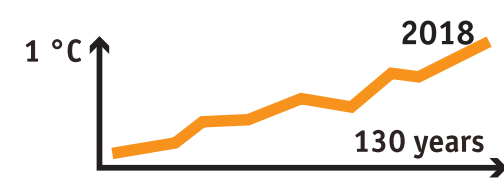
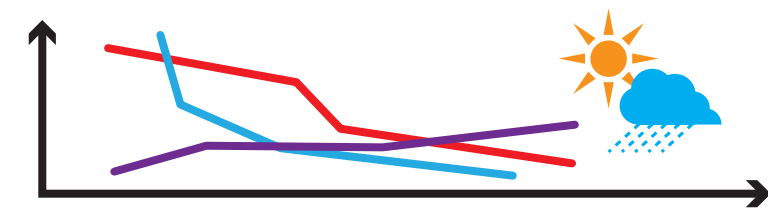


CLIMATE CHANGE

The negative impacts of climate change on the environment and human beings by the end of the 21st century, unless we do all we can to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



The average temperature on Earth has risen by 1°C in the last 130 years. Temperatures have never been warmer at any time in the last 1400 years. 16 of the first 17 years of the 21st century have been the warmest years since records began, with 2016 setting an absolute record.



Rising temperatures change the balance in all natural systems on Earth: glaciers and permafrost are melting; the level of the world ocean is rising; floods, droughts and hurricanes are happening more frequently; the weather is becoming increasingly unpredictable.



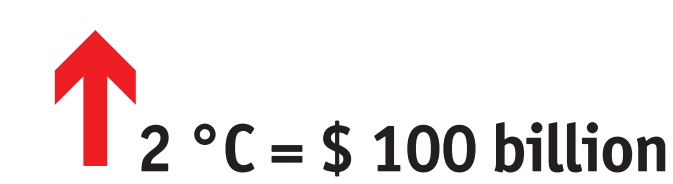
By 2050, as many as two billion people will be affected by floods and other natural disasters caused by climate change. Increase of population, deforestation and the rising level of the world ocean.



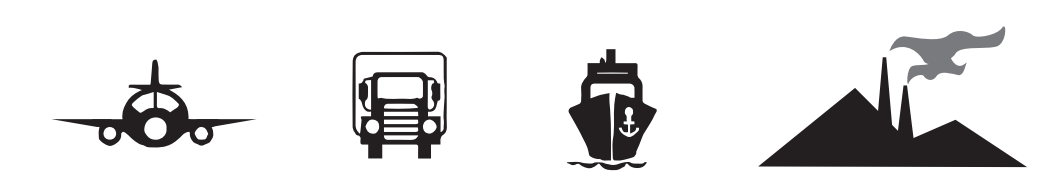
A third of the world population live in the coastal areas within less than 100 km from the sea. These people will be especially affected by the rising sea level, increased salinization of agricultural lands, as well as more frequent storms and floodings.



Climate change will accelerate the melting of glaciers, change cycles and amounts of precipitation, and alter seasonal flow in rivers. As a result, 1.8 billion people will live in a water scarce environment by 2080.



Measures to adapt the world population to a rise of the temperature on Earth by just 2 °C will cost 70–100 billion US dollars every year.



Burning of fossil fuels, rapid development of transport and deforestation have led to a record increase in concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which have not occurred on Earth for at least the last 800,000 years. Since the Industrial Revolution (mid-18th century), the levels of carbon dioxide (CO₂) have risen by 40%, of methane (CH₄) by 120% and of nitrous oxide (N₂O) by 20%.

