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IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION PROCESSES ON ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

The dynamics of social processes over the last decades have solidified the status of globalization as one of the leading factors influencing all spheres of human life.

The modification of crime, the emergence of new techniques and methods of conducting criminal activity on the international level, are traditionally associated with globalization and in connection with it, the scientific investigation of this phenomenon is highly relevant.

It is believed that the concept of «globalization» was first mentioned in the article by T. Levitt «The Globalization of Markets» in 1983, by which he meant the process of merging markets for individual goods produced by large transnational and multinational corporations, although H. P. Zharovska notes that the term «globalization» had appeared in one of the American dictionaries already in 1951 [10] [17, p. 354].

Yu. V. Kovbasiuk considers globalization as a worldwide trend where factors, principles, and tools for accelerating global development are identified [8, p. 7–8].

V. O. Zozulia defines globalization as a multifactorial process that influences the spheres of public life and the system of state governance, promoting unified values and directions of activity based on democratic governance [18, p. 17].

R. Robertson provided a definition of this term as «the comprehension of the world and the heightened perception of the world as a single whole» [15].

M. Albrow and E. King define globalization as «all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society» [6, p. 8].

Summarizing the reviewed definitions, we can come to the conclusion that scholars predominantly view globalization as a process leading to multifaceted global integration.

Recognizing the role of this phenomenon, the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution dated December 19, 2016, «Globalization and its impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights» A/RES/71/197, noted that globalization is not merely an economic process, but that it also has social, political, environmental, cultural and legal dimensions, which have an impact on the full enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms [5].

In the National Security Strategy of Ukraine «Human Security – Country Security» approved by the Presidential Decree of Ukraine on September 14, 2020, № 392/2020, globalization is mentioned as a factor that facilitated the spread of international terrorism and international crime, including in cyberspace, drug trafficking, human trafficking, religious and ideological fundamentalism and extremism fueled from abroad, separatism, illegal migration, legalization (laundering) of criminally obtained incomes, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, etc. [12].

Globalization is also mentioned in the Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030, approved by the Law of Ukraine on February 28, 2019, № 2697-VIII, in the context of acknowledging the fact that this phenomenon has increased the priority of environmental conservation and has necessitated the state to take urgent measures [1].

For the sake of objectivity, it should be noted that scientists also pay attention to the positive aspects of globalization, which include the improvement of interstate relations, increased transparency of borders, the development of world trade, the increase in the volume of international transportation, and the expansion of international labor markets [17, p. 356].

According to Yu. Ye. Kyrylov, globalization and integration processes for most countries satisfy their economic needs and realize certain interests, but simultaneously, they destroy the conditions for meeting the ecological needs of society. In order to prevent such an impact, it is appropriate to require the ecologization of relations between countries in the process of globalization and integration of countries [9, p. 291].

Lukianykhina O. A. and Bohatyrenko V. V., considering the impact of globalization processes on environmental security, believe that the key problems include climate change, global warming, the processing of waste from production and human activities, transnational pollution of the atmosphere and water resources, the destruction of fertile soils, problems of shortage and reduction in the quality of

drinking water, etc. At the same time, it is quite important to focus on the impact of globalization processes on the ecological state in the countries experiencing such an impact, determining the state of environmental security of the countries involved in the globalization process of the economy [11, p. 70].

As H. S. Yuzikov emphasizes, the ecological consequences of globalization processes, which are inseparably connected with the economic component of globalization, are important [16, p. 59].

The researcher points out that the environmental security of society under globalization means the safe development of the «humanity–biosphere» system. Ignoring the rules of coexistence in nature and a respectful attitude towards it will lead to an increase in the planet's temperature, the so-called «greenhouse effect», the depletion of the ozone layer of the atmosphere, and the deformation of human genetics [16, p. 59–60].

Within the scope of this publication, we are interested in the question of the impact of globalization processes on environmental crime, L. I. Arkusha and N. O. Fedchun, revealing the determination of crime in Ukraine, note that globalization is a factor that has a significant criminogenic impact on crime [2, p. 44].

In studying environmental crimes as the «dark side» of globalization, I. Çetin, H. Y. Keser, and S. Ay draw attention to the fact that modern technology has significantly reduced time and space limitations, damages caused to the environment are increasingly adding up; these negative impacts on the environment and nature have become globalized in nature. The manufacturing industry may have increased productivity, but in so doing the people involved have caused the destruction of forests, the accumulation of waste, and climate change with their own hands [3, p. 161].

A review of materials related to the topic of this publication allows us to conclude about the existence of sufficiently thorough studies on the state of environmental crime, both at the international level and at the level of Ukraine.

According to the data from the World Atlas of Illicit Flows prepared in 2018 by RHIPTO, INTERPOL, and GI, environmental crimes are considered some of the most profitable crimes globally, generating approximately between 110 to 281 billion US dollars annually [14, p. 15].

In the FATF (2021) report «Money laundering from environmental crimes» (using research data from D. P. Uhm and C. C. Nijman, 2020), it is noted that criminal activities in the forestry sector, illegal mining, and waste trade account for 66%

of the income from this activity. Environmental crime has far-reaching impacts beyond the financial cost, including for the planet, public health and safety, human security, and social and economic development. It also fuels corruption, while converging with other serious crimes such as drug trafficking and forced labour [4, p. 7].

In a scientific article dedicated to the study of the current state and trends of environmental crime in Ukraine, T. V. Korniakova, N. S. Yuzikova, S. I. Khomiachenko emphasize that environmental crime (crimes against the environment) is a socially dangerous phenomenon of irrational, destructive human attitude towards the environment, manifested as a multitude of criminal incidents against the environment that threaten the stability of ecological relations and the integrity of physical and biological resources [7, p. 153].

As noted in the study, environmental crime, due to its essential characteristics, is in many respects economic (illegal use of natural resources), violent (associated with direct harm to human health), or selfish (illegal hunting, illegal fishing, illegal logging, illegal mining, etc.) crime. The commission of environmental crimes causes not only material damage but also harm to public health. In Ukraine, this occurs through the pollution of water bodies and subsoil with radionuclides, which promotes the spread of cancer diseases; poor drinking water causes diseases of internal organs, polluted air leads to lung diseases, and consuming poor-quality food leads to other diseases [7, p. 154].

Y. V. Orlov and Y. V. Stupnyk, conducting a criminological analysis of environmental crime in Ukraine, provide data that the absolute majority of criminal offenses against the environment are constituted by illegal logging or illegal storage, sale of timber (Art. 246 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine), with their percentage among such offenses increasing from 336% to 528% over the examined period. In 2013–2014, about 1000 such cases were detected. After a very significant increase in 2015–2016 to 2313 (23 times), the number of these offenses decreased slightly over the next three years, and in 2019 it equaled 1961 (-152% compared to 2016). In 2020–2021, there was again an increase in these cases, first by 302% and then by another 121%. In 2021, 2862 criminal offenses were recorded. In 2022, there was a moderate decrease to 2454. Analyzing statistical data, scientists note that the dynamics of environmental crime, despite periodic fluctuations, demonstrate a general and very significant trend of growth [13, p. 284].

The publications reviewed allow us to come to the conclusion that despite the presence of scientific interest in the issue of the impact of globalization processes on ecology and crime, the question of studying their impact on environmental crime, particularly in Ukraine, remains under-researched. In the context of the need to develop a new effective state strategy for preventing crimes against the environment, the research of the positive and negative aspects of the impact of globalization processes on the environmental crime in Ukraine requires further thorough investigations.

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THE RESULTS OF THE PHILANTHROPIC ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN RELIEF ADMINISTRATION IN THE KATERYNOSLAV GUBERNIA DURING THE FAMINE OF 1921-1923

The emergence of a mass famine in Soviet Ukraine, and the authorities' inability to cope with its growing scale and catastrophic demographic consequences caused significant international resonance, a broad movement to support the starving population, especially after V. Lenin's appeal, cultural figures, and the church to the world community for help. However, the focus was on the Volga region and other Russian territories, and the Ukrainian famine until the end of 1921 seemed non-existent. Real international assistance to Ukrainian territories, including the Katerynoslav region, can only be discussed from 1922 when the Kremlin finally officially acknowledged the famine [4, p.25].

The American Relief Administration worked in the territory of the Katerynoslav gubernia from January 1922 to July 1923, concentrating its efforts on combating