



Assessing the role of summer NAO for the seasonal predictability of climate impact indices in Eastern Europe

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Seasonal predictions are known to have a limited skill in Europe. One of the few exceptions is represented by the South-eastern part of the Balkans where especially in summer climate predictions appears to be more skilful than standard benchmarks. We present here an analysis of a set of climate-relevant indices calculated using both ECMWF system 4 and Met Office GloSea5 seasonal prediction systems. These impact-relevant predictions appear to have some skill over the region. We put in relation such a skill with a number of large-scale drivers that are known to be relevant for the region. In particular, we analysed the link between these indices and the ability of the two models to describe the summer North Atlantic Oscillation (SNAO), which despite its limited amplitude over the North Atlantic, represents an important mode of variability for the region. The paper attempts to describe the physical mechanisms that are responsible for such a teleconnection.