

What is New Zealand's climate change law, which other countries are afraid to adopt?

New Zealand is the first country to enact climate change legislation for the financial sector. No country in the world has done this till now.

Almost all countries of the world are bound by the Paris Agreement to deal with climate change. Even after this, environmentalists feel that this is not enough, because no country in the world is implementing strict laws for industries so that their activities should stop affecting the environment. It is not that countries do not have environmental laws, but they are very poor and inadequate. Now New Zealand has enacted a law for climate change that will make the financial sectors accountable to the environment.

What is this law? New Zealand will now make it necessary for

banks and financial institutions to report the impact of the investments they make on climate change. Officials believe that this will be the first law in the world that will make the financial sector accountable to the environment. New Zealand Commerce Minister David Clarke says that according to the law, climate reporting will now be mandatory for banks, insurance companies, and investment establishments.

Trying to set an example of leadership: David Clarke also says that New Zealand has got an opportunity to show real leadership by bringing such legislation

New Zealand's Climate Change Law



in the world, which will give way for other countries to make climate-related disclosures mandatory. With this, financial institutions will have to take care of the impact of their investment

climate and people will also get an opportunity to assess their performance. By the way, no such law has been enacted at the national level anywhere in the world. California of

America implemented the Global Warming Solutions Act in the year 2006, in which a lot of climate change big steps were taken. The goal of this law was to bring the emission of greenhouse gases to the level of 1990 by the year 2020.

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level of 1990 by the year 2020. The most important thing in this matter is that so far no initiative has been taken to implement such a law in any country in the world. In the global capitalist

system, companies and establishments of the financial sector have a lot of influence and their investments give direction to industrial activities. In such a situation, it is considered a bold step.

If this law is passed, then it will come into force in 2023, after which climate reporting will be mandatory for financial sector companies. New Zealand climate change minister James Shaw said that the annual report would underline the fact that high carbon investment would become less attractive as strictures would be introduced to curb emissions.

Shaw says that

the target of net-zero carbon emissions by 2050 cannot be achieved until the financial sector understands the impact their investment is having on the climate. This law will help to incorporate climate risk and flexibility in financial and commercial decision-making.

Although New Zealand is not considered to be the worst victim of climate change, but New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern has pledged that her country will become a zero carbon emissions country by 2050 and fully by 2035. Will start fulfilling its energy requirements through renewable energy.

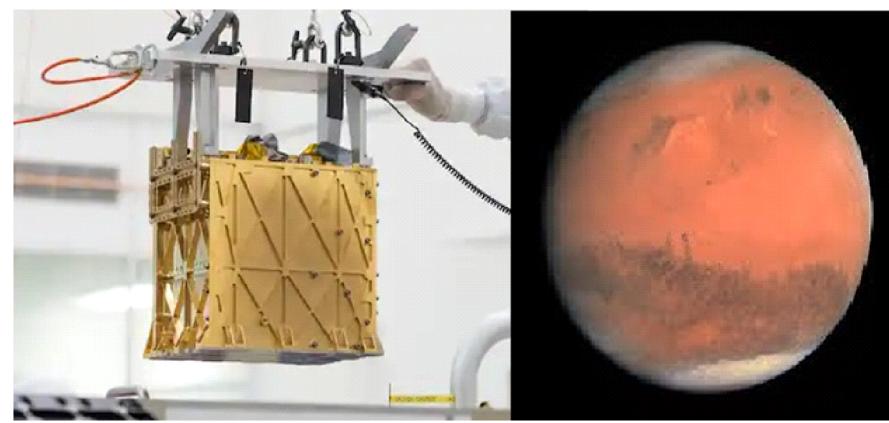
Know how special NASA's achievement of 5 grams of oxygen made on Mars

The Moxie instrument, carried with NASA's Persistence Rover, has succeeded in producing breathable oxygen (Mars) for the first time on Mars.

NASA's Persistence Rover has started delivering the results of its work on Mars. Recently, his Ingenuity helicopter finally managed to fly under difficult conditions. Apart from this, the rover has also sent many pictures of Mars to Earth. But succeeding in one of its major objectives, the rover has created breathable oxygen (oxygen) on Mars, which is considered to be a huge and far-reaching achievement.

Oxygen formation on another planet for the first time: This is the first time that breathable oxygen has been produced on any other planet outside the Earth. Perseverance Rover has created pure breathable oxygen by taking carbon dioxide from the atmosphere of Mars using an instrument called Moxie. NASA has announced its success on Wednesday.

Why this experiment is being done: Moxi is a device called NASA's Mars Oxygen in situ Resource Utilization (MOXIE). Its purpose was to dissolve



oxygen on Mars using the same carbon dioxide there. This experiment is being done for future human missions to Mars.

A lot of oxygen will be needed: NASA's objective is to deliver mankind to Mars by the year 2033 and it is preparing to deal with all the challenges related to it. One of these challenges will be to produce oxygen on Mars because it would not be possible to carry oxygen in such a large amount to Mars. In such a situation, it will be very important that arrangements be made for making oxygen on Mars itself.

What amount of oxygen: In this experiment, Moxi has produced five grams of

oxygen. This oxygen will be breathable for 10 minutes for an astronaut. It is not a very large production, but it is a major achievement in terms of first use.

How oxygen was made: This device separates carbon and oxygen from carbon dioxide using infinite heat using the electrolysis method. There is no shortage of this gas on Mars because 95 percent of the atmosphere there is made up of it. Whereas 5 percent of the atmosphere there is made up of nitrogen and oxygen is very small.

It is worth mentioning that there is a lot of carbon dioxide in the thin atmosphere of

Mars and even if there is a lot of oxygen on Mars, it flies into space. The distance from Mars to Earth is 29.27 million kilometers and it will take six to eight months to reach Mars. In such a situation, this experiment has been chosen to manufacture oxygen on a large scale on Mars.

A lot of experiments were done to develop moxie. Even after the development of the moxie, while carrying it to Mars, many scientific experiments were carried out so that in the conditions of Mars, oxygen could be produced from the available sources there. Some researchers have claimed to give better efficacy than Moxi.

According to the National Climate High Sensitivity Assessment Report, the reduction of forest area in every 100 rural populations has been found as one of the

main factors promoting extreme susceptibility to Assam.

These situations are visible when 42 percent of Assam is covered with dense forests. The density of roads along with forest areas is being seen as another major reason. Similarly, in 36 districts of Bihar, poor health infrastructure has been

considered an important overarching factor. After all, 24 such districts also come where the share of marginal and small operations is high.

Haryana, Himachal, Punjab, and Uttarakhand also included: Although eight states are placed in the report in the susceptible category, Haryana, Himachal, Punjab, and

Uttarakhand are also under threat. Himachal Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, and Punjab have been included in the vulnerable category states from Nimbhan, while Uttarakhand, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Nagaland, Goa, and Maharashtra have been included in the Nimbhan category sensitive states.

The danger of climate change increased in eight states of India.

According to the National Climate High Sensitivity Assessment Report, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Assam, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Arunachal Pradesh, and West Bengal are being described as susceptible.



Only 2.8 percent of the Earth is left untouched, 10 times less than the previous estimate.

According to the analysis based on images obtained from the satellite, about 20 to 40 percent of the Earth is still left from human intervention. This place is still left from human noise, light, population and construction forest.



Only 2.8 percent of the earth has remained untouched, which is about 10 times less than the earlier estimate. According to research, now only less than 3 percent of the animals on earth are living in their original and natural state. Those who are healthy and thrive. Their natural habitats have not been tampered with. This means that the population of organisms at these places has not suffered much, due to which the ecological system is affected there.

This piece of forest, unaffected by human activities, survives mainly in the tropical jungles of the Amazon and Congo, the forests of eastern Siberian and northern Canada, parts of the tundra and Sahara desert. The research related to this has been published in the journal Frontiers in Forest and Global Change. According to this new

research, looking at the satellites above, it seems that the forests in the savanna and tundra are intact as before, but there are important species missing on the ground.

Earlier, according to the analysis based on images obtained from the satellite, about 20 to 40 percent of the Earth is still left from human intervention. This place

is still left from human noise, light, population, and construction forest. The Global Biodiversity Framework 2020 also recognizes the importance of maintaining natural ecosystems as an important goal. This clearly shows the importance of untouched forests in conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecological services.

In this research, two types of maps are first where humans have damaged the natural habitats and second where the animals have disappeared from their natural habitats or their population is so small that the healthy ecosystem is falling on them. According to the lead researcher Andrew Plumprey, we are aware that even though this

untouched habitat is biodiversity and how important it is for humans, it is rapidly disappearing. This research has shown that species are disappearing in the places we consider untouched for which either humans are being hunted or diseases and invasive species are responsible.

Research has shown that even today only 11 percent of the areas which are still untouched fall within the protected areas. Many of these areas are still preserved by their original inhabitants, who are playing an important role in protecting them. Despite this, the researchers believe that expectations are not yet over. If the selected species are resettled in areas where there is still less human influence, then about 20 percent of the earth can be brought back to its natural untouched form.

Microbes have a role in many processes of humans, animals, and tree plants. Even their diversity is found more than tree plants and animals, but what kind of changes are occurring in microorganisms in the evolution and development process of life or not at all, it is completely unknown.

This study has recently been published in Frontiersin.org. In this



research, guest investigator Davis S. Thaler at Rockefeller University's Program for Human Environment, where there has been a lot of documentation on the diversity of plants and animals, there has been no such study of microorganisms and is completely unknown. In his research paper, he has asked everyone the question whether microorganisms including viruses are also changing and if yes, in which direction and at what speed.

Thaler, who works at the University of Basel in Switzerland, says that he has found through his studies that some species have recently become extinct on Earth and only a small number have survived. It is estimated that in a few decades one lakh species will be extinct.

Thaler says that his research paper is not suggesting any way to solve the problem, but instead, he is trying to outline a very important question on which a lot of progress can be made

in terms of research. Citing the example, Thaler said that microorganisms can also be extinct, which the smallpox virus is the best example. If some or all of the diversity of microorganisms is increasing, then we are very slow to catch that pace. Thaler recently pointed to the rapidly mutating SARS-CoV-2 (SARS-CoV-2), saying that we know very little about the diversity of microorganisms. In other words, we do not know whether it is increasing, decreasing or the same is maintained.

In his research paper, Thaler outlines the methods that can better help in understanding the diversity of microorganisms. According to him, DNA techniques such as a single molecule or single-cell sequencing can be helpful in understanding the speed of microbe emergence. As humanity's role in microorganisms is increasing, it is very important to understand.