

СЕКЦІЯ 1. РОЗВИТОК АГРАРНОГО ВИРОБНИЦТВА – ОСНОВА ПРОДОВОЛЬЧОЇ І НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ

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GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITIES

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Formulation of the problem. From 21 to 24 January 2020, the World Economic Forum was held in Davos, Switzerland. The forum brought together around 3,000 participants from 117 countries, including leaders from over 50 countries. The Davos 2020 program included six areas: ecology, economics, society, industry, technology and geopolitics. Within the forum, 160 substantive initiatives were announced at once. There are two of them: plant a billion trees worldwide in the next decade and train a billion people with the professional skills needed during the current - fourth industrial revolution. Key topics of the forum - ecology of the global world, speech by eco-activist G.Thunberg. At the World Economic Forum, Greta Thunberg asked the world community to listen to young activists: “Science and the voice of young people are not the center of the conversation about climate, but it is necessary. We spit on the politics your parties are pursuing. No political ideology or economic structure has been able to cope with the emergencies of climate and environment. Because if you haven't noticed, the world is on fire right now”.

In view of the current environmental threats, the European Commission has made it a priority to make Europe a carbon-neutral continent by 2050. Ursula von der Lāyen, President of the European Commission, presented the Green Deal as a benchmark for business development without sacrificing the environment. The time has come for new capitalism, which is no longer the shareholder capitalism that only serves their income.

Conservation, enhancement and sustainable use of ecosystem biodiversity has become one of the key environmental priorities of most EU countries. One of the success indicators in this direction is the ratio of protected areas to the total territory. The nature protection network is an important component for the environmentally balanced development of any country. The basic indicators of such development are the area of protected territories, their categories established in accordance with the classification of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the existence of plans for their expansion and conservation, adopted at the state level. Since the middle of the last century, the number and area of protected natural territories in the world has steadily increased, and today has almost doubled. According to the United Nations Environment Program - UNEP, more than 12% of the land surface is now protected.

Analysis of recent research and publications. The question of today remains about the urgency of enhancing environmental factors in the further development of the world community. Is there a level of coherence of actions and interests that will allow all countries of the world to implement the provided measures to limit the negative impact on the environment? First, it concerns the process of legal reconciliation of implementation of the provided measures. Secondly, funding for environmental protection and limitation of harmful emissions into the atmosphere at the national level. Third, the implementation of the commitments requires a comprehensive solution to all environmental threats. The complex of global asymmetric conflicts can lead to a historically unique point in the implementation of environmental conservation measures. Humanity's global environmental problems, climate change, and the spread of environmental threats have led to the consideration and coordination of the terms of the Paris Agreement [1] by the 195 countries that have ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement provided not only major approaches and priorities for cooperation, but also directed funding for the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction measures for developing countries, totaling \$ 100 billion annually. The basic condition for implementing the provided measures was their ratification by at least 55 countries, which produce at least 55% of the world's greenhouse gases [2]. These countries include: China, the United States, the EU, India, Japan. Among the EU member states, Germany is of the highest importance. In the US, per capita emissions per year are more than 16 tonnes, in China - over 7 tonnes, in EU countries - more than 6 tonnes, in Japan - 10 tonnes. For the world's largest polluters, the signing and ratification of the agreement provided the appropriate restrictions. The Paris Agreement entered into force in 2016, it has been ratified by 141 countries of the world. Most critics of the Agreement are inclined to think that it should have more stringent restrictions for the countries particularly the largest polluters of the atmosphere, which will allow to receive not only the historical perspective, but the real results in the preservation of the environment, the individual territories of the world.

The delay in the implementation of the Agreement activities could lead to difficulties in the practical introduction and significantly increase their cost. The most difficult is consistency in global environmental activities and interests of the United States, which waived the Kyoto Protocol and limit the implementation of climate policies under the Paris agreement through the influence on the national economy. Climate policy of China is configured for active introduction of renewable energy sources, but needs additional funding for the implementation of activities. The Paris Agreement [1] provided that each country that ratified the Agreement must contribute to achieve the major goals of "nationally defined contributions", but it has not been clearly defined of any sanctions in case of their absence. During consideration of the main provisions of the Paris Agreement, it was determined that at the current level of development of the world economy the highest level of global emissions is provided for the period up to 2020. The General goal of the Paris Agreement [1] is to provide the considered climate policy of the world's countries and to provide the

opportunities for emission reduction and the suspension of a sharp temperature rise on our planet.

Implementation of measures at the state level, including in Ukraine, should be adjusted to the existing climatic features, the complexity and magnitude of environmental threats. Given the main objectives of the Paris Agreement and the features of countries, the need to review and adjust the plan of action every five years is identified. The implementation of the Paris Agreement provides the determination of the state's own course in reduction of harmful emissions into the atmosphere, which requires a revision of the energy strategy and the transition to alternative (renewable) sources of energy.

Over the past two years the majority of investment companies, which direct funds for the implementation of energy saving projects, refocused their activities on the development and implementation of the sources of renewable energy in the economy sectors, and the use of technologies that allow to coordinate the efforts and reduce the use of traditional fuels. According to the decision of States that are members of the G20 (large-20), a strategic area for the gradual removal of all state subsidies for fossil fuel is accepted (it was provided up to 2020) [2].

All of the above indicates the need to change climate policy at both global and national levels. Climate policy provides improving energy efficiency and implementing technologies that will allow maximum use of alternative energy sources and it will contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

In Ukraine at the state level, the national environmental safety was given particular attention. Successive steps towards the formation of institutional and legal framework for environmental security was the adoption of the Law of Ukraine "On environmental protection" and other normative-legal documents that must be adapted to the norms of international and European law in the field of ecology [3].

Conclusions. The preservation of the sphere of humanity existence has a close connection with the responsibility of the parties in fulfilling obligations, coordination of actions, balance of interests of national and global levels. The set of existing global environmental problems is not limited to waste and a high level of environmental sustainability of production, which is supplemented by the technogenic hazards. The environmental problems of humanity are of a crisis nature, as negative trends in climate change will not be able to limit any land area of the world from the negative developments of nature. The functional role of protected areas is necessary basis, not only for assessing the situation, but also for developing and adapting environmental policy directions at different management levels. Cooperation (partnership) is a prerequisite for neutralizing environmental threats at different levels, it is an effective mechanism for monitoring the implementation of environmental programs. The priority of solving environmental issues lies in the coherence of actions aimed at introduction of effective mechanisms (from institutional and financial investment to environmental and economic). The concept of development of spheres and sectors of the national economy should be oriented towards ensuring of ecological and economic efficiency and effective functioning of a cross-border cooperation (partnership). The global nature of the issue must be the

responsibility of every member of the world society, the basis of the climate policy of countries and regions of the world. Global environmental threats are a challenge to the world community, a response of biological systems to the growth of anthropogenic impact. The last decade has been characterized by an understanding of the global environmental crisis and at the level of state-political awareness, as evidenced by the social response of the world community. Climate policy limitation, through the self-interest of the countries of the world, can cause environmental catastrophe on all continents. Leveling global environmental threats from climate warming on the planet can lead to significant global threats: migration, famine, disease, war, loss of part of the territory due to the inability to live on it. Climate migrants can be a reality by 2030.

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