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DETERMINING OF THE ECOLOGICAL THREATS TO THE STATE'S ECONOMY

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Abstract.
The study aims to develop a scientific approach to the definition of environmental threats based on the law of entropy. The study proposes a list of criteria and calculates the main indicators of environmental efficiency of Ukraine's economy taking into account these criteria. The method of calculating the energy intensity of Ukraine's GDP has been improved. By analyzing the results, the main environmental threats to the economy have been identified. Based on the results of the study, the main measures to counteract these threats were proposed.

Keywords: Ecological threats, energy intensity, carbon capacity, waste, energy efficiency, renewable energy.

Problem statement.

The result of human negligence has been an increase in anthropogenic pressure on the environment, and the consequences of the scientific and technological revolution have caused significant environmental problems and significantly worsened the relationship between nature and man. As a result, the number of man-made accidents and catastrophes, natural disasters, which entails several economic and social threats, increased economic costs aimed at eliminating the environmental consequences of destructive effects on the environment. To counteract environmental threats, overcome the possible consequences of anthropogenic impact and minimize them, it is necessary to use the methods of rational nature management and intensify the processes of greening the economy. It is worth switching to new energy and resource-saving technologies. Further, to introduce technologies of waste processing and utilization, to search for alternative sources of fuel and energy.

In the context of the development of globalization, accelerated pace of scientific and technological development and economy digitalization, the need to overcome the conflict of goals between ecological and economic systems, preservation and restoration of the environment is relevant.

Scientists, considering management systems in terms of environmental and economic aspects of nature and the conditions of the economy pay attention to quite negative trends. Their essence is to develop the economy by increasing the use of resources per unit of output, increasing energy costs and resource consumption of products. Resource consumption of products and total energy consumption per unit of GDP in Ukraine significantly exceeds the world level [1].

Another negative consequence is the increase in sales of raw materials, energy and material-intensive and environmentally harmful industries, in particular, such industries as coal mining, logging, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy, woodworking, and pulp and paper industries, chemical and petrochemical industries, construction materials. In addition, as is known, these industries are the biggest polluters of the environment [2; 3].

Accordingly, the need to develop a more universal approach to the identification of environmental threats to more effectively combats these threats.

Theoretical framework.

The works of several scientists are devoted to the study of the main environmental threats and the methods of their identification. In particular, the researchers studied the main indicators of sustainable development of the region, their relationship with indicators of sustainable development of the country and their effectiveness in identifying environmental threats [1]. Scientists have also studied the experience of EU countries in the field of safe management of solid waste and combating environmental threats [4]. An important area of research was the study of methods for assessing the efficiency of energy use of the planet for the formation of sustainable development [5]. Researchers have also studied the system for assessing sustainable development using multi-criteria methods [6]. The problems of assessing the effectiveness of greening the economy and comparing the economic and environmental effects of such activities were also studied [7].

Study objective.

The study aims to form a scientific approach to the definition of the ecological threats based on the law of entropy, which requires the analysis of resource and energy consumption.

Results and discussions.

Ensuring environmentally friendly economic development and combating environmental threats is the main prerogative of modern society. To do this, it is necessary to identify environmental threats and effectively counter them. We consider it necessary to develop a scientific approach to identifying such threats based on the law of entropy. That is, to establish those activities those are most conducive to energy dissipation and increase the level of entropy. Accordingly, the formation of economic development that would take into account the basic laws will help eliminate global environmental problems.

Therefore, the purpose of the study is to identify the main environmental threats that have arisen as a result of destructive economic activity. Moreover, we

propose to form a scientific and methodological approach to the definition of environmental threats based on the main provisions of the law of entropy, which provides for the analysis of resource and energy consumption. That is why the analysis and assessment of the state of the environment should be carried out according to the following main indicators:

- waste generation and management;
- emissions of pollutants;
- share of renewable energy;
- energy consumption;
- carbon capacity.

The main indicators of waste generation and management are presented in table 1. The indicator of waste generation shows different dynamics. At first glance, there is a positive downward trend in this indicator.

Table 1.

The main indicators of waste generation

Indicators	**Year**					
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Waste generated, thousand tons	312268	295870,1	366054,0	352333,9	441516,5	462373,5
Disposed of, thousand tons	92463,7	84630,3	100056,3	103658,1	108024,1	100524,6
– in % to the total amount of generated waste	*29,6*	*28,6*	*27,3*	*29,4*	24,4	21,7
Burned, thousand tons	1134,7	1106,1	1064,3	1028,6	1059,0	1008,0
– in % to the total amount of generated waste	*3,6*	*3,7*	*3,0*	*2,9*	2,4	2,2
Removed to specially designated places, thousand tons	152295,0	157379,3	169801,6	169523,8	238997,2	275985,3
–in % to the total amount of generated waste	*48,8*	*53,2*	*46,4*	*48,1*	54,1	59,7
The total amount of waste accumulated in specially designated areas, million tons	12505,9	12393,9	12442,2	12972,4	15398,6	15635,2
Volume of generated waste per unit of GDP in actual prices, USD per 1 ton	344,6	317,1	326,4	269,3	321,6	323,8
Volume of waste collected from households per person, kg per person	141,4	149,0	138,2	131,1	140,4	142,7

Source: Adopted from [8].

However, by comparing these data and the dynamics of the index of physical volume of production, we can conclude that the main reason for the reduction of waste generation in this period is the reduction of the index of physical volume of production. In turn, such changes in the physical volume of the production are a consequence of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and the beginning of the so-called hybrid war. Accordingly, the resource efficiency of the domestic economy during the analyzed period does not change. This situation will contribute to the formation of a significant number of environmental threats, which will pose a threat to the economic security of the state.

Similar conclusions can be drawn for the indicator of waste generated per unit of GDP, it is mostly correlated with the index of physical output, which, given the high inflation rate, determines the corresponding dynamics. It should be noted that in recent years in Ukraine the volume of solid waste recycling and waste reuse is increasing, the number of cities where the practice of solid waste sorting has been introduced is growing. However, the situation in rural areas is extremely negative. The volume of solid waste exports is too low, and their sorting and processing are practically not carried out. This situation also creates several environmental threats to the economic security of the state. Accordingly, to counteract environmental threats, it is necessary to solve problematic issues, as well as to ensure the resource efficiency of the economy, which is reflected in the reduction of generated waste, compared to the index of physical production and GDP. This can be achieved through the introduction of resource-saving technologies and recycling technologies.

Note the downward trend in the share of recycled waste in the overall waste structure. It averages 30%, but this value is lower than in developed countries [4]. This once again demonstrates the need for greening the domestic economy.

It is worth noting the high proportion of waste that is disposed of in specially designated places or facilities, and its growth. The increase in the amount of waste taken to landfills and dumps also poses several environmental threats.

During the study period, the share of waste taken to landfills averages 45-50% of the total amount of waste generated. In general, the dynamics of this indicator are growing, which causes some environmental threats to the economic system. Disposal of waste in designated areas or facilities is not the best solution for environmental safety; as such actions have a destructive effect on it, creating several environmental threats.

It is worth paying attention to global trends in the removal of waste to special landfills. In several countries, including Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, and Germany, landfills have virtually been abandoned, instead of investing in the development and implementation of recycling and resource-saving technologies. In particular, Germany returns more than 60% of waste for

further production, and this figure is on average in European countries is 45% [9].

Emissions of pollutants are one of the most important components of environmental pollution. Moreover, carbon dioxide emissions cause the so-called "greenhouse gas" effect, which is accompanied by the warming of the planet's atmosphere and entails a large number of environmental threats. In contrast to the natural causes of ozone hole formation, it is widely believed that emissions of nitrogen oxides and chlorine- and bromine-containing CFCs, which are formed as a result of jet flights and space rocket launches, have caused its growth [10]. Therefore, the destruction of the ozone hole can also be considered as a consequence of anthropogenic impact. Accordingly, emissions of pollutants are a major threat to the ecosystem of our planet. The analysis and assessment of the state of the environment need to compare the emissions of pollutants with the value of GDP and the amount of energy generated. This comparison is carried out on the indicator of carbon capacity of GDP and carbon capacity of energy consumption.

The carbon capacity of GDP is calculated by the formula:

$$КМ_{ввп} = \frac{Q_{карб}}{ВВП}, КМ_{ввп} = \frac{Q_{карб}}{ВВП}, \quad (1)$$

where: КМ $_{ввп}$ – carbon capacity of GDP, kg CO2 per 1 monetary unit;

Q $_{карб}$ – the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, thousand tons;

ВВП – is GDP.

Accordingly, the carbon capacity of energy consumption is calculated by the following formula:

$$КМ_{e/c} = \frac{Q_{карб}}{Q_{e/c}}, КМ_{e/c} = \frac{Q_{карб}}{Q_{e/c}}, \quad (2)$$

where: KM e/c – carbon capacity of energy consumption, kg CO2 per kg of fuel;

Q carb – the amount of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions, thousand tons;

Q e/c – total supply of primary energy, thousand oil equivalent (toe).

The results of the calculations are shown in Table 2. Emissions of pollutants in Ukraine reach a fairly high level. However, there is a positive dynamics of reducing emissions of major pollutants, which is undoubtedly a positive result for the economic and environmental systems. The main indicators for assessing the environmental efficiency of the economy are the level of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP and energy consumption. The calculation of these indicators was carried out according to formulas (1) and (2).

Carbon intensity indicators have a positive tendency to decrease, but they are too high, especially carbon consumption of energy consumption. The reason for this is the use of outdated equipment and technologies, as well as the predominance of energy-intensive industries in the structure of the industry, which actualizes the greening of the economic security of the state. Based on the results of the analysis, it is advisable to conclude that the carbon content tends to decrease, but their values are quite high.

Table 2.

Dynamics of pollutant emissions and carbon capacity, 2015–2020

Indicator	Year					
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP, billion USD	90,6	93,3	112,1	130,8	153,8	155,6
Total supply of primary energy, toe	90090	94383	89462	93492	89072	105683
Emissions of pollutants, thousand tons	4521,3	4686,6	4230,6	4121,2	4108	4017
Emissions of sulfur dioxide, thousand tons	854	1093	743,1	715,7	695,8	621,9
Emissions of nitrogen oxides, thousand tons	23,7	16,6	16,9	17,6	18,2	17,4
Carbon dioxide emissions, million tons	162	150,6	124,2	126,4	121,3	109,1
Carbon capacity of GDP, kg per dollar	1,79	1,6	1,1	0,97	0,78	0,7
Carbon capacity of energy consumption, kg CO2 per kg of fuel	1,8	1,6	1,39	1,35	1,36	1,03

*toe - tons of oil equivalent

Source: Adopted from [8].

One of the most important steps for identifying environmental threats based on the proposed approach is the calculation of energy intensity. The most common is the calculation of energy intensity as the ratio of energy consumption to the final result, is products, services, or GDP. Given the different approaches to the calculation of GDP and energy consumption, there are many approaches to the calculation of this indicator in scientific sources. In particular, the State Statistics Service of Ukraine calculates the following indicators: total primary energy supply, final energy consumption and GDP at purchasing power parity in 2017 (table 3).

Table 3.

Energy intensity indicators, 2014–2019

Indicator	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP at purchasing power parity 2017, billion int. dollars	533,6	481,5	492,2	504,4	521,5	538,4
Final energy consumption, toe	61460	50831	51649	49911	51458	49359
Energy consumption, final energy consumption, toe / thousand int. dollars	0,115	0,106	0,105	0,099	0,099	0,092
Total supply of primary energy, toe	105683	90090	94383	89462	93492	89072
Energy intensity, total supply of primary energy, toe / thousand int. dollars	0,198	0,187	0,192	0,177	0,179	0,165

Source: Adopted from [8].

While comparing the data values of the energy intensity indicator and a similar indicator calculated by the International Energy Agency EnerData, significant discrepancies are observed. Accordingly, it is proposed to calculate the energy intensity of GDP using the indicators of final energy consumption according to the State Statistics Service of Ukraine and the GDP indicator calculated according to the Ministry of Finance of Ukraine and the World Bank. We offer a calculation according to the formula:

$$E_{ввп} = \frac{Q_{к.е/с}}{ВВП_{ф.ц.}} E_{ввп} = \frac{Q_{к.е/с}}{ВВП_{ф.ц.}}, \quad (3)$$

$E_{ввп}$ – energy intensity of GDP, koe / USD;
$Q_{к.е/с}$ – total energy consumption, toe;
$ВВП_{ф.ц.}$ – GDP, billion USD
Source: Adopted from [11].

Table 4.

Estimated data for calculating the energy intensity of GDP by different methods

Indicator	Year					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
GDP for PPP 2017	533,6	481,5	492,2	504,4	521,5	538,4
GDP, billion UAH	1 566,7	1 979,5	2 383,2	2 982,9	3 558,7	3 974,6
GDP, billion USD	131,8	90,6	93,3	112,1	130,8	153,8
Final energy consumption, toe	61460	50831	51649	49911	51458	49359
Total supply of primary energy, toe	105683	90090	94383	89462	93492	89072
Energy intensity of final energy consumption, koe / international dollars	0,115	0,106	0,105	0,099	0,099	0,092
Energy intensity of the total supply of primary energy, koe / international dollars	0,198	0,187	0,192	0,177	0,179	0,165
Energy intensity of GDP, koe / USD	0,46	0,56	0,55	0,44	0,39	0,32

*koe - kilogram of oil equivalent
Source: Adopted from [8; 11].

Accordingly, we can conclude that the calculation of energy intensity based on GDP at purchasing power parity in 2017 does not reflect the real energy intensity of Ukraine's economy. Comparing different calculation methods, we believe that the proposed method of calculating the energy intensity of GDP is more optimal.

Despite the downward trend in Ukraine's energy intensity, Ukraine's economy is at the level of outsider countries. Accordingly, the reduction of energy consumption per unit of GDP is an important task of greening as a security activity, as the high value of such an indicator poses a significant environmental threat to the economic security of the state. Based on the analysis, we conclude that the energy intensity of GDP tends to decrease, but their values are quite high.

Let's analyze the share of renewable energy. Today's environmental threats are mostly caused by significant energy consumption from non-renewable sources. This is accompanied by depletion of the earth's interior, emissions of large amounts of carbon dioxide and the monopolization of the energy market by those entities that own their significant reserves. Quite different consequences of the use of energy from renewable sources. First of all, we are talking about wind and solar energy. With the use of wind and solar energy, there are almost no emissions of pollutants, the resource of the Sun and wind is quite large, and the use of these resources for energy production does not preclude such a possibility for other users. That is, alternative energy will make it possible to maximally de-monopolize the energy market and remove the eternal struggle of mankind for energy resources. Calculations of the share of renewable energy in Ukraine during 2014–2019 are shown in Table 5.

Table 5.

The share of renewable energy in total energy consumption

Indicator	Year					
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**
Total supply of primary energy, toe	105683	90090	94383	89462	93492	89072
Hydropower, toe	729	464	660	769	897	560
Share, in %	*0,7*	*0,5*	*0,7*	*0,9*	*1*	0,6
Biofuel energy and waste, thousand toe	1934	2102	2832	2989	3208	3362
Share, in %	*1,8*	*2,3*	*3*	*3,3*	*3,4*	*3,8*
Wind and solar energy, thousand toe	134	134	124	149	197	426
Share, in %	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,1*	*0,2*	*0,2*	*0,5*
Total energy supply from renewable sources toe	2797	2700	3616	3907	4302	4348
The share of energy supply from renewable sources	2,6%	3%	3,8%	4,4%	4,6%	4,9%

Source: Adopted from [12].

According to the results of the analysis, it was found that the share of renewable energy in the structure of energy supply during 2014-2019 is growing. However, it should be noted that in 2019 the share of energy from renewable sources was 4.9%, and the share of wind and solar energy in the structure of renewable energy was only 0.5%. This ratio is extremely unsatisfactory, as the share of wind and solar energy in developed countries reaches an average of 25-30%. From a security point of view, this ratio is too low. Therefore, it is advisable to intensify the transition to the use of wind and solar energy.

Based on the formed scientific and methodical approach it is expedient to allocate the ecological threats which make the greatest threat to the system of economic safety of the state:

- high volume of waste generation and pollution;
- low share of waste processing and utilization in the general structure of waste generation in comparison with developed countries;
- high level of CO2 consumption per unit of generated energy and unit of GDP;
- high level of energy consumption per unit of GDP;
- low share of wind and solar energy in the structure of energy consumption.

Given the effect of the "ecological boomerang", environmental threats are transformed into real problems and cause damage. They also cause significant economic damage to the state and businesses. Given the current global trends in reducing carbon emissions, domestic products may lose markets. In particular, the EU plans to reduce carbon emissions to zero by 2050, is carbon emissions and removals will be the same, and one of the planned measures will be to ban the import of products that produce large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Given such trends, a significant share of Ukraine's industrial products will be lost in markets and not only in the EU. It should also be noted that high energy intensity increases the cost of production, given the intentions of many countries to increase the number of environmental payments and taxes for the use of non-renewable resources for production, the cost of domestic products will continue to grow. Accordingly, environmental threats will be transformed into economic losses and threats to the economic and national security of the state. Therefore, reducing the energy and carbon intensity of the economy are the main goals of greening.

Conclusions.

Having studied the situation, we can say that the economy of Ukraine operates today in an increasing number of environmental threats. As a result of inefficient use of natural resources and irrational measures in the country, an unstable economic system has been formed, which is generally inefficient, causing significant damage to the environment. Many environmental and economic problems have accumulated, the urgency and need for which requires increased attention from public authorities and the public.

Given the geographical, natural, historical and economic conditions at the stage of Ukraine's integration into the world community, it can be assumed that it is designed to become a kind of base where rational economic activity combined with regional, state and international interests will ensure an appropriate level of environmental and economic security. It is a question of a choice of the correct strategic course, development of economic policy taking into account requirements of the environment and natural, economic, scientific and technical potentials.

Regarding the indicators of waste generation and management, it is advisable to make the following generalizations:

- it is recorded that the increase in waste generation is caused by an increase in the index of physical production;
- there are too few enterprises for waste processing and use for energy production;
- low level of solid waste export in rural areas;
- low share of waste recycling in the overall structure of waste generation compared to developed countries;
- the number of cities in which separate waste collection has been introduced has increased;
- the volume of waste removal to landfills and dumps has increased.

On the basis of the formed scientific approach, it is expedient to single out the ecological threats that pose the greatest threat to the economy of Ukraine: high volume of waste generation and pollution; low share of waste processing and utilization in the general structure of waste generation in comparison with developed countries; high level of CO2 consumption per unit of

generated energy and unit of GDP; high level of energy consumption per unit of GDP; low share of wind and solar energy in the structure of energy consumption.

In order to effectively counter certain threats, barriers to entry for the studied market should be removed for small businesses and households, which will contribute to the de-monopolization of the energy market and improve the environmental situation and economic security of the state.

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СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ НЕРАВЕНСТВО В КОНТЕКСТЕ ПЕРСПЕКТИВ ЦИКЛИЧЕСКОГО РАЗВИТИЯ КАПИТАЛИСТИЧЕСКОЙ МИР-СИСТЕМЫ

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SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROSPECTS FOR THE CYCLIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITALIST WORLD SYSTEM

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Аннотация

Определена основная причина социального неравенства – эксплуатация господствующим классом народных масс, что отображено в основном экономическом законе каждой исторической формы классового общества; при этом в процессе смены форм общества сглаживание социального неравенства, смягчение эксплуатации, нарастание гуманистических тенденций происходило циклически, то усиливаясь, то ослабевая, трансформируясь под влиянием развития производительных сил общества. Установлено, что в циклическом развитии современной капиталистической мир-системы начинается период великих трансформаций: в 2020-2050-е годы произойдет развертывание тех фаз кондратьевского цикла, длинного цикла мировой политики, системного цикла накопления капитала, «цикла гегемонии», в ходе которых трансформируются технико-технологическая, социально-экономическая, институциональная компоненты общественного бытия, произойдут глубокие изменения в геополитической системе, что создаст в середине XXI в. условия для скачкообразной трансформации капиталистического общества в новую форму общества. Выдвинута гипотеза о том, что для сохранения своей экономической и политической власти представители господствующего класса могут избрать в качестве новой формы общественного бытия – неофеодализм; цифровизация и медикализация способны обеспечить технологические и институциональные основания