

ECOLOGICAL SECURITY IN CONDITIONS OF CONTEMPORARY MILITARY-POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE WORLD

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In modern conditions extremely great value, both in system of the international relations, and in system of national security of any country occupies ecological security. Political stability, economic development and existence of mankind depend on its maintenance. In opinion of the author, during consideration of national and international interests it is necessary to allocate the ecological interest; its maintenance makes essence of environmental safety. In a general view ecological interest consists in maintenance of favorable ecological conditions of existence and development of a separate person (citizen), a society and any country of the world. Creation of favorable ecological conditions means preservation and careful use of natural resources, protection of a variety of ingredients of biosphere, a condition of an atmosphere, a hydrosphere, a lithosphere and near space sphere. Ecological security can be defined as a degree of protection of ecological interests of a person, a society, a state, and mankind from external and internal threats of anthropogenous (technogenic) and natural character.

For today in the world there are a lot of replaceable and constant threats of different character of influence. Nevertheless, armed conflicts continue to represent one of the greatest dangers to mankind and an environment existence. An aggravation military - political condition in the world, emergence of internal and international conflicts and the problem of terrorism connected with them can lead to catastrophic environmental consequences of global character. In general, activity of armed forces represents one of the basic polluters of an environment as a result of emission of a plenty of toxins and harmful substances which erode an ozonosphere of the Earth. The level of development of modern arms transforms any armed political conflict into a powerful hazard to an environment. Only arsenals of the nuclear weapon quite will suffice to destroy not only mankind, but also the Earth, - to transform it into nuclear desert. Preservation of this threat is assisted with presence in a number of the states of significant arsenals of the nuclear weapon. Events of last years confirm threat of the nuclear weapon use in one of unresolved confrontations. As a vivid example can serve the aggravation of the India - Pakistan conflict in 2002 owing to which the world has appeared before a real opportunity of nuclear war between India and Pakistan.

Ecological problems are not only a consequence, but also the reason of emergence of military conflicts. It is necessary to pay attention also that the ecological problems caused by confrontations in the separate countries and regions, are not only their internal problem, but also are directly negatively displayed on ecosystem of a planet, carry threat of an ecological situation complication in the adjacent countries. Chemical and radioactive substances, getting in an atmosphere and a hydrosphere, can have negative consequences for ecology of the areas remote from a zone of the conflict on hundreds and thousand of kilometers. Confrontations and wars represent internal and external threat of environmental security of all of the countries of the world. Numerous explosions and fires negatively influence an ozonosphere of an atmosphere. Refugees from zones of conflicts assist breaking of ecological balance of areas of their forced stay. Unconditional there is a fact ruinous influence of manufacture and test of various kinds of arms; - especially it concerns the weapon of mass killing. Processes of radioactive disintegration proceed tens years, leading to irreversible changes in living organisms and an environment. In a wide arsenal of the weapon of mass defeat a number of experts allocate the ecological weapon. Use of the newest and perspective samples of the ecological weapon can be directed on killing of a fertile layer of land, a call of piece earthquakes, destructive hurricanes, a tsunami, to stimulate volcanic activity, to change a direction of current of the rivers, etc. Considering prospects of development of the ecological weapon, some researchers examine an opportunity of the "global ecological war". The most dangerous for an environment is the terrorism with use of radioactive and chemical waste. Potential threat is represented also with an opportunity of realization of acts of terrorism on atomic power stations, items of storage of the fulfilled nuclear fuel, research reactors, and on the enterprises of a chemical industry.

Preservation and the further increase in threat of destructive environmental consequences of military conflicts and terrorism causes necessity of magnification of the international control over development and use of ecologically hazardous kinds of arms. The effective recognition of a priority of peace methods of conflicts settlement and incorporation of the countries of the world in creation of global system of maintenance of ecological security are necessary for development of a human civilization.