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GLOBAL IMPLICATIONS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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Annotation: The article deals with the actual problems of climate change in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Measures taken to prevent the negative consequences of global warming in the field of water use and the use of biological diversity, including land in the country. Studied international and national documents in this area.

Key words: global warming, climate change, land plot, water, biodiversity, air pollution.

Today, the whole world is experiencing losses caused by a number of environmental problems such as desertification and drought, air pollution, water shortage, and biodiversity loss. Scientists say that most of them are happening due to climate change on the globe. As a result of the negative impact of industry and production on the environment, environmental stability is being undermined, and the average temperature of the air is increasing due to its influence. We see that this in itself leads to the evaporation of fresh water reserves, the reduction of greenness, and the increase of hot or cold days in the weather. Every phenomenon in nature is inextricably linked with each other, and a change in one part of this chain will certainly not affect others. Man is an inseparable part of nature. How we live in nature and leave a suitable place for future generations depends on our attitude towards it today.

While the world community has recognized climate change as one of the most serious problems facing humanity, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change has defined two main directions for solving it: reducing the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and adapting to observed and expected climate changes. In the event of not taking timely measures and the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere will continue to increase, countries will have to mobilize large amounts of money for climate change actions.

The Paris Agreement was adopted to provide a comprehensive response to the growing global threat of climate change. One of the main aspects of the new agreement is that it stipulates that developed countries as well as developing countries will undertake to reduce the amount of emissions.

The main goal of the agreement is to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to keep global warming on our planet within 1.5-2 degrees Celsius

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compared to the average temperature during the period of industrial development. According to experts, if this is not done, our planet will be exposed to more drastic climate changes from year to year. According to estimates, the total amount of emissions released into the atmosphere by 2030 is likely to reach 55 gigatons. To keep the temperature within the limits of 1.5-2 degrees Celsius, the total amount of emissions should not exceed 40 gigatons. According to scientists, if we manage to keep the average air temperature at the limit of 1.5-2 degrees Celsius by the end of the century, 70% of the world's biodiversity will disappear.

It's no secret that in recent years, the volume of industry and production has expanded due to the growth and liberalization of the economy in our country, as well as the creation of ample opportunities for business activities. The regular increase in the number of the population leads to an increase in the construction of houses and various construction facilities for the purposes of transport, energy, communication. On the one hand, the operation of such objects serves the well-being of the population and the development of society, on the other hand, the implementation of projects that are not perfect during their construction, and changes in nature are not taken into account, is the reason for the decrease of the "green fund" in the entire country, and sometimes the population suffers from the arbitrariness of urban planning. . In addition, the excessive number of constructions in our cities, especially in Tashkent, causes the air to increase by several times the norm suitable for human health. This, in turn, will not fail to significantly damage the natural and animal world of our country.

In such a situation that has arisen in our country, beautification of territories, covering of lands outside cities and towns with green coverings is seen as a solution to many environmental problems. In recent years, the nationwide project "Green Space" implemented in our country by the initiative of the head of state and the efforts of different layers of the population calls all our people to unite to fulfill the great responsibility towards nature and the young generation. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis and the people of Uzbekistan on December 20, 2022, the issue of stabilizing the environmental situation was recognized as one of the priority directions of the development of our country in 2023. "Preserving our nature, keeping the water, air and environment clean should become a culture and practical action of the residents of every neighborhood in the coming year. In this regard, in order to change the current situation in a positive direction, we will strengthen our efforts to protect ecology and the environment, in particular, our work within the framework of the national project "Green Space", it was noted.

In the last 4 years, the number of industrial enterprises in our country has doubled. it was noted that the amount of dust and gas in cities has increased by 4 times the norm, green areas have decreased by 3-4 times in the regions of our country, there are cases of building constructions in empty spaces between multi-storey

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buildings, cutting down trees, and reducing green areas despite the announcement of a moratorium.

In our opinion, it is important to transfer the norms and rules of urban planning to an ecological model in the current conditions of increasing urbanization, and it is necessary to define environmental requirements for cities in our country within the framework of the "modern city" concept, which is widely used at the international level today. Within the framework of these requirements, "ecological belts" consisting of green zones should be established around newly built cities and around existing cities. They serve to ensure climate stability in cities. Also, it is necessary to clearly define the quantity criteria of green coverings for the regions based on the number of inhabitants in the legislation, to include green coverings in the environmental regulations.

In addition, on April 19, 2017, at the UN headquarters in New York, Uzbekistan submitted a document on reducing its nationally determined contribution to greenhouse gas emissions to the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change for signing the Paris Agreement. This agreement was ratified on October 3, 2018. Until 2030, in the long-term perspective, the Republic of Uzbekistan planned to strengthen measures and efforts to combat climate change - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 10% per unit of GDP by 2030 compared to the level of 2010. At the 26th meeting of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change held in Glasgow in November 2021, our national delegation announced that this indicator was set to 35%.

One of the severe consequences of climate change is water shortage, and it is no secret that our country is facing a lot of problems in this matter. The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan promotes the improvement of the solution to this issue and calls for extensive work on the improvement of the legislation and implementation of practical measures. Accordingly, the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan may establish the legal basis for economic incentives for residents and non-residents to use water sparingly. In the future, a system of open accounting of water will be introduced, and about 13,000 water management objects will be digitized in three years. At the same time, 16 large pumping stations will be modernized and converted to alternative energy on the basis of public-private partnerships.

In addition to this, we think that a part of the water tax revenues will be directed to the development of irrigation services in the districts, concrete of ditches, ditches and canals, which will help to improve the environmental situation even a little.

The following measures are required to prevent and adapt to climate change:

- reduction of greenhouse gases. For this, first of all, it is necessary to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the atmosphere by introducing

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environmentally friendly technologies in production enterprises, thermal power plants and other organizations that emit pollutants into the atmosphere.

□ further improving the quality of fuels and increasing the number of environmentally friendly vehicles, including the creation of bicycle paths convenient for the general public, will in turn reduce the amount of greenhouse gases.

□ implementation of landscaping works. The planting of perennial trees, which are considered natural drainage, will soften the microclimate in the area. Also, the expansion of green areas, especially green areas on the edge of cities and highways, serves to reduce the amount of harmful substances.

□ rational use of water. Organization of drip irrigation, rational use of water resources, in turn, serves to adapt to climate changes.

□ development of green economy, i.e. waste-free technologies. it is necessary to introduce the use of energy-saving, resource-saving, waste-free, low-waste technologies, or in other words, to introduce a green economy in the country.

□ use of renewable energy sources. By developing the use of solar and wind energy, the consequences of climate change can be reduced to a certain extent by preventing the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.

We are all feeling the effects of climate change. In particular, a sharp increase in temperature or an increase in floods in a number of regions is definitely a consequence of climate change.

In spite of these difficulties, in recent years, the attention to environmental protection, public health, and ecological safety has been increased in our country. Including, a number of practical works on climate change prevention and adaptation are being carried out.

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