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“Management of Public Policies: *National Selfishness vs. Planetary Responsibility*”

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TRENDS IN DEVELOPING THE POTENTIAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY IN ENTERPRISES

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Abstract

The results of the conducted research are the identification of a complex of factors, principles, features and levers for ensuring the organizational and economic formation of the strategic potential of environmental security of enterprises. It has been proven that the theoretical and methodological definition and methodological support for the development of the strategic potential of environmental safety of enterprises is the basis of the policy of sustainable socio-economic growth. The justification of the theoretical principles, methodical and conceptual approaches to the formation and forecasting of the development of the strategic potential of ecological security of enterprises. The conceptual principles and methodological approaches to the socio-economic development of the strategic potential of environmental security are proposed and substantiated, which allows, based on the identification of general and specific factors that have a significant impact on the formation and development of the strategic potential, to improve the organizational-economic mechanism and regulatory activity in the field environmental safety of enterprises.

Key words: *ecological safety, information and analytical service, management, concept, accounting and analytical information*

JEL Classification: *M40, G31.*

Introduction.

Today, threats to the environment occur due to: violations of ecological and man-made safety, crisis phenomena (large-scale war, disasters, emergency situations, epidemics and their consequences), dangerous anthropogenic activity, depletion of natural resources,

deterioration of the ecological state due to the accumulation of environmentally hazardous waste, the spread dangerous technologies.

Taking into account the scale of military aggression on the territory of Ukraine, a complex of negative environmental consequences and the emergence of the problem of pollution and degradation of the main components of the natural environment are already observed, which, taking into account the long-term impact of ecological and social consequences, has a systemic nature and can be considered as the newest threat to national security in the ecological sphere .

Underestimating new environmental threats in the context of ensuring the environmental security of our country in the near future can potentially turn into a general environmental disaster for Ukraine and neighboring states. Overcoming these threats largely depends on the state of the current legislation in terms of the formation of legal foundations for ensuring environmental security of Ukraine, the ability of the state authorities of Ukraine to find legal, organizational and other mechanisms for solving the latest environmental problems. Thus, in accordance with the decision on challenges and threats to the national security of Ukraine in the ecological sphere and priority measures for their neutralization, measures are provided for solving environmental problems, restoring and preserving the natural environment [1]. At the same time, it should be stated that currently the problem of countering environmental threats and challenges has not received a proper systematic and comprehensive solution.

1. Literature review.

The analysis of threats and challenges, as well as the concept of "environmental security", is updated primarily because they are basic for the formation of the national security concept of any state, and this is the main driver in determining the national security policy, the main function of which is to define the main the interests of nations and the implementation of leadership during the creation of basic strategies related to today's and future threats, as well as the possibilities of their elimination [2, p. 412].

The concept of environmental security was first used in 1974 in the USA, in the work of General M. Taylor "Legal requirements of national security", where the author emphasized that the main threats to the national security of the USA are developing in the non-military sphere. Four years later, the president of the WorldWatch Institute L. Brown in his article

"Rethinking the definition of national security" highlighted the most important problems, among which, along with the energy crisis, were inflation, immigration and environmental threats [3]. Already in the 90s of the last century, American political scientists came to the conclusion that the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation are deepening the gap between the economic and social spheres. Therefore, various publications, articles, and discussions led to the fact that in the USA the concept of "environmental safety" was included in the concept of national security [4, p. 157].

Environmental safety is primarily related to the safety of citizens in the field of ecology. This is a prerequisite for the realization of the natural and inalienable human right to a safe environment. The concept of "environmental security" is also a component and prerequisite of national and international security. Environmental safety is a social category, formed within social relations. Therefore, environmental safety is considered as the most important social value in the process of human interaction with the natural environment, with hazardous substances, the use of destructive or dangerous technologies, etc. [5, p. 15].

The concept of environmental security can be considered on different scales - both local, regional, and global. However, environmental safety is limited in time and space, that is, changes that have taken place now may become irreversible tomorrow, changes that occur within local boundaries may go global [6, p. 241].

According to Art. 16 of the Constitution of Ukraine, which defines that "ensuring ecological security and maintaining ecological balance on the territory of Ukraine, overcoming the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster - a catastrophe of a planetary scale, preserving the gene pool of the Ukrainian people is the duty of the state" [7].

It should be noted that state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is aimed at protecting: people and citizens - their lives and dignity, constitutional rights and freedoms, safe living conditions; society - its democratic values, well-being and conditions for sustainable development; of the state - its constitutional system, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability; territory, natural environment - from emergency situations [8, p. 290]. In turn, state policy in the spheres of national security and defense is aimed at ensuring Ukraine's military, foreign policy, state, economic, informational, environmental security, and cyber security.

2. Research methodology, data and hypotheses.

The ecological situation in our country is still impossible to assess positively. According to the Global Alliance on Health and Pollution (GAHP), in 2019 Ukraine entered the top 5 countries with high environmental mortality and ranked fourth among European countries in the number of deaths caused by environmental pollution. About 60,000 people die every year due to environmental pollution in Ukraine [9, p. 154].

According to the Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy, Ukraine ranked 109th among 180 countries in the world according to the environmental efficiency index, which allows measuring the country's achievements in terms of the state of ecology and management of natural resources based on 22 indicators in 10 categories that reflect various aspects of the state of the environment the natural environment and the viability of its ecological systems, the preservation of biological diversity, combating climate change, the health of the population, the practice of economic activity and the degree of its burden on the environment, as well as the effectiveness of state policy in the field of ecology [4, p. 158].

According to this indicator, Ukraine ranked 44th in 2018, i.e. in 2 years we lost 65 points in the environmental efficiency rating (79.69 in 2018 compared to 52.87 in 2020). Ukraine ranks 63rd according to the food security index, which measures the policies of states and the effectiveness of their institutions in the field of food security. For the analysis, three main groups of indicators of food security of the countries of the world are studied - the level of availability and consumption of food, the availability and sufficiency of food, and the level of quality and safety of food. These categories include 28 different indicators, the values of which are measured over a two-year period [4, p. 159].

To date, Ukraine has already made significant efforts to the process of forming a national institutional model to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Ukraine, the regulatory basis for achieving the SDGs has been developed, in particular with regard to environmental safety. In recent years, a number of Laws of Ukraine have been adopted that regulate the production and environmental protection activities of economic entities, territorial communities and society as a whole (Law "On Environmental Protection", Law "On Atmospheric Air Protection", Law "On Environmental Expertise", Law "On waste", Law "On environmental audit").

A significant step towards the formation of effective institutional mechanisms for Ukraine's implementation of the ecological component of the goals of sustainable development was the signing of Decree of the President of Ukraine No. 722/2019 "On the Goals of Sustainable Development of Ukraine for the Period Until 2030", according to which the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine must ensure:

1) conducting, within a two-month period, with the involvement of scientists, experts, and representatives of public associations, an analysis of forecast and program documents taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, and based on the results of such analysis, if necessary, take measures to improve them;

2) implementation of an effective monitoring system for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 and publication of its results every year by March 1 of the year following the reporting period [10, p. 1035].

Among acute environmental problems, radiation problems are considered to be the most unfavorable and dangerous, as they have a long-term nature, and the socio-ecological and economic consequences of radioactive pollution affect the development of economic activities of domestic enterprises.

Even 35 years after the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, it is impossible to fully assess all the damage it caused and the negative consequences for humanity. As a result of the accident, 3,259,761 citizens of Ukraine and 2,293 settlements were affected. The emission of radioactive substances as a result of the Chernobyl disaster occurred for a long enough time from different parts of the active zone, with different degrees of fuel burnout and, therefore, with different radionuclide composition of the emission, which led to heterogeneous radioactive contamination of a significant area both in terms of the level and composition of radionuclides .

The most significant shortcoming in overcoming the consequences of the disaster is the allocation of funds not to the elimination of exposure to people, but to the fight against the consequences of its action. Due to the extremely unsatisfactory financing of agromelioration measures, up to 90% of the radiation dose is formed due to radioactively contaminated food products [4, p. 162].

Scientific developments on the development of domestic enterprises made it possible to determine in practice the possibilities of agricultural

production in conditions of radioactive pollution and created a basis for the development of contaminated territories. Planning and implementation of practical measures to ensure the development of agricultural enterprises in the zone of radiation pollution is possible only on the basis of a systematic approach and generalization of the results of scientific research and practical actions to minimize the consequences of the disaster, taking into account a number of factors (figure).

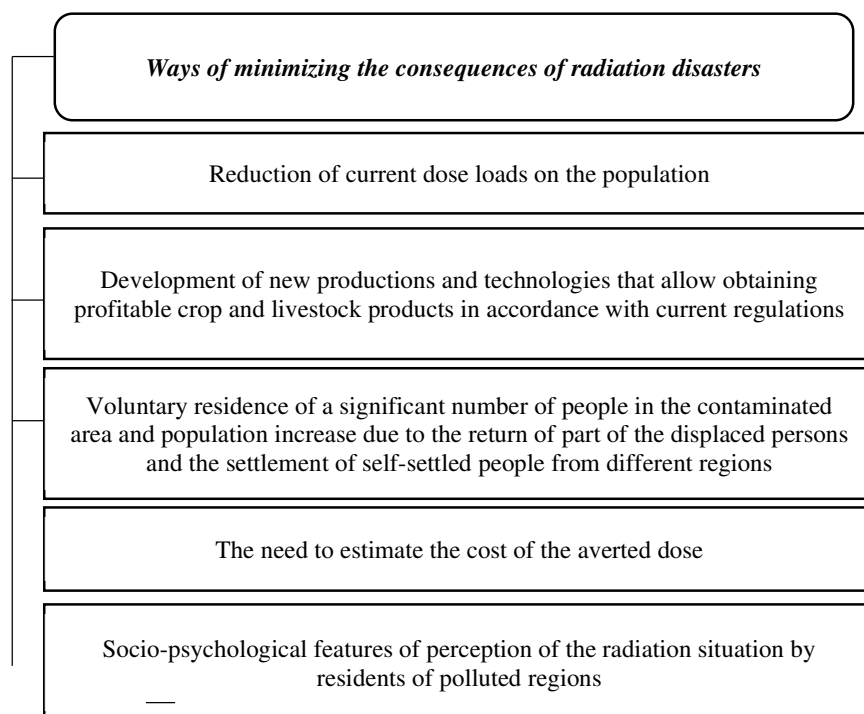


Figure 1. Factors contributing to the minimization of the consequences of environmental radiation disasters

Source: built from data [11, c. 262; 12, c. 31]

The priority of the environmental safety strategy should be the development and approval of special socio-economic standards for the development of rural communities and territories: health preservation of persons affected by the Chernobyl disaster; attraction of "green" investments; development of agricultural enterprises, creation of jobs in the territories

removed from the zones of radioactive contamination; development of infrastructure facilities in settlements.

The main threats to the ecological system of the country, in the conditions of a changing security environment, are:

- an unsatisfactory system of environmental monitoring and control;
- the dominance of economic interests of the agricultural producer over environmental interests;
- lack of effective tools for environmentally safe production and compliance with agro-ecological requirements;
- ecologically unjustified agricultural activity.

Under these conditions, a number of risks arise, which include: an increase in the number of environmental disasters and emergency environmental situations; degradation of natural resources and agroecosystems, loss of biodiversity and natural habitats; low quality of drinking water and pollution of water resources; over-limit pollution of the environment with chemical substances [13, p. 77].

The goal of the new environmental safety strategy should be to: increase the level of environmental safety of agricultural production; balanced nature management; overcoming the conflict of environmental and economic interests; introduction of an approach to comprehensive assessment of the level of environmental safety in the agricultural sector; stimulation to a balanced use of nature and increasing the level of greening of production; introduction of environmental risk insurance tools; implementation of environmental management and audit systems; introduction of environmental marketing tools; development of environmentally safe production technologies.

The strategy of environmental security of Ukraine should become a basic document of strategic planning in the field of development of the system of ensuring environmental security. The basis of the strategy is the determination of the model of actions and means of the system of ensuring environmental safety, including the main directions, forms, methods and means of achieving strategic goals. To achieve this goal, it is advisable to implement a set of the following tasks:

- determination of the main parameters of the environmentally safe state of all sectors of the economy;
- determination of environmental policy priorities for the purposes of ensuring environmental safety;

- the choice of ways and means of achieving the goals and tasks of ensuring environmental safety;
- formation of a set of measures that ensure the achievement of goals and objectives;
- determination of necessary resources to achieve goals and objectives, as well as conditions and factors that ensure the greatest efficiency of their use;
- organization of monitoring of the implementation of strategic planning documents to ensure environmental safety.

3. Section title defined by the author.

The results of the research show that environmental security is, on the one hand, a state of protection against the negative effects of the internal and external environment, and on the other, its ability to quickly eliminate threats, ensure its functioning on the basis of ecologically oriented, technical, technological and managerial innovations that make it impossible to harm the surrounding natural environment, life and health of people [14, p. 44].

Since the greening of economic processes reflects the long-term goals of sustainable development, it is appropriate to consider environmental safety in the system of forming national security as a criterion for making strategic decisions regarding: ensuring compliance of all aspects of the functioning of the economy with the requirements of current environmental legislation and national and international environmental standards; ensuring ecological improvement and reproduction of disturbed ecosystems; use of environmentally safe resources and technologies;

training of specialists who make environmentally motivated management decisions; use of environmental management in the enterprise management system; formation of an effective system of information and analytical support for environmental safety management.

Thus, the priority directions in countering environmental and man-made threats and challenges are: inclusion in the National Security Strategy of Ukraine of the environmental consequences of Russia's large-scale war against Ukraine within the list of the latest threats to national security in the area of environmental security; approval of the Environmental Security Strategy of Ukraine, which must necessarily reflect environmental threats and challenges, as well as mechanisms for countering and neutralizing them; creation of an international assessment mission with representatives of the

UN, OSCE and other international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to assess the damage caused to the health of the population and the surrounding natural environment by the military invasion; development of legal support for overcoming the consequences of the environmental crisis; implementation of measures to ensure national security and defense, repel and deter armed aggression; implementation of a comprehensive program to overcome and neutralize the consequences of hostilities. In order to ensure the protection of natural resources and the preservation of ecosystems, it is necessary to define: environmental requirements for the operation of agricultural objects; technological requirements for the use of natural resources; organizational and economic measures for environmental protection; directions for the restructuring of economic specialization and the development of branches of agriculture, taking into account the specifics of the resource potential of the territory and the assessment of the ecological consequences of economic activity; financial and economic mechanism of nature use and environmental protection, including measures for economic stimulation of nature protection activities.

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