



IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON THE WORLD ECONOMY.

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Abstract: *In this article various natural disasters that are happening all over the world are causing economic, environmental and human health problems and even death. passed.*

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Ignoring ecological balance leads to inevitable natural disasters. From this point of view, the importance of ecology is understood. As a result, there are many dire life challenges such as famine and water wars. The problem of climate change is becoming more urgent every year. Why is the climate so capricious? What should we do to change this situation? Along with global warming, the problem of climate change includes erratic rainfall patterns, sometimes dry spells, and sometimes flash floods. What actually causes climate change? Let's start with an analysis of the current situation.

The average temperature on planet Earth has risen by a little more than 1 °C This is worse than we think. By comparison, between 1980, when data began to be recorded globally, and as of 2017, the temperature of planet Earth has increased by 1 °C. This number may not seem significant, but if we look at it as an average of the planet's surface, we can see that the change is large, resulting in melting glaciers and a dramatic rise in sea levels. It also emits greenhouse gases.

If the emission of greenhouse gases does not stop, scientists predict that the average temperature of the planet Earth will increase by 4 °C. This makes most of the land unfit for human life. In the 19th century, scientists discovered that certain gases trap heat from the Earth, and without their help, this heat escapes into space. Carbon dioxide plays a key role in this process: a planet without a home would have turned into a frozen desert. In 1896, it was first predicted that the temperature of the planet would increase due to the increase in the concentration of greenhouse gases.

Today, their number in the atmosphere has increased by 43% compared to the period before the industrial revolution. There is convincing evidence, such as studies using radioactive radiation, to determine the share of industrial greenhouse gas emissions.

Carbon dioxide levels have always risen and fallen naturally, but these changes took thousands of years. Geologists say that during economic activity, people release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere more intensively than nature.

Scientists say that in the next 25-30 years, the climate will become hotter and weather conditions will worsen. Coral reefs and other vulnerable habitats are already disappearing.

If greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise unchecked, scientists fear serious long-term consequences: disruption of the global order, mass migration, and the sixth mass extinction of plants and animals in Earth's history. acceleration, melting of glaciers, rising



sea level and flooding of most of the coastal cities of the world, forest fires in different parts of the world and similar consequences.

These hazardous gases are already taking effect. During the last year, thousands of Muslims all over the world became victims of natural disasters, including those related to climate change. In particular, death and destruction caused by floods have occurred in many countries. Weather anomalies, increased carbon dioxide emissions, and various other environmental factors have caused massive floods following rainfall. As a result, people's residences and cultivated fields suffered unprecedented damage.

The worst flood of the year was observed in Libya. On September 10, 2023, Cyclone Daniele, which entered from the northeast, brought strong winds, floods and thunderstorms to a number of cities in Libya. The natural disaster ended the lives of 4,300 people. 40,000 people, including at least 17,000 children, became internal refugees. 70% of the infrastructure was damaged in the flood-affected areas in the east of the country. Also, 438 people died in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 17 people in Greece, and 500 people in Somalia due to floods.

Last year, thousands of animals and other creatures died in the world in ecological disasters, rapid and long-lasting forest fires. Extreme temperatures, droughts, wildfires, floods and hurricanes will continue to occur due to climate change.

The European Union's Copernicus Atmospheric Monitoring Service (CAMS) announced on December 6 that after forest fires in Turkey, the United States and parts of Siberia, a record level (1.7 billion tons) of carbon emissions was released, which is 6450 equal to a megaton of carbon dioxide. USA. One of the largest forest fires in the history of the United States was observed in California in 2021.

Climate change also caused the natural disaster here. The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection reported that 2.5 million acres of farmland were burned, 3,629 buildings were damaged or destroyed, and a total of 8,619 cases were recorded. There have been reports that three people have died as a result of forest fires in California. CAMS reported that 83 megatons of carbon were released into the atmosphere as a result of forest fires in North America. In the summer of last year - in August, a total of 209 forest fires broke out in 47 regions of Turkey for 10 days.

According to official data, at least 8 people died in the forest fires that broke out in southwestern Turkey on July 28. In 2021, 110,000 hectares of land were affected by fires in Greece, five times the annual average of 2008-2020. Undoubtedly, natural disasters have a great impact on the economy of the country. Floods and droughts lead to a decrease in the production productivity of the state's firms and enterprises, and at the same time reduce the volume of exports and increase the volume of imports. It will also be necessary for the state to compensate for the damages it has suffered.

This will cause a great loss to the state's economy. But there is still a solution to these natural disasters. As long as there are fossil fuels on Earth, it's not too late to act. Atmospheric warming will reach a potentially manageable level only when greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to zero. The good news: Emissions are now falling in many countries as a result of programs such as fuel economy standards for cars, stricter building codes and



emission limits for power plants. But experts believe that to prevent the worst consequences of climate change, it is necessary to significantly accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources.

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