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NEOLIBERAL GLOBALIZATION AS THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY IN THE REGIONS OF LATIN AMERICA

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The actual questions of environmental safety in the context of ideas of global evolutionism taking into account modern tendencies. The ecological situation in the country demonstrates the processes of deterioration and waste of natural resources, energy and habitat, as well as critical conditions in the quality of life of the population. Researchers in political ecology structure allocated direction: mechanism of environmental decision-making society and its political, economic and intellectual elites; the formation of a way of life, economic activity and culture, depending on the environment; the formation of its own environment by society; interaction of different societies solving the problem of access to natural resources and their transformation into a public resource; creation of systems of activity, their organization, infrastructure and hierarchy; the consequences of using performance systems; modern global geopolitical and ecological-political situation. Political scientists have tried to highlight and approve a new part of knowledge - political ecology - with its own laws, patterns and conclusions. The authors express the hope that the continuation of the development of the scientific theme of political ecology will allow in discussions and disputes to develop a scientific apparatus that allows us to obtain knowledge at what point in global history we are, what is permissible and unlawful for us to do, where we should go. All those conclusions that undoubtedly affect the life of both an individual and social systems. The

article examines the problems that Latin American researchers are studying: how states face environmental problems, how they understand these problems and what decisions they make. Thus, a collision state and political systems to environmental issues, evaluation of possible management decisions and their consequences, the scientific analysis of the consequences of such decisions in the competition state systems is the subject of the political ecology research. The conceptual apparatus of political ecology includes the following positions: biosphere wars, wars for the division and redistribution of biosphere resources. Unlike economic wars, wars of the rich, who has something to share and who does not think about survival, biospheric wars are waged extremely cruelly - for the complete capture of biosphere resources and the total destruction of their previous users; resources of the biosphere: air, water, soil, forests, subsoil, biological resources of various natural zones, the minimum necessary biodiversity for the comfortable existence of man as a biological and social species in the biosphere of planet Earth and developed outer space; environmental diplomacy - ways and methods of achieving control over biosphere resources by diplomatic means that are optimal for the development of the state; bioresource management - a system for making management decisions regarding the use and conservation of biosphere resources; biosphere restructuring is a change in the species and landscape diversity of the biosphere due to human activity.

Key words: ecology, management, biosphere, landscape diversity, environmental diplomacy, the environmental problems of the state, democracy.

доктор політичних наук, професор, Ткач О. І., Неоліберальна глобалізація як проблема екологічної політики в країнах Латинської Америки / Київський національний університет імені Тараса Шевченка, Україна, Київ

Розглянуті актуальні проблеми екологічної безпеки в контексті ідей глобального еволюціонізму за умови сучасних тенденцій екологічної політики. Латиноамериканськими дослідниками в структурі політичної екології виділено напрямки: механізм прийняття екологічних рішень суспільством і його політичними, економічними й інтелектуальними елітами; формування способу життя, економічної діяльності і культури в залежності від середовища; формування суспільством свого середовища; взаємодія різних суспільств, що вирішують проблеми доступу до природних ресурсів і перетворення їх у суспільний ресурс; створення систем діяльності, їхня організація, інфраструктура й ієрархія; наслідку застосування систем діяльності; сучасна глобальна геополітична й еколого-політична ситуація.

Політологи виділили частину знань – політичну екологію зі своїми законами, закономірностями і висновками. Латиноамериканські дослідники виражають надію, що продовження розвитку наукової теми політичної екології в регіоні дозволить у дискусіях і суперечках виробити науковий апарат що дозволяє одержати знання, у якій точці глобальної історії ми знаходимося, що нам дозволено і недозволенно робити, куди варто йти. Усі висновки позначаються на житті, як окремої людини, так і соціальних систем. У статті розглядаються проблеми, що вивчають дослідники Латинської Америки: яким чином держави зіштовхуються з екологічними проблемами, як вони розуміють ці проблеми і які вони приймають рішення, до чого ці рішення приводять. Таким чином, зіткнення державних і політичних систем з екологічними проблемами, оцінка можливих управлінських рішень і їхніх наслідків, науковий аналіз наслідків таких рішень у конкурентній боротьбі державних систем є предметом дослідження політичної екології.

Політична екологія – галузь знань про вироблення і прийняття державою оптимальних рішень в галузі раціонального і комплексного використання ресурсів біосфери і способів їх розподілу між державними системами. Понятійний апарат політичної екології містить у собі наступні позиції: біосферні війни, війни за розділ і переділ ресурсів біосфери. На відміну від економічних воєн, біосферні ведуться жорстоко – за повне захоплення біосферних ресурсів і тотальне знищення їхніх попередніх користувачів; ресурси біосфери: повітря, вода, ґрунти, ліси, надра, біологічні ресурси різних природних зон, мінімально необхідне біорізноманіття для комфортного існування людини, як біологічного і соціального виду в біосфері планети; екологічна дипломатія – способи і методи досягнення контролю над біосферними ресурсами дипломатичними засобами, оптимальними для розвитку держави; біоресурсне управління – система прийняття управлінських рішень стосовно користування і збереження ресурсів біосфери; біосферна перебудова – зміна видової і ландшафтної розмаїтості біосфери внаслідок діяльності людини.

Ключові слова: екологія, управління, біосфера, ландшафтна розмаїтість, екологічна дипломатія, екологічні проблеми держави, демократія, глобализация, екологічна безпека

Introduction. Man-made civilization, which provided impetus to the development of human economic activity, at the same time created a set of global problems of mankind, among which the most worrying is environmental - the depletion of natural potential, the deterioration of the environment.

Results. Sandra D. and As in her works determined that the latest turning point in world development was neoliberal globalization .At first it seemed that it was able to make a breakthrough in the trends of world

development: to open new horizons for the periphery, promoting the modernization of their national economies and accelerating "catching-up development." It was hoped that in this way we will be able to reduce the effects and other negative effects of man-made civilization, in particular in the environmental sphere. But the turning point did not happen, the global problems of mankind have not lost their severity. Neoliberal globalization "calls" on the periphery to adapt to its peculiarities, and then before them will open a "window of attractive opportunities" to join the benefits of socio-economic progress. So far, there have not been many such "lucky" countries, and they have begun to suffer from the financial "tsunami" caused by a new stage of globalization. Worse is the "black continent" - Africa, which was and remains the stepson of man-made civilization [1].

Researchers: Nicolas Garcia Uriburu found that the benefits of neoliberal globalization in Latin America were not significant . For her, the "window of attractive opportunity" soon turned out to be semi-closed. The promising economic recovery associated with neoliberal market reforms, a rapid influx of financial resources and foreign investment, has been short-lived. Already in the 90s of the last century, it was replaced by a long recession, the beginning of decapitalization of the region, exacerbation of the debt problem and in some cases destabilization of the socio-political situation (Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador) [2].

A well-known researcher in Argentina on public policy in the field of environmental protection is Sergio Federowski since 2009, who is the president of the Environmental Agency La Plata, works as a host of the program "Contamination Cero" broadcast on América 24, as well as a columnist on environmental issues on América TV, is the author of Los mitos del environment (Intellectual Capital, 2012, published in Spain by Intellectual Key Publishing, 2013), History of the Environment (Intellectual Capital, 2011) and "The environment does not matter to anyone" ("Planet",

2007), was a researcher at the International Institute for Environment and Development and is the author of dozens of scientific papers. He has written countless newspaper articles and works as a columnist for various media (La Nación, Página / 12, Clarín, Perfil) [3].

Sergio Federovski, one of Argentina's most prestigious environmental experts, identified the National Secretariat for the Environment as part of its structure, in his work "Intellectual Capital (Le Monde i Diplomatique, 2014-1922), which, despite its good intentions, almost does not demonstrate the ability to influence those other areas of the state where important decisions are made - those that develop an economic model, which is the cause of serious environmental problems in our country. Federowski notes that when the official message (national, provincial, municipal) calls for a change in the individual behavior of citizens as the only and determining element to counter the effects of climate change and other environmental problems. He wonders whether it is possible to "prevent the impact of one hundred tons of pollutants a day in the Rio de la Plata or stop the loss of 830 hectares of native forests daily from the hands of bulldozers, change the environmental consciousness".

Among Argentine and foreign researchers investigating the problem: Jones K. R., Beyer H. L., Schuster R., Walston J., Ray J. C., Robi ns J., G., Callow M ., Clements T .,Costa H . M ., DeGemmis, A., Elsen P. R., Ervin J .,Franco P., Goldman E ., Goetz S., Hansen, A., Hofsvang E., Ja ntz P., Jupiter S., Kang A., Langhammer P.,
Laurance W. F., Lieberman S.[4].

Neoliberalism, through its states and corporations, appeals to its voluntarism and guilt. The author reveals this global strategy of the system and suggests ten things that the government must do to save the planet. The author analyzes paradigmatic examples of contempt by the strongest sectors of the country for environmental dramas. In urban areas -

stinking Riachuelo, in rural areas, the definition of agricultural boundaries that extend to other ecoregions and destroy them. The state imposed a monoculture on the main product of agribusiness: transgenic soybeans.

Raoul Adolfo Ringellet noted that the innovation introduced by neoliberal globalization was the accelerated formation of a global economic space with the same "rules of the game" for all host entities, regardless of the size of their "wallet", scientific, technical and industrial potential, the ability to adapt to new rules of the game. The winners are the strongest, most experienced "players" - TNCs. Weak "players" - national companies from peripheral countries are given a modest place at the "gaming table": only those niches that, if economically feasible, leave for them the main actors. But such niches are becoming less and less. Some of them are already occupied by aggressive "Asian tigers" and "dragons" (world market, cheap electronic and electrical products), to master others (high-tech markets), you will need resources that most peripheral countries do not have [5].

The problem for the countries of the so-called periphery (Latin America in particular) has been the tendency to shift the focus of the environmental crisis towards them. The initial epicenters of the latter were the states of the North with a rapid process of industrial development, increasing production capacity. This process was accompanied by accelerated air pollution over the prosperous countries of the center. Awareness of this disaster prompted the latter in the middle of XX century. to take a set of measures of ecological self-protection: to strengthen the nature protection legislation, to pass to the newest technologies of waste-free production, to use of treatment plants and constructions. All this has led to the fact that the "contribution" of industrialized countries to the pollution of the planet's air basin has decreased. Another situation is on the periphery. Here the ecological situation continues to deteriorate, approaching the red, "fatal" line. This is largely due to the egocentric environmental policy of the central states (especially the

United States): the transfer of "dirty", environmentally hazardous industries in the South, which often have neither the means nor the ability to oppose such policies.

The concept of sustainable human development is based on the formulation of environmental, economic and social sustainability.The report seeks to reflect the general characteristics of the natural environment and its main deteriorations and environmental sustainability, and tends to promote natural resource management systems that allow the use of their maximum number, which is compatible with the support of regenerative processes. This will maximize production, minimizing degradation and waste. The main goal of social sustainability is to meet the needs of the population as a way to improve their quality of life, allowing and encouraging the active participation of the community in making fundamental decisions for development. opportunities that are obvious. The three most important issues for sustainable resource management are analyzed: forest use, biodiversity, taking into account the main aspects of current problems, possible solutions and some current actions. Then the environmental problems of cities are considered, emphasizing the need to preserve a holistic vision of the functioning of the city, its streamlining and improving the efficiency of the proposed solutions. Some specific issues are mentioned, such as air, water, noise pollution, floods, final waste disposal and, finally, the need to formulate a legal and institutional framework that will allow joint action between the municipality, the province and the country. A significant part of environmental problems is the result of forms of occupation of the territory, which did not take into account its limitations and opportunities. Although the Argentine state has enacted laws aimed at conserving natural resources and creating a structure capable of directing private and public actions within the rules of good governance, there have always been difficulties in its application (for example, the Forest Act dates

from 1948). In 1973, the Secretariat for Natural Resources and the Environment was established, which adopted the Three-Year Environmental Plan.

In 1992, the Secretariat was re-established with the same name as in 1973 under the President. In 1996, its name was changed to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development, including functions that not only contribute to the conservation and use of resources, but also affect aspects that ensure sustainability.

The provinces have been restructured to include agencies with environmental competence at different hierarchical levels: ministries, secretariats, deputy ministers, commissions and administrations. In 1992, the Federal Environmental Council was established, which periodically brings together all the provinces and the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Sustainable Development. In 1994, the Federal Environmental Pact was signed to coordinate the adopted environmental policy.

The escalating global problems of mankind have prompted the world community to actively seek ways to combat the negative manifestations of man-made civilization. Thus arose the idea of the transition of the international community to a model of environmentally sustainable development with a "human face". The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, made a major contribution to the development of this concept. It was attended by 50,000 members of the public from 179 countries, including top leaders from 103 countries. The conference in Rio de Janeiro aroused public opinion and forced to include environmental issues in the list of major problems of civilization.

The "environmental imperative " urges the world community not to limit itself to statements of good intentions, but to take measures for their practical implementation. For example, the World Fund for the Environment has

been established, which, according to the decision of the Johannesburg Summit (2003), should increase to $ 3 billion in the next three years. But everything that is being done in this direction so far does not correspond to the scale of the ecological danger that hangs over humanity.

There are many different obstacles to the practical implementation of the idea of sustainable development . But quite often one of the main ones falls out of sight - the egocentric approach of the leading states to the solution of global problems of the world community, in the field of ecology. If this obstacle is not overcome, the transition to a new paradigm of world economic development may take a long time.

The problem of developing countries is the lack of unity of action to protect national interests in the international arena. Although there is no lack of understanding of the importance of such unity, in practice the periphery countries often operate separately, alone, seeking to benefit from cooperation with TNCs and international financial centers, favorably for each of them political and economic conditions (commodity markets in particular). There is a competition between peripheral countries for financial resources, for privately attracted private investment, for commodity markets, which is still an important source of foreign exchange income for them. All this leads to an increase in the price of loan interest (financial resources), which are owned by the richest countries in the world; the costs of peripheral borrowing countries to pay debts and dividends on private capital invested in their economy (TNC) are increasing; on the other hand, commodity prices are falling, forcing peripheral countries to increase the physical volume of their supplies to the world market. "Price scissors" lead to significant economic losses in trade between peripheral countries and the Nordic countries. All this, in the end, slows down the "development that catches up" with the periphery, preserves the dichotomy of world socio-economic development.

Given the current gaps in economic parameters, the greatest economic effect will not be unlimited freedom of the market, liberalization and deregulation, and deeply thought-out strategies of limited openness of national economies, specific to each area (industry, district, country) combination of liberalization and protectionism . were not reduced, but aimed at solving the priority tasks of society. Such a rethinking of experience will take a long time, so start developing new theoretical paradigms and policy concepts as soon as possible. It is necessary to move away from a narrow economic approach and move to a comprehensive consideration of society's problems, taking into account social , environmental, cultural and other aspects.

Yes, the coast of Rio de la Plata is too polluted. The ecological situation in the country demonstrates the processes of waste of natural resources, energy and environment, as well as critical conditions for the life of the population. The country's commitment, signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, calls for the promotion of significant action based on sustainable development.

Argentina has a huge wealth of natural resources for human activity. Its significant fluctuations in latitude and altitude allow the development of the ecosystem. Much of the territory corresponds to arid and semi-arid climates with insufficient water. Argentine society interacts intensively with its natural environment, using only part of the potential and creating environmental problems due to the form of ecological connection with economic and social policy.

In general, the following natural systems and their problems can be identified: a large oil spill in fresh water was caused by the Shell Petroleum tanker in Rio de la Plata on January 15, 1999, which polluted the environment, drinking water and local animals. Magdalena oil spill. Petroleomagdalena.com. 2009-01-15 [6].

The main environmental problems in Argentina are the pollution of agricultural land. Soil is threatened Horn, deforestation. Air pollution is also a problem due to chemicals from industrial sources. Water supply is threatened by uncontrolled emissions of pesticides , carbon and heavy metals [7].

The volume of renewable water sources in Argentina is 276 cubic kilometers. In 2002, about 97% of all citizens and more than 70% of rural residents had access to improved water sources. In 2000, about 12.7% of the land area was occupied by forests and forests [8].

According to a 2006 report published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, endangered species include 32 species of mammals, 55 species of birds, 5 species of reptiles, 30 species of amphibians, 12 species of fish and 42 species of plants. The average score on the forest landscape integrity index in 2018 of Argentina was 7.21 out of 10, which means the 47th place in the world out of 172 countries [9].

The law on forests does not prohibit deforestation in the north. Santiago del Estero, Salta, Formosa and Chaco are the provinces where this phenomenon is most acute. Since the entry into force of the rules, more than a million hectares have been cleared through the development of agriculture.

The Paranaense jungle as a system covers the central and northern regions of the province of Misiones, which make up the southern part of the Atlantic Forest, a formation that begins in northern Brazil and of which only 5% of the original formation remains at the turn of the century. The climate is subtropical with an average annual temperature of 20º and rainfall from 1500 to 2000 millimeters. Vegetation consists of three differentiated layers, dominated by trees from 20 to 30 meters high. The terrain rises from southwest to northeast to a height of 900 meters, where there is Araucaria

(Araucaria angustifolia), which has disappeared commercially. (pine paraná or curiyú). At the top of the network are dominated by jaguars in the numerous fauna. The area has many ecosystems, including tree flora, non-tree flora, fauna, genetic heritage, water, soil, landscape, regulation of hydrographic basins and greenhouse gases. The presence of frost limits the development of tropical crops. Logging continues to cause waste and degradation. Wood processing needs to be improved to ensure a sustainable natural supply. Replacing natural forest with implanted forest reduces biodiversity, deforestation followed by burning when crops are not grown, causes erosion processes and causes soil problems. The construction of large hydropower plants without the necessary environmental understanding or with insufficient environmental understanding has led to negative consequences in the region. Territorial order is also needed to reduce real estate speculation in the process of increasing the value of floodplains. Expanding the boundaries of agricultural production requires more careful planning, taking into account the real potential of soils, especially the use of forest soils for agricultural problems (crops of tuna, yerba, tobacco, soybeans). Some of these issues are currently being addressed by the Ministry of Ecology of Misiones Province.

The mountain ranges of the Suband districts of the provinces of Salta, Jujuy and Tucuman in the area that begins on the border with Bolivia and reaches the south of Tucuman. The 4.5 million-hectare formation is similar to a missionary jungle, but heavily influenced by the Chaco Forest. It also varies with height. In the lower zone between the jungle and the Chaco forest, a transitional formation develops. In the upper zone, on the eastern slopes, the transitional forest species continue, and then a mountain forest develops, very dense and covered with clouds. At an altitude of 2,500 meters, it turns into a mountain forest with fewer species and above, where pastures begin to predominate. In the case of Salta, industrial crops show a high level of subsidies for energy, which reaches pollution levels. The expansion of

agricultural boundaries over forest lands has been very significant, without taking into account the medium- and long-term effects of different crops, especially soybeans. These processes begin with the destruction of forest biomass as a result of fire, which seriously affects biodiversity. Lands that require conservation methods are used for growing crops, which reduces the stocks of flora and fauna, affects the quality of life.

The Chaco-Seco and Chaco-Umedo ecoregions are an ecosystem covering the provinces of Chaco, Formosa, Santiago del Estero, east of Salta and Catamarca and north of Cordoba and La Rioja. It is a plain with low relief energy and with small rivers with countless swamps, not cleared by reservoirs. The presence of dry winters and climatic variability, when temperatures fluctuate throughout the year from below zero degrees to above 30 degrees, with an average temperature of 18º to 23º, allows the development of a variety of vegetation that is characteristic of the Chaco forest. It includes areas with a semi-arid climate (450 to 750 mm), arid (100 to 450 mm) and humid (more than 750 mm). The deforestation of the Fuegi forest fauna varies depending on the environment, it is very rich, which decreases to the west. Large predators - maned gouache and jaguar. The supply of ecosystems is extremely diverse. Soils are characterized by insufficient drainage, which causes laminar erosion. Logging for firewood, firewood and charcoal often causes degradation. There is also overgrazing, which prevents the restoration of pastures. The structure of soils requires environmental methods, frequent floods that require ecological order in settlements to avoid their consequences. Significantly reduced agricultural units less than 100 hectares, from 1969 to 1988 they increased from 74.5% to 55.9%.

Researchers are identifying problems on the Atlantic coast, with islands, beaches, a large number of ecosystems due to the possibility of settlement of production activities and a huge marine

wealth. Manufacturing, oil, tourism and urban development alone often lead to environmental degradation. Coastal planning plans seek to reconcile these competing interests. Through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and on the recommendation of UNDP, a project was implemented to formulate a Patagonian Coastal Management Plan [10].

In 2003, more than 6.6% of the total land area was protected. Argentina has four UNESCO World Heritage Sites, the Iguazu National Park, the Valdes Peninsula, the Ischigualasto National Park, and Talampaya, and 14 sites are recognized as Ramsar wetlands of international importance. The main environmental responsibilities are assigned to the Ministry of Health and the Environment, the Secretariat for Environmental Planning of the Ministry of Transport and Public Works; and the Secretariat for Renewable Natural Resources and Ecology in the State Secretariatfor Agriculture and Livestock.

Conclusions . Thus, Latin American researchers in the structure of political ecology have identified areas: the mechanism of environmental decision-making by society and its political, economic and intellectual elites; formation of a way of life, economic activity and culture depending on the environment; formation of society's environment; interaction of different societies that solve problems of access to natural resources and their transformation into a public resource; creation of systems of activity, their organization, infrastructure and hierarchy; the consequences of the application of systems of activity; current global geopolitical and ecological-political situation.

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