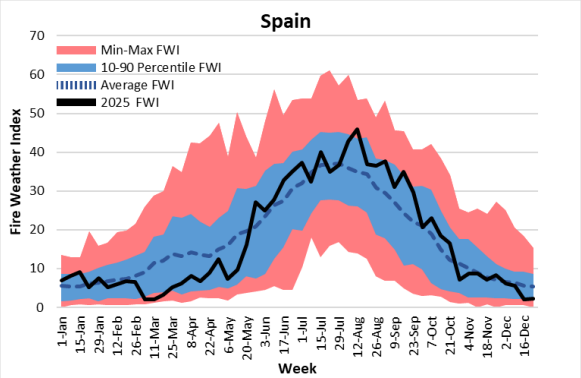
Table 34. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Spain by land cover type in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	39 491	9.84
Coniferous forest	21 207	5.29
Mixed forest	4 841	1.21
Other Natural Land	198 477	49.45
Sclerophyllous vegetation	32 635	8.13
Transitional	30 468	7.59
Agriculture	73 212	18.25
Artificial Surfaces	827	0.21
Other Land Cover	108	0.03
TOTAL	**401 266**	**100**

Source: EFFIS.

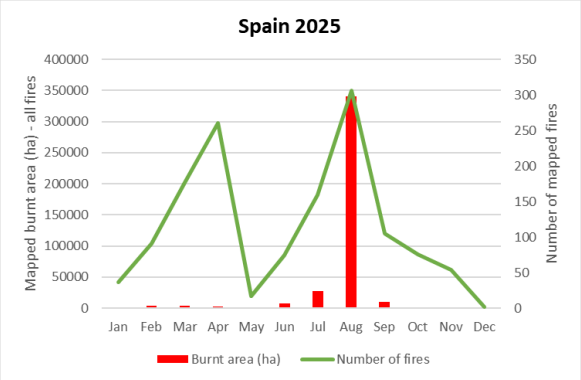
38 fire events recorded a burnt area between 1 000 and 8 000 ha, and other 17 were between 500 and 1 000 ha. Almost half of the burnt area affected Other natural land (Table 34), and the fire events impacted 171 742 ha of Natura2000 sites recording the highest in EU27 for 2025 and corresponding to 1.02 % of the total Natura2000 areas in Spain.

Figure 122. Fire Weather Index information for Spain in 2025.



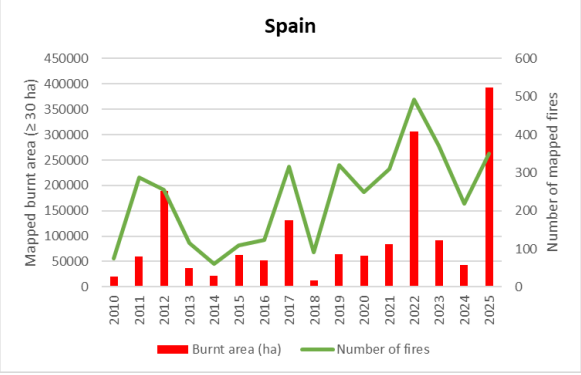
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 123. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Spain in 2025.



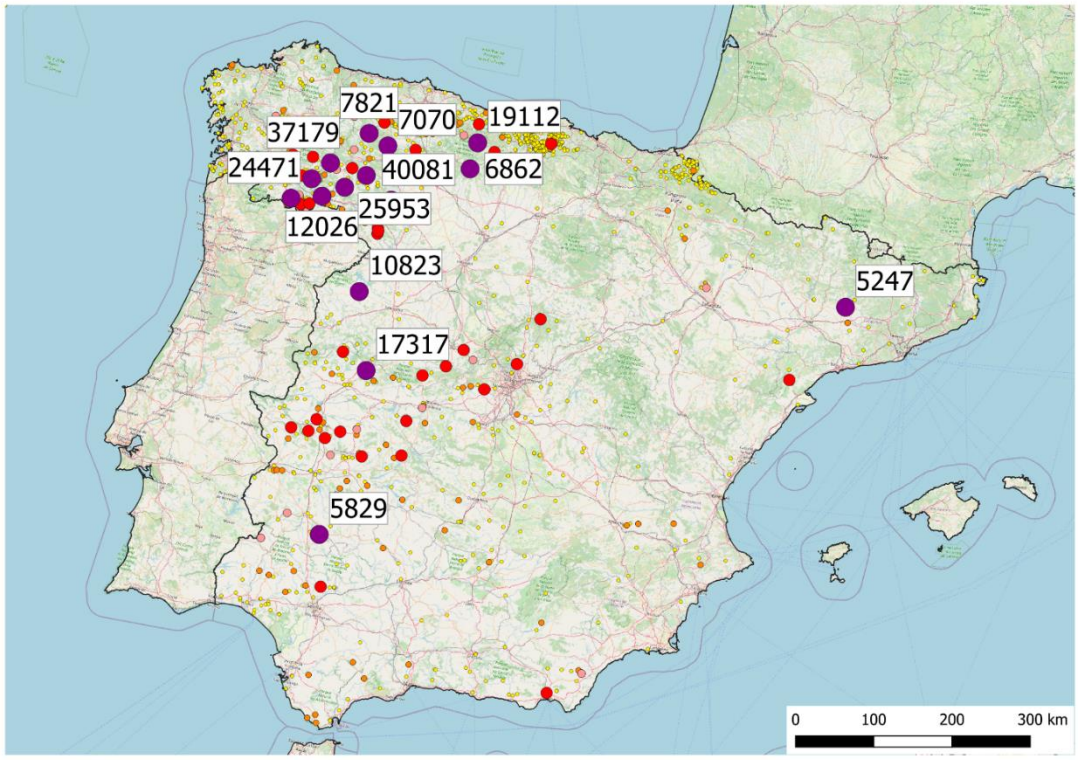
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 124. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Spain.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 125. Main burnt areas in Spain in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.33. Sweden

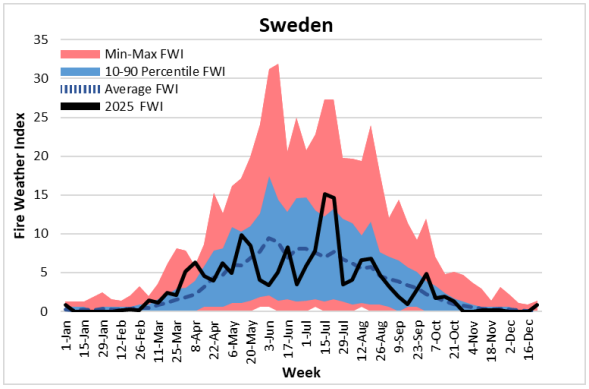
In a fairly light season in line with the average, 79 fires were mapped in 2025, resulting in a total mapped burnt area of 1 449 ha, more than double the amount recorded in 2024. April and July were the most affected months. Of the total, 814 ha (56 %) occurred in Natura2000 sites.

Table 35. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Sweden by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	3	0.21
Coniferous forest	915	63.23
Mixed forest	6	0.41
Other Natural Land	469	32.41
Transitional	26	1.80
Agriculture	23	1.59
Other Land Cover	5	0.35
TOTAL	**1 449**	**100**

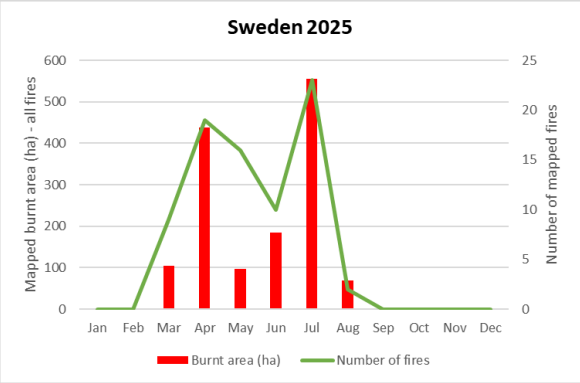
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 126. Fire Weather Index information for Sweden in 2025.



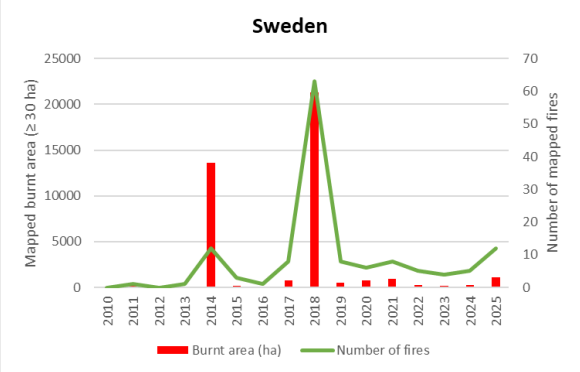
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 127. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Sweden in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 128. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Sweden.

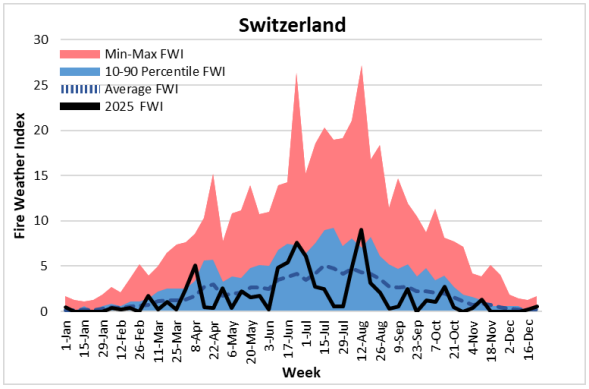


Source: EFFIS.

3.34. Switzerland

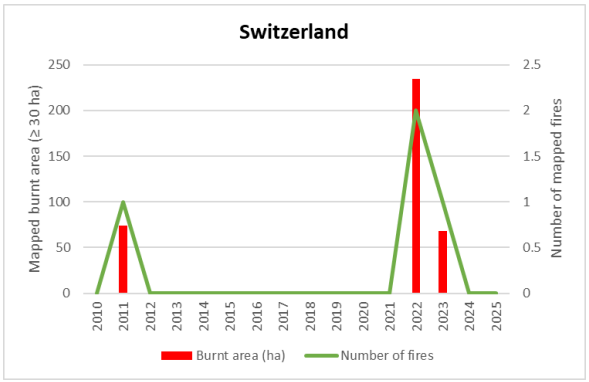
Only one fire of 1 ha was mapped in Switzerland in 2025, affecting Other natural land. The Fire Weather Index was mainly below the average.

Figure 129. Fire Weather Index information for Switzerland in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 130. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Switzerland.



Source: EFFIS.

3.35. Türkiye

The 2025 fire season in Türkiye was the second worst since the beginning of the EFFIS monitoring. The season started in June and resulted in 162 188 ha burnt from 1 391 fires, more than twice the average amount of around 57 819 ha.

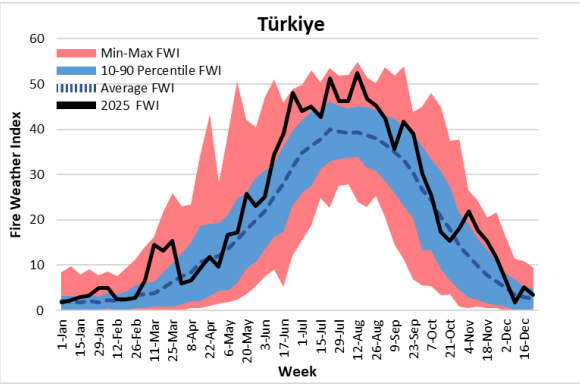
The biggest event affected 11 891 ha and took place in the Bilecik region in July. Other 25 fires recorded a burnt area between 1 000 and 10 000 ha, and 23 between 500 and 1 000 ha.

Table 36. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Türkiye by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	2 330	1.44
Coniferous forest	47 551	29.32
Mixed forest	8 792	5.42
Other Natural Land	39 560	24.39
Sclerophyllous vegetation	5 694	3.51
Transitional	29 992	18.49
Agriculture	26 245	16.18
Artificial Surfaces	758	0.47
Other Land Cover	1 266	0.78
TOTAL	**162 188**	**100**

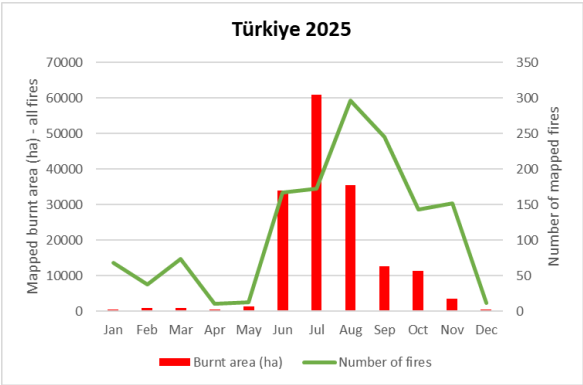
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 131. Fire Weather Index information for Türkiye in 2025.



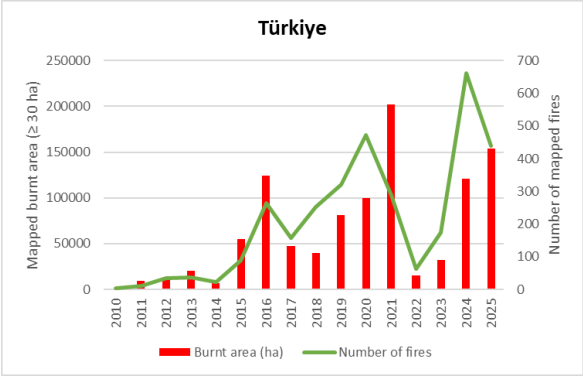
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 132. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Türkiye in 2025.



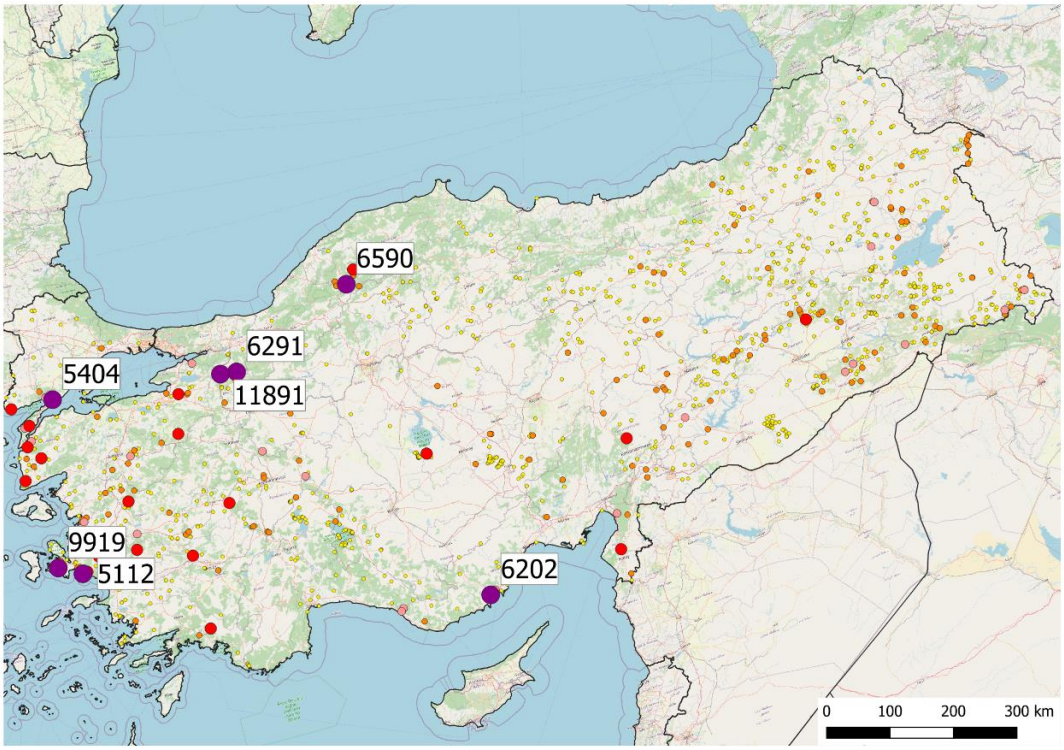
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 133. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Türkiye.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 134. Mapped burnt areas in Türkiye in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

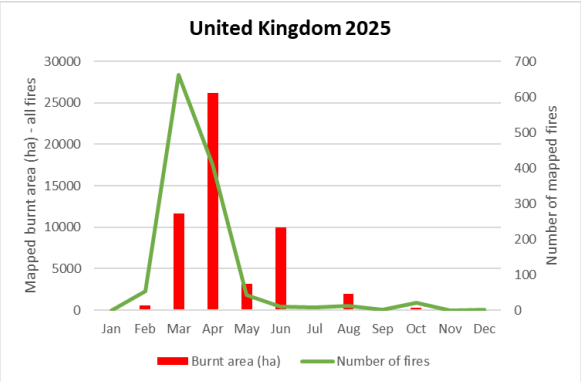
3.36. United Kingdom

2024 was close to the minimum recorded, but 2025 was the worst year in terms of burnt areas for UK since the beginning of EFFIS monitoring. The total burnt area mapped in the United Kingdom was 54 050 ha from 1 223 fires, vastly over the average and around one third more than the second worst year 2019 (Figure 136). Three events were over 5 000 ha. The largest one (also the largest ever recorded by EFFIS in the country) took place in the Highland (Scotland) with 9 809 ha of burnt area; the second largest (also the second largest ever recorded by EFFIS in the country) was also in the Highland (Scotland) with 6720 ha of burnt area; the third one (also the fourth largest ever recorded by EFFIS in the country) of 5 018 ha happened in the Powys region of Wales. Other ten events recorded burnt areas between 1 700 and 500 ha. The majority of the events took place between March and June, affecting Other natural land cover (Table 37).

The Fire Weather Index exceeded the average in three parts of the year, namely in May, June and August.

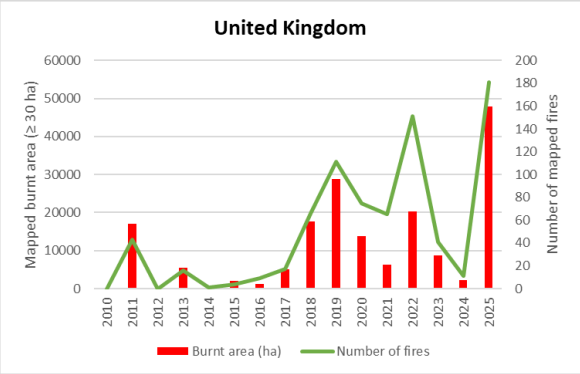
Around 40 % (21 553 ha) of the total burnt area occurred in protected sites, amounting to 0.84 % of the total protected area of the country.

Figure 135. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in the United Kingdom in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 136. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in the United Kingdom.



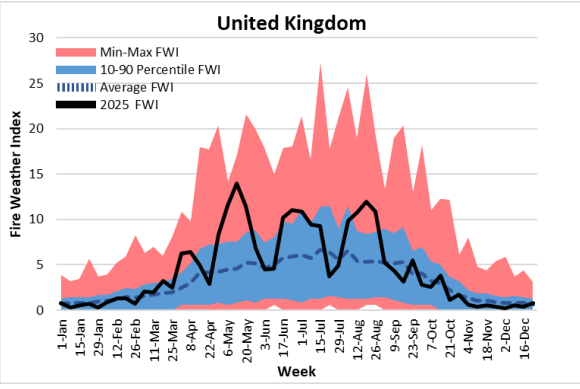
Source: EFFIS.

Table 37. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in the UK by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	180	0.33
Coniferous forest	753	1.39
Mixed forest	116	0.21
Other Natural Land	51 007	94.37
Transitional	1 535	2.84
Agriculture	179	0.33
Artificial	175	0.32
Other Land Cover	105	0.19
TOTAL	**54 050**	**100**

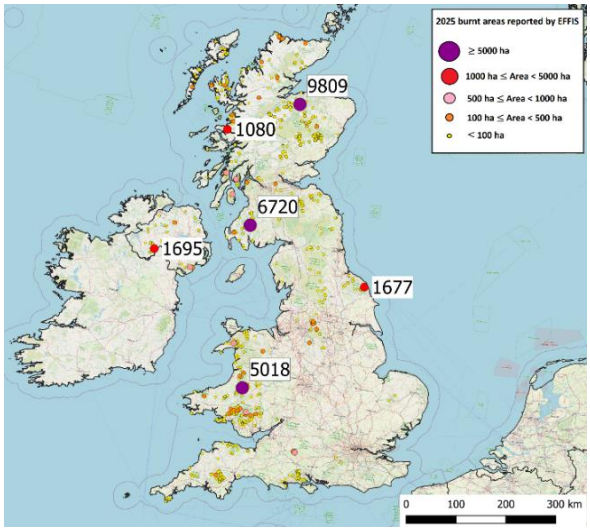
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 137. Fire Weather Index information for the United Kingdom in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 138. Mapped burnt areas in United Kingdom in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

3.37. Ukraine

The total number of fires and burnt area mapped in Ukraine in 2025 was the second highest since the beginning of the EFFIS monitoring. The mapped total of 659 853 ha from 9 116 fires was approximately two thirds the amount of the previous year. The majority of the damage occurred in the east of the country near the frontline of hostilities.

Table 38. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Ukraine by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	2 359	0.36
Coniferous forest	23 091	3.50
Mixed forest	95 566	14.48
Other Natural Land	282 832	42.86
Agriculture	247 042	37.44
Artificial Surfaces	7 352	1.11
Other Land Cover	1 611	0.24
TOTAL	**659 853**	**100**

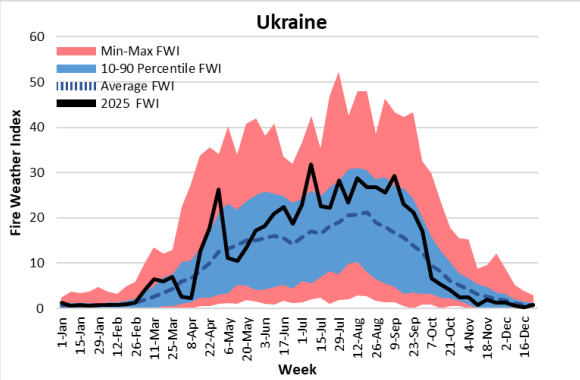
Source: EFFIS.

Most of the major fires of the year were in the summer months when the Fire Weather Index was also very high, with the largest one exceeding 10 000 ha. However, the most notable feature of the large fires was their sheer number,

with a total of 177 mapped fires exceeding 500 ha, of which 60 were over 1 000 ha.

Like in 2024, the land cover types most affected were Other Natural Land and Agricultural areas (Figure 142).

Figure 139. Fire Weather Index information for Ukraine in 2025.

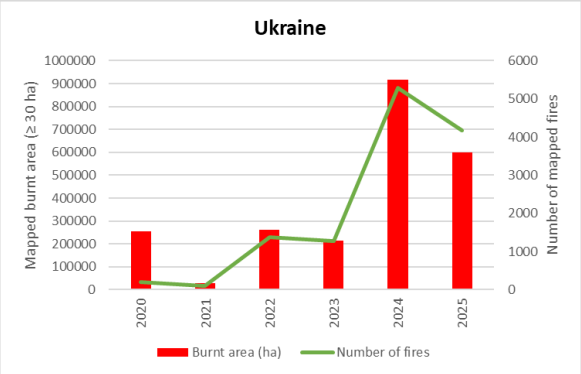


Source: EFFIS.

Figure 140. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Ukraine in 2025.

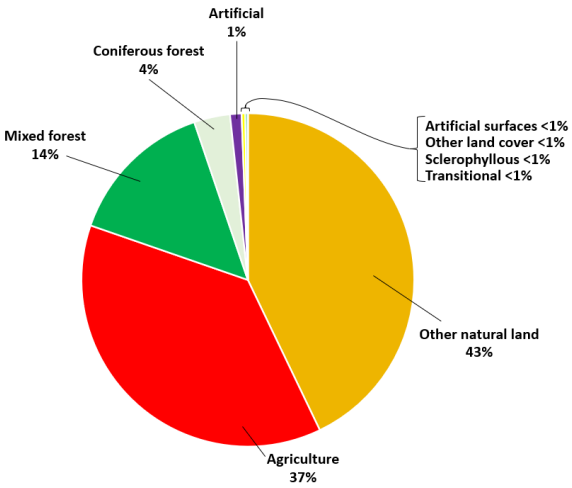
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 141. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Ukraine.



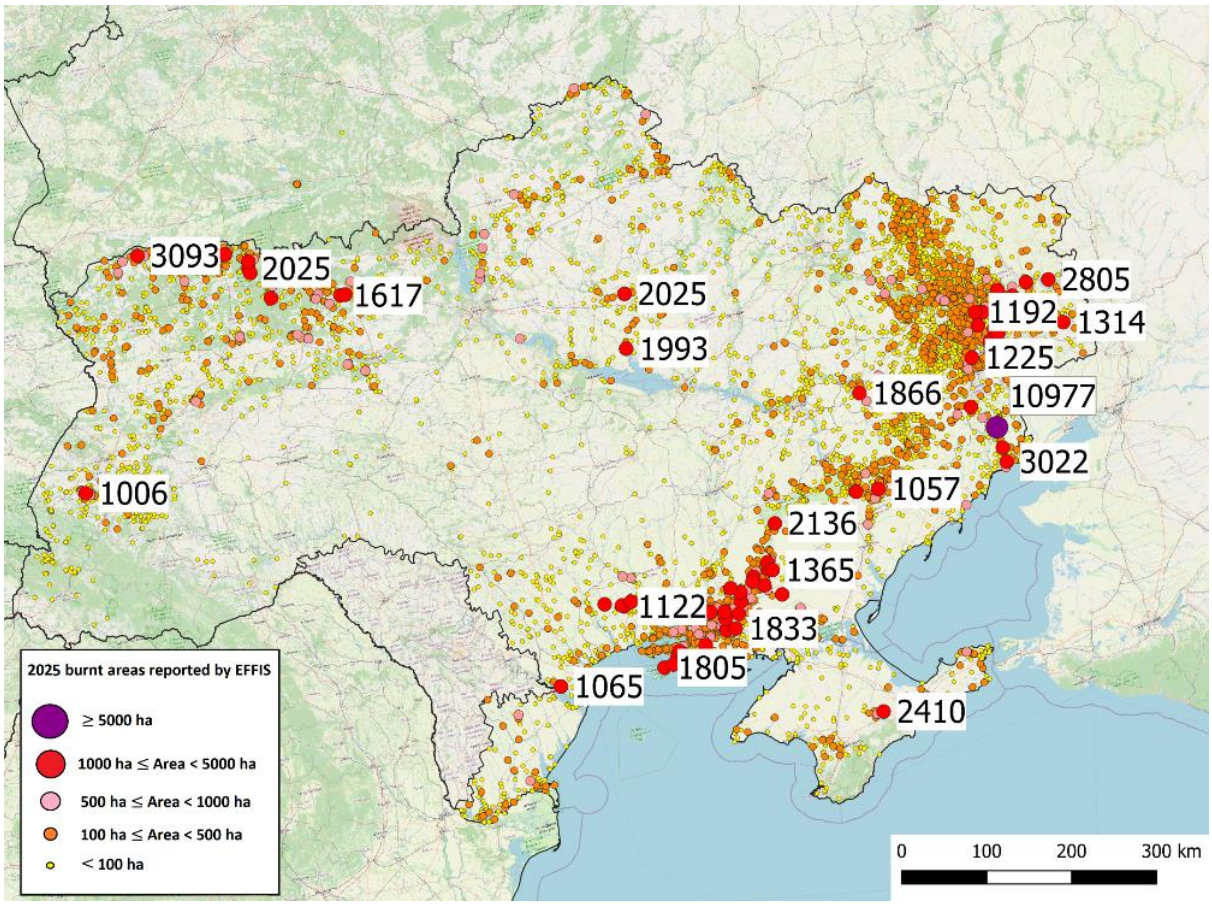
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 142. Proportions of land cover types affected in 2025 in Ukraine.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 143. Mapped burnt areas in Ukraine in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

4. Middle East and North Africa – country reports

The total burnt area mapped across North Africa and the Middle East was one of the lowest ever recorded, at around 70 562 ha, significantly below the average of around 110 000 ha.

For the countries in this section, the Globcover land cover map from ESA was used to split the burnt area into different land type categories, harmonised with CLC terminology.

4.1. Algeria

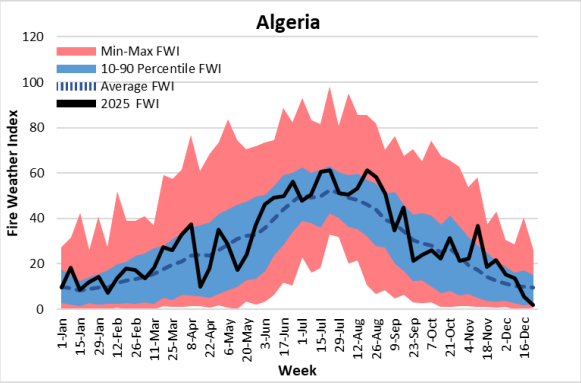
The total burnt area mapped in Algeria in 2025 was 22 030 ha mapped from 847 fires. As in past years, the summer and autumn seasons were the peak of the activity, recording around 99 % of the total burnt area. There were some large fires: two over 2 000 ha (in October and November), one around 1 500 ha (in July) and one around 700 ha (in August). 817 ha affected protected areas. The distribution of burnt area by land cover types is given in Table 39.

Table 39. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Algeria by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	137	0.62
Coniferous forest	15	0.07
Mixed forest	8 518	38.67
Other natural land	11 200	50.84
Agriculture	2 154	9.78
Artificial Surfaces	3	0.01
Other Land Cover	3	0.01
TOTAL	**22 030**	**100**

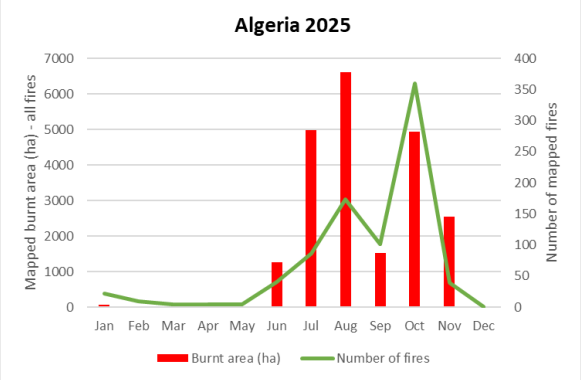
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 144. Fire Weather Index information for Algeria in 2025.



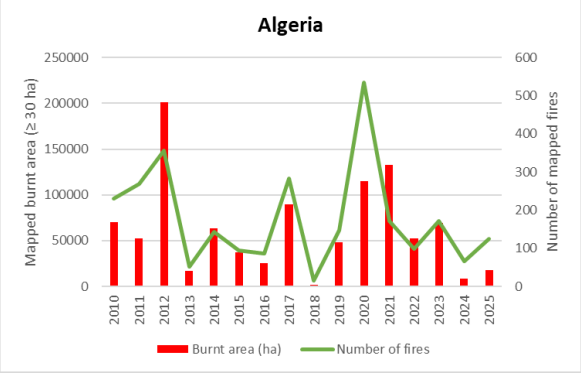
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 145. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Algeria in 2025.



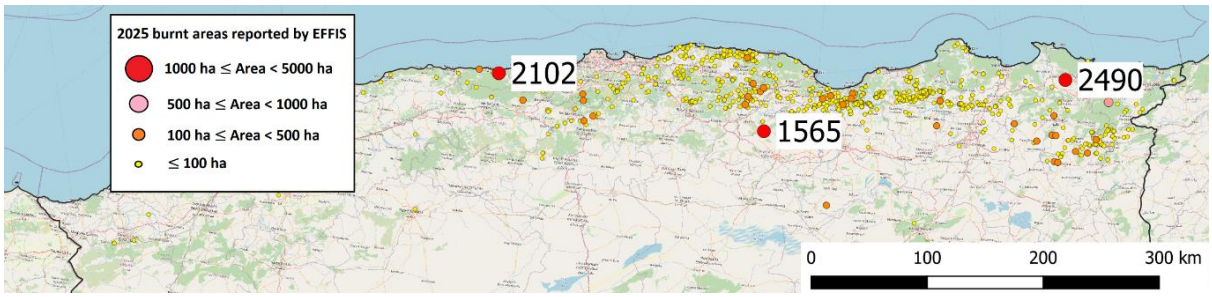
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 146. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Algeria.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 147. Mapped burnt areas in Algeria in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

4.2. Israel

After the most impactful season ever recorded in 2024, 2025 was significantly lighter, closer to the average with a total of 3 539 ha burnt in 45 fire events. Almost all of the damage occurred in June and July, including one fire of over 1 000 ha mapped in June in Golan region.

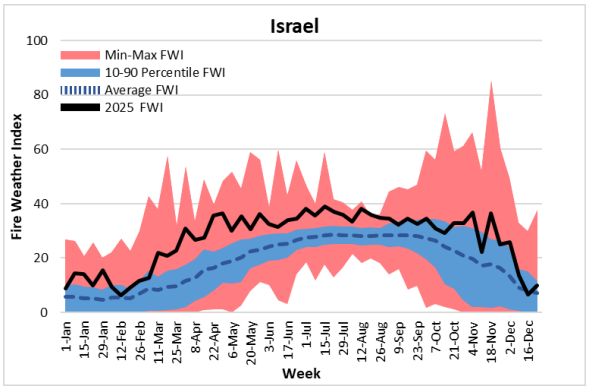
Table 40 presents the affected land cover types. Most of the total burnt area was in Other Natural Land and Agricultural Land.

Table 40. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Israel by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	67	1.89
Mixed forest	210	5.93
Other Natural Land	1 428	40.35
Agriculture	1 811	51.17
Artificial Surfaces	23	0.65
TOTAL	**3 539**	**100**

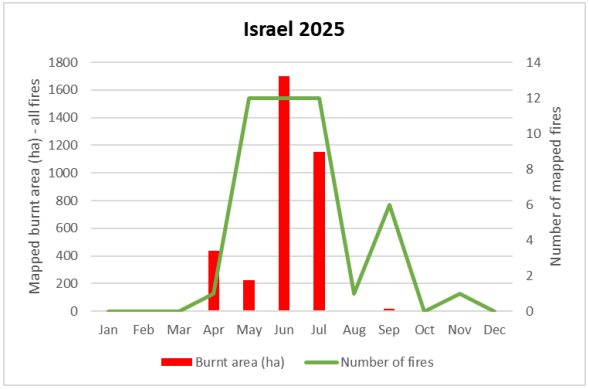
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 148. Fire Weather Index information for Israel.



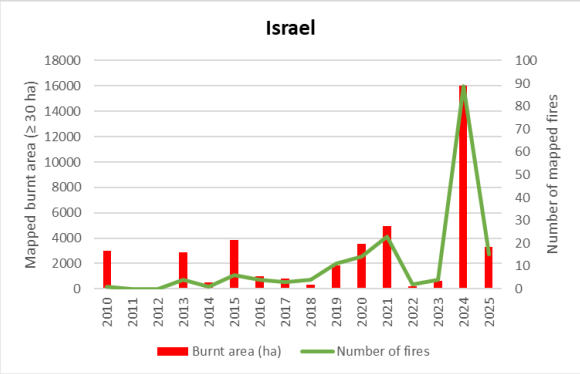
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 149. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Israel in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 150. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Israel.



Source: EFFIS.

4.3. Jordan

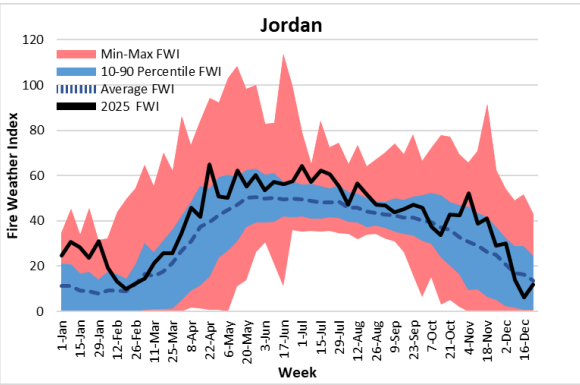
After the most impactful season ever recorded in 2024, in 2025 the burnt area was 130 ha mainly in May and July. Table 41 presents the distribution of the mapped burnt area by land cover type.

Table 41. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Jordan by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	7	5.38
Mixed forest	14	10.77
Other Natural Land	64	49.23
Agriculture	45	34.62
TOTAL	**130**	**100**

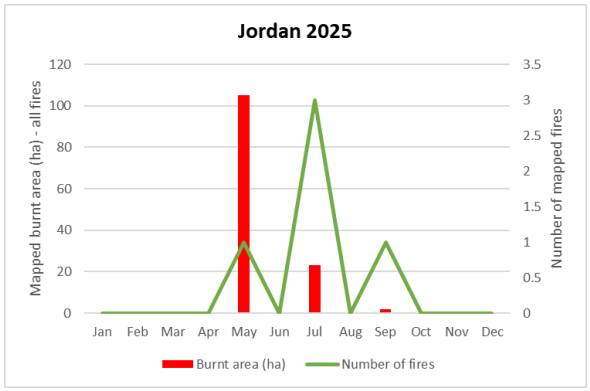
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 151. Fire Weather Index information for Jordan in 2025.



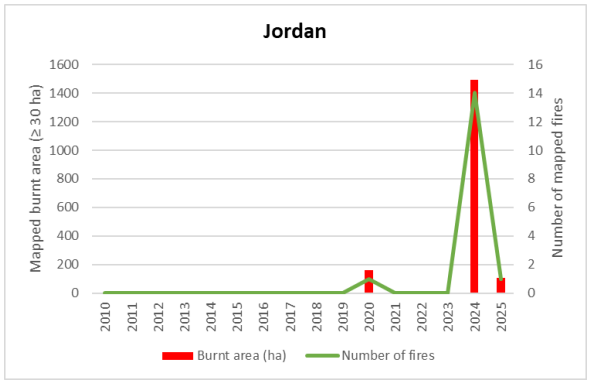
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 152. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Jordan in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 153. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Jordan.



Source: EFFIS.

4.4. Lebanon

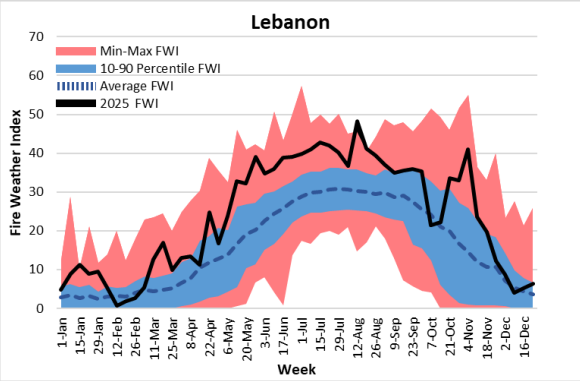
Following the record highs of 2024, the 2025 season returned close to the 2019-2023 average with 3,151 ha burned in 261 fires. The largest event was a 200 ha fire in Sour region.

Table 42. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Lebanon by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	244	7.74
Mixed forest	454	14.41
Other Natural Land	2 148	68.17
Agriculture	265	8.41
Artificial Surfaces	40	1.27
TOTAL	**3 151**	**100**

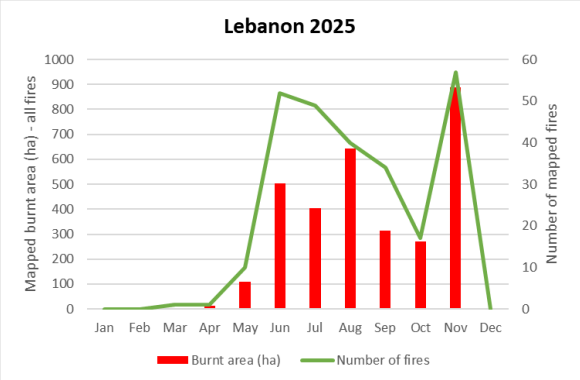
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 154. Fire Weather Index information for Lebanon in 2025.



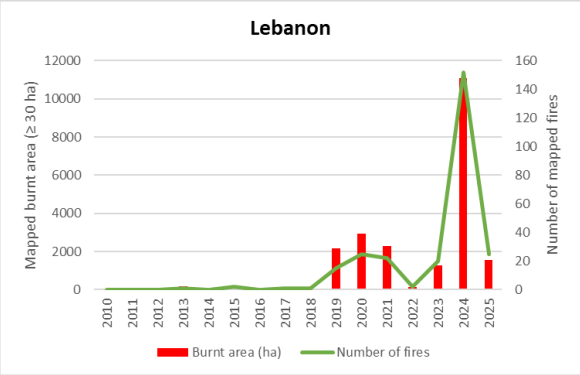
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 155. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Lebanon in 2025.



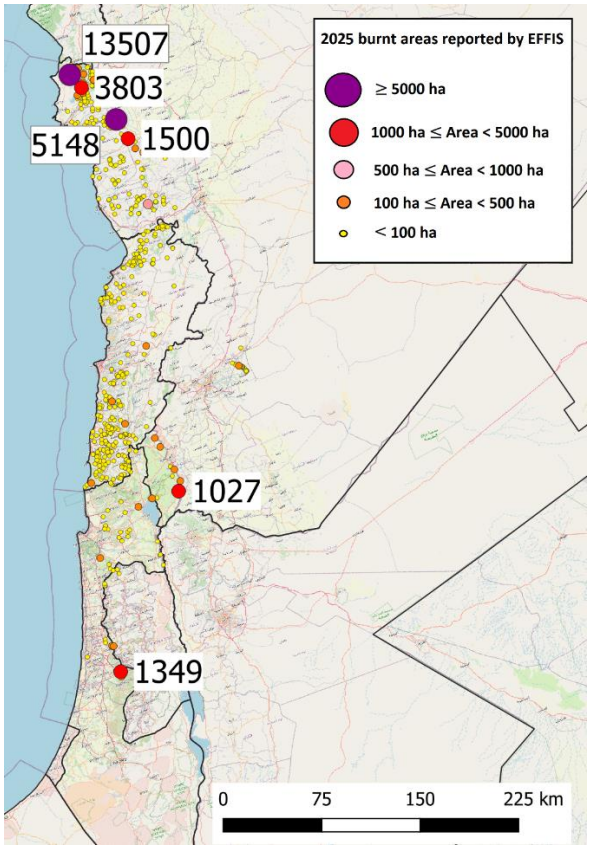
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 156. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Lebanon.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 157. Mapped burnt areas in the Middle East in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

4.5. Libya

The 2025 fire season in Libya was quiet and similar to that of 2024. 11 fires were mapped, covering a total of 226 ha. Almost all of the total came from a single fire of 169 ha in May.

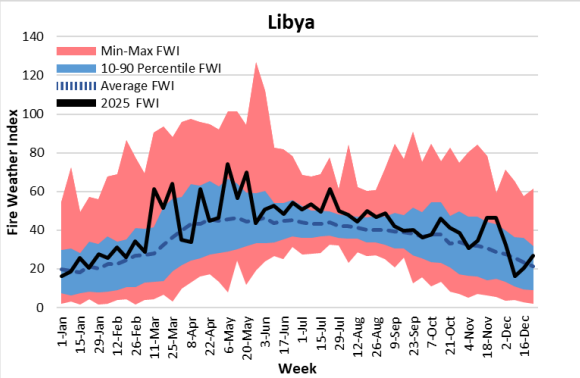
Table 43 presents the distribution of the mapped burnt area by land cover type; agricultural land was principally affected.

Table 43. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Libya by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	8	3.54
Mixed forest	93	41.15
Other Natural Land	52	23.01
Agriculture	73	32.30
TOTAL	**226**	**100**

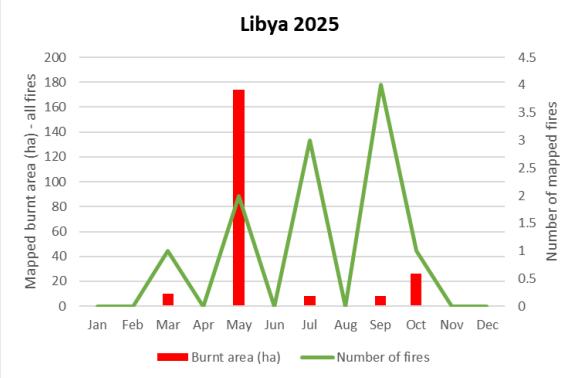
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 158. Fire Weather Index information for Libya in 2025.



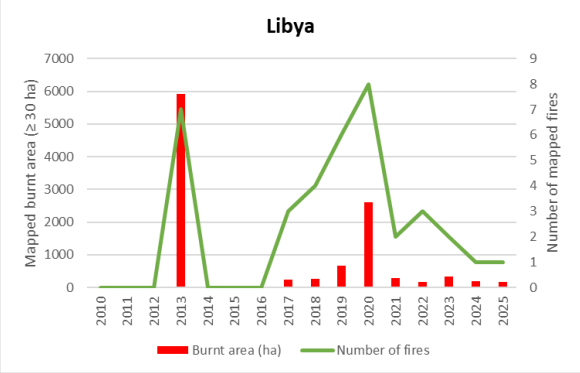
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 159. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Libya in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 160. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Libya.



Source: EFFIS.

4.6. Morocco

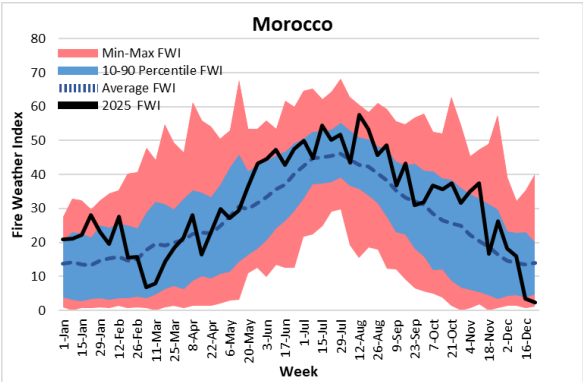
The 2025 season in Morocco was in line with the average. 85 fires were mapped, resulting in a total of 2 949 ha burnt. Most of the fires occurred in August, with the biggest one of 1 538 ha in the Tanger – Tétouan region. Only 2 ha affected protected areas.

Table 44. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Morocco by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	1 265	42.90
Coniferous forest	51	1.73
Mixed forest	182	6.17
Other Natural Land	138	4.68
Transitional	745	25.26
Agriculture	568	19.26
TOTAL	**2 949**	**100**

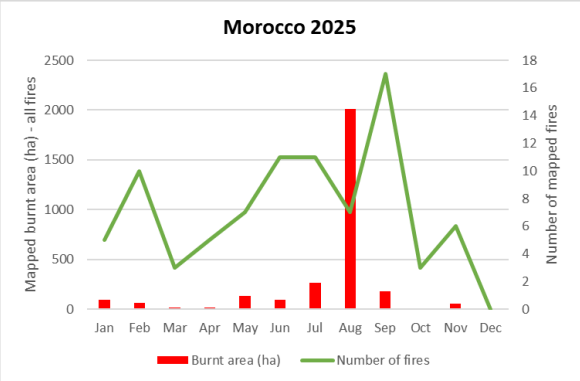
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 161. Fire Weather Index information for Morocco in 2025.



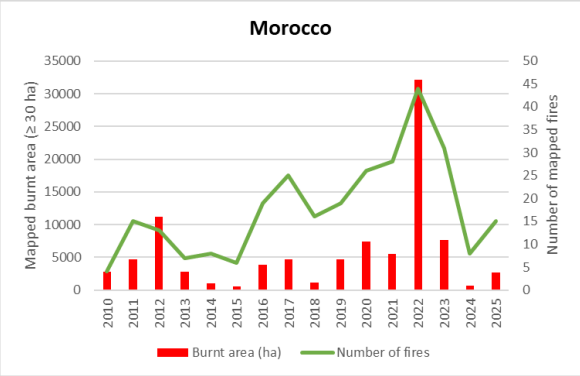
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 162. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Morocco in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 163. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Morocco.



Source: EFFIS.

4.7. Palestinian Territory

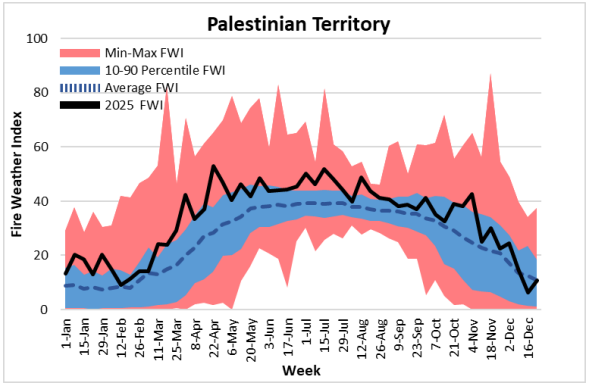
2025 recorded the highest burnt area in Palestinian Territory, burning 1 767 ha in 6 events. Table 45 presents the distribution of the mapped burnt area by land cover type.

Table 45. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Palestinian Territory by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Coniferous forest	183	10.36
Mixed forest	255	14.43
Other Natural Land	957	54.16
Agriculture	349	19.75
Artificial Surfaces	23	1.30
TOTAL	**1 767**	**100**

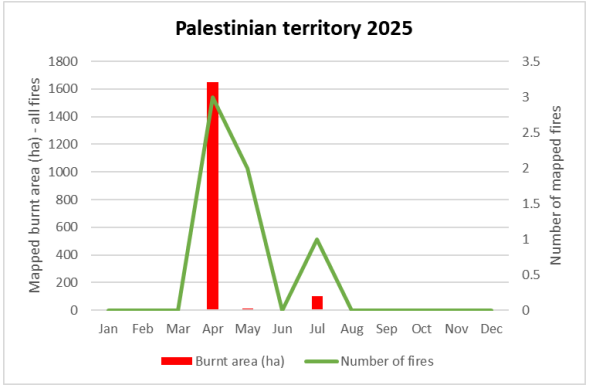
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 164. Fire Weather Index information for Palestinian Territory in 2025.



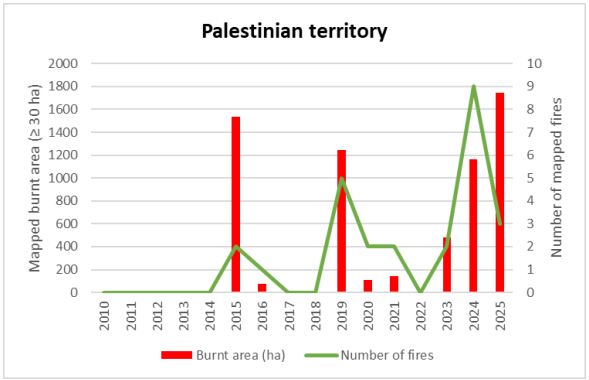
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 165. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Palestinian Territory in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 166. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Palestinian Territory.



Source: EFFIS.

4.8. Syria

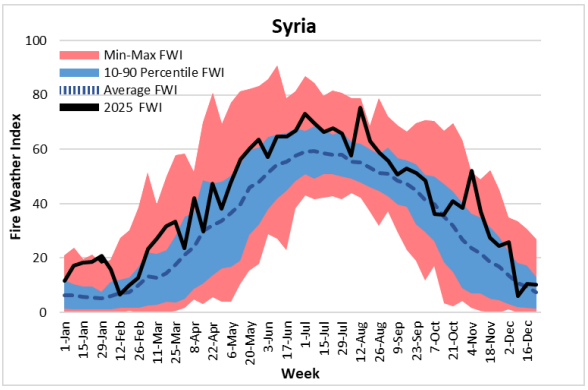
It was a relatively quiet year for fires in Syria. There were 228 fires mapped, mainly from July to September, giving a total burnt area of 29 940 ha. The events mainly affected Lattakia (with the biggest one, of 13 507 ha and the third of 3 803 ha) and Hamah (with the second biggest of 5 148 ha and fourth of 1 500 ha) regions.

Table 46. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Syria by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	555	1.85
Coniferous forest	15 277	51.03
Mixed forest	7 951	26.56
Other Natural Land	4 223	14.10
Transitional	7	0.02
Agriculture	1 786	5.97
Artificial Surfaces	137	0.46
Other Land Cover	4	0.01
TOTAL	**29 940**	**100**

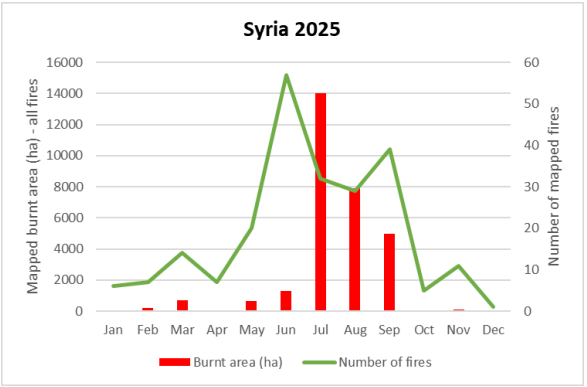
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 167. Fire Weather Index information for Syria in 2025.



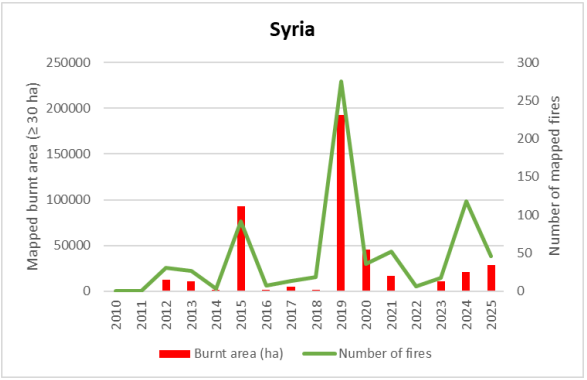
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 168. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Syria in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 169. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Syria.



Source: EFFIS.

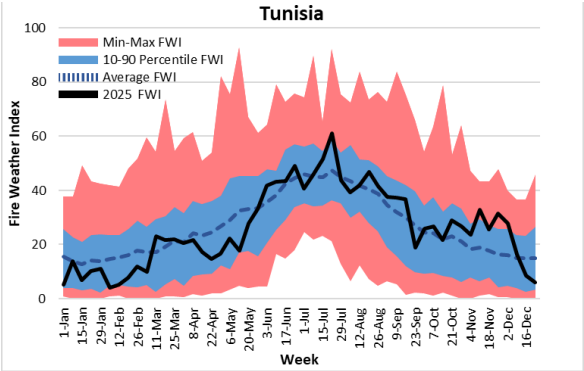
4.9. Tunisia

The 2025 fire season was in line with the average.

A total of 6 830 ha of burnt area was mapped from 122 fires between June and October.

The biggest fire took place in July in the Siliana region, while the second one in Beja 928 ha; ten others were between 100 and 300 ha.

Figure 170. Fire Weather Index information for Tunisia in 2025.



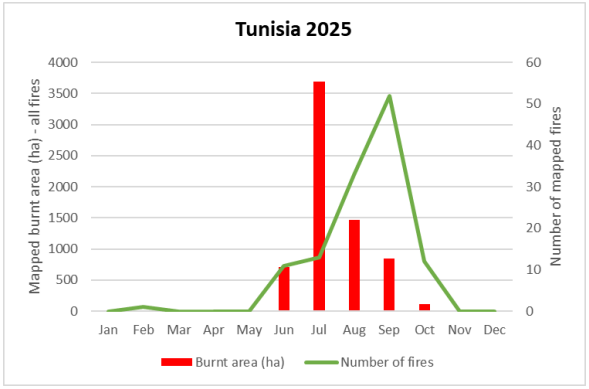
Source: EFFIS.

Table 47. Distribution of burnt area (ha) in Tunisia by land cover types in 2025.

Land cover	Burnt area	% of total
Broadleaf forest	810	11.86
Coniferous forest	2 090	30.60
Mixed forest	203	2.97
Other Natural Land	77	1.13
Sclerophyllous vegetation	1 400	20.50
Transitional	677	9.91
Agriculture	1 529	22.39
Artificial surfaces	22	0.32
Other Land Cover	22	0.32
TOTAL	**6 830**	**100**

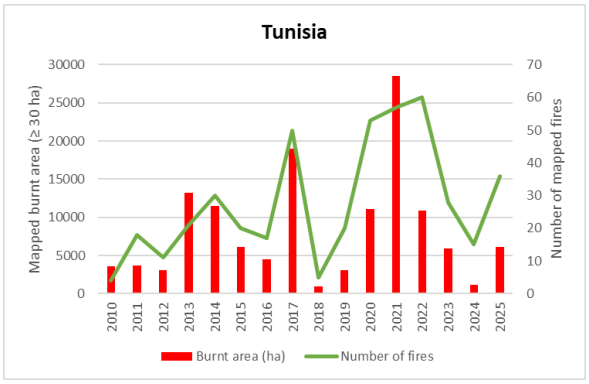
Source: EFFIS.

Figure 171. Monthly mapped burnt area and number of fires in Tunisia in 2025.



Source: EFFIS.

Figure 172. Annual mapped burnt area and number of fires ≥ 30 ha in Tunisia.



Source: EFFIS.

5. Conclusions

After a relatively quiet year in 2024, the burnt area in the European Union in 2025 reached 1 079 538 ha, the highest value since the inception of the EFFIS system. Around 39 % of this amount (424 023 ha) impacted Natura2000 areas.

The Mediterranean region experienced several heat waves during the 2025 summer. The most extreme, during the first three weeks of August in the western Mediterranean region, triggered a series of fire events that burnt 561 322 ha and accounted for 52 % of the total burnt area in the European Union in 2025. However, it is worth mentioning that also countries in central and northern Europe recorded record figures. Seven countries registered historical record burnt areas in 2025 (Cyprus, Germany, Kosovo under UNSCR1244, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom and Palestinian territory), and six other countries registered their second-worst ever recorded fire season.

The wildfire activity started early in the year, with seasonal peaks in the number of fires and burnt areas as early as March, with over 100 000 ha burnt in the EU by the end of the month. The season transitioned regularly to the summer months, when several countries across the Mediterranean countries witnessed very large fire events.

A series of fire events characterised by noticeable size hit the northwestern part of the Iberian Peninsula during the first three weeks of August. In this relatively short period of time, 22 almost simultaneous fires over 5 000 ha produced a burnt area of 460 585 ha which accounted for 43 % in the EU countries; these events also impacted 140 291 ha in Natura2000 sites, almost one third of the total in the year.

Overall, the 2025 fire season aligned with the patterns identified in the last years: early start of the fire season, more frequent and intense heat waves that propelled larger fire events, and some of these large fires at higher latitudes than in the previous years.

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List of abbreviations and definitions

Abbreviations	Definitions
CLC	CORINE Land Cover
DSR	Daily Severity Rating
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium Range Forecast
EFFIS	European Forest Fire Information System
EGFF	Expert Group on Forest Fires
ERCC	Emergency Response Coordination Centre
FWI	Fire Weather Index
GWIS	Global Wildfire Information System
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MODIS	Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer
RDA	Rapid Damage Assessment

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