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## SCIENTIFIC APPROACHES TO THE ESSENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY

### **Abstract.**

*The article considers the provisions of legislation, science and theory on topical aspects of formulating the definition of environmental safety. The latest publications on this topic of domestic ones are analyzed and foreign authors. Theoretical approaches to the formation of the concept of "environmental safety" are studied. The main theoretical approaches to the definition of this concept are considered. A comparative description of the definition of environmental safety by a number of authors is carried out*

**Keywords:** *ecology, safety, ecological safety, ecological activity, sustainable development*

The current state of the ecological situation in the world consistently proves the need for coordinated cooperation of economic entities at different levels to identify and overcome existing environmental threats and prevent new ones. Ukraine, as a partner of the EU countries, must adhere to European norms and standards in the environmental sphere and the main priority of environmental policy, universally recognized for all EU countries – the prevention of environmental pollution through environmental foresight and prudence.

In the current conditions of development of public relations in Ukraine, given the excessive anthropogenic and man-made impact on the environment and the crisis, environmental security is one of the priorities of state policy of Ukraine.

It is possible to understand the essence of ecological safety, as well as to envisage common ways of solving organizational and economic problems of its provision by defining the foundations of its general theory.

The concept of "environmental safety" has no scientific definition, although many scientists are studying the relationship of the environment with business entities. Therefore, in order to clarify the essence of the concept of "environmental safety", we will consider its components separately: "ecology" and "safety".

The term "ecology" was first introduced into scientific usage by the German biologist and naturalist E. Haeckel. He defined the concept of "ecology" as knowledge of the economics of nature, the simultaneous study of all relationships of living with organic and inorganic components of the environment [3, P. 10].

At the end of the twentieth century ecology is interpreted as a set of fundamental and applied disciplines, the main task of which was the preservation of life and civilization on the planet, the system of sciences about the Earth and its environment, which focuses on living organisms, man [21, P.64].

At the beginning of the XXI century, the concept of "ecology" began to be used in political programs as a factor determining the development of material production and social culture. Strategically, it is the science of human survival and overcoming the global environmental crisis. Thus, the activities of economic entities are inseparable from the environment, the environment and conversely.

Regarding the interpretation of the concept of "security", in the scientific literature there is no single approach to its definition. There are a large number of definitions that differ in content but do not contradict, but complement each other, reflecting different aspects of the essence of security as a category.

The American researcher A. Wolfers noted that security in the objective plan implies the absence of threats to acquired values, and in the subjective - the absence of fear that these values will be harmed, that they will be destroyed [20].

A. Vozzhennikov understands security as "... state and degree of protection of the subject from threats, damage, damage or evil", with the possibility of isolating the subjects of security, but without further concretization [1, P. 26].

The definition given by V. Tambovtsev is similar in content, but with the possibility of separating the boundaries of security (danger). Thus, he notes that "... security should be considered a state of the subject, which means that the probability of undesirable changes in any of its qualities, the parameters of its property and its environment are small (less than a certain limit)" [16, P. 45].

Scientifically generalized definition of "security", which is universal in terms of choosing its object, is the definition of V. Senchagov: "security is the state of the object in the system of its relations in terms of ability to survive and develop in internal and external threats, as well as the actions of unpredictable and difficult to

predict factors" [14, P. 98].

V. Zaplatinsky [22, P. 96] provides the following definition: "security is the conditions in which a complex system is located, when the action of external factors and internal factors does not lead to processes that are considered negative in relation to this complex system in accordance with existing, at this stage, needs, knowledge and ideas".

G. Vechkanov notes that "security is a qualitative definition of a particular historical complex (society), operating in specific areas, in certain periods of time, geographical conditions, the components of which are society, state, man" [17, P. 32].

Summarizing the selected approaches, it is worth noting that the category of "security" is interpreted as:

- 1) characteristics of the state, such as – the absence of threats, stability, security, etc.;
- 2) the ability to counter internal and external threats;
- 3) the ability to ensure the conditions in which the system is.

According to Art. 50 of the Law of Ukraine "On Environmental Protection" "Ecological safety is a state of the environment in which the prevention of deterioration of the ecological situation and the emergence of danger to human health" [10].

Ecological safety, according to O. S. Zarzhytsky, is a complex state of certain properties of the environment, which are created by purposeful human activity, taking into account reasonable allowable loads of anthropogenic factors on the environment and negative changes in it, and provide organizational, legal, economic, scientific and technical and other means and methods of preservation of human life [23, P. 32].

According to A. P. Hetman and M.V. Shulga "environmental safety is a social category inherent in human society, formed within the framework of social relations. This category is characterized, first, as the eternal value of human society, based on a certain system of guarantees of environmental safety of coexistence of nature and man. Secondly, in ensuring environmental safety, the laws of nature are taken into account, according to which ecological objects are developed. Third, environmental safety is carried out under the control of the state, which forms a system of special bodies. Fourth, the main legal form is environmental law as an independent branch of law" [7, P. 122].

Defining the concept of environmental safety, O. S. Kolbasov argues that this is a system of measures that eliminate the threat of mass death as a result of such an unfavorable anthropogenic change in the natural environment on the planet, in which man as a species loses the ability to exist because he cannot satisfy their physiological and social needs due to the surrounding material world [8, p. 53].

Investigating the problems of environmental safety, M. I. Malyshko considers it as a system of measures aimed at protecting vital human interests from the adverse effects of the environment and points out that environmental safety is a major issue of human ecology, as the direct object of protection is man and its economic interests [11, P. 331].

According to G. P. Serov, environmental safety

should be understood as a state of protection of vital interests of the individual, society and the state in the interaction of society and nature from threats: a) by natural objects, the properties of which are changed by pollution, pollution due to anthropogenic activities (occurrence of accidents, catastrophes, long-term economic, military and other activities) or intentionally for the purpose of environmental sabotage, aggression or natural phenomena and natural disasters; b) caused by destruction, damage or depletion of natural resources (threat of failure to provide society and the state with natural resources) [13, P. 33].

M. N. Vedenin defines environmental safety as a state of protection of man, society, state and the environment from the negative natural and man-made impact provided by organizational and legal, economic, scientific and technical and other means and methods [18, p.52].

E. N. Zhelvakov proposed another concept of environmental safety: he defined it as the absence of danger to the biological basis of life and health, human development. This concept, according to the author, contains a state of security and a system of measures, practically directed actions to ensure life [24, p.120].

N. V. Barbashova, studying the legal provision of environmental safety in the process of economic activity, proposes that environmental security from a legal point of view to understand: 1) protection of human life and health from the effects of man-made activities and the negative effects of nature; 2) protection of natural ecosystems (safe state of the natural environment, including transforming human activities), harmful effects of which may directly or indirectly lead to negative impacts on human life, health and living conditions; 3) mandatory scientific forecasting of the impact of existing technologies, as well as those being developed, on the pace of scientific and technological progress, analysis of its consequences for the environment, for the living conditions of future generations [2, P.12].

Environmental safety, according to S. O. Bogolyubova, is a process of ensuring the protection of vital interests of the individual, society, nature and the state from real and potential threats created by anthropogenic natural influences on the environment [4, P. 99].

According to I. V. Brigadier, environmental safety as a legal category should be considered as a state of protection of vital interests of man, society, state and environment, which guarantees the right of everyone to a healthy and safe environment and the necessary conditions for environmental protection, reproduction of natural objects and satisfaction other rights of citizens and interests of the state [5].

According to M. M. Brinchuk environmental safety is a basic principle of environmental protection, according to which any activity related to harmful effects on the environment, as well as provided by law and implemented in practice, legal and other environmental measures must be assessed from the standpoint of environmental safety [6].

A. I. Lagunova defines environmental safety as a state of protection, as a category that aims to protect,

protect from hostile actions, from danger of natural objects [9].

O. I. Shkuratov defines the essence of environmental safety in the agricultural sector as a state of agroecosystems, which ensures the prevention of danger to human health and degradation of natural resources and biodiversity from the possible negative impact of eco-destructive factors on the environment, as well as resistance to environmental threats [15].

B. Prokhorov interprets the concept of environmental safety as a state, the sum of conditions under which a scientifically sound restriction or exclusion of the negative effects of any natural and anthropogenic factors or processes on the lives of the population and the quality of the environment [12].

Thus, environmental safety as a social phenomenon is a complex object of comprehensive study and has different interpretations. Based on the study, we can conclude that there are a number of theoretical approaches to the definition of "environmental safety", which relates to various aspects of the analysis of this category. But what is common is that at the present stage environmental security is becoming the object of close attention in research, as the priority areas for future development of environmental security in the new integration environment is to intensify cooperation of all countries to preserve the environment and systemic greening of the world economic space principles of sustainable development.

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