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MILITARY ECOCIDE IN UKRAINE AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY

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Abstract. *The article examines the concept of military ecocide, investigates the disruption of the ecosystem as a result of hostilities and the negative impact of an environmental disaster on the country's economic security.*

Keywords: *ecocide, ecosystem, economic security, war, economic disaster, damage, environmental pollution.*

The most severe form of ecocide is military ecocide, which is a violation of ecosystems of human habitat as a result of hostilities that have a military and political purpose.

In fact, the Russian aggression against Ukraine can be considered the first case of targeted ecocide during the war in this

century. According to the estimates of the working group under the State Ecological Inspectorate, as of November 01, 2022, the amount of damage to the environment is UAH 16848 billion, which includes hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of destroyed soils and mutilated lands, forest fires and

emissions of toxic substances into the atmosphere, the destruction of animals, changes in bird migration routes, etc. The five regions of Ukraine most affected by ecocide are: Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Mykolaiv, Donetsk and Zaporizhzhya regions [3].

In addition, after land demining, harmful chemical elements and compounds will be released into the air, in particular: lead, uranium, stibium and others. Meanwhile, they remain in the air, get into water, soil, are consumed by animals and people. On our territory, the enemy left about 3 thousand tanks, 6 thousand infantry fighting vehicles, 4.5 thousand cars and tanks with fuel and lubricants, this fuel seeps into the soil, slows down the moistening of the upper soil layer, pollutes groundwater. Fires destroyed thousands of hectares of forests, destroyed complete ecosystems.

Deliberate destruction of nature and environmental pollution as a result of military actions of the Russian aggressor will have long-term consequences not only for Ukraine, but also for many countries of the world.

The economic consequences of military ecocide are manifested at the level of individual economic entities, reducing the efficiency of their functioning and reproduction. The impact of military ecocide on economic entities occurs in the following forms:

- reduction of quantity and quality of economic resources functioning in the economic system;
- allocation of economic resources for prevention, elimination and compensation of negative consequences of pollution.

In both cases, each economic entity increases the costs of functioning,

reduces the amount of the final product, and, as a result, there is a shortfall in income or losses [5].

Crimes of military ecocide directly affect the economic security of the state, as Ukraine is an agrarian country that guarantees food security in the world, so the issue of the state of agricultural land remains painful. Agricultural lands have suffered the most damage from military ecocide, these are shell craters, scorched earth, soil contamination with harmful substances, replacement, and therefore, for a long time this land will not be suitable for the production of quality agricultural products.

According to the Ministry of Agrarian Policy, the full-scale war between Ukraine and Russia caused losses to agriculture in the amount of 242.56 billion UAH, which corresponds to 23% of the total value of agricultural assets in Ukraine. The list of direct losses includes: agricultural machinery (UAH 106.58 billion), grain storage facilities (UAH 40.43 billion), livestock (UAH 13.32 billion), perennial crops (UAH 12.82 billion), production factors (fuel, fertilizers, plant protection products) (UAH 3.506 billion), and manufactured products (UAH 69.83 billion).

However, the calculation of direct costs of war does not reflect the full picture of losses incurred by agricultural producers. The above only reflects the destruction of tangible assets, but the costs of war also include indirect losses. They include lost income from the reduction in the amount of production and additional costs that producers are forced to bear because of the war [5].

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