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Climate change has led to extreme weather events in South Korea that affects: social, economy, industry, culture, and many other sectors.[1] South Korea is experiencing changes in climate parameters. Such parameters include annual temperature, rainfall amounts, and precipitation.[2]

Industrialization and the increase in population have produced various pollutants and greenhouse gases, which are anthropogenic factors for climate change. In 2017 South Korea was the world"s 7th largest emitter of carbon emissions and the 5th largest per capita.[4]

700 million tonnes of greenhouse gases was emitted in 2019.[8] There was a 3.5% increase in emissions of greenhouse gases after a 6.5% drop in 2020.[9]As of 2021[update] Korea is funding construction of overseas coal power.[10]

South Korea is the ninth largest emitter of carbon dioxide. Dangjin Power Station is estimated to have been the coal-fired power plant which emitted the third most carbon dioxide in 2018, at 34 million tons, and relative emissions are estimated at 1.5 kg per kWh.[11]

However, despite the long-term trend of increasing overall summer precipitation, precipitation patterns since the mid-2010s have been different from the past. In recent years, a series of unusually low summer precipitation years have been observed. In 2015, annual precipitation was the third lowest on record, and in 2016 and 2017, August and June precipitation were the lowest and third lowest on record, respectively. In addition, the 2018 "Changma" period was the second shortest on record.[20]"

Methane, another prominent greenhouse gas in the Korean Peninsula"s atmosphere, also shows a clear increase in atmospheric concentration over the decade from 2008 to 2018. The 2018 annual average concentration of methane observed in the Anmyeon-do was 1974 ppb, which is 115 ppb higher than the global average and 100 ppb higher than the Northern Hemisphere Mauna Loa average of 1874 ppb. The 2018 methane concentration in the Anmyeon-do is 113 ppb higher than in 1999, when observations first began.[28]

Due to warming, the Earth"s temperature has risen by nearly 1 degree Celsius compared to before industrialization. We are already feeling the effects of climate change. Heat waves will occur more often and longer, and weather anomalies will occur more strongly and more often in various regions. Sea levels and water temperatures around the world will rise, and acidification will continue. This phenomenon still has a tremendous impact on human life and will continue to do so.More frequent extreme weather with global warming by IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an international organization that scientifically studies

climate change, made it clear that climate change is an urgent problem to be solved in October 2018. The IPCC warned that in order to prevent the catastrophe of climate change, the average global temperature should not increase by more than 1.5 degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrialization.