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GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF POSTINDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS: NEWEST POSSIBILITY OF PREVENTING ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS

System of economic relations is formed by a large number of subjects. In this system there are two groups of relations: organizational-economic and socio-economic.

The first group includes the relations concerning organization of production. They characterize the process of production and combination of factors and they are not dependent on socio-economic form of process. These relations are inherent to different economic systems and provide evolutionary progressiveness of development of economy and the society in general.

The second group includes socio-economic relations that are associated with the assignment of factors and results of production. Through these relationships, on the one hand, the subjective factor of the production is combined with the means of production, and on the other hand the share and the form of the exchange of the results of production between its subjects are determined.

Socio-economic development of society is a natural historical process by which the forward movement of mankind from less developed to more developed social forms is possible.

Modern economic development of a society is based on the principles of scientific and technical progress and the intellectualization of the basic factors of production, and the environment in which business operates, changes more under the influence of globalization, increased competition and rapid technological change [1].

Revealing the nature and patterns of development of different modes of social development, the question concerning the relationship between socio-economic and technological structures arises. Nowadays in economic theory widely used is the concept of socio-economic structures, which are based on ownership of the means of production.

The correlation of patterns provides insight into the socio-economic structure of the economy and society, and some change of ratio characterizes the trends of social and economic development of the country and its institutional environment. Therefore the concept of social and economic structures plays an important role in the course of the analysis of a social and economic situation in the country and ways of its transformation. Development of such concept gives the chance of deeper understanding of interaction of economic and technological components of a social production, social and economic and technological foundations of society. Considering unity of economic, technological and institutional aspects of development, detailed studying of interrelation of economy, technology and the institutional environment not only gives the ability to open an essence of processes, but also improves methodology of studying of economy and mechanisms of its functional development. On the contrary, underestimation of technology and institutions impoverishes the analysis process and the rationality of the conclusions and proposals. Besides, the concept of technological foundations shows the degree of progressiveness of economy, characterizes its scientific and technological level and ways of improvement of its structure.

Today there are six [2-3] big cycles that are closely related to the three stages of globalization.

Globalization at the first stage takes place almost without conflicts. On the second and especially the third stage of globalization its dynamism, unevenness of development of different countries and an aggravation of the social and economic conflicts amplify. This process has given new characteristics of globalization which is most evident in the technological, economic, and political spheres.

Table 1. Globalization spheres

<i>Sphere</i>			
<i>Economic</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Political</i>
Deepens world division of labor, strengthens intra-branch and inter-industry cooperation	Reproduced “second nature”: manufacturing, energy, transport, communication, living	Creates new information technologies and communication networks	Strengthening of the interstate relations on the movement of goods, capitals, labor
Form a powerful transnational production and economic union with its supranational bodies coordination, regulation and management	Process relationship overcome national boundaries, covering the whole world	Eliminating the border to provide information, not only promotes the exchange of good ideas and cultural achievements, but also enables the expansion of standardized cultural symbols and ways of life, stimulates the process of universalization of mass culture	The political integration of the formation over national political authorities (European Union, World Bank, WTO)
Going on the formation of the global economy as a single organism, in which everything is interconnected			Growth of international governmental organizations (about 1000), in particular the universal (UN) inter-regional (Islamic Conference), subregional (Benelux), a military-political (NATO) etc.

The process of globalization develops under the influence of the totality of the technical-technological, socio-economic, political, ethical and cultural factors.

Table 2. Factors of globalization

<i>Factors of globalization</i>	<i>Technical and technological</i>	Scientific and technical progress, the revolution in information and communication technologies; development of international infrastructure, new generations of transport and communications; technological progress in manufacturing.
	<i>Social and economic</i>	Development of internationalization of production through the deepening international division of labor; liberalization of the movement of goods and capital; growing dependence of national economies on external factors; geo-economic transformation related to the collapse of the socialist economic system and gain market unification in modern world.
	<i>Political</i>	Interpenetration of macroeconomic policies of governments and central banks; growing orientation of national states on external relations; geopolitical shift associated with the collapse of the world socialist system.
	<i>Cultural, ethical</i>	Weakening of the role of traditions, customs and social relationships; increase mobility; spiritual and emotional communication; internationalization of education, cultural space.

Technological changes made globalization possible, and social and economic development – real.

Globalization has contradictory character. On the one hand, globalization creates great opportunities for: the development of new technologies, the development of the economy; reproduction of benefits, improvement in the quality of life; creation of new jobs; obtaining information; enrichment of cultures; free movement of goods, people, capital and ideas; cooperation of people and countries. On the other hand, it exerts absolute economic and political power of the new global monopoly corporations that are out of control of the states; It leads to environmental pollution due to the increase of anthropogenic pressure (e.g. man-made disasters can cause irreversible changes in the environment of people); increases the differences between countries in terms of income; destabilizes the world and carries the risks and challenges to national and state institutional structures.

The main limiting of the natural-resource factor is the limitation of natural resources. There are also natural resource constraint which include the environmental regulation of environmental quality that comes from the natural exhaustion of non-renewable energy sources, and consequently, a rise in price of natural resources and limited access to use them. It is possible to call restriction on the stimulating lever of social and economic development of society [4-6].

However, globalization gives us answers to these challenges, to scientific and technical progress and the progress resulting from these technological developments, in particular, reducing the natural-resource component of the final product, as well as finding substitutes for those resources which are limited (more of these ideas have been developed by p. Pil'cerom in the monograph PZ Pilzer, "Unlimited Wealth: The Theory and Practice of Economic Alchemy", Crown Publishers, New York, 1990.))

For several decades society realized that elimination of threat of environmental disaster demands more than just high-quality changes in technology and management of production and modernization of the economic relations and social structure.

Therefore, the satisfaction of human needs is a fundamental factor of socio-economic development of society, ensuring its stability (balance). At the same time the cornerstone of the definition of sustainable development serves to ensure the stable building to meet the needs of people.

Frequently used term "social and economic development", emphasizes close connection between the level of economic development and the solution of social problems.

Such allocation was necessary because earlier, practically till 80-ies of the last century economic development quite often had been separated from social problems. Today we more often understand the process of continuous change of material basis of production, and also all sets of various relations between economic subjects, social groups of the population considered as social and economic development. Socio-economic development is a complex process in which controversial positive and negative factors merge and periods of progress alternate with periods of regression. Political and military shocks, social conflicts, environmental disasters can suspend development of economy of any country, reject it for several decades and sometimes lead to final death as it happened in case of ancient civilizations. So, socio - economic development in long time intervals can be considered as progressive. One of the characteristics of economic development is macroeconomics [7].

Amid the growth of domestic socio-economic problems obviously becomes increasing level of international tension and conflict due to competition for the use of land, water, jobs

and other resources, as well as ethnic and religious places. Local conflicts are often continuous, lasting for years and decades, which generates new social, economic and political problems, including the problem of hundreds of thousands of refugees.

Post-industrial society and post-industrial relations (and some scientists determine the current relationship as a post-post-industrial) provide great potential for preventing environmental conflicts arising from the new social and economic relations, a tendency to collective responsibility for decision-making, transparency of information, speed and transience of changes in technology and organization of production processes. Conflicts over natural resources and the trans-boundary pollution which post-industrial relations warn in early stages of their discovery or development, through structuring and formalizing of international relations, transactions and relationships.

Now a new, so-called post-industrial economic model image has built a society in which economic power is created and accumulated primarily through creative innovation. And so the potential of preventing environmental conflicts increases due to postindustrial relationships and social interactions [8-10] or other countries increase the vulnerability of societies.

Conclusions. Society constantly changes. Social progress is a generalizing concept whose components are economic, technical and cultural development of the society. Globalization offers new integration opportunities which give reason to claim that the society, which varies with acceleration, according to deepened postindustrial relations, has a high potential for preventing environmental conflicts. This potential is determined by the following factors:

1. Development of global information space and accelerating transactions.
2. Development of the mechanism of mutual responsibility, their structure and uniqueness concerning the resolving claims in a legal plane, in particular, the application of the international legal framework., in particular, the application of the international legal framework.
3. Predominance of the economics over the political interest in the formation of new markets and deeper development of already developed markets, particularly the markets of natural resources and environmental technologies.
4. Replacement of the natural resource component of the goods and, in part, the services through the distribution of artificial materials, substitutes and analogues.
5. The development of the international monitoring of the natural environment.

Ukraine is among the world's list of 20 countries with the highest absolute GHG (greenhouse gas) emission and the list of 10 countries with the highest energy consumption and GHG emissions intensity per unit of gross domestic product.

Ukraine is currently in a difficult situation and additionally has financial burden on business by introducing high rates carbon tax or 100% purchase permits for emissions auctions will not help improvement of the efficiency of the companies and lead to negative consequences for Ukrainian economy.

The establishment in Ukraine the control over the activities of trading in greenhouse gas emissions and ensuring public access to information on trade in GHG emissions and providing public access to trades information, which is carried out under the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change is an urgent issue, particularly after the signing of Ukrainian international agreements in 2014/2015.

Now Ukraine does not have a clear action plan or the legislative framework for creation and functioning of domestic emissions trading market. However, some steps have already been made, in particular at the statistical recording CO₂ emissions enterprises of Ukraine, which was implemented after the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2004

Also in Ukraine, there is a number of theoretical and practical researches on trade quotas, which should be the basis for the formation of theoretical and methodological grounding and methodical recommendations concerning creation of domestic greenhouse gas emission trading market quotas. Among theoretical works on defining the question, the following works should be noted: Zgalila Ya.A. [11], Zharova L.V. [12], Mishenina E.V. and Oliynyk N. V. [13], Potapenko V.G. [14], Shevchuk V. Ja. etc. [15].

So auction, which is being held at the joint platform, performs the following functions:

- Providing the appropriate access to auction including maintenance of necessary electronic interfaces and web-sites in Internet;
- Carrying out the auction in accordance with the Statute regulations;
- Guaranteeing through subcontractors the use of counting and clearing system of calculation, necessary for the processing payments of the winners of the auctions and delivering of the sold quotas to the winners of auctions;
- Controlling and monitoring of the auction and the necessity to inform about suspicions of money laundering, market abuse or other criminal activities.

Member State, which creates its own platform of the auction, has to realize it in accordance with the legal remedies and procedures of the national legislation, taking into account legal norms of the EU.

In order to hold the auction, the state shall submit to the EU Commission meaningful message with the following information:

- Conditions of the auction;
- Detailed legal mechanisms to ensure the process of the auction, the counting systems, payments and delivery.

As a result, we note that currently the most pressing issues for Ukraine is creating domestic greenhouse gas emission trading market. There are neither the action plan nor legislative bases for its creation. At the same time many diversified research are being conducted, however, they mainly focus on the study of the problems of emission trading under the Kyoto Protocol, but their results can be used for creation of domestic market.

In conclusion, we note that the emission trading of greenhouse gases in Ukraine should be made in circumstances where public access to information about such activity is provided. The funds received from the international GHGs emission trading should be spent on environmental projects for well-defined procedures. The functions of the signing documents, implementation and control over the execution of international agreements on trade quotas and distribution of funds from emissions trading cannot be concentrated within one branch, not even one body of state executive power.

We should emphasize that creation of transparent market will effectively distribute quotas and increase revenues to the state budget and will introduce efficient use of public funds.

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Abstract. *The article covers the conceptual foundations of modern development in the global economic system, displaying the cyclical nature of change and the specifics of global integration processes. Determined the formation of the global economy in a plane to meet modern paradigms globalization, with a focus on the prevalence of alternative future development. Considered development of the newest capabilities of preventing environmental conflicts. Opened preconditions of occurrence and major qualitative changes inherent in the development of post-industrial economic relations.*

Keywords: *development, change, growth, social and economic development, globalization*