MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF "KYIV-MOHYLA ACADEMY"
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND SOCIAL TECHNOLOGIES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

THESIS

degree – bachelor

on the topic: **«The breadbasket of Europe: Postcolonial perspective on the development of Ukrainian environmental ethics in XX-XXI centuries»**

Written by:
Student in the fourth year
Of the degree program 291 "International Relations, Social Communications and Regional Studies"

Rudenko Kateryna Mykolayivna

Supervisor
Taranenko Hanna Hennadiivna
Candidate of Political Sciences, Senior Lecturer

KYIV 2023

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

The significance of studying a nexus between environmental ethics and international politics lies in the inevitability of ethics in devising international or state environmental policies. Regarding the latter, in today's globalized reality of shared environmental burdens, local policies have become part of the international environmental policy-making system.

From the beginning, environmental ethics influence how the issue is conceptualized, from what we perceive as a natural environment to whether animals can be considered the victims of war. In the case of discourse around ecocide that Russia have been committing on the territory of Ukraine since 2014, it can be observed how environmental concerns interact with international politics. In this case, they constitute a national interest of Ukraine in saving the environment as necessary for the nationhood and economy. Environmental crimes of Russia pose a global threat to ecological security and question the theoretical assumptions of the traditional international relations theories.

The notion of ecocide has actively entered the public debate in Ukraine since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has caused considerable environmental damage since 2014 (Sikorsky et al., 2022, as cited in Rawtani et al., 2022, p. 2, Environment People Law, 2022). The Presidential Office of Ukraine regularly mentions ecocide while advocating for the Ukrainian Peace Formula. This document highlights contemporary Ukraine's place in the world community, where all ecological systems are interconnected. It is an ethical stance, which already shapes international and state environmental policies ("Ukraine Has Always Been a Leader in Peacemaking Efforts; If Russia Wants to End This War, Let It Prove It with Actions — Speech by the President of Ukraine at the G20 Summit", 2022).

It is argued in this paper that the necessity to study Ukrainian environmental ethics in international and state ecological policy-making is connected to the need to study the Soviet impact on the Ukrainian ethical landscape and the effect of Ukrainian environmental thought on the Soviet ecological discourse. In such a way, research can contribute to the decolonization of the study of Ukraine by placing Ukraine in the global and future-oriented context as a force capable of influence, not a mere object in the post-Soviet region or the sphere of Russian influence.

It is asserted that traditional ecological knowledge is the heritage that must be reclaimed. It is possible to develop a history of the development of Ukrainian environmental ethics, a product of conceptual exchange in international relations when parties impact each other in the context of power disparity. Thus, in this paper, it is aimed to determine main aspects of Ukrainian environmental ethics development in the XX-XXI centuries and situate Ukrainian environmental ethics within a global and future-oriented context from a postcolonial perspective.

The object of the study is Ukrainian environmental ethics in the XX-XXI century, situated within a postcolonial global and future-oriented context. At the same time, the subject is the main features and peculiarities of the Ukrainian environmental ethics development in the XX-XXI century from a postcolonial lens in view of the Russian aggression against Ukraine.

Objectives of the paper include the following:

1) To demonstrate the intersection of environmental ethics and international politics.

2) To distinguish the limits and challenges of environmental ethics scholarship in Ukraine.

3) To explain the relevance of studying Ukrainian environmental ethics from a postcolonial perspective.

4) To determine the meaning of the Soviet environmental ethics for Ukrainian ones and vice versa.

5) To determine the meaning of the Russian invasion in Ukraine since 2014 for Ukrainian environmental ethics and contribution of the latter to the international environmental ethics debates.

6) To position Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge within today's environmental policy-making.

7) To employ discourse-historical analysis on the basis of primary and secondary sources to distinguish how Ukrainian environmental ethics have changed since the Soviet times and situate them within a global and future-oriented context from a postcolonial perspective.

The concept of methodology is defined as a reflection on the process of how research is conducted, including relationships between epistemology, ontology, ethics, and a method, while the latter is a tool of research or analysis (Ackerly et al., 2006). Thus, the methodology of this paper is based on three essential characteristics. First, it is a decolonizing methodology in that the traditional ecological knowledge is considered in terms of the context-sensitive approach to environmental ethics and policies when local communities are empowered, which stands for given agency in environmental policy-making (Smith, 2021, M'sit No'kmaq et al., 2021, Zurba et al. 2021). The second empowering technique is positioning Ukraine as a force capable of influence, noticeable in how not only the influence of Soviet environmental ethics or Russian ecocide on Ukraine is discussed but also how Ukraine contributed to the Soviet environmental ethics debates and today's global discussions about the role of the environment in the war. Third, the paper is positioned within interdisciplinary ecology-related research, which implies cooperation between divergent fields of science when studying the intersection of social and ecological spheres (Chornomordenko, 2015, p. 39). This aspect pertains to methodology as previous research in philosophy, linguistics, political science, law, ecology, and international relations is used in the paper to enhance the vision of all the areas above via a postcolonial image of environmental ethics in ecological policies.

The method used is a discourse-historical approach. Primary data sources are public records and a scientific document related to international and state environmental policy-making in Ukraine's Soviet Socialist Republic and independent Ukraine before and after the full-scale invasion of Russia in 2022. It is analyzed which approaches to environmental ethics state structures reflect and share with people through the language. The qualitative research software NVivo was employed.

The first chapter introduces the background of the topic, theoretical and methodological foundations of the paper, and a literature review of the national scholarship. The second chapter provides the context needed for discourse-historical analysis. With the information from secondary sources such as a national and foreign scholarship from the diverse fields of ecology-related research, reports from the ecological NGOs, and media publications related to the environmental issues, it is possible to analyze the primary data to compare environmental ethics in Soviet Ukraine, before the full-scale Russian invasion began, and after. The third chapter presents the findings, discusses them against the background of the paper's purpose, and provides insights regarding the perspectives of Ukrainian international and local environmental policy-making.

1. Background, theoretical and methodological foundations of the study, and state-of-the-art of the national scholarship on environmental ethics

1. 1. Background of the study: environmental ethics and international relations

There are divergent definitions of the term "environmental ethics" as a relatively new field of philosophical thought. According to UNESCO, environmental ethics is a "sub-discipline of philosophy that deals with the ethical problems surrounding environmental protection" (Yang, 2006, p. 23). As the word "protection" in this definition already implies an ethical weight and might lead to a preference towards the ethical approaches that assign humanity the role of guardians, this study finds the following description more functional: "Environmental ethics is the discipline in philosophy that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents" (Brennan & Lo, 2002). In his article "Why environmental ethics matter to International Relations", John Barkdull provides an even more refined definition, a set of principles to guide human interaction with nature (Barkdull, 2000, p. 361).

Now, the question is how environmental ethics is different from conventional ethics. According to philosopher Holmes Rolston III, "environmental ethics stretches classical ethics to the breaking point" (Rolston, 1991, p. 73, as cited in Gudorf & Huchingson, 2010, p. 3). While classical ethics only deals with humans, environmental ethics expands the moral concern to include animals, plants, and even entire ecosystems (Gudorf & Huchingson, 2010, p. 3). In this paper, the term "ethics" is used both as an uncountable and a plural noun, the former in the context of a discipline that studies the latter, which stands for a system of moral principles (Collins Dictionary, 2019).

The inquiry is, then, what it means for international relations in theory and practice. In the Anthropocene epoch, when human activity has evolved into a

parameter that critically affects environment of the whole planet, dividing lines between human society and the natural world become something we can surely question (Blühdorn, 2015, p. 156). According to Barkdull, environmental ethics in any form bear significant implications for global politics (Barkdull, 2000, p. 363). Here, it is essential to mention that the environment and care for it from the start contradict traditional systems limited to nation-states as the environment exists notwithstanding the boundaries of the nation-states (Dyer, 1994, p. 60). We might even risk calling realists such as Hans Morgenthau and Kenneth Waltz idealists as they were, apparently, unaware of the challenges that environmental issues bring to international politics (Griffiths, 1992, as cited in Dyer, 1994, p. 62) and generally missed the fact that humans live in the interconnected biosphere (Dyer, 1994, p. 66). The problem with liberalism is that it is centred around the anthropocentric issue of economic growth, focusing on capitalistic relations and leaving no space for sustainable care for the environment (Barkdull, 2000, p. 365). "Environmental ethics should not be seen as an add-on to be approached after the important issues of security and economics have been settled. Instead, we should recognize that all our important social choices are inherently about the 'natural' world we create" (ibid., p. 366). In the world of today's international politics, debates around the binaries of change and continuity or centralization and decentralization arise in the same way, as a tension between the anthropocentric view on the political system, where nature is valuable as far as it is helpful for humans, and ecocentric ethics, which treat human society as existing within the environment (Dyer, 1994, p. 64). Both realism and liberalism are implicitly environmental ethics, according to Barkdull (Barkdull, 2000, p. 366). They imply anthropocentric approaches focused on national interest and the market system. While we can perceive humans as the only beings capable of introducing change to the system, it does not necessarily mean that the entirely anthropocentric paradigm is the only way possible in international relations. Ecocentric approaches to environmental policies produce more benefits to global society, given the understanding of its

embeddedness in the natural world (ibid., p. 66). Here, environmental policies are identified as any action by a government concerning the relationship between humans and the environment (Oxford Reference, n. d.) either within the state (state or local policies) or internationally engaging in conventions and other documents.

Among the topics that the intersection of environmental ethics and international politics brings is the relationship between locality and globality. Local ecological issues might be addressed in a global context, while global issues can be tackled in a local context. More precisely, air pollution in the area might be dealt with by undertaking a global strategy, whereas climate change demands local action from the states (Dyer, 1994, p. 62). It is precisely why in this paper, international and state environmental policies are analyzed together, the latter being a part of the globalized system — according to the "Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year", "the processes of globalization and social transformations have increased the priority of environmental protection, and therefore require Ukraine to take urgent measures" ("Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to the 2030 Year", 2019).

Environmental globalism also implies that specific issues we perceive as local have negative impacts that spill over the boundaries of nation-states, regions, and even continents. The Presidential Office of Ukraine, in its speeches directed to the representatives of the Global South, highlights the impact of the war of Russia in Ukraine on the countries especially vulnerable in the face of climate change, mainly emphasizing the issue of food security ("Opening Address of President of Ukraine at the Inaugural International Summit On Food Security under Grain from Ukraine Humanitarian Program", 2022). Climate change and other environmental problems, such as waste trade, impact international relations profoundly, making traditional theories inapplicable when humanity realizes its dependence on the environment that contests state boundaries and introduces other sets of implications that military

conflicts might bear. Ecocentric ethics in international relations mean, first and foremost, realizing responsibility towards other communities of people we live with on one planet and the global ecosystem as a whole. It is essential to mention that ecocentric environmental ethics do not necessarily mean abandoning national identity to create a global governance system. It is about balancing human needs and caring for the environment (Barkdull, 2000, p. 361). This equilibrium finds its place in the fabric of Ukrainian national interest, as will be further analyzed.

Among the main areas of Ukrainian foreign policy concerns, ecocide lies in the intersection of environmental ethics and international relations ("I Urge You to Support the Ukrainian Peace Formula and to Start the Consolidation of the World for the Sake of Countering Ecocide — Speech by the President in the Parliament of New Zealand", 2022). The sole existence of ecological destruction caused by Russia in the national discourse implies challenges to the conventional ways of perceiving social phenomena.

What informs our striving to mitigate climate change or protect biodiversity? If we consider only the instrumental value of ecosystems as the basis for our policy-oriented care, we will still be in anthropocentrism. An assignment of intrinsic value will mark the shift to ecocentric views. Practically, we can note the latter in the environmental treaties of today; for example, the Carpathian Convention first and foremost indicates the importance of Carpathians as an ecosystem of intrinsic value (Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians, 2003). It can be asserted that one still can find instrumentalism here, such as cultural or aesthetic. However, it is still a shift from the solely extractivist perception of the economic value.

One of the core ideas of sustainable development, which manifests in ecological policies, is the responsibility for future generations, which is also a moral stance related to intergenerational equity (Dyer, 1994, p. 64). In practice, it is hard to formulate an international response to the threat of climate change and protect future

generations because of substantial distinctions in social attitudes (it is enough to recollect the hardships of the Kyoto Protocol, for example) (ibid., p. 63). All societies produce their views on the natural environment. A denial of the impact of divergent systems of environmental ethics on decision-making makes researchers unaware of the value-led assumptions they make (Douglas & Wildavsky, 1982, p. 1, as cited in Dyer, 1994, p. 63). However, there is light in diversity as local ecological traditions and practices become essential in adapting and mitigating climate change, evolving into the elements of globalized environmentalist international relations (Dyer, 1994, p. 66). It is where the importance of studying Ukrainian environmental ethics, traditional ecological knowledge, and their actual and potential contribution to the solution of environmental issues of the world lies.

By operating at the intersection of the disciplines, we can refine international policies on a value-led basis and provide practicality to environmental ethics, too. It can be said that this paper bridges environmental ethics and international relations by recognizing the necessity of environmental concerns in the theory of international relations — and inevitability of politics in environmental ethics (Barkdull, 2000, p. 363). As this paper is not in philosophy but in social science, it operates within the scope of questions related to people, such as what Ukraine and international society can do about the environment, how they are affected by it, and based on what decisions regarding environmental policies are made (Dyer, 1994, p. 62). It does not engage in anything philosophical, such as designing a new system of environmental ethics. More precisely, the focus is on Ukrainian environmental ethics as a product, among other things, of colonial resistance and contemporary environmental cooperation between states, and this perception puts Ukraine in the context of the global policy-making as Ukrainian environment is a part of the worldwide ecosystem.

1. 2. Theoretical and methodological framework of the paper: environmental ethics and postcolonialism

The development of environmental ethics in Ukraine in this paper is being analyzed from a postcolonial perspective. Ukraine's environmental ethics derive from the historical exchange of ideas among social groups such as intelligentsia, policymakers, and traditional knowledge keepers. For this paper, however, it is first and foremost argued that environmental ethics are non-existent outside international relations. If postcolonialism is considered, then environmental ethics in Ukraine are, among other things, a result of the colonial system. It can barely be called a position originating from victimhood, as there is nothing shameful in the history of resistance. Furthermore, neglecting how Ukrainian environmental discourse shaped imperial one in response would be unfair. Studying Ukrainian-Russian relations from a postcolonial point of view is especially important today because of the colonial ambitions of the Russian Federation (Snyder, 2022).

First, however, it is crucial to justify whether a postcolonial lens applies to the context of Ukrainian-Russian relations. The colonialism of the Russian Empire is less contested, while calling the USSR a colonial empire might be a courageous act. Taras Kuzio, a British political scientist and expert in Ukrainian political, economic, and security affairs, asserts that imperial policies imposed by the core of the Soviet empire, the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, were similar to those set by colonial empires worldwide. Then, he states that the nation and state-building policies of the post-Soviet states are identical to those adopted in many postcolonial states as they also seek to reclaim the past and eliminate colonial legacies (Kuzio, 2002, p. 241).

For this paper, it is less important to determine whether it was a colonial empire ultimately or just employed several colonial practices towards Ukraine, namely ruling elites in the core controlled administrators in the peripheries, utilizing Marxism–Leninism and Russian imperialism. The latter can be traced to how Russians were

defined as a superior nation among other peoples of the Soviet Union and how the identity of the Soviet Union was equalized to the Russian identity (Kuzio, 2002, p. 242, Thompson, 2006, p. 151). Ukrainian language and culture were perceived as obsolete and thus unfit for the requirements of the modern world (Kuzio, 2002, p. 244), including traditional ecological knowledge (more about the prohibition of traditional ecological practices in the next section). Ukraine has been perceived as a passive inferior subject with no voice and agency. Similarly, in Soviet literature, Ukraine has been depicted as a vacant land, the chaos of which should be conquered by civilization (Kuzio, 2017, p. 3).

Ewa Thompson, a Professor of Slavic Studies Emerita at Rice University in Houston, Texas, USA, argues that one of the reasons why Russia was not perceived as a colonial state during the Soviet times was the proximity of the colonies to the core, ethnic Russian lands. According to Thompson, in the 1990s, the empire's territory was reduced to the Russian Federation, which includes peripheral regions that strive for sovereignty (Thompson, 2006, p. 19).

The intersection between environmental ethics and postcolonialism is undoubtedly an exciting social science topic. Let us go back to previous Kuzio's statement that Ukraine was described as an empty land needing civilization (Kuzio, 2017, p. 3). Thompson highlights that nature in the colonies is interpreted as the colonizers' property (Thompson, 2006, p. 113). In literature and visual art, for example, the steppe of Donbas has been represented as a blank sheet of paper for an empire to write on (Tsymbalyuk, 2022). Vikentii Veresaev was a Russian writer who visited Donbas at the end of the XIX century. He came up with the following description: "Black land, black roads… All around the mine — there is not a single tree, a single bush; there is no pond, no stream. Everywhere your eye can reach — there is a monotonous steppe, scorched by the sun" (Veresaev, 1892, as cited in Tsymbalyuk, 2022).

A combination of the postcolonial approach and environmental ethics provides a view of the positioning of natural spaces in the postcolonial relations between Ukraine and Russia. According to Tsymbalyuk, the erasure of the steppe's liveliness is the colonial empire's suppression of local knowledge (Tsymbalyuk, 2022). While in this paper, the focus is on Soviet colonialism, this quote is from the times of the Russian Empire precisely because of the continuity of Russian imperialism. Donbas, for instance, remained to be seen as valuable only as far as its instrumental value for the USSR went (ibid.).

It is claimed that despite the development of postcolonial theory, a detailed discussion about the methods in postcolonial research is absent. It should be recognized that the postcolonial method must confront existing hierarchies resulting from the colonial past. The way to do it is to focus on the local communities seeking decolonization, which stands for freeing them from the effects of colonial systems (Eshun & Madge, 2012, p. 1396), for example, reviving traditional ecological knowledge and incorporating it into environmental policy-making. In particular, one of the sections in the paper is dedicated to traditional ecological knowledge and its positionality in decolonial environmental ethics and policy-making. Traditional knowledge is recognized as one of the primary sources for modern Ukrainian environmental ethics, which aligns with the decolonizing worldwide trend that empowers local communities.

This paper is positioned within the tradition of interdisciplinary relationships in dynamic ecology-related research (Chornomordenko, 2015, p. 39). Dynamism implies cooperation between scientists from divergent fields when studying the intersection of social and ecological spheres. This cooperation means the usage of the prerequisites from other areas and mutual adaptation that leads to the general development of environmental studies. The secondary data are from the diverse sources related to philosophy, linguistics, political science, law, ecology, and international relations:

primarily scholarly articles and books, but also reports from the ecological NGOs and media publications related to the environmental issues.

The method used is a discourse-historical approach, as it is a traditional practice in postcolonial research (Sanz Sabido, p. 2019). Primary data sources are public records and a scientific text related to international environmental policy-making, of which Ukraine is a key member. It is analyzed which approaches to environmental ethics state structures reflect and share through the language. The approach to studying secondary sources, which provided socio-political context, was inductive as it was aimed to find insights into the main stages of development of Ukrainian environmental ethics, how they were impacted by the colonial core, and how they impacted the colonial system in response. After formulating categories of analysis based on secondary data, the primary sources were approached deductively, using a set of categories to investigate how Ukrainian environmental ethics have changed since the Soviet times. The primary data were interpreted based on the historical context from the secondary sources, which is an established practice in critical discourse analysis (Wodak & Meyer, 2001, p. 30), as it also enables researchers to trace the changes in discourse, in the case of this paper a discourse of Ukrainian environmental ethics. Categories of analysis underwent a series of changes during work with primary data, making a method of qualitative coding mixed. The coding was conducted in the qualitative research software NVivo.

1. 3. State-of-the-art: Ukrainian scholarship on environmental ethics

Some key features can be identified if considering Ukrainian scholarship on environmental ethics. According to John S. Dryzek, a Centenary Professor at the Centre for Deliberative Democracy and Global Governance at the University of Canberra’s Institute for Governance and Policy Analysis, discourses can enable and constrain communication (Dryzek, 2022, p. 10). Now, it is aimed to identify the limits

of Ukrainian environmental ethics discourse in the scholarship. By briefly describing the Ukrainian experience, this subchapter also seeks to show the heterogeneity of the ethical stances encoded in national scholarship and put Ukraine in a global context of environmental ethics thought development.

One feature of environmental discourse that shapes the Ukrainian scene and the world's perception of the current relationship between humans and the environment is apocalypticism. It would be expectable but still relevant to cite Greta Thunberg here as an individual of considerable influence: "I want you to panic. I want you to feel the fear I feel every day... I want you to act as if our house is on fire. Because it is" (Thunberg, 2019). A similar thought vector can be found in Ukrainian literature on environmental ethics. "The subjugation of nature for the happiness of humankind has turned into a threat to human existence" (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 24). Further in her article, this author asserts that humanity is doomed to inevitable death without learning to protect nature and interact with it ecologically. Sulatskova, Shcherbakova and Lyuta state in their articles on the importance of ecological morals that the current state of the environment caused by the subjugation of nature for the needs of humankind threatens the further existence of humans (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 24, Shcherbakova & Lyuta, 2017, p. 330).

In Ukraine, the research on the environmental ethics of Orthodox Christianity is extensive, as faith shapes Ukrainian consciousness considerably, including the ecological component (Melnychuk, 2013, p. 1). An analysis of the Orthodox understanding of environmental problems shows that they perceive existing ecological issues as the aftermath of the fall of humankind, resulting in disharmonizing the world created by God (ibid., p. 6).

In many cases, authors would base this negative outlook on the Soviet heritage, referring to the destructive policies of the Stalinist ecology founded on exploitative ethical approaches. Many scholars are discussing the necessity to shift from previous ideas about the environment, prevalent in the Soviet Union, to the more ecocentric

processes, or the consequences would be fatal (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 24). Here, it already can be noticed that it can be talked about the stages in the development of Ukrainian environmental ethics, where the Soviet Union was one of the main impactful forces. According to the scholarship, modern realities in Ukraine require fundamentally new principles when building a relationship with the environment (ibid., p. 26). Serhiy Vasyuta, one of the most prominent ecologists of contemporary Ukraine and a researcher of the Soviet ecocides, highlights that Ukrainian scholarship has not yet passed the stage when environmental problems are studied as ones with deep social meaning and causes. He stresses the colonial character of the ecological policies conducted in Ukraine by the Communist Party and suggests that Ukraine has to move away from the values of Stalinist ecology in all spheres of society, including academic research (Vasyuta, 2000, p. 296).

Moreover, Ukrainian researchers often build their logic on unjustified references to Russian or Soviet scholarship (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 24, Boreyko, 2015, p. 15). The textbook used in Ukrainian universities to teach environmental ethics — from theory to practice — is an example. The chapter about the national history of environmental ethics refers to the main events and individuals from Russia almost without mentioning Ukrainian contributions, neither during the Russian Empire nor the Soviet Union.

Kyiv was mentioned as a place where a magazine, “Vegetarian Review”, was published (1909-1915), which featured articles on the topics of love for all living beings, opposition to vivisection and sport hunting, and other ideas related to environmental ethics (Boreyko, 2015, p. 16). Regarding the Soviet times, it is noted in the textbook that, controlled by the Party, Soviet philosophers dismissed environmental ethics. The author claims that there was no literary discussion among writers and scientists (ibid., p. 23). Unfortunately, a chapter on the history of national environmental ethics does not feature an essential debate on the pages of the weekly paper “Literary Ukraine” in the 1960s, which showed the position of the Ukrainian

intelligentsia in evaluating the project of the industrialization of Dnipro. Although unsuccessfully lobbying for actual policies, these writers drew public attention to environmental problems. Researcher Yatsenko noted the importance of the role of Ukrainian writers. In times of a low ecological culture caused by the impact of totalitarian rule, the intelligentsia in Ukraine noticed environmental disaster. It started with a critique by the writer Oleksiy Dmytrenko, and readers were eager to send feedback that unanimously agreed on the need for defence of the Dnipro. The totalitarian system, however, prevented the adoption of effective environmental protection measures, and those that were taken were inadequate (Horlo, 2007, p. 244). The discussion had meaning, but, unfortunately, it was not enough to cause noteworthy change. Still, it was a considerable step in evolving national environmental ethics, which is not mentioned in the leading Ukrainian textbook.

Nothing is written about the political movements for the independence of Ukraine, which stemmed directly from ecological activism. In Ukraine, the Chornobyl accident made people connect rights related to a safe environment and access to the correct and timely environmental information with national self-determination. Murray Feshbach and Alfred Friendly, Jr. support this statement and quite boldly assert that the Soviet Union might have collapsed because of ecocide (Feshbach & Friendly, 1993, p. 236). At least, it is one of the theoretical frameworks to analyze its demise. The environmental aspect is still important when we discuss what influenced the fall of the Soviet Union.

The ideology of the People's Movement of Ukraine is not covered in the textbook too. However, they built their programme documents, among other things, on environmental ethics that connected nationhood to the land. For example, Mykhailo Horyn, a senior leader of the People's Movement of Ukraine, speaking in September 1990 in Washington, stated that "ecological consciousness became part of our national consciousness" and that demonstrations against nuclear power were part of the protest against the Soviet Union which he called empire (ibid., p. 233). Skipping

such essential facts from the history of Ukrainian environmental ethics and referring to Russia as a centre of national ecological thought indicates a colonial approach to research when Ukrainian contributions are not considered worthy of mention.

2. Context of the Ukrainian environmental ethics development in XX-XXI centuries

2. 1. Meaning of the Stalinist ecology for Ukrainian environment and environmental ethics

"Stalinist ecology" refers to the values that guided Soviet environmental policies and substantially damaged the Ukrainian environment. They were imposed on the subjects of the Soviet Union as the Party appropriated ecological management and based the latter on a belief in the power of rational human design over nature (Horlo, 2007, p. 244). The core of the idea was that nature is not a temple but a workshop, and a human is a worker in it (Chepurda, 2017, p. 301). Nature had to be subdued and dominated to serve socialism (Feshbach & Friendly, 1993, p. 42). As we see here, the line between social and natural is being erased but exploitatively. Nature becomes a member of the social hierarchy, and it is not the highest value. Soviet environmental ethics caused "catastrophic consequences of colonial ecopolitics" (Vasyuta, 2000, p. 298).

In contrast, in the rhetoric of the People's Movement of Ukraine, a desire to transform the existing ethical system is evident. The environmental dimension is an exception but an essential constitutive part of the new ethics of the reborn Ukrainian nation, "...it is a totalitarian organization of society, which has fully revealed its incapacity and led to economic, spiritual and moral decline, ecological catastrophe" ("Harbingers of Freedom, Statehood and Democracy: Documents and Materials. To the 20th Anniversary of Creating the People's Movement of Ukraine", 2009, p. 156). It is a liberation of both people and nature. The following quote indicates a call to move away from the Stalinist ecology: "...it became obvious that the reconstruction in Ukraine is progressing in the direction of improving stagnation, that the creaky command-administrative system of the Little Russian model will once again leave us in the backyard of history, and will report to Moscow that both the reconstruction and

the revival of Ukraine are already a reality when it is time to end and start repressions against those who have straightened up too much" (ibid., p. 91).

Vasyuta notes that the placement of environmentally hazardous industries in Ukraine had a colonial character (Vasyuta, 2000, p. 302). The rapid construction of industrial colossi in the Western regions of Ukraine was achieved through the implementation of total control and fear tactics. These constructions, carried out by the Soviet totalitarian regime, were referred to as the "great socialist transformations". The Soviet Union placed great importance on maximizing the utilization of natural resources such as oil, gas, salts, sulfur, and coal, as well as labor in these regions (Malyarchuk et al., 2019, p. 170). However, the exploitative methods employed by the Communist Party resulted in severe environmental damage and had irreparable negative effects on people's health due to excessive emissions and the absence of necessary cleaning measures. The administrative-command management system prioritized production goals over the well-being of individuals (Humen, 2011, p. 7).

The implementation of "The Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature" (1948) in Ukraine was an unprecedented attempt to alter the natural environment on a large scale, which significantly impacted the climatic conditions of the region. According to the research, this plan had positive aspects, but its negative consequences outweigh the former. The thoughtless interference in natural processes resulted in critical economic losses and had a detrimental impact on the environment and the well-being of people (Chepurda, 2017, p. 297). The transformation of the Dnipro River played a crucial role in these changes and was classified as a "great building of communism" (ibid., p. 299). The potential negative consequences were not adequately considered, despite the historical, economic, social, and cultural importance of the Dnipro basin to the Ukrainian people, as it occupies 46.6% of the state's territory (ibid.). As a result of underestimation and neglect of objective factors and laws of nature during the construction of the Dnipro Hydroelectric Station, it profoundly impacted the natural environment (ibid., p. 300). Not only stations proved to be much

less efficient than was expected, but the losses from flooding the black soil were also almost 400 times higher than the profit turned out to be (ibid., p. 303). The reservoirs negatively affected the epidemiological condition of the population (Horlo, 2007, p. 242). Speaking of cultural heritage loss, the flooding of the Dnipro Rapids led to the loss of unique historical and natural landscapes (Chepurda, 2017, p. 304). Researcher N. V. Horlo provides data about the flooding of more than 3,000 villages. Each owner had to clear their plot from the trees before moving (Horlo, 2007, as cited in Chepurda, 2017, p. 309). The construction and operation of the cascade caused ecological disbalance, and independent Ukraine faces the consequences of this project (Chepurda, 2017, p. 315). Dismantling of the dams can spread 90 million cubic meters of radioactive sludge from the Kyiv Reservoir. In world practice, there are no technologies for the disposal of such waste (ibid., p. 316). Concerning the Chornobyl disaster, Vasyuta blames the party-totalitarian, command-administrative, colonial system of devaluing the will and interests of entire peoples, irresponsibility of the authorities, and system of distorted worldview social values (Vasyuta, 2000, p. 90). “The spokesmen of the totalitarian-colonial policy” is what Vasyuta calls unprofessional medical workers who were trying to conceal the impact of the tragedy on people’s health (ibid., p. 103).

So, one can note how the environmental policies of the Soviet Union based on the Stalinist ecology harmed both nature and human society. For Ukrainian environmental ethics, the history of the Soviet ecocides meant, to a certain extent, the adoption of these exploitative values. It is precisely what Vasyuta and other environmental studies scholars are talking about, as well as politicians of the People’s Movement in Ukraine back in the day — the need to move away from imposed colonial values of treating the environment as solely an object of economic interest.

Not only Ukrainian environmental consciousness was impacted negatively by colonial values and policies, but also one can argue that Ukrainian environmental discourse led to specific shifts in Soviet environmental ethics, resulting in substantial

social movements. The value of Chornobyl is in breaking the control of censorship over public information (Feshbach & Friendly, 1993, p. 13). The lies have created an antinuclear general mood (ibid., p. 134). The Zhytomyr reporter, Alla Yaroshinskaya, beat a Party member in a competition for a seat in the Ukrainian parliament in 1990. In 1991, she wrote an article, which uncovered many facts about Chornobyl disaster (ibid., p. 236). The example of the Chornobyl accident became the most prominent case of ecocide in Soviet Ukraine. It made people connect rights related to a safe environment and access to the correct and timely ecological information with a notion of national self-determination.

Cases mentioned above of the discussion in the "Literary Ukraine" and activities of the People's Movement of Ukraine show that not only did the Ukrainian environmental ethics response connect the liberation of the nation to the liberation of nature but also moved to a more ecocentric perception of nature by ascribing intrinsic value to the ecosystems. Extending the argument that Ukraine could impact the colonial core in this sense practically, Murray Feshbach and Alfred Friendly, Jr. support this statement and quite boldly assert that the Soviet Union might have collapsed because of ecocide. The social impact of Chornobyl played a substantial role here as an ecological disaster (Feshbach & Friendly, 1993, p. 236).

2. 2. Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge and its place in environmental education, ethics, and policies

Environmental education as a way to proliferate sustainable environmental ethics (values of co-existence with other humans and the environment) is highlighted by Teresa Kwiatkowska, who advised the World Commission on the Ethics of Scientific Knowledge and Technology (Kwiatkowska, 2006, p. 187). The shift from the Stalinist ecology can be done by sharing ecological knowledge and teaching ecocentric environmental ethics (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 27). Yarchuk, another

Ukrainian scholar in environmental ethics, highlights desirable characteristics of ecological education in Ukraine, stating that environmental ethics should be an integral component. The aspects are, among others, the following: environmental ethics education should cover all social groups and be present at all levels of the education system; it should bridge environmental and social and be based on traditional Ukrainian ecological knowledge (Yarchuk, 2009, p. 14). While other scholars indicate the necessity to question what is considered traditional (Sulatskova, 2010, p. 24), some emphasize the necessity to recollect the roots and introduce them in environmental education and new Ukrainian ethics.

This study offers a decolonial approach to understanding traditional knowledge, referring to Ukrainian people's ecological values and customs as elements of the national culture that the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union aimed to erase. Here, inspiration is retrieved from one of the most known scholars in community-based research management, Fikret Berkes. He defines traditional knowledge as "a cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmission, about the relationship of living beings (including humans) with one another and with their environment" (Berkes, 2017, p. 8). It is a broader category than indigenous knowledge, which refers to indigenous peoples (ibid., p. 8).

There is a platform created by the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, which is part of the "Authentic Ukraine" project, called "Traditional knowledge and customs relating to nature and the Universe". It is a place where a broad audience might find information about traditional Ukrainian ecological knowledge, for example, beekeeping, cattle breeding, weaving, housing, and folk medicine. It is said on the platform that it is the knowledge accumulated throughout the centuries, including traditions, customs, rites, and practices, which have been ensuring the continuity of community in certain environmental conditions ("Traditional Knowledge and Customs Relating to Nature and the Universe", 2016).

In short, it is about the authentic Ukrainian way of living — Ukrainian society in Ukrainian nature.

One of the examples of international environmental education initiatives in Ukraine that features the importance of traditional knowledge is the Carpathian School (held last time in February of 2023), an educational space aimed at combining new non-formal educational technologies with traditional education. This programme was a medium for discussing cooperation at a professional, scientific level between various stakeholders, including local authorities, businesses, and communities. Local museums and artists presented the cultural heritage of Hutsul communities during the school. The activities were held in the Vyzhnytsia community of Chernivtsi region, Ukraine, while participants were from Ukrainian and international universities. The school is held annually by the Geography Department of the Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and the Centre for Public Initiatives of Kosiv District. It is supported by experts from Lithuania, Sweden, Estonia, and others who demonstrate and discuss their approaches with the local communities during the programme (International Carpathian School, 2023).

Of course, one would not want to idealize the past by saying that pre-industrialization environmental ethics in Ukraine were only about respect towards nature and did not include a desire to use it for the needs of people. Neither would be appropriate to neglect the fact that the absence of technological advancement might explain the ecologism of traditional knowledge. Moreover, it would not be objective to assert that the Soviet Union was the only political entity in the XX century that imposed destructive environmental policies on the people under its government. However, these three important notices do not cancel the basic theoretical premises of this paper, that traditional ecological knowledge is vital for national self-determination, that some of it can be implemented in today’s environmental politics, and that colonial crimes of other states do not diminish Soviet impact on Ukraine, as well as ecological destruction of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic does

not reduce the responsibility of the Soviet government over what was done to Ukrainian environment.

Suppose the connection between traditional knowledge, environmental education and ethics is clear. In that case, it is time to define what traditional knowledge means for environmental policy-making, using concrete examples of traditional ecological practices. In one of the articles on the topic, it is suggested that rural communities preserve traditional ecological knowledge fought against by the empires and that this interactive experience with nature can conserve wild biocultural diversity (Pieroni & Sõukand, 2018, p. 311). In another research, it is asserted that beekeeping can be perceived as an example of a traditional practice that functions as a social innovation in a way that it acts like a glue in a process called landscape collaboration where researchers, practitioners, and other stakeholders cooperate to promote sustainable development in their context (Fedoriak et al., 2021, p. 780). This collaborative and inclusive knowledge production causes environmental benefits and rural development (ibid., p. 781). A third example is the paper about the contemporary use of plants in Christian rituals in Bukovina and Roztochya in Western Ukraine are named to be a part of the broader phenomenon of the revitalization of traditional environmental knowledge. The study revealed the connection between this knowledge and the expression of local identity, which manifested itself as resilient despite the prohibition by the Soviet regime (Stryamets et al., p. 23). The final study indicates that in the Skole region of Ukraine, Lviv Oblast, a village system survived the colonial pressure of the Soviet Union and was able to revive traditional knowledge as a crucial tool for rural development and the maintenance of biodiversity and ecological values (Angelstam & Elbakidze, 2009, p. 151). As can be see from above, traditional ecological knowledge is important for environmental education. It is a national heritage that has been protected by the communities and has a potential to be included in environmental policy-making as a valuable resource.

2. 3. Meaning of the Russian invasion in Ukraine since 2014 for Ukrainian environment and environmental ethics

It can be concluded that bringing environmental damage is one of the Russian goals in the war (Environment People Law, 2022). The damage to the Ukrainian environment already amounts to 8 trillion hryvnias, according to Oleksandr Stavniychuk, a spokesman for the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources ("Ukraine Reports Stunning UAH 8 Trillion in Environmental Damage due to Russian War", 2023). In some areas, the levels of air pollution are much higher than the WHO recommends (Zalakeviciute et al., 2022, p. 15). Besides, explosions of missiles, air bombs and artillery shells result in crater formation, soil erosion and pollution (Rawtani et al., 2022, p. 3). Large areas of agriculture are affected, and water is contaminated by the toxic substances because of the shelling of technological objects, which can cause diseases among the population (Rawtani et al., 2022, p. 2).

Since February 2023, the Russian occupying forces have been draining the Kakhovka Reservoir. A decrease in the water level might cause problems with agricultural production on the left bank of the Kherson region and drinking water. The cooling system at the Zaporizhzhia nuclear power plant is also at risk (National Public Radio, 2023).

Fires and releases of radionuclides in forests in the Chornobyl Exclusion Zone can cause the radioactive contamination of a region. Besides, flora and fauna, including endangered species and protected areas, are being destroyed (Environment People Law, 2022). It is disturbing as Ukraine holds 35% of the continent's biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity, as cited in Rawtani et al., 2022, p. 3). Another critical issue is the impact of military actions on Donbas, which began in May 2014 and destroyed the region's environment. Among other things, what is mentioned are flooded mines and the deadly radioactive threat they bear (Lisova, 2017, p. 165).

On EcoZagroza, an official resource of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine, regularly updated information about the impacts of the war on the environment can be found (EcoZagroza, 2022). Using SaveEcoBot, anyone in the country can share information about the environmental crimes caused by an aggressor with the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine and the State Ecological Inspectorate of Ukraine (The First Environmental Chatbot in Ukraine — SaveEcoBot, 2022). Ukrainian ecological NGOs gather evidence of ecocides during the Russian war in Ukraine, popularise the issue abroad, and try to influence national and international law to make an aggressor answer for the crimes: Environment People Law, Ecodiya, UAnimals, and SaveDnipro.

Gardashuk argues that crimes against the environment hold social, ethical, and existential meanings in addition to legal ones. She proceeds by stating that discussion about ecocide should belong to law and scholarly research, public opinion, and activism. Legal theory is not the only place where the debate about ecocide has to occur because humans are ecologically embedded beings (Gardashuk, 2022, p. 4). The civil society of Ukraine is interested in the issue. “Divia”, a documentary about the impact of the Russian invasion of the Ukrainian environment by Dmytro Hreshko, will be presented soon (Bodnya, 2022). The Ukrainian humanitarian movement UAnimals has launched a campaign #StopEcocideUkraine, which asks foreign states, international organizations, and eco-activists to help stop the environmental damage Russia causes (“Stop Ecocide in Ukraine: Punish Russia for the Crimes against Environment”, 2022). On April 22 April 2023, on the occasion of International Earth Day, demonstrations called “EcoUnity For Ukraine” took place worldwide as part of the “Stop Ecocide Ukraine” campaign to attract the world’s attention to the environmental crimes committed by Russia during its war against Ukraine (“Actions against Ecocide in Ukraine to Be Held around World on International Earth Day: How to Join”, 2023). The exhibition of contemporary Ukrainian art, “Heart of Earth”, had

opened in Mystetskyi Arsenal and focused on the global food security concerns that the Russian invasion causes (Mystetskyi Arsenal, 2022).

One can quickly notice how the notion of ecocide has actively entered the public debate in Ukraine since the beginning of the full-scale invasion. In April of 2023, for the first time in independent Ukraine, an indictment for ecocide was sent to the court according to the Article 441 of the Criminal Code. The accused were two employees of a cardboard and paper enterprise in the Khmelnytskyi region, who had regularly been dumping industrial effluents into the river. Due to this, the river's ecosystem suffered substantially, and now suspects can spend 15 years in prison (Brovko, 2023).

What is worth mentioning is that the latest Ukrainian postcolonial scholarship appeared after the full-scale invasion began. Ukrainian Institute has published a list of selected articles dedicated to the decolonization of Ukraine, where writers touch on Russian and Soviet colonialism ("Decolonization. Selected Articles Published in the Aftermath of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine", 2022). Among those, Ukrainian postcolonial environmental studies play an essential role. According to Tanya Richardson and Darya Tsymbalyuk, they put Russian aggression in the context of imperial violence in Ukraine, revealing its anthropocentric exploitive character. These scholars face the problem of ignoring Russian and Soviet colonial projects in today's environmental studies, which focus mainly on the experience of the Western European empires. What is paid attention to is the Chornobyl disaster due to its global impacts on the environment and international environmental consciousness. Chornobyl becomes a metonym of Ukraine, the latter being forever post-Soviet (Richardson & Tsymbalyuk, 2022).

Another issue is that the environmental history of Ukraine, for example, field notes, was destroyed by the empires to which Ukrainian territories belonged in different periods, or even if not destroyed, it is inevitably framed by imperial discourses. For instance, data about the southern Ukrainian steppes is mainly available

as a part of studies of the Russian Empire (Moon, 2013, as cited in Richardson & Tsymbalyuk, 2022).

The scholars within the narrative of Ukrainian postcolonial environmental studies are Asia Bazdyrieva, Anna Olenenko, Iryna Zamuruieva, Anastassiya Andrianova, Darya Tsymbalyuk, Tanya Richardson and others. A panel, “Beyond Anthropocentrism in Ukrainian Studies: Proposals from the Environmental Humanities”, was organized at the Canadian Association of Slavists in May 2022 (Richardson & Tsymbalyuk, 2022). To be a researcher of contemporary Ukrainian environmental studies means operating within postcolonial discourse when reclaiming heritage becomes an active defence in times of Russian military aggression. Reclaiming the connection between the nation and the environment is even more reckless.

3. Discussion of the findings in light of the main aspects of the Ukrainian environmental ethics development

3. 1. Main characteristics of the Stalinist ecology and Ukrainian environmental ethics before and after Russian full-scale invasion

Primary data used in this study's historical-discourse analysis is divided into three groups according to the periods in the history of Ukraine in the XX-XXI centuries. These are the primary documents on the environmental ethics and policies of the Soviet Union relating to Ukraine and in times of independent Ukraine before and after the full-scale invasion of Russia began. Documents from the Soviet period include a popular scientific detailed explanation of the "Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature" written by V. A. Kovda, one of the most known Soviet soil scientists and a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, one of the creators and advocates for the "Plan". Also, a decree of 1951, "About reserves", was analyzed, which is famous for introducing a total control of the Party over the natural reserves. Concerning the second period, the "Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians" (Carpathian Convention) of 2003 was examined, as well as the "Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year" (dated 2019). The Ukrainian Peace Formula was chosen from the last period, dated 2022. Apart from it, the document analyzed is the Explanatory Note to the draft Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the Address of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine to the United Nations, the European Parliament, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, the GUAM Parliamentary Assembly, the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Associations of South-East Asian States, national parliaments of the world's countries regarding the condemnation of crimes against the environment committed

by the Russian Federation on the territory of Ukraine, and assistance in overcoming the consequences and restoration of the ecosystems of Ukraine during the war and in the post-war period, ensuring compensation for environmental damage and loss of ecosystem services, as well as creating a global platform for assessing the damage caused to the climate and the environment as a result of military actions", dated 2023. The documents chosen are equally critical in analyzing environmental ethics in policy-making as they explain the crucial moments in developing environmental policies.

The approach to coding was mixed, as some categories of analysis, which stand for the themes relevant for the purpose of the study, were developed deductively based on the secondary data, while others were devised inductively during the first stage of coding. In the end, the categories of the analysis include the main aspects of environmental ethics development (see the Codebook in the Appendix).

A deductive category, "Ecological embeddedness", stands for the statements that see the Ukrainian environment as a part of the global ecosystem or highlight the connection between ecology and other spheres of state existence, for example, economy or national security. A child code navigates the discourse of how Russian military aggression impacts the Ukrainian and world environment.

A deductive code of "Education" incorporates statements that mention environmental ethics as a discipline or a set of moral principles in light of ecological education.

A deductive code of "Traditional knowledge" pertains to the statements about the local knowledge and communities concerning their inclusion in environmental policies.

While the three categories mentioned above relate to the times of independent Ukraine, the "Stance on objectifying nature" includes the Soviet Union, too, where the respective child code encloses inductive categories of vocabulary related to communist ideology as opposed to capitalism, economic growth, human grandeur and aggressive conduct towards the environment, as well as comparison of how Russia

and Ukraine are mentioned while talking about the environmental policies. Regarding the latter, there was an intent first to employ quantitative analysis in order to determine frequency of the words used. However, frequency data would not show the qualitative difference in using words pertaining to Ukraine and Russia in the Soviet documents, rooted in power discrepancy between the republics. It is the reason why this paper builds its reasoning based on the qualitative analysis. The data regarding independent Ukraine mainly present a negative stance on objectifying nature and is gathered under the deductive code.

Relevant excerpts from the documents were sorted according to the categories mentioned above. The documents are in Ukrainian, English, and Russian, while categories of analysis are in English. To ensure the quality of the investigation, the findings were supported by the background from the secondary data.

The positive stance on objectifying nature characterizes Soviet environmental ethics. Namely, communist ideology influences ethics in environmental policies. Lenin and Stalin are said to have enough competency to decide the vector of environmental policy-making. “In Stalin’s plan for the transformation of nature, the teaching of Marxism-Leninism on the unconditional knowability of all phenomena and laws of nature, the possibility and necessity of the expedient control of natural processes in the interests of communist society, is further developed” (Kovda, 1952, p. 3). “From the first days of its activity, the Soviet government, according to the plan of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, has been carrying out extensive work to prevent drought and combat its consequences” (Kovda, 1952, p. 25).

Capitalism is deemed to be unsuccessful in subjugating the environment to serve society. It is the ultimate value of nature for communism.

“Nowhere in the capitalist world the ruling classes fight the elements of the desert” (Kovda, 1952, p. 85).

In “Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature” by V. A. Kovda, the vocabulary of human grandeur in general and communism, in particular, is

remarkable. It is enforced by the formulations that indicate aggressiveness towards nature, where the latter is an enemy that should be defeated.

“The victory of the Soviet socialist system opened up unprecedented possibilities for directed changes in natural processes” (Kovda, 1952, p. 72).

“The desert has always been a formidable enemy of man” (Kovda, 1952, p. 10).

Nature is valuable as long as it can be used for economic growth. The exact text contains a plethora of vocabulary related to the latter in the future tense.

“Irrigation of Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea will make it possible to increase the area under cotton several times and increase its yields several times” (Kovda, 1952, p. 50).

If the environment does not bring immediate economic benefits, it is invaluable, according to the decree “About reserves”. Among other cases, the territory of the Steppe Reserve at the All-Union Research Institute of Animal Hybridization and Acclimatization “Askania-Nova” was reduced from 21.6 thousand hectares to 518 hectares (“About Reserves”, 1951).

“Many nature reserves have no scientific and cultural value and are superfluous” (ibid.).

According to Stalinist ecological values, conservationist research served the interests of the capitalists. The decree brought total control of environmental science.

“Research work in most state reserves is conducted in isolation from the practical interests of the national economy. The topics of scientific works are often far-fetched and random” (ibid.).

“Coordinate the plans of research works of state reserves with the Academy of Sciences of the USSR and ministries, departments and local Soviet bodies interested in these works” (ibid.).

Additionally, the analysis showed that all the mentions of Ukraine in the “Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature” by V. A. Kovda mainly indicate how the Ukrainian environment can be helpful in the Soviet economy. In contrast, Russia is

primarily mentioned as a homeland of many talented intellectuals who influenced the development of the “Plan”. Many Russian personalities are cited, while the mention of the Ukrainian scientists is brief and depersonalized at the end of the text.

“Regarding the scale and pace of construction and national economic importance, the southern Ukrainian and northern Crimean irrigation systems will surpass all similar structures in Europe, Africa and America” (Kovda, 1952, p. 49).

“Advanced Russian science has long been characterized by an active desire to solve the problem of transforming nature and raising the yield of agricultural plants” (Kovda, 1952, p. 14).

In the “Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year”, a critique of the previous approaches to conducting environmental policies is evident where it is stated explicitly that economic growth should not be prioritized over a healthy environment. Ecological education is listed among the priorities in the “Strategy”, as well as the democratic participation of the people and local knowledge in environmental decision-making (“Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to the 2030 Year”, 2019). The latter is one of the priorities of the Carpathian Convention, too (“Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians”, 2003).

In the documents of both periods related to independent Ukraine, a tendency to put Ukraine in a global ecological context is noticeable. It becomes more robust with the full-scale invasion and creation of the Ukrainian Peace Formula, where the Ukrainian environment’s ecocide is considered a violation of global ecological security (“Ukraine Has Always Been a Leader in Peacemaking Efforts; If Russia Wants to End This War, Let It Prove It with Actions — Speech by the President of Ukraine at the G20 Summit”, 2022).

3. 2. Main changes in Ukrainian environmental ethics since the Stalinist ecology

The purpose of the paper is to specify the main aspects of environmental ethics development in Ukraine using primary data from the three periods of the XX-XXI centuries mentioned earlier, interpreted against the background of the secondary sources. Simultaneously, it is aimed to show the impact of external forces, such as the Soviet regime or the Russian aggression, on Ukrainian environmental ethics and how Ukraine has influenced Soviet and international ethics. From the main findings of the discourse-historical analysis, it can be determined that there has been a substantial shift in environmental ethics since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and this transformation is reinforced today with the full-scale Russian invasion.

Now, the main characteristics of the Stalinist ecology that can be traced in the primary data and supported by the secondary sources will be listed.

1. Prioritization of economic needs over any other, including complete devaluing of nature as long as it does not bring immediate economic profit.
2. Belief in human grandeur.
3. Exclusion of other nations from devising environmental policy-making, except for Russia, and assigning the communist leadership the role of the chief in formulating ecological policies.
4. Opposing environmental ethics of the Western societies.
5. Control over science and environmental education to eliminate any other approaches to environmental ethics and policies.

To discuss which approaches to environmental ethics these characteristics represent, it is essential to note how humans, and, more precisely, the economic system, is the main priority of Soviet ecological policy-making. According to Dryzek, nature is perceived as forever forgiving in Promethean discourse. At the same time, humans are believed to have a never-ending capacity to develop their technology to

use the environment for their needs, the latter formulating the ultimate value of nature (Dryzek, 2022, p. 60).

Communist Party of the Soviet Union monopolized environmental ethics and policies by strictly formulating the values of the relationship between Soviet society and nature. In the example of using the words pertaining to Russia and Ukraine, it can be noticed how Ukraine was excluded from dividing environmental policies. However, Ukrainian land was an object of the most ambitious projects. No democratic involvement in environmental policy-making can be noticed in the Stalinist ecology, as science was controlled, and the ultimate environmental leadership was assigned to the communist leader. In the instance of the decree "About reserves", it can be seen how easily environmental policies could have been altered according to the will of the communist authorities.

In the "Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature" by V. A. Kovda, a substantial space is dedicated to formulating a communist stance against the ideas of the West about the environment. For example, a critique of the concept of the Malthusian catastrophe is widely presented, which is essentially the idea that population increase is exponential. In contrast, the growth of the resources is linear, so after a while of population growth, there will be an inevitable decline because the resources will end (Dryzek, 2022, p. 28). The main argument of the Stalinist ecology to this was Michurin agrobiology. Michurin's slogan, "We cannot expect favours from nature; it is our task to take them from her", means that humans can force any form of an animal or plant to change in the desired direction to cause economic growth (Kovda, 1952, p. 15). The latter idea is inherently Promethean. Still, Kovda highlights one of the most important critiques of the Malthusian ideas, namely that blaming the poor economic condition of the Global South on overpopulation only and offering authoritarian approaches to control population growth is a colonial mindset (Dryzek, 2022, p. 387). Apart from this exciting debate and the just argument that specific American agricultural policies led to the desertification of the soil (Kovda, 1952, p.

75), the capitalist system is criticized for lacking enough intrusion into natural spaces to make them serve the needs of humans (ibid., p. 85).

The control over environmental science and the absence of inclusion of the public in the formulation of ecological policies indicates the existence of the totalitarian administrative mind, "an image that projects an aura of certain knowledge and benign power" (Torgerson & Paehlke, 2005, p. 98, as cited in Dryzek, 2022, p. 91). However, the complex character of the environmental issues and policies makes it evident that relevant knowledge is dispersed and fragmentary, as nobody can know everything about all the environmental concerns and their social and economic aspects (Dryzek, 2022, p. 94).

This set of characteristics briefly describes the environmental ethics of the Soviet Union, which resulted in the colonial environmental policies and impact on ecological consciousness in Ukraine, mentioned in the second chapter of the paper. However, Ukrainian environmental ethics were not just impacted by the totalitarian system. As mentioned in the context section, one might argue that a debate in the "Literary Ukraine", a critique of the plans to transform nature, presents another side of the discussion, although marginal. Then, after the Chornobyl tragedy in 1986, environmental issues actively entered public debate, causing a rise in ecological and political activism in Ukraine. With the public records of the People's Movement of Ukraine, for example, in mind, it can be stated that Ukraine offered a new powerful decolonial view on environmental ethics where nation and nature have a profound connection and liberation of the former and freeing the latter from the colonial ecological policies of the totalitarian government. Taking into account that there is one of the theories pertaining to the demise of the Soviet Union which states it happened, among other things, due to the public resentment caused by the environmental catastrophes, one should not downplay the role of Ukraine in offering new ecological values in the last years of the Soviet Union.

The previous characteristics will now be compared with independent Ukraine's environmental ethics. First, it can be noted how in the "Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year", prioritizing economic benefits over the environment is criticized and is said to have severe negative implications on both nature and society ("Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year", 2019).

Then, the goal of the state environmental policy is to achieve a good state of the environment by introducing an ecosystem approach to all areas of socioeconomic development in Ukraine. Today's ecological guidelines aim to ensure the constitutional right of every citizen of Ukraine to a clean and safe environment, the introduction of balanced nature management and the preservation and restoration of natural ecosystems (ibid.). Thus, contemporary Ukrainian environmental ethics recognize the embeddedness of human society and all aspects of it in the ecosystem. Socioeconomic development is inevitably connected to the state of the environment.

Ecological embeddedness manifests itself not only in the ecologization of the way how all state policies are conducted but also in how Ukraine is perceived as a part of the world's ecosystem. Ukraine is put in the global environmental context by emphasizing the importance of participating in the world's efforts to combat climate change (ibid.). The need for transboundary cooperation is highlighted in the Carpathian Convention ("Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians", 2003). European environmental quality standards are said to be considered ("Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians", 2003, "Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 year", 2019). As mentioned earlier, environmental issues and policies are too complex not to require cooperation across various viewpoints (Dryzek, 2022, p. 101). If previously, Ukrainian environmental ethics were a result of adaptation and resistance to the Stalinist ecology. Now, they are a member of the voluntary international exchange of ideas.

Not only has environmental policy-making become a collaborative process on the international level, but also both in the "Strategy" and the Carpathian Convention, a need to include local communities in environmental policy-making is prioritized. The need for introducing ecological education to develop people's environmental consciousness is highlighted, as well as the necessity to incorporate traditional knowledge ("Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians", 2003, "Basic principles (strategy) of the state environmental policy of Ukraine for the period up to the 2030 year", 2019). The latter becomes a way to empower local communities and democratize environmental policies directly via their involvement and ecological education and ethics. This, together with international cooperation, marks a trend towards environmental pragmatism, which stands for seeking information from various sources while developing transparent democratic environmental policies (Dryzek, 2022, p. 103).

Today's environmental ethics in Ukraine offer an understanding of human unity with nature. It is especially evident in the discourse of ecocide after the full-scale invasion as it amplifies the idea that the Ukrainian environment is part of the world's ecosystem. The Explanatory Note states that the implication of the Russian aggression bears negative consequences for the ecosystems of Europe, not just Ukraine ("The Explanatory Note...", 2023). It is precisely one of the main statements the Ukrainian government appeals to while addressing other states — "This is not just a Ukrainian problem. This is a challenge for the whole world" ("Ukraine Has Always Been a Leader in Peacemaking Efforts; If Russia Wants to End This War, Let It Prove It with Actions — Speech by the President of Ukraine at the G20 Summit", 2022). Apart from this, the environmental crimes of Russia since the full-scale invasion have caused a new trend of reclaiming connections between the Ukrainian nation and its nature, evident in the latest research on the topic. Together with empowering local communities, the latter becomes a green decolonial movement, emphasizing the detachment from the Russian images of the Ukrainian environment. Compared to the

Soviet rhetoric of the “great Russian scientists” controlled by “the genius of the communist leader”, it is a path to democratic and decolonial Ukrainian environmental ethics and policies.

As mentioned above, today’s Ukrainian environmental ethics participate in international dialogue about ecological values and policy-making. Additionally, Ukraine impacts international society by giving an up-to-date example of resistance during environmental war crimes via worldwide protests and events, scientific cooperation, and diplomatic and political efforts.

The question is what those mentioned ecological and social impacts of the Russian environmental crimes mean for Ukrainian environmental ethics. Although discourse largely remains anthropocentric in the way how Ukrainian environment is valued in relation to the Ukrainian nation, it is argued that one might say that the desired shift to decolonial ethics has started to occur. Ukraine is perceived as a part of the world ecosystem, which state representatives explicitly acknowledge while giving public speeches to the international audience and introducing such initiatives as the “Ukrainian Peace Formula”. Implementing Article 441 of the Criminal Code indicates that ethical transformation occurs not only in the discourse pertaining to the Russian invasion but on the level of state and society in general, considering the nation’s environmental consciousness. SaveEcoBot is both a result of and a tool for increasing levels of Ukrainian environmental consciousness, which states for realizing our ecological embeddedness. It is a substantial ethical shift compared to the Stalinist ecology. The increased interest of civil society in advocating for environmental causes concerning Ukrainian sovereignty is also notable. A rise in initiatives preoccupied with animal rights during the war indicates the inclination towards biocentric, which does not necessarily mean the trend and necessity to abandon anthropocentric attitudes but shows increased heterogeneity in public discourse compared to the Soviet environmental ethics (Taylor, 2022). Ukrainian environmental scientists, policymakers, and activists have managed to attract the attention of the famous and

impactful Western media, such as The New York Times (“A ‘Silent Victim’: How Nature Becomes a Casualty of War”, 2022) and The Guardian (“Toxins in Soil, Blasted Forests – Ukraine Counts Cost of Putin’s ‘Ecocide’“, 2022), influencing the environmental ethics debates in the world, such as the role of animals in the war and the notion of ecocide.

3. 3. Perspectives for the further development of Ukrainian environmental ethics

Finally, the perspectives on the development of Ukrainian environmental ethics are discussed in the following section. Resoursification is a term used to describe a phenomenon when the land is perceived as an inexhaustible resource to satisfy the world’s needs (“Beyond Anthropocentrism in Ukrainian Studies: Proposals from the Environmental Humanities”, 2022). There is hardly any place for local knowledge and agency in this paradigm. While the notion of cornucopia stands for the belief in unlimited natural resources, the endless ability of nature to absorb pollutants, and the infinite corrective capacity of the environment (Dryzek, 2013, p. 52), one can argue that resoursification is a colonial cornucopia. Ukrainian postcolonial researchers criticize the term “breadbasket of Europe” precisely due to this reason. The notion reduces Ukraine to usable material capacities, and today, it means, for example, a transit country for Russian gas (“Beyond Anthropocentrism in Ukrainian Studies: Proposals from the Environmental Humanities”, 2022). This term is present in the paper’s title as a way to reclaim and criticize it. This research is aimed at positioning Ukraine as an equal force capable of impact on other parties and decolonization, which stands for getting read of the colonial legacy and reclaiming national heritage — in this case, traditional ecological knowledge to empower communities via the access to environmental policy-making.

There is an international consensus regarding five practical environmental issues. First, the essence of the current environmental crisis is about the values of today's civilization, namely ecological insensitivity of the economy, equating happiness with material satisfaction, and objectifying nature (Yang, 2006, p. 33). There should be a smooth transformation of the industrial society to the environmentally friendly green one by reforming the economic system, fighting political injustice, and introducing environmental education that would impact the environmental ethics of people to change the prevailing consumerist lifestyle. Instead, the embeddedness of humans into nature should be the centre of the new ethical system. As can be seen from the documents analyzed that correspond to modern Ukrainian environmental policy-making, reform of the economy in a way to prioritize environmental concerns, fighting colonial legacy and current imperialist aggression of Russia, and dividing environmental education that can substitute premises of the Stalinist ethics among populations are among the top emphases.

The second priority is that the Earth is a common home (ibid., p. 34). It can be noted how Ukraine subscribes to this consensus by putting the Ukrainian environment into the global context, especially after the start of the full-scale invasion, when a threat is posed to the global ecosystem. The third priority is the condemnation of military aggression. The fourth and fifth are environmental justice, which stands for the equal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, inclusive policy-making, and the role of environmental ethics in decision-making. The latter practically means public scrutiny of the ethical implications behind any ecological policy (ibid., p. 35). In today's Ukrainian environmental ethics, we see a tendency towards the inclusion of the communities via strengthening the importance of local self-government bodies in devising and implementing state environmental policies and considerable attention to different ways of encouraging the public to take part in environmental decision-making by ether means of environmental education or other democratic mechanisms ("Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the

Period up to the 2030 Year", 2019). In short, people educated on environmental ethics should take part in environmental policy-making because this is the way to ensure just decision-making. There is a worldwide tendency to go from environmental concern instantly to action. However, if people ask questions about why specific policies are being implemented and the values on which they are based, we can come up with more consistent and practical approaches (Have, 2006, p. 11).

Researchers are becoming increasingly aware of traditional ecological knowledge's value for the environment and communities who live within these environments (Hernández-Morcillo et al., 2013, p. 11). There is extensive evidence of traditional knowledge's benefits to various environmental management sectors in divergent sectors and the socioecological resilience and adaptivity of the local communities whose lives depend on their environments. Developing these communities' adaptation capacity is vital in the climate change discourse as they are the most vulnerable to climate change's negative impacts (ibid., p. 14), Ukrainian communities included (World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal, n. d.).

For local policymakers, it means including successful traditional practices in local environmental management. For international environmental policies, this tendency means a necessity to promote establishing an interdisciplinary knowledge network to build a collaborative traditional ecological knowledge concept in Europe and encourage participatory research, assessment of traditional knowledge status, and its characteristics, such as connection with ecosystem services delivery. Moreover, participation in such projects as the European "Biodiversity Knowledge Network" would amplify the previous efforts when the divergent bodies of traditional and scientific knowledge involve in a practical dialogue and form a system of traditional European knowledge where experience could be exchanged for the mutual benefit of the inhabitants of the European ecosystems (Hernández-Morcillo et al., 2013, p. 14).

The future of Ukrainian environmental ethics and decision-making lies in strengthened local communities, which could participate in environmental policy-

making on all levels, from debating the values to devising policies and implementing them in their contexts. Away from totalitarian environmental ethics, Ukraine is moving towards empowering communities and reclaiming traditional environmental knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study are as follows.

1) The intersection of environmental ethics and international politics lies in the inevitability of ethics in devising international and state environmental policies. It is argued that state environmental policies must be devised and implemented following the global trends of adapting to and mitigating climate change, as well as environmental conservation and management.

2) Environmental ethics scholarship in Ukraine employs predominantly apocalyptic discourse, criticizing Soviet ecological policies while relying heavily on the experience of Russia in environmental policy-making without addressing Ukraine as a force capable of influencing Russian and international environmental ethics.

3) The combination of the postcolonial approach and environmental ethics provides a view of the positioning of natural spaces and traditional ecological knowledge in the post- and colonial relations between Ukraine and Russia.

4) Soviet environmental policies held colonial characteristics and negatively impacted the Ukrainian environment while habituating Ukrainians to communist environmental values. Regarding the influence of Ukraine on the Soviet environmental ethics, there can be distinguished resistance to these views among Ukrainian intelligentsia.

5) The ecocide conducted by Russia in Ukraine since 2014 worsens the conditions of the Ukrainian environment and undermines the world's effort to conserve and manage the environment and combat climate change. Moreover, the environmental hazards brought to Ukraine threaten the global ecosystem. The start of the full-scale invasion resulted in the notion of ecocide actively entering the public debate in Ukraine and internationally.

6) Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge is integral to the national heritage and should be introduced to environmental education. Additionally, including

successful traditional practices will result in the empowerment of the local communities and more effective environmental policy-making.

7) The discourse-historical analysis of the basis of primary and secondary sources showed that Ukrainian environmental ethics of today are considerably different from the Soviet ecological values, the main differences being realizing embeddedness of human societies in the environment and Ukrainian ecosystems in the world ecosystem, democratic approach to environmental policy-making which involves environmental education of the public, the inclusion of it in environmental decision-making processes, empowerment of local communities and reclaiming heritage in the form of Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge.

REFERENCES

Ackerly, Brooke A., Maria Stern, and Jacqui True. *Feminist Methodologies for International Relations*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006. https://books.google.ca/books/about/Feminist_Methodologies_for_International.html?id=qVcV-JBhoVUC&source=kp_book_description&redir_esc=y.

Angelstam, Per, and Marine Elbakidze. "Traditional Knowledge for Sustainable Management of Forest Landscapes in Europe's East and West." In *Ecological Economics and Sustainable Forest Management: Developing a Trans-Disciplinary Approach for the Carpathian Mountains*, edited by Ihor Soloviy and William Keeton. Ukrainian National Forestry University, 2009. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/236210807_Ecological_Economics_and_Sustainable_Forest_Management_Developing_a_Trans-Disciplinary_Approach_for_the_Carpathian_Mountains.

Anthes, Emily. "A 'Silent Victim': How Nature Becomes a Casualty of War." *The New York Times*, April 13, 2022, sec. Science. https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/13/science/war-environmental-impact-ukraine.html.

Barkdull, J. (2000). Why Environmental Ethics Matter to International Relations. *Current History, 99*(640), 361. https://www.jstor.org/stable/45318545.

Berkes, Fikret. *Sacred Ecology*. 4th ed. Routledge, 2018.

Blühdorn, I. (2015). A Much-Needed Renewal of Environmentalism?: Eco-politics in the Anthropocene. In *The Anthropocene and the Global Environmental Crisis* (pp. 156-167). Routledge. https://www-taylorfrancis-com.ezproxy.library.dal.ca/chapters/oa-edit/10.4324/9781315743424-13/back-holocene-virginie-maris.

Bodnya, O. "Проєкт документального фільму 'Дівія' закарпатського режисера Грешка отримав нагороду 'The Baltic Sea Docs Award' [The Project of the

Documentary Film ‘Divia’ by the Transcarpathian Director Greshko Received the Award ‘The Baltic Sea Docs Award’].” *Суспільне. Новини*, March 2022. https://suspilne.media/429669-proekt-dokumentalnogo-filmu-divia-zakarpatskogo-rezisera-greska-otrimav-nagorodu-the-baltic-sea-docs-award/.

Boreyko, V. E., Shumilo, O. M., Shekhovtsov, V. V., & Shumilo, O. O. (2015). *Екологічна етика. Навчальний посбіник* [Environmental ethics. A study guide]. https://dspace.univd.edu.ua/items/a4bd006b-08a4-44c7-862c-8e4dce415955.

Brennan, Andrew and Norva Y. S. Lo, “Environmental Ethics”, *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Summer 2022 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/sum2022/entries/ethics-environmental/.

Brovko, Lisa. “Уперше в історії незалежної України відбудеться суд за екоцид. Двох працівників підприємства обвинувачують в отруєнні річки [For the First Time in the History of Independent Ukraine, a Trial for Ecocide Will Take Place. Two Employees of the Enterprise Are Accused of Poisoning the River].” *Бабель*, April 28, 2023. https://babel.ua/news/93286-upershe-v-istoriji-nezalezhnoji-ukrajini-vidbudetsya-sud-za-ekocid-dvoh-pracivnikiv-pidpriyemstva-obvinuvachuyut-v-otruyenni-richki.

Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. *Проект Закону Про Основні засади (стратегію) державної екологічної політики України на період до 2030 року* [Basic Principles (Strategy) of the State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to the 2030 Year] (2019). http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4_1?pf3511=63948.

Chepurda, H. M. “*‘Великий план перетворення природи’ (1948 – 1965 рр.): український вимір* [‘The Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature’ (1948–1965): The Ukrainian Dimension].” Дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня доктора історичних наук

https://chtyvo.org.ua/authors/Chepurda_Hanna/Velykyi_plan_peretvorennia_pryrody_1948__1965_rr_ukrainskyi_vymir/.

Chornomordernko, D. (2015). Динамічна міждисциплінарність як форма наукових зв'язків у сучаних екологіччних дослідженнях [Dynamic Interdisciplinarity as a Form of Scientific Communication in Contemporary Ecological Research]. *Науковий вісник Чернівецького університету. Філософія*, (754-755), 34-39. http://www.irbis-nbuv.gov.ua/cgi-bin/irbis_nbuv/cgiirbis_64.exe?I21DBN=LINK&P21DBN=UJRN&Z21ID=&S21REF=10&S21CNR=20&S21STN=1&S21FMT=ASP_meta&C21COM=S&2_S21P03=FILA=&2_S21STR=Nvchu_fil_2015_754-755_8

Collins. "Definition of Ethic." *Collins Dictionary*. HarperCollins Publishers Ltd, November 24, 2019. https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/ethic.

Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union. *О заповедниках* [About Reserves] (1951). https://docs.cntd.ru/document/564289622.

Dryzek, J. S. (2022). *The politics of the earth: Environmental discourses*. Oxford University Press.

Dyer, Hugh C. "Environmental Ethics and International Relations." *Paradigms 8, no. 1* (June 1994): 59–72. https://doi.org/10.1080/13600829408443062.

Environment People Law. Impact of Military Action on the Environment of Ukraine. *Environment People Law, 2022*. http://epl.org.ua/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/War_environmental_impact_ENG_04-04-2022.pdf.

Environmental policy. *Oxford Reference*. Retrieved 3 Jun. 2023, from https://www.oxfordreference.com/view/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803095753663.

Eshun, Gabriel, and Clare Madge. "'Now Let Me Share This with You': Exploring Poetry as a Method for Postcolonial Geography Research." *Antipode 44, no. 4*

(March 20, 2012): 1395–1428. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2011.00968.x.

Fedoriak, Mariia, Oleksandr Kulmanov, Alina Zhuk, Oleksandr Shkrobanets, Kateryna Tymchuk, Galyna Moskalyk, Tetiana Olendr, Taras Yamelynets, and Per Angelstam. "Stakeholders' Views on Sustaining Honey Bee Health and Beekeeping: The Roles of Ecological and Social System Drivers." *Landscape Ecology 36, no. 3* (February 5, 2021): 763–83. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10980-020-01169-4.

Feshbach, M., & Friendly, A. (1993*). Ecocide in the USSR: health and nature under siege*. Basic Books.

"*Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Carpathians*", 2003. http://www.carpathianconvention.org/tl_files/carpathiancon/Downloads/04%20Publications%20-%20Press%20-%20Gallery/Documents%20and%20Publications/4.1.1%20CarpathianConvention.pdf.

Gardashuk, T. (2022). Is Russian Aggression in Ukraine Ecocide? *Envigogika, 17*(1). https://doi.org/10.14712/18023061.642.

Gudorf, C. E., & Huchingson, J. E. (2010). *Boundaries: A casebook in environmental ethics*. Georgetown University Press.

Have, Henk A. M. J. ten, ed. *Environmental Ethics and International Policy*. Paris: Unesco Publishing, 2006.

Hernández-Morcillo, Mónica, Janis Hoberg, Elisa Oteros-Rozas, Tobias Plieninger, Erik Gómez-Baggethun, and Victoria Reyes-García. "Traditional Ecological Knowledge in Europe: Status Quo and Insights for the Environmental Policy Agenda." *Environment: Science and Policy for Sustainable Development 56, no. 1* (December 23, 2013): 3–17. https://doi.org/10.1080/00139157.2014.861673.

Horlo, N. V. (2007). Екологічні наслідки гідробудівництва на Дніпрі (50–70-ті рр. XX ст.): Історія і сучасний стан проблеми [Ecological Consequences of Hydraulic Construction on the Dnipro (50-70s of XX Century): History and Current State of the Problem]. *Zaporizhzhia Historical Review, 1*(21), 240-247. https://istznu.org/index.php/journal/article/view/1769.

Humen, Y. E. (2011). Екологічні суперечності урбоіндустріальних перетворень Західного регіону України в 1960—90 рр., у розрізі проблеми стану атмосферного повітря [Ecological Contradictions of Urban-Industrial Transformations of the Western Region of Ukraine in 1960-90, in Terms of the Problem of the State of Atmospheric Air]. *Збірник праць Тернопільського осередку Наукового товариства ім. Шевченка*, *6*, 5-18. https://elartu.tntu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/8953.

Institute of History of Ukraine. Національна академія наук України. "*Провісники свободи, державності і демократії: Документи і матеріали. До 20-ї річниці створення Народного Руху України* [Harbingers of Freedom, Statehood and Democracy: Documents and Materials. To the 20th Anniversary of Creating the People's Movement of Ukraine]," 2009. http://resource.history.org.ua/item/0002119.

International Carpathian School 2023. "*International Carpathian School 2023 – Ukraine*." www.carpathianconvention.org, 2023. http://www.carpathianconvention.org/eventdetailothers/events/international-carpathian-school-2023-ukraine.html.

Kovda, V. A. *Великий план преобразования природы* [Great Plan for the Transformation of Nature]. Москва: Издательство Академии Наук СССР, 1952. https://istmat.org/files/uploads/52263/kovda_v._a._velikiy_plan_preobrazovaniya_prirody_1952.pdf.

Kuzio, T. “Ukraine ‘Experts’ in the West and Putin’s Military Aggression: A New Academic ‘Orientalism’?” *The Cicero Foundation*, 2017. https://www.cicerofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/Kuzio_Western_Experts_on_Russian_Aggression_Ukraine.pdf.

Kuzio, T. “History, Memory and Nation Building in the Post-Soviet Colonial Space.” *Nationalities Papers 30, no. 2* (June 2002): 241–64. https://doi.org/10.1080/00905990220140649.

Kwiatkowska, Teresa. “Let Arth Forever Remain: Putting Environmental Ethics to Work.” In *Environmental Ethics and International Policy*, edited by Henk A. M. J. ten Have. Paris, France: Unesco Publishing, 2006.

Lisova N. O. “Вплив військових дій в Україні на екологічний стан території” [The Influence of Military Actions in Ukraine on the Ecological State of the Territory]. *Наукові записки Тернопільського національного педагогічного університету імені Володимира Гнатюка. Серія: географія 43*, no. *2* (2017). http://nzg.tnpu.edu.ua/article/view/157493.

Malyarchuk, O., Hnyp, I., Davydovych, S., & Kogut, O. (2019). *Індустріалізація західного регіону Української РСР (на прикладі Львівської та Івано-Франківської областей)* [Industrialization of the Western Region of the Ukrainian SSR (on the Example of Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk Regions]. https://doi.org/10.2518/2307-7778.19.01.19

Melnychuk, V. V. “*Екологічна проблематика у православ’ї: філософсько-релігієзнавчий аналіз* [Ecological Issues in Orthodoxy: Philosophical and Religious Analysis].” Докторська дисертація, 2013. http://eprints.zu.edu.ua/id/eprint/9508.

M’sit No’kmaq, Albert Marshall, Karen F. Beazley, Jessica Hum, Shalan Joudry, Anastasia Papadopoulos, Sherry Pictou, Janet Rabesca, Lisa Young, and Melanie Zurba. 2021. “Awakening the sleeping giant”: Re-Indigenization

principles for transforming biodiversity conservation in Canada and beyond. *Facets*. *6*: 839-869.

Mystetskyi Arsenal. (2022). Heart of Earth. *Mystetskyi Arsenal*. https://artarsenal.in.ua/en/vystavka/heart-of-earth/.

National Public Radio. “Russia Is Draining a Massive Ukrainian Reservoir, Endangering a Nuclear Plant.” *NPR*, February 10, 2023. https://www.npr.org/2023/02/10/1155761686/russia-is-draining-a-massive-ukrainian-reservoir-endangering-a-nuclear-plant.

Official resource of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine. “EcoZagroza.” *EcoZagroza*, 2022. https://ecozagroza.gov.ua/en.

Palmer, C. (2013). *Contested Frameworks in Environmental Ethics. Linking Ecology and Ethics for a Changing World: Values, Philosophy, and Action*, 191-206. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/278391804_Contested_Frameworks_in_Environmental_Ethics.

People’s Deputy of Ukraine. *Пояснювальна записка до Проекту Постанови про Звернення Верховної Ради України до Організації Об’єднаних Націй, Європейського Парламенту, Парламентської Асамблеї Ради Європи, Парламентської Асамблеї НАТО, Парламентської Асамблеї ОБСЄ, Парламентської Асамблеї ГУАМ, Міжпарламентської Асамблеї Асоціацій держав Південно-Східної Азії, національних парламентів держав світу щодо засудження злочинів проти довкілля, скоєних Російською Федерацією на території України, сприяння подоланню їх наслідків і відновленню екосистем України під час війни та у післявоєнний час, забезпечення компенсації шкоди довкіллю та втрати екосистемних послуг, а також створення глобальної платформи для оцінки збитків, завданих клімату та довкіллю унаслідок військових дій* [The Explanatory Note...] (2023). https://itd.rada.gov.ua/billInfo/Bills/pubFile/1500164.

Pieroni, Andrea, and Renata Sõukand. “Forest as Stronghold of Local Ecological Practice: Currently Used Wild Food Plants in Polesia, Northern Ukraine.” *Economic Botany 72, no. 3* (September 2018): 311–31. https://doi.org/10.1007/s12231-018-9425-3.

President of Ukraine. “I Urge You to Support the Ukrainian Peace Formula and to Start the Consolidation of the World for the Sake of Countering Ecocide — Speech by the President in the Parliament of New Zealand — Official Website of the President of Ukraine.” *Official website of the President of Ukraine*, 2022. https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/zaklikayu-pidtrimati-ukrayinsku-formulu-miru-j-rozpochati-ko-79841.

President of Ukraine. “Opening Address of President of Ukraine at the Inaugural International Summit On Food Security under Grain from Ukraine Humanitarian Program — Official Website of the President of Ukraine.” *Official website of the President of Ukraine*, 2022. https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/vistup-prezidenta-ukrayini-na-mizhnarodnomu-ustanovchomu-sam-79449.

President of Ukraine. “Ukraine Has Always Been a Leader in Peacemaking Efforts; If Russia Wants to End This War, Let It Prove It with Actions — Speech by the President of Ukraine at the G20 Summit — Official Website of the President of Ukraine.” *Official Website of the President of Ukraine*, 2022. https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/ukrayina-zavzhdi-bula-liderom-mirotvorchih-zusil-yaksho-rosi-79141.

Rawtani, D., Gupta, G., Khatri, N., Rao, P. K., & Hussain, C. M. (2022). Environmental damages due to war in Ukraine: A perspective. *Science of the Total Environment*, 850, 157932. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.157932.

Richardson, Tanya, and Darya Tsymbalyuk. “Environmental Humanities, Ukrainian Studies: It’s Time to Talk.” *NiCHE*, November 25, 2022. https://niche-

canada.org/2022/11/25/environmental-humanities-ukrainian-studies-its-time-to-talk/.

Sanz Sabido, R. (2019). Postcolonial Critical Discourse Analysis: Theory and Method. *The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict in the British Press*, 19–53. https://doi.org/10.1057/978-1-137-52646-5_2.

SaveDnipro. “The First Environmental Chatbot in Ukraine — SaveEcoBot.” *SaveEcoBot*, 2022. https://www.saveecobot.com/en.

Semchuk, Lisa. “Beyond Anthropocentrism in Ukrainian Studies: Proposals from the Environmental Humanities.” *Federation for the Humanities and Social Sciences*, May 18, 2022. https://www.federationhss.ca/en/blog/beyond-anthropocentrism-ukrainian-studies-proposals-environmental-humanities.

Shcherbakova, N. V., and E. H. Lyuta. “Екологічна культура особистості з точки зору етики та естетики [Ecological Culture of Personality from the Point of View of Ethics and Aesthetics].” In *Збірник статей, тез і доповідей v Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції “Філософські обрії сьогодення” (до Всесвітнього Дня філософії)*, 330–32. Херсон: Державний Вищий Навчальний Заклад “Херсонський Державний Аграрний Університет,” 2017. http://ksau.kherson.ua/files/kaf_budmeh/%D0%97%D0%B1%D1%96%D1%80%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA__%D0%A4%D1%96%D0%BB%D0%BE%D1%81%D0%BE%D1%84%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BA%D1%96_%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%80%D1%96%D1%97_%D1%81%D1%8C%D0%BE%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8F_16.11.2017(2)_copy.pdf#page=330.

Smith, Linda Tuhiwai. *Decolonizing Methodologies: Research and Indigenous Peoples*. S. L.: Zed Books Ltd, 2021.

Snyder, Timothy. “The War in Ukraine Is a Colonial War.” *The New Yorker*, April 28, 2022. https://www.newyorker.com/news/essay/the-war-in-ukraine-is-a-colonial-war.

Sobolieva, Olena. “Traditional Knowledge and Customs Relating to Nature and the Universe.” *Authentic Ukraine*, 2016. https://authenticukraine.com.ua/en/knowledge-and-practices-relating-to-nature-and-the-universe.

Stop ecocide in Ukraine: punish Russia for the crimes against environment. (2022). *Change*. https://www.change.org/p/stop-ecocide-in-ukraine-punish-russia-for-the-crimes-against-environment.

Stryamets, N., M. F. Fontefrancesco, G. Mattalia, J. Prakofjewa, A. Pieroni, R. Kalle, G. Stryamets, and R. Sõukand. “Just Beautiful Green Herbs: Use of Plants in Cultural Practices in Bukovina and Roztochya, Western Ukraine.” *Journal of Ethnobiology and Ethnomedicine 17*, *no. 1* (March 4, 2021). https://doi.org/10.1186/s13002-021-00439-y.

Sulatskova, Olga. “Екологізація моралі як основний чинник формування екологічної етики [Morality Ecologization as the Main Factor of Environmental Ethics Formation].” *Наук. вісник Волин. нац. ун-ту ім. Лесі Українки: Філософські науки*, *no. 27* (2010): 23–27. https://evnuir.vnu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/1250.

Taylor, Alan. “Photos: Animals Can Be Refugees Too.” *The Atlantic*, March 15, 2022. https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2022/03/ukraine-animal-refugees/627067/#:~:text=Some%20pets%20that%20have%20been.

The Guardian. “Toxins in Soil, Blasted Forests – Ukraine Counts Cost of Putin’s ‘Ecocide.’“ *The Guardian*, August 27, 2022. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/aug/27/destroyed-nature-ukrainians-race-to-gather-evidence-of-putins-ecocide.

Thunberg, Greta. "'Our House Is on Fire': Greta Thunberg, 16, Urges Leaders to Act on Climate." *The Guardian*, January 25, 2019, sec. Environment. https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jan/25/our-house-is-on-fire-greta-thunberg16-urges-leaders-to-act-on-climate#:~:text=I%20want%20you%20to%20feel.

Thompson, Eva M. *Трубадури імперії: Російська література і колоніалізм* [Imperial Knowledge. Russian Literature and Colonialism], пер. М. Корчинська. Основи, 2006. https://chtyvo.org.ua/authors/Thompson_Ewa/Trubadury_imperii/.

Tsymbalyuk, Darya. "Erasure: Russian Imperialism, My Research on Donbas, and I." *Kajet Digital*, June 15, 2022. https://kajetjournal.com/2022/06/15/darya-tsymbalyuk-erasure-russian-imperialism-my-research-on-donbas/.

Ukrainian Institute. "Decolonization. Selected Articles Published in the Aftermath of Russia's Invasion of Ukraine." *Ukrainian Institute*, 2022. https://ui.org.ua/en/sectors-en/decolonization-selected-articles-published-in-the-aftermath-of-russias-invasion-of-ukraine/.

Ukrainska Pravda. "Actions against Ecocide in Ukraine to Be Held around World on International Earth Day: How to Join." *Ukrainska Pravda*, April 21, 2023. https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2023/04/21/7398913/.

Ukrinform. "Ukraine Reports Stunning UAH 8 Trillion in Environmental Damage due to Russian War." *Ukrinform*, May 24, 2023. https://www.ukrinform.net/rubric-economy/3713499-ukraine-reports-stunning-uah-8-trillion-environmental-damage-due-to-russian-war.html.

Vasyuta, S. (2000). *Радянський екоцид в Україні: історичні витоки, труднощі подолання* [Soviet ecocide in Ukraine: Historical challenges, overcoming difficulties]. СМП "Астон".

Wodak, R., & Meyer, M. (2001). Critical discourse analysis: History, agenda, theory, and methodology. In *Methods of Critical Discourse Studies*. Sage.

https://us.corwin.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/24615_01_Wodak_Ch_01.pdf.

World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. “Ukraine.” *World Bank Climate Knowledge Portal*, n. d. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/ukraine/vulnerability.

Yang, T. (2006). Towards an Egalitarian Global Environmental Ethics. *Environmental ethics and international policy*, *8*, 23-45.

Yarchuk, H. V. “*Екологічна парадигма у формуванні світоглядно-моральних цінностей студентів* [Ecological Paradigm in the Formation of Students’ Worldview and Moral Values].” Автореферат дисертації на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата філософських наук, 2009. http://enpuir.npu.edu.ua/handle/123456789/91.

Zalakeviciute, R., Mejia, D., Alvarez, H., Bermeo, X., Bonilla-Bedoya, S., Rybarczyk, Y., & Lamb, B. (2022). War Impact on Air Quality in Ukraine. *Sustainability*, *14*(21), 13832. https://doi.org/10.3390/su142113832.

Zurba, Melanie, A. John Sinclair, and Alan P. Diduck. “‘Two-Row’ Cross-Cultural Learning for Collaborative Governance of Forestland in Northwestern Ontario, Canada.” *Regional Environmental Change 21*, *no. 2* (June 1, 2021). https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-021-01784-0.

APPENDIX

CODEBOOK

Name	Description
Ecological embeddedness	Statements that put the Ukrainian environment in a global context or highlight the connection between ecology and other spheres of state existence (economy, politics, etc.)
Aggression impact	Statements that refer to the Russian military aggression in Ukraine and its impact on the environment
Education	Statements that involve mentions of environmental ethics in light of environmental education
Stance on objectifying nature	Statements that involve criticizing or supporting the subject vs. object character of the relationship between humans and the environment
Independent Ukraine	Statements from the documents that refer to the Soviet period
Soviet	Statements from the documents that refer to the post-Soviet period

Aggressive vocabulary	Statements that pertain to aggressive notions while referring to environmental ethics, including key word parts “борьб” and “враг”
Big brother	Statements that refer to how Ukraine and Russia are mentioned in Kovda, 1952
Russ	Statements with the key word part “русс”
Ukr	Statements with the key word part “укр”
Economic growth	Statements that relate to economic growth chosen by the key root “вели” (“увеличение”) or related
Grandeur vocabulary	Statements that include key word parts “вели” and “побед” and related
Ideologies compared	Statements that include explicit references to the Soviet ideology and comparisons with the West
Traditional knowledge	Statements about the local knowledge and communities concerning their inclusion in environmental policies

CODING SHEET

Name: Codes\\Traditional knowledge

Description: Statements about the local knowledge and communities with regard to their inclusion in environmental policies

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\carpathian convention
2 references coded

Reference 1

RECOGNIZING that the Carpathians constitute the living environment for the local people, and ACKNOWLEDGING the contribution of the local people to sustainable social, cultural and economic development, and to preserving traditional knowledge in the Carpathians;

Reference 2

The Parties shall pursue a comprehensive policy and cooperate for the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians with a view to inter alia improving quality of life, strengthening local economies and communities, and conservation of natural values and cultural heritage.

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\strategy
2 references coded

Reference 1

В Україні було розроблено національну систему цілей сталого розвитку, що має забезпечити підґрунтя для подальшого планування розвитку України, подолання дисбалансів, які існують в економічній, соціальній та екологічній сферах; забезпечити такий стан довкілля, що сприятиме якісному життю і благополуччю нинішніх та прийдешніх поколінь; створити необхідні умови для суспільного договору між владою, бізнесом і громадянським суспільством щодо підвищення якості життя громадян і гарантування соціально-економічної та екологічної стабільності; досягнути високого рівня освіти та охорони громадського здоров’я; упровадження

регіональної політики, яка базуватиметься на гармонійному поєднанні загальнонаціональних і регіональних інтересів; збереження національних культурних цінностей і традицій.

Reference 2

За результатами виконання місцевих планів дій передбачається посилити значення органів місцевого самоврядування у процесі реалізації державної екологічної політики, визначити напрями її вдосконалення з урахуванням регіональної специфіки

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Ideologies compared

Description: References to the Soviet ideology and comparisons with the West

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
14 references coded

Reference 1

В Сталинском плане преобразования природы находит дальнейшее развитее учение марксизма-ленинизма о безусловной познаваемости всех явлений и закономерностей природы, о возможности и необходимости целесообразного управления природными процессами в интересах коммунистического общества.

Reference 2

В исторической речи на предвыборном собрании избирателей Сталинского избирательного округа г. Москвы 9 февраля 1946 г. И. В. Сталин сформулировал программу создания материальной основы коммунистического общества в ближайшие 15 лет. Осуществляя этот грандиозный план строительства коммунизма в нашей стране, народы СССР, руководимые коммунистической партией, добились огромных успехов.

Reference 3

Страна победившего социализма с каждым новым этапом развития дает всему миру неоспоримые свидетельства безгранично возрастающей власти свободного от капиталистических оков человека над силами природы. От строительства первенца ленинского плана электрификации — Волховской гидроэлектростанции, Днепрогэса и Фархадской ГЭС на Сыр-Дарье — к сооружению каскада невиданно мощных гидроэлектростанций на Волге;

Reference 4

Орошение и освоение земель пустыни на больших территориях, преодоление засухи в зерновых районах является исторически назревшим делом, которое восторженно встретили народы СССР. Советский народ по праву назвал строящиеся гидросооружения великими сталинскими стройками коммунизма.

Reference 5

Решение задач одновременного строительства нескольких грандиозных гидротехнических сооружений и оросительных систем, равных которым не было и нет во всей истории человечества, возможно лишь благодаря успехам социалистического государства и свидетельствует о высоком уровне производительных сил Советской страны, ее техники и науки, о превосходстве социалистического строя над капиталистическим.

Reference 6

В то время как империалисты стремятся разжечь третью мировую войну, ведут бешеную гонку вооружений, проливают кровь народов Кореи, Вьетнама, Малайи, разрушают их города и села, развернувшаяся величественная стройка гидростанций и оросительных систем в СССР подтверждает мирный характер труда и всех помыслов советского народа.

Reference 7

Мальтузианские лжеучения о «перенаселении» земного шара и пессимистические выводы о неизбежном уменьшении плодородия почв, об «ограниченности» производительных сил земли, распространяемые реакционными учеными Западной

Европы и Америки, были чужды русской передовой науке и встречали непримиримый отпор со стороны лучших ее представителей.

Reference 8

Мичуринская агробиология вскрывает и мобилизует огромные возможности повышения производительности труда в сельском хозяйстве с помощью преобразования природы самих растений и животных. Оптимистический, действенный лозунг Мичурина: «Мы не можем ждать милостей от природы; взять их у нее — наша задача» — сильнейший удар по упадочническим мальтузианским теориям. Мичуринская биология своими теоретическими позициями и практическими достижениями опровергает идеалистические утверждения мальтузианства о «пределах» в земледелии. И. В. Мичурин показал, что человек может вынудить каждую форму животного или растения изменяться, и притом в желательном направлении

Reference 9

И. В. Сталин учит, что хотя географическая среда и не является определяющим фактором развития общества (определяющая роль принадлежит способу производства), но географическая среда может влиять на темпы его развития. Решая задачу перехода от социализма к коммунизму, Советский Союз коренным образом изменяет географическую среду, искусственно создает более благоприятный климат и плодородные почвы, новые водоемы н водные пути, новые виды растений и новый растительный покров.

Reference 10

Управление процессами обмена веществ в природе. Карл Маркс, исследуя законы развития земледелия при капитализме, указал, что важнейшей причиной нарастающего ограбления плодородия почв в условиях капиталистического строя является нарушение правильного систематического обмена минеральных и органических веществ в природе как следствие углубления противоположности между городом и деревней. «...Крупная земельная собственность сокращает земледельческое население до постоянно понижающегося минимума и противопоставляет ему все возрастающее, концентрирующееся в городах

промышленное население; тем самым она порождает условия, пробивающие непоправимую брешь в процессе общественного обмена веществ, диктуемого естественными законами жизни, вследствие чего сила почвы растрачивается, а торговля выносит продукт этого расточения далеко за пределы собственной страны...». Восполнение этой «непоправимой бреши» возможно лишь при условии изменения природы общества и способа производства. «...Социализированный человек, ассоциированные производители рационально регулируют этот свой обмен веществ с природой, ставят его под свой общий контроль, вместо того чтобы он как слепая сила господствовал над ними...» *.

Reference 11

На борьбу со стихиями природы гением И. В. Сталина направлена вся мощь творческого энтузиазма советского человека, вся мощь социалистической индустрии и отечественной науки.

Reference 12

Растущую нищету и упадок экономики Индии английские колонизаторы «объясняют» мальтузианской лжетеорией «перенаселения» и антинаучным утверждением о низком плодородии почв.

Reference 13

Бессилие капиталистической системы в борьбе со сти-хиями природы и деградацию земледелия можно видеть на примере стран Латинской Америки, в частности Бразилии.

Reference 14

Нигде в капиталистическом мире правящие классы не ведут борьбы со стихиями пустынь.

<Files\\Soviet Union\\soviet pogrom
4 references coded

Reference 1

Совет Министров СССР устанавливает, что в ряде районов необоснованно разрослась сеть заповедников по охране природы.

Reference 2

Многие заповедники не имеют научной и культурной ценности и являются излишними.

Reference 3

Научно-исследовательская работа в большинстве государственных заповедников ведется в отрыве от практических интересов народного хозяйства. Тематика научных работ зачастую носит надуманный и случайный характер.

Reference 4

д) согласовывать планы научно-исследовательских работ государственных заповедников с Академией наук СССР и заинтересованными в этих работах министерствами, ведомствами и местными советскими органами;

е) проверить личный состав административных и научных работников, а также состав охраны заповедников и укомплектовать заповедники квалифицированными работниками.

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Grandeur vocabulary

Description: Statements with the key word parts “вели” and “побед” (pertaining to “great” and “victory”) and related

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
25 references coded

Reference 1

строительстве величественных гидроэлектростанций на Волге, АмуДарье, Днепре и Дону воплощен гениальный Сталинский план преобразования природы — одно из важнейших звеньев решения грандиозной задачи создания материальной базы коммунизма в нашей стране.

Reference 2

Страна победившего социализма

Reference 3

до сооружения величественного Главного Туркменского канала, пересекающего на тысячу километров безлюдную пустыню Кара-Кумы и изменяющего течение Аму-Дарьи

Reference 4

Народы СССР справедливо видят в новых стройках на Волге, Аму-Дарье, Днепре и Дону проявление величайшей заботы партии Ленина — Сталина о благе советского человека.

Reference 5

Советский народ по праву назвал строящиеся гидросооружения великими сталинскими стройками коммунизма.

Reference 6

Трудящиеся всего мира рассматривают великие стройки коммунизма как неоспоримое доказательство стремлений многонационального советского народа к укреплению мира и мирному строительству.

Reference 7

В то время как империалисты стремятся разжечь третью мировую войну, ведут бешеную гонку вооружений, проливают кровь народов Кореи, Вьетнама, Малайи,

разрушают их города и села, развернувшаяся величественная стройка гидростанций и оросительных систем в СССР подтверждает мирный характер труда и всех помыслов советского народа.

Reference 8

На великих стройках коммунизма растет и крепнет содружество ученых, инженеров, рабочих и колхозников, направленное на претворение в жизнь исторических планов преобразования природы.

Reference 9

Советская страна, мудро руководимая великим корифеем науки И. В. Сталиным, в кратчайшие сроки осуществит построение коммунизма в нашей стране.

Reference 10

Новая победа науки над природой

Reference 11

Основы современной биологии, заложенные великим преобразователем природы И. В. Мичуриным,

Reference 12

Предшествующий период развития советской науки о пустыне и путях ее преобразования подготовил советских ученых, инженеров и биологов к выполнению величественных задач, которые поставило сейчас перед нами Советское правительство.

Reference 13

Сталинский план преобразования природы венчает славный путь отечественной науки н является исключительным по глубине и новаторству научным обобщением, созданным могучим гением И. В. Сталина.

Reference 14

Сталинский план строительства гидростанций, каналов и создания гигантских новых оросительных и обводнительных систем осуществляет предвидение В. И. Ленина о грандиозном развитии орошаемого хозяйства в России после победы революции и открывает путь к преобразованию пустынь, степей и ликвидации засухи.

Reference 15

Великое строительство новых оросительных и обводнительных систем, намеченных Сталинским планом преобразования природы, будет сопровождаться громадными работами по мелиорации и освоению засоленных почв пустынь и сухих степей.

Reference 16

За 30 лет, прошедших с начала великих работ по выполнению плана ГОЭЛРО, советский народ под мудрым руководством партии Ленина — Сталина перевыполнил этот план более чем в 10 раз.

Reference 17 - 0,06% Coverage

Великие Сталинские стройки коммунизма, многочисленные электростанции в колхозах, районных пунктах и мелких городах дадут стране новые миллиарды киловаттчасов электроэнергии, что обеспечит энергетике Советского Союза первое место в мире.

Reference 18

Соединение двух великих рек европейской части СССР является важным звеном в грандиозном Сталинском плане преобразования природы.

Reference 19

Непрестанная забота великих основоположников и руководителей Советской республики В. И. Ленина и И. В. Сталина о развитии транспорта и советской

транспортной науки, мощная тяжелая промышленность, созданная в Советском Союзе за годы социалистического строительства, дали возможность коренным образом перевооружить и реконструировать железнодорожный и водный транспорт Советского государства, создать заново автомобильный, воздушный транспорт и построить лучший в мире Московский метрополитен.

Reference 20

Величественные изменения в природе, которые можно сравнить с геологическими сдвигами, меняющими на протяжении миллионов лет физико-географическую обстановку на нашей планете, люди коммунистического общества будут направлять сознательно и планомерно.

Reference 21

В Сталинском плане великих работ по коренному улучшению природных условий нашей страны задача управления процессами, протекающими в биосфере, занимает большое место. Проблема преобразования биосферы и управления ею решается передовой, советской наукой с позиций признания возможности и необходимости унаследования живыми организмами изменений, вызываемых воздействием на них внешней среды.

Reference 22

победой материалистической, мичуринской биологии

Reference 23

Победа советского социалистического строя открыла невиданные возможности направленного изменения природных процессов

Reference 24

Пройдет 5—7 лет, и предначертания нашего великого вождя воплотятся в величественные гидросооружения на Волге и Днепре, на Аму-Дарь* и Дону, в новые безграничные цветущие поля и леса, созданные в степях и пустынях!

Reference 25

Венчающей целью Сталинского плана преобразования природы является великая по своей человечности задача — обеспечить всеобщее материальное изобилие и всестороннее, полноценное удовлетворение потребностей людей коммунистического общества, освободив их от бремени тяжелого физического труда и от катастрофических влияний стихий пустыни и засухи.

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Economic growth

Description: Statements related to economic growth chosen by the key root “вели” (“увеличение”) or related

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
13 references coded

Reference 1

Основные производственные фонды всей промышленности в 1950 г. увеличились по сравнению с 1940 г. на 58%, а в 1951 г. возрастают еще на 12%.

Reference 2

Увеличились посевные площади по зерновым культурам. Валовой урожай зерна в 1950 г. Превысил урожай 1940 г. на 345 млн. пудов. Выросли посевные площади и валовой урожай по техническим и кормовым культурам, овоще-бахчевым и картофелю. Перевыполнены зчдания по росту поголовья общественного скота в колхозах. Возросла техническая вооруженность сельского хозяйства.

Reference 3

Намного перевыполнено задание пятилетнего плана по увеличению национального дохода.

Reference 4

Огромное увеличение численности рабочих и служащих, рост денежной и реальной заработной платы рабочих и служащих и доходов крестьян, систематическое снижение цен на товары массового потребления, рост государственных расходов на культурно-бытовое обслуживание трудящихся, широкое жилищное строительство, дальнейший расцвет культуры, науки, искусства,— все это яркие показатели неуклонного повышения материального и культурного уровня жизни трудящихся СССР, непреложный закон социалистического общества.

Reference 5

Воздействуя комплексно на условия роста растений, обеспечивая одновременно в необходимых размерах потребности растения в пище, воде, свете и тепле, можно исключить полностью влияние любого «ограничивающего» фактора и, прогрессивно повышая плодородие почв, получать все увеличивающиеся урожаи растений.

Reference 6

Орошение земель Кара-Калпакии и Туркмении обеспечит новый подъем хлопководства в этих районах; производство хлопка увеличится в 7—8 раз. В Туркмении значительно расширятся площади садов, виноградников, огородов. Теплый сухой климат на юго-западе Туркмении способствует выращиванию субтропических растений.

Reference 7

Это позволит более чем в 2 раза увеличить поголовье крупного рогатого скота и во много раз — табуны лошадей и стада каракульских овец, которыми издавна славится эта республика.

Reference 8

Хлопчатник на Украине — новая культура, и возделывается он на неполивных землях. Хотя климат Южной Украины отличается обилием тепла и продолжительностью лета, урожаи хлопка были здесь невысокими. Орошение Южной Украины и Северного

Крыма позволит в несколько раз увеличить площадь под хлопчатником н в несколько раз поднять его урожаи.

Reference 9

Значительно должно быть увеличено поголовье крупного рогатого скота, свиней, овец и птицы. Не менее чем в 3—4 раза должно быть расширено производство молока, масла и мяса и в 2—3 раза — шерсти. Сооружение Волго-Донского канала разрешает целый комплекс транспортных, энергетических и ирригационных проблем, от которых зависит дальнейший рост могущества и благосостояния нашей родины.

Reference 10

Грузооборот увеличится во много раз. В районе Москвы будут построены новые речные поргы, причалы и подъездные дороги.

Reference 11

Существенно улучшится водный режим почв, так как сократится бесполезное испарение почвенной влаги, уменьшится поверхностный сток атмосферных вод, увеличатся водопроницаемость и влагоемкость почвенного покрова и, соответственно, запасы влаги в почвенной толще.

Reference 12

Расширение растительного покрова на суше, охвачен-
ной преобразующим влиянием Сталинского плана, не только увеличит сферу действия биологического круговорота б В. А. Кома
минеральных веществ и ослабит процессы, выносящие из почв в реки и моря минеральные соединения, необходимые растениям, но и будет способствовать обогащению почвенного покрова элементами минерального питания растений.

Reference 13

Благоприятному направлению органо-минерального обмена веществ как фактора сохранения и увеличения плодородия культурных почв способствуют также травопольная система земледелия и широкие древонасаждения.

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Big brother\Ukr

Description: Statements with the key word part “укр”

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
22 references coded

Reference 1

Деятельность созданных в послереволюционный период опытных станций на Украине, Кавказе, в Средней Азии, черноземных областях и Поволжье непосредственно связана с производственной работой совхозов и колхозов этих территорий.

Reference 2

Научными учреждениями Академии Наук СССР, Академии наук УССР, опытными станциями на Украине, в Поволжье и Сибири на практике доказано, что путем плантажной вспашки или с помощью гипсования, при правильных севооборотах и высокой агротехнике, солонцы можно превратить в плодородные почвы, получая на них высокие урожаи зерновых культур, хлопчатника, свеклы и трав.

Reference 3

Исторические постановления Совета Министров СССР о развитии орошения на Южной Украине, в Крыму, Среднем Поволжье, Прикаспии, на Дону создает условия для мелиорации и вовлечения в сельскохозяйственное производство обширных массивов солонцовых почв.

Reference 4

Знойное дыхание пустынь в виде суховеев и засух иногда проникало в лесные зоны европейской части России и часто захватывало центрально-черноземные и, особенно, ростовские и ставропольские степи, юг Украины и северные районы Крыма, Поволжье и Приуралье.

Reference 5

Проводятся большие работы по мелиорации солонцов (щелочных бесструктурных почв). В соответствии с решением Совета Министров СССР от 19 сентября 1949 г., в текущем пятилетии гипсование солонцов в Украинской ССР осуществляется на площади около 300 тыс. га.

Reference 6

Сооружение мощных гидроэлектростанций на Волге, Днепре, Аму-Дарье и Дону обеспечит получение в СССР в ближайшие 5—7 лет 22,5 млрд. киловатт-часов электроэнергии в год. Одновременно на площади около 28 млн. га засушливых и полупустынных районов Поволжья, Дона, Южной Украины, северной пасти Крыма, в пустынях Прикаспия, Туркмении и Кара-Калпакии создаются новые оросительные и обводнительные системы.

Reference 7

Методы переделки малоплодородных солонцовых пятен в культурные высокоплодородные почвы достаточно хорошо обоснованы советской наукой н практикой передовых колхозов Украины и Поволжья.

Reference 8

Гидросооружения на Днепре. В 1951 г. начаты подготовительные работы к строительству Каховской гидроэлектростанции на Днепре и Южно-Украинского и Севере-Крымского каналов В 1956 г. будет завершено сооружение станции, а в 1957 г.— строительство каналов со всей оросительной системой. Создание Каховского водохранилища на Днепре, Южно-Украинского и Северо-Крымского каналов позволит оросить в древних запорожских и таврических степях 1,5 млн. га плодородных черноземов и обводнить 1,7 млн. га земель, а Каховская

гидроэлектростанция обеспечит сельское хозяйство и промышленность электроэнергией. Южно-Украинский канал возьмет свое начало у Запорожья на Днепре. Он понесет днепровские воды к реке Молочной и далее, в направлении Аскания-Нова, до Сиваша. Продолжением его будет Северо-Крымский канал, который начнется от Сиваша н пойдет на Джанкой по степным районам Крыма, до Керчи. Общая протяженность обоих каналов, которые составят единую водную магистраль — 550 км.

Reference 9

По масштабам и темпам строительства и народно-хозяйственному значению южноукраинские и северокрымские оросительные системы превзойдут все подобные сооружения Европы, Африки и Америки.

Reference 10

Южно-Украинский и Северо-Крымский каналы являются сложными гидротехническими сооружениями.

Reference 11

Народнохозяйственное значение новой стройки на юге Украины и на севере Крыма огромно.

Reference 12

Хлопчатник на Украине — новая культура, и возделывается он на неполивных землях. Хотя климат Южной Украины отличается обилием тепла и продолжительностью лета, урожаи хлопка были здесь невысокими. Орошение Южной Украины и Северного Крыма позволит в несколько раз увеличить площадь под хлопчатником н в несколько раз поднять его урожаи. Таким образом, на юге Украины и на севере Крыма будет создана новая мощная хлопководческая база, которая даст сотни тысяч тонн дополнительного сырья для легкой промышленности. Резко возрастет благодаря орошению плодородие украинских и крымских земель. Урожаи пшеницы в южных районах Украины и в северной части Крыма держались на уровне 10—11 ц/га.

Reference 13

1700 тыс. га южноукраинских и северокрымских земель будут обводнены и превращены в пастбища для развития мясо-молочного животноводства, тонкорунного овцеводства и птицеводства. Южно-Украинский н Северо-Крымский каналы коренным образом решат проблему снабжения водой городов и колхозов ныне маловодных районов. Украина и Крым получат новую энергетическую базу которая еще выше поднимет уровень механизации сель* ского хозяйства. Энергия электростанций у Каховки и на реке Молочной будет широко использована для пахотн с помощью электрических тракторов. Электроэнергия будет также широко применяться при обмолоте хлебов в животноводстве, при переработке кормов и т. д.

Reference 14

Волжские грузы получают также выход через Днепр в Украину. Продолжением волжской магистрали с юга явится Главный Туркменский канал, идущий в глубь Туркмении.

Reference 15

Строительство гигантских гидроузлов, каналов и оросительно-обводнительных систем в Поволжье, прикаспийских и кара-кумских пустынях, на юге Украины и на севере Крыма окажет исключительное влияние на дальнейшее- развитие всех отраслей советского транспорта.

Reference 16

Сеть крупных каналов, которые будут построены для орошения на юге Украины, в Крыму и донских степях, а также на равнинах Среднего Поволжья, Прикаспия, Туркмении, будет широко использоваться как средство дешевого местного водного транспорта. Опыт использования крупных каналов в этих целях уже имеется в орошаемых оазисах Аму-Дарьи.

Reference 17

Возникнет новая громадная сеть ирригационных каналов — Сталинградский, Южно-Украинский и Северо-Крымский, Ергеннский, Донской магистральный и др. В степях и пустынях — там, где суша не знала стока свободной воды, на десятки тысяч километров протянутся распределительные каналы.

Reference 18

Степные города засушливого Юго-Востока, портовые города Каспия, нефтяная и химическая промышленность Туркмении, животноводство безводных песчаных пустынь Прикаспия и Кара-Кумов, степей Украины и Крыма получат в изобилии драгоценную пресную воду.

Reference 19

Комитеты содействия сталинским стройкам на первом этапе их деятельности сосредоточили внимание проектантов и ученых на использовании и на обобщении имеющихся научных материалов, характеризующих природные н хозяйственные условия районов Поволжья, Прикаспия, Волги, Дона, юга Украины и Крыма, Туркмении.

Reference 20

План объединяет более 400 крупных тем, в числе которых половина приходится на долю Академии Наук СССР, 70 выполняет Академия наук Украинской ССР, 4 1— Академия наук Узбекской ССР и остальные — академии наук Армянской, Белорусской, Грузинской, Казахской, Латвийской и Эстонской ССР. Больше половины намеченных научных исследований завершается в течение 1951— 1953 гг. Наибольшая часть научно-исследовательских работ приходится на проблемы технических, геологогеографических и биологических наук.

Reference 21

Институтами Академии наук Украинской ССР определен рациональный тип водосливной плотины на слабых грунтах, изучены гидрология низовьев реки Днепра, почвы будущих оросительных систем, величины испарения с водной поверхности в

районе орошения юга УССР. Все эти исследования необходимы для проектирования Каховского гидроузла и Южно-Украинского канала.

Reference 22

Академия наук УССР и проектные организации Украины. Коллективы научных институтов Киева, Харькова и Днепропетровска ведут большие геологические, почвенные и мелиоративные исследования территории Южной Украины. Эти материалы уже использованы в проектировке.

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Big brother\Russ

Description: Statements with the key word part “рус”

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
15 references coded

Reference 1

В середине XV в. русский купец Афанасий Никитин во главе группы русских купцов совершил путешествие к берегам Каспия и затем один в Индию задолго до прихода туда Васко де Гама.

Reference 2

Известные русские географы-исследователи конца XVIII и XIX в. П. С. Паллас, Н. П. Рычков, Г. С. Карелин, И. И. Лепехин и другие много сделали для познания природных условий пустынь.

Reference 3

Вторая половина XIX в. знаменательна интереснейшими экспедициями выдающегося русского биолога Н. А. Северцова, а также И. Г. Борщова, А. И. Коншина, крупнейшего русского географа П. П. Семенова-Тянь-Шанского и известного путешественника И. М. Пржевальского.

Reference 4

Пустыни и степи всегда привлекали взоры русских исследователей.

Reference 5

Передовой русской[1] науке издавна было свойственно активное стремление решить проблему преобразования природы и поднятия урожайности сельскохозяйственных растений

Reference 6

Мальтузианские лжеучения о «перенаселении» земного шара и пессимистические выводы о неизбежном уменьшении плодородия почв, об «ограниченности» производительных сил земли, распространяемые реакционными учеными Западной Европы и Америки, были чужды русской передовой науке и встречали непримиримый отпор со стороны лучших ее представителей.

Reference 7

Крупнейший русский геолог — академик В. А. Обручев

Reference 8

русские ученые посвятили немало обстоятельных исследований и практических работ борьбе с движущимися песками.

Reference 9

Знаменитый русский климатолог А. И. Воейков занимался непосредственно проблемой орошения в пустыне

Reference 10

Талантливейший русский ученый[2] В. В. Докучаев

Reference 11

выдающийся русский ученый-агрохимик Д. Н. Прянишников

Reference 12

В 1891—1892 гг. неурожай из-за засухи вызвал страшный голод, захвативший большую часть России. Прогрессивная русская интеллигенция во главе с Л. Н. Толстым, А. П. Чеховым, В. Г. Короленко много сделала в организации помощи голодающему населению.

Reference 13

Практика социалистического сельского хозяйства полностью оправдала научные прогнозы великих русских ученых.

Reference 14

Замечательно, что русская агробиологическая наука в этом вопросе всегда была прогрессивна.

Reference 15

Мы уже не те русские, какими были до 1917 года, и Русь у нас уже не та, и характер у нас не тот. Мы изменились и выросли вместе с теми величайшими преобразованиями, которые в корне изменили облик нашей страны

Annotations

[1] colonial (count the amount)

[2] colonial

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Soviet\Aggressive vocabulary

Description: Statements pertaining to aggressive notions while referring to environmental ethics, “борьб”, “враг”

<Files\\Soviet Union\\great transformation
13 references coded

Reference 1

в борьбе человека с засухой

Reference 2

ОТЕЧЕСТВЕННАЯ НАУКА В БОРЬБЕ ЗА ПРЕОБРАЗОВАНИЕ ПРИРОДЫ

Reference 3

Пустыня всегда была грозным врагом человека.

Reference 4

В известной речи «Столетние итоги физиологии растений (1901) К. А. Тимирязев высмеял положение Мальтуса о бессилии человека в борьбе с якобы «роковыми» законами природы.

Reference 5

борьбу с буржуазными лжеучеными

Reference 6

предложил систему мероприятий по борьбе с движением песков

Reference 7

борьбе с движущимися песками

Reference 8

Советские ученые внимательно изучают опыт земледельческой культуры нашей Родины, стремясь использовать все то ценное, что дала человечеству его борьба за покорение природы

Reference 9

С первых дней своей деятельности Советское правительство, по замыслу В. И. Ленина и И. В. Сталина, осуществляет обширные работы, направленные на предупреждение засухи и на борьбу с ее последствиями.

Reference 10

самоотверженная борьба масс колхозников за высокие урожаи

Reference 11

На борьбу со стихиями природы гением И. В. Сталина направлена вся мощь творческого энтузиазма советского человека, вся мощь социалистической индустрии и отечественной науки.

Reference 12

Бессилие капиталистической системы в борьбе со стихиями природы и деградацию земледелия можно видеть на примере стран Латинской Америки, в частности Бразилии.

Reference 13

Нигде в капиталистическом мире правящие классы не ведут борьбы со стихиями пустынь.

Name: Codes\\Stance on objectifying nature\Independent Ukraine

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\strategy
3 references coded

Reference 1

Протягом тривалого часу економічний розвиток держави супроводжувався незбалансованою експлуатацією природних ресурсів, низькою пріоритетністю питань захисту довкілля, що унеможливлювало досягнення збалансованого (сталого) розвитку.

Reference 2

Першопричинами екологічних проблем України є: підпорядкованість екологічних пріоритетів економічній доцільності; неврахування
наслідків для довкілля у законодавчих та нормативно-правових актах, зокрема у рішеннях Кабінету Міністрів України та інших органів виконавчої влади;
переважання ресурсо- та енергоємних галузей у структурі економіки із здебільшого негативним впливом на довкілля, що значно посилюється через неврегульованість законодавства при переході до ринкових умов господарювання;

Reference 3

ліквідувати залежність процесу економічного зростання від збільшення використання природних ресурсів і енергії та підвищення рівня забруднення навколишнього природного середовища

Name: Codes\\Education

Description: Mentions of environmental ethics in light of environmental education

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\carpathian convention
1 reference coded

Reference 1

1. The Parties shall pursue policies aiming at increasing environmental awareness and improving access of the public to information on the protection and sustainable development of the Carpathians, and promoting related education curricula and programmes.

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\strategy

4 references coded

Reference 1

низький рівень розуміння в суспільстві пріоритетів збереження довкілля та переваг збалансованого (сталого) розвитку, недосконаліть системи екологічної освіти та просвіти;

Reference 2

Формування в суспільстві екологічних цінностей

Reference 3

впровадження освіти в інтересах збалансованого (сталого) розвитку, екологічної освіти
та виховання, просвітницької діяльності з метою формування в суспільстві екологічних цінностей і підвищення його екологічної свідомості;

Reference 4

створити ефективну систему доступу до публічної інформації/даних, забезпечити дотримання екологічних прав громадськості на доступ до публічної інформації з питань охорони навколишнього природного середовища та підвищити рівень екологічної свідомості громадян України;

Name: Codes\\Ecological embeddedness

Description: Statements that put Ukrainian environment in global context or highlight connection between ecology and other spheres of state existence

<Files\\After the full-scale invasion\\russian crimes
4 references coded

Reference 1

Вплив війни матиме негативні довгострокові наслідки не лише для екології України, а й для довкілля усієї Європи.

Reference 2

Під час 27-ї Конференції ООН зі зміни клімату в Шарм-еш-Шейху у своєму зверненні до учасників Президент України Володимир Зеленський наголосив, що Росія ставить під загрозу ефективність всієї світової кліматичної політики та запропонував створити глобальну платформу для оцінки збитків, завданих клімату та навколишньому середовищу унаслідок військових дій.

Reference 3

Країна, яка наносить шкоду довкіллю всієї Європи, не має отримувати прибутки з імпорту природних ресурсів.

Reference 4

створення глобальної платформи для оцінки збитків, завданих клімату та довкіллю унаслідок військових дій

<Files\\After the full-scale invasion\\ukrainian peace formula
3 references coded

Reference 1

Everyone in Moscow knows what a threat it poses not only to the rivers in the Donetsk region, but also to the Black Sea basin

Reference 2

We must also find common responses to all environmental threats created by the war. Without this, there will be no return to a normal, stable life, and the reverberations of the war will remain for a long time

Reference 3

This is not just a Ukrainian problem. This is a challenge for the whole world.

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\carpathian convention
2 references coded

Reference 1

AWARE that the Carpathians constitute a major ecological, economic, cultural, recreational and living environment in the heart of Europe, shared by numerous peoples and countries

Reference 2

BEING AWARE of the fact that efforts to protect, maintain and sustainably manage the natural resources of the Carpathians cannot be achieved by one country alone and require regional cooperation, and of the added value of transboundary cooperation in achieving ecological coherence;

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\strategy
10 references coded

Reference 1

Процеси глобалізації та суспільних трансформацій підвищили пріоритетність збереження довкілля, а отже, потребують від України вжиття термінових заходів.

Reference 2

Упровадження екосистемного підходу в галузеву політику та удосконалення системи інтегрованого екологічного управління, інтеграція екологічної політики до інших політик, обов'язкове врахування екологічної складової під час розроблення та затвердження документів державного планування та у процесі прийняття рішень про провадження господарської діяльності, яка може мати значний вплив на довкілля, зокрема екологічна модернізація[1] промислових підприємств шляхом зниження ставки екологічного податку або у формі фіксованої річної суми компенсації (відшкодування податку), у поєднанні з поліпшенням екологічних характеристик продукції, є шляхом

до сучасної системної екологічної політики, що реалізується у країнах - членах Європейського Союзу.

Reference 3

На початку XXI століття світовою спільнотою визнано, що зміна клімату є однією з основних проблем світового розвитку з потенційно серйозними загрозами для глобальної економіки та міжнародної безпеки внаслідок підвищення прямих і непрямих ризиків, пов’язаних з енергетичною безпекою, забезпеченням продовольством і питною водою, стабільним існуванням екосистем, ризиками для здоров’я і життя людей.

Reference 4

У вересні 2015 року було ухвалено Резолюцію Генеральної Асамблеї Організації Об’єднаних Націй “Перетворення нашого світу: Порядок денний у сфері сталого розвитку на період до 2030 року”.
В Україні було розроблено національну систему цілей сталого розвитку, що має забезпечити підґрунтя для подальшого планування розвитку України, подолання дисбалансів, які існують в економічній, соціальній та екологічній сферах; забезпечити такий стан довкілля, що сприятиме якісному життю і благополуччю нинішніх та прийдешніх поколінь; створити необхідні умови для суспільного договору між владою, бізнесом і громадянським суспільством щодо підвищення якості життя громадян і гарантування соціально-економічної та екологічної стабільності; досягнути високого рівня освіти та охорони громадського здоров’я; упровадження регіональної політики, яка базуватиметься на гармонійному поєднанні загальнонаціональних і регіональних інтересів; збереження національних культурних цінностей і традицій.

Reference 5

Метою державної екологічної політики є досягнення доброго стану довкілля шляхом запровадження екосистемного підходу до всіх напрямів соціально-економічного розвитку України з метою забезпечення конституційного права кожного громадянина України на чисте та безпечне довкілля, впровадження збалансованого природокористування і збереження та відновлення природних екосистем.

Reference 6

зменшення втрат біологічного та ландшафтного різноманіття, зокрема шляхом вдосконалення принципів формування екологічної мережі, її розширення і невиснажливого використання, а також збереження унікальних природних ландшафтів;

Reference 7

протидія незаконному обігу та торгівлі об’єктами дикої фауни і флори, у тому числі введення заборони використання диких тварин у цирках, а також у будь-якій іншій комерційній діяльності публічного характеру, крім стаціонарних зоопарків;3

Reference 8

розвиток і вдосконалення природоохоронного законодавства та підвищення рівня його дотримання, включаючи наближення законодавства України до права (acquis) Європейського Союзу;

Reference 9

поліпшити стан навколишнього природного середовища до більш безпечного для екосистем та населення рівня з урахуванням європейських вимог до якості навколишнього природного середовища

Reference 10

зменшити втрати біо- та ландшафтного різноманіття і сформувати цілісну та репрезентативну екомережу

Annotations

1 ecological modernization

2 important

3 biocentrism

Name: Codes\\Ecological embeddedness\Aggression impact

Description: Russian military aggression in Ukraine and its impact on the environment

<Files\\After the full-scale invasion\\russian crimes
5 references coded

Reference 1

Вплив війни матиме негативні довгострокові наслідки не лише для екології України, а й для довкілля усієї Європи.

Reference 2

Під час 27-ї Конференції ООН зі зміни клімату в Шарм-еш-Шейху у своєму зверненні до учасників Президент України Володимир Зеленський наголосив, що Росія ставить під загрозу ефективність всієї світової кліматичної політики та запропонував створити глобальну платформу для оцінки збитків, завданих клімату та навколишньому середовищу унаслідок військових дій.

Reference 3

Країна, яка наносить шкоду довкіллю всієї Європи, не має отримувати прибутки з імпорту природних ресурсів.

Reference 4

Необхідно об’єднання зусиль України та її міжнародних партнерів у напрямку подолання екологічних наслідків збройної агресії та відновлення екосистем України під час війни та у післявоєнний час, відновленні лісового господарства та підтримки сільських територій України, постраждалих внаслідок воєнних дій, а також відновлення відповідної науково-дослідної інфраструктури України, які вимагають залучення фінансової, експертної, консультативної та іншої допомоги.

Reference 5

засудження злочинів проти довкілля, скоєних Російською Федерацією на території України

<Files\\After the full-scale invasion\\ukrainian peace formula
3 references coded [39,81% Coverage]

Reference 1

This is the “Yunkom” mine in the Donetsk region. It is located on the territory occupied by Russia. It has been flooded for several years - precisely because of the occupiers. Everyone in Moscow knows what a threat it poses not only to the rivers in the Donetsk region, but also to the Black Sea basin. Only the de-occupation of our territory can provide the conditions for the elimination of this threat.

Reference 2

During the last week’s Climate Summit in Egypt, I proposed a platform to assess the environmental damage of war. We have to implement it.
We must also find common responses to all environmental threats created by the war. Without this, there will be no return to a normal, stable life, and the reverberations of the war will remain for a long time - in the explosions of mines that will take the lives of children and adults, in the pollution of water, soil and atmosphere.

Reference 3

This is not just a Ukrainian problem. This is a challenge for the whole world.

<Files\\Before the full-scale invasion\\strategy
1 reference coded

Reference 1

Проведення екологічного моніторингу стану території Донецької та Луганської областей, де органи державної влади тимчасово не здійснюють свої повноваження, з

можливим залученням міжнародних екологічних експертів з метою оцінки екологічної ситуації, стає все більш актуальним[1].

Annotations

[1] change

ANNOTATION

Тема: «The breadbasket of Europe: Postcolonial perspective on the development of Ukrainian environmental ethics in XX-XXI centuries»

Студентка: Руденко Катерина Миколаївна

Рік навчання, факультет: 4, ФСНСТ

Науковий керівник: кандидат політичних наук, старший викладач Тараненко Г. Г.

Рецензент_____

(вчений ступінь, вчене звання, прізвище та ініціали)

Захищена “___” _____2023 р.

Короткий зміст роботи

Метою роботи є визначення особливостей розвитку української екологічної етики в XX-XXI століттях як продукту міжнародних відносин, а також позиціонування української екологічної етики в глобальному, орієнтованому на майбутнє постколоніальному контексті. Використаний метод – дискурсивно-історичний аналіз. Результати показали, що сучасна українська екологічна етика суттєво відрізняється від цінностей сталінської екології. Основні відмінності полягають у усвідомленні включеності людських суспільств у навколишнє середовище, а також українських екосистем у світову екосистему, у демократичному підході до формування екологічної політики, який передбачає екологічну освіту громадськості, залучення до процесів прийняття екологічних рішень, розширення можливостей місцевих громад і відновлення спадщини у вигляді українського традиційного екологічного знання.

Ключові слова: українська екологічна етика, українське традиційне екологічне знання, сталінська екологія, екоцид, екологічна освіта, екологічна політика.

Short summary

The purpose of the paper is to determine the characteristics of Ukrainian environmental ethics development in the XX-XXI centuries as of a product of international relations and situate Ukrainian environmental ethics within a global and future-oriented context from a postcolonial perspective. The method employed is discourse-historical analysis. The results have showed that Ukrainian environmental ethics of today are considerably different from the values of Stalinist ecology, the main differences being realizing embeddedness of human societies in the environment and Ukrainian ecosystems in the world ecosystem and a democratic approach to environmental policy-making which involves environmental education of the public, the inclusion of it in environmental decision-making processes, empowerment of local communities and reclaiming heritage in the form of Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge.

Key words: Ukrainian environmental ethics, Ukrainian traditional ecological knowledge, Stalinist ecology, ecocide, environmental education, environmental policy-making.