

You can also reduce your emissions by taking public transportation or carpooling when possible. And while new federal and state standards are a step in the right direction, much more needs to be done. Voice your support of climate-friendly and climate change preparedness policies, and tell your representatives that transitioning from dirty fossil fuels to clean power should be a top priority—because it's vital to building healthy, more secure communities[2].

Conclusion: change only happens when individuals take action. Carbon dioxide is the climate's worst enemy. It is released when oil, coal, and other fossil fuels are burned for energy—the energy we use to power our homes, cars and smartphones. By using less of it, we can curb our own contribution to climate change while also saving money.

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FOREIGN POLICY OF REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATION OF GEORGE W.BUSH ON THE EXAMPLE OF MIDDLE EAST

Introduction. The goal of the US foreign policy consists in maintaining and strengthening its privileged position using already declared open global hegemony. America continues to prove its superiority over other countries and makes sure steps to demonstrate its advantage over the Eurasian continent. The main actors in Eurasian

space are Russia, Germany, France, Britain and China. These large nations with significant foreign policy ambitions have their own geostrategy and their interests have repeatedly faced with the interests of the United States. It is necessary to conclude that all the actions of past and future US governments had and will continue its global leadership idea.

The topicality of this piece of research is based on the idea that examination of the concept of the US foreign policy, especially in the post "cold war" period is important since it enables foreseeing the US actions or even preventing hegemonic sentiments of the country [2].

The objective of the paper is to discuss the issues of foreign policy of republican administration of George Bush on the example of Middle East problem. For the analysis the presidency term of George W. Bush was selected, since it was he who came to the White House with promises to "unite" the country and to hold "humble" foreign policy.

Presidential administration of George. W. Bush came to power at the time when the US society confirmed the view of US global leadership. After terrorist acts on September 11, 2001 George. W. Bush declared a "war of terror" that was followed by two full-scale military campaign - in Afghanistan and Iraq. In his traditional accost to the nation in January 2002, G. Bush first used the term "axis of evil" to address three "rough states" Iran, Iraq and North Korea, which were seeking to obtain nuclear weapons. G. Bush then promised the countries of the "axis of evil" will test on a "righteous anger of the United States" if they don't give up their intentions. Foreign policy of the US administration took shape in the so-called "Bush doctrine".

It was presented in the President's speech after September 11, and documented in the "National Security Strategy of the United States" in September 2002. The doctrine included two main components. First, the United States abandoned the strategy of containment, which operated during the "Cold War" as containment or deterrence did not apply to new types of enemies - terrorists. Containment had to be replaced by a warning action. The second component of the Doctrine was – unilateralism, that is the US' readiness to unilateral action without the approval of the international community [3]. The attitude of the international community to "war on terror" was severely affected by the scandal that arose in 2004 around torture and abuse in the Iraqi military prison, "Abu Ghraib", allegedly sanctioned by the highest ranks of the military and politicians.

George Bush characterized that event at "Abu Ghraib" as "shame" [1]. In the 2004 elections, the Republican Party put forward the candidacy of George W. Bush for the second term and the Democratic Party – Senator John Kerry. According to M. Ryzhkov, programs of both candidates was indistinguishable from each other. The Republicans and the Democrats determined uncompromising overcoming international terrorism as one of the most important tasks (opinions differed only in strategy), the importance of the adoption of new social programs, particularly in the fields of health and education. The second presidential term of G. Bush was even more difficult for him than the first. The situation did not get better in Iraq, and in Afghanistan the situation was complicated. Another neuralgic point of the United

States in the Middle East has become Iran. The United States and its allies, suspecting Iran of developing nuclear weapons, did not find ways to prevent it.

Conclusion. Comparing the "National Security Strategy" of George. W. Bush's administration with the strategies of previous presidents it is important to highlight that the strategy of George. W. Bush was the most aggressive, rigid in security and the policy sphere. For all its innovation, "Bush Doctrine" was more associated with the strategy of national security during the Cold War than a long-term concept designed to reflect the new unconventional threats of the XXI century. George Bush's Administration almost entirely focused their attention on the threat of the so-called "rogue states" and their connection with international terrorist organizations [3].

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THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CRISIS IN UKRAINE

Introduction. The crisis in Ukraine has been going since 2014 and continues to attract the international community's attention. Many recent researchers have