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Editorial Words

Dear esteemed readers,

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to the latest edition of ASEJ, the academic journal that brings you the latest research in the fields of law, economics, logistics, finance, psychology, criminology, computer science, and security. This issue features a diverse range of articles from leading experts in these fields, showcasing their latest research and insights into current trends and challenges.

As we continue to face unprecedented challenges and rapidly evolving technological advancements, it is more important than ever to stay up-to-date with the latest research and trends in these fields. This issue of ASEJ offers valuable insights and perspectives that are essential for anyone seeking to stay at the forefront of their respective disciplines.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the authors for their hard work and contributions to the advancement of knowledge. We would also like to acknowledge the invaluable support of the Bielsko-Biala School of Finance and Law for their continued commitment to publishing this journal, which serves as a platform for the exchange of the latest knowledge and insights.

Virtual reality (VR) technology has been advancing at a rapid pace, and with its growth come a range of challenges in various fields, including economics, law, security, and computer science. In the realm of economics, one challenge is determining how to integrate VR technology into existing business models. VR has the potential to revolutionize the way companies conduct business, but it also requires significant investment and infrastructure to do so. Additionally, there are concerns about how VR will impact the job market, as it could potentially eliminate the need for certain types of jobs while creating new ones in the VR industry.

In this issue, we also explore the growing significance of virtual reality in law, economics, finance, and security. As VR technology continues to evolve, it presents both opportunities and challenges in these fields. For example, in economics, VR has the potential to revolutionize the way businesses operate, but it also requires significant investment and infrastructure. In law, the use of VR raises important questions around data protection, privacy, and intellectual property rights. In finance, VR can be used to enhance customer experiences and provide new insights into investment opportunities. In security, VR presents new risks and challenges, such as ensuring the safety of users and protecting sensitive data from cyber threats.

We hope that this issue of ASEJ will prove insightful and informative for our readers, and we look forward to your feedback and contributions in future editions.

Sincerely,

Dr Muhammad Jammal
Editor of the ASEJ, Issue 4, Volume 26, 2022

Potential for implementation of the development of integration concepts economics and ecology in the economic activity of social systems

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Abstract— The irresponsible attitude of mankind to the use of natural resources led to a violation of the ecological balance and encouraged socially responsible members of society to unite in various parties and movements. Recognition of ecology as the basic paradigm of society's existence prompted manufacturers to introduce new principles of both business management and interaction with consumers. Fashion for conscious consumption encourages the use of energy-saving technologies, reduction of emissions and substances harmful to the soil in agricultural production, use of raw materials and materials of non-animal origin, etc. Under such conditions, the integration of economy and ecology was determined, the basis of which was the implementation of economic processes with minimal impact on the natural environment. The resource-based type of economy, characteristic of economically underdeveloped countries, serves as the basis of aggressive state policy, contributes to the imbalance not only of the national, but also of the world economy, and is destructive from the point of view of the future development of mankind. The agricultural sector of the economy is not only considered one of the most promising, but also belongs to a number of ecologically dangerous industries. This is due to the wide use of various environmentally hazardous chemicals in the process of agricultural production; use of complex agricultural machinery, as well as fuel and lubricants. An alternative to environmentally harmful agricultural production is ecological (organic) farming, in which the use of synthetic combined fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators, and food additives for animal feed is prohibited or largely limited. The guiding principle for organic farming is the use of materials and technologies that improve the ecological balance in natural systems and contribute to the creation of sustainable and balanced agroecosystems. Animal husbandry, as a source of greenhouse gases, also has a negative impact on the environment. Eco-activists call for abandoning animal food and replacing animal proteins with vegetable ones. To improve the ecological balance, agricultural production should use the minimum amount of external resources, close nutrient cycles, reduce negative emissions into the external

environment in the form of waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and also process or use agricultural waste.

Keywords— economy, sustainable economy, resource economy, organic production, greening of production, integration of economy and ecology.

I. INTRODUCTION

The existence of all socio-economic systems depends on such natural resources as clean air, water, arable land. Society's concern about the impact of pollution on human life dates back to Roman times. Pollution was linked to epidemics in Europe between the late 14th and mid-16th centuries, and soil conservation was practiced in China, India, and Peru as far back as 2000 years ago. However, these local problems did not have a significant impact on public consciousness, did not cause public activity (Elliott).

Humanity has intensively exploited natural resources for thousands of years. The land suffered the most from economic activity, which became not only an active tool of labor, but also a place where numerous buildings of enterprises and organizations, residential areas were located. The consumer attitude towards the earth and nature as a whole intensified at the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, which led to significant changes in the ecosystem of the entire planet. It is not for nothing that people and entire organizations began to appear in the world, which determined the need to protect the environment for the purpose of their own existence.

In the late 1980s, environmentalism became a global political force. Non-governmental environmental organizations have developed, some of which have spread their activities around the world, including Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth,



and the World Wildlife Fund. They have offices all over the world, coordinating lobbying campaigns to protect the environment at the international level (Elliott).

Recognition of ecology as a modern trend requires enterprises of various industries to increasingly take into account environmental requirements in the production and sale of their own products. For example, textile manufacturers are trying to replace hazardous chemicals with environmentally friendly materials, which also helps reduce waste and resource consumption by recycling clothes. Buying «green» clothes, like other «green» products, is a reflection of society's level of awareness of environmental pollution, global warming, depletion of natural resources, and increase in industrial waste. Consumers are increasingly aware that their purchasing behavior has a direct impact on society's environmental issues. Thus, there is a close interaction of the economy and ecology, which forms new approaches to the management of both

individual enterprises, national economies, and the global economy as a whole.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The economy at the end of the twentieth – the beginning of the twenty-first century has undergone significant changes, which are caused, on the one hand, by the appearance of a significant number of innovations in various spheres of social life, which contributed to the intensification of economic processes, and on the other hand, by an increase in the negative impact on the environment, depletion of subsoil and natural resources, increase of enterprises' emissions into the atmosphere and soil, etc. That is why ecology and economy coexist in a close relationship now more than ever (Table 1).

TABLE 1. THE MAIN TYPES OF INTEGRATION OF ECONOMY AND ECOLOGY

The name of the integrated entity	Essence	Basic principles
Steady state economics	An economy with relatively stable indicators, such as population size and consumption level, the size of which does not exceed the carrying capacity of the ecosystem. The term usually refers to the national economy but can also apply to the economic system of a city, region, or the entire planet.	Ensuring stable or slightly fluctuating population, energy and material consumption (for example, the birth rate equals the death rate); economic growth has its limits.
Green economy	It is a dependent component of the natural environment in which it exists and is a part of it.	Welfare, equity, planetary boundaries, efficiency and sufficiency, good governance.
Circular economy (closed loop economy)	Based on restoration and rational consumption of resources; creation of new alternative economic approaches, the task of which is to minimize the negative human impact on the environment.	Recovery of resources, processing of secondary raw materials, transition from fossil fuels to the use of renewable energy sources.
Ecological economy	A transdisciplinary field of knowledge that emerged in the early 1990s and studies the relationships between ecosystems and economic systems in their broadest form.	Economy as an open system; economy as a network (combination of personal and global responsibility); the economy as a nested system (nature is higher than the economy, not the other way around).
Resource economy	The type of economy focused on the predominant development of extractive industries and primary processing of raw materials, which ensures a positive trade balance due to a significant share (more than 50%) of raw materials in the export of the national economy.	The circulation of goods in the economy, i.e., the cycle of the process: production factors – companies – markets – consumers – production factors. Economic activity is considered flawless, cyclical and independent of other systems.
Resource-oriented economy (J. Fresco, Venus project)	A resource-based economy deals with three main factors, namely environmental, technological and human. It provides for the intelligent and humane application of science and technology to ensure prosperity for all people.	Abundance for all, higher quality of life, reasonable use of limited resources.
Organic farming or organic production	A production system that supports the health of soils, ecosystems and people; depends on ecological processes, biological diversity and natural cycles characteristic of local conditions; avoids the use of harmful resources that cause adverse consequences; combines tradition, innovation and science to improve the environment.	Health, ecology, justice, care.

Source: built by the author on the basis of the official website the Venus Project; official website IFOAM-Organics International; Costanza, 2010; Capra and Jakobsen, 2017; GEC, 2020

Information presented in the table 1, allow us to assert that all types of economies under consideration are interconnected. The most closely related to the concept of the steady state of the economy is the ecological economy. Ecological economists have developed a reliable theory and presented strong evidence in favor of the existence of biophysical limits to economic growth and in favor of the requirements of a sustainable economy. Numerous movements, parties, and organizations have been created, the activities of which define the basic principles of the implementation of people's economic activities in accordance with ecological principles. The time of mindless

consumption is over. Humanity, faced with the threat of possible extinction, is looking for alternative models of economic processes with minimal impact on the natural environment. As noted by J. Fresco, the founder of resource-oriented economics: «Our practice of rationing resources using monetary methods is counterproductive for our survival».

The basic understanding of the overwhelming number of types of integration of economy and ecology is aimed at the economical use of natural resources. An exception is the resource economy, the conceptual foundations of which provide for the formation of national income not through the

export of processed products and high-tech goods, but through the export of raw resources. Such an economy, according to modern challenges of public consciousness, is the economy of the last century, as it does not ensure the rational use of the subsoil, contributes to the depletion of all available resources due to their non-renewable nature and the bankruptcy of certain territories.

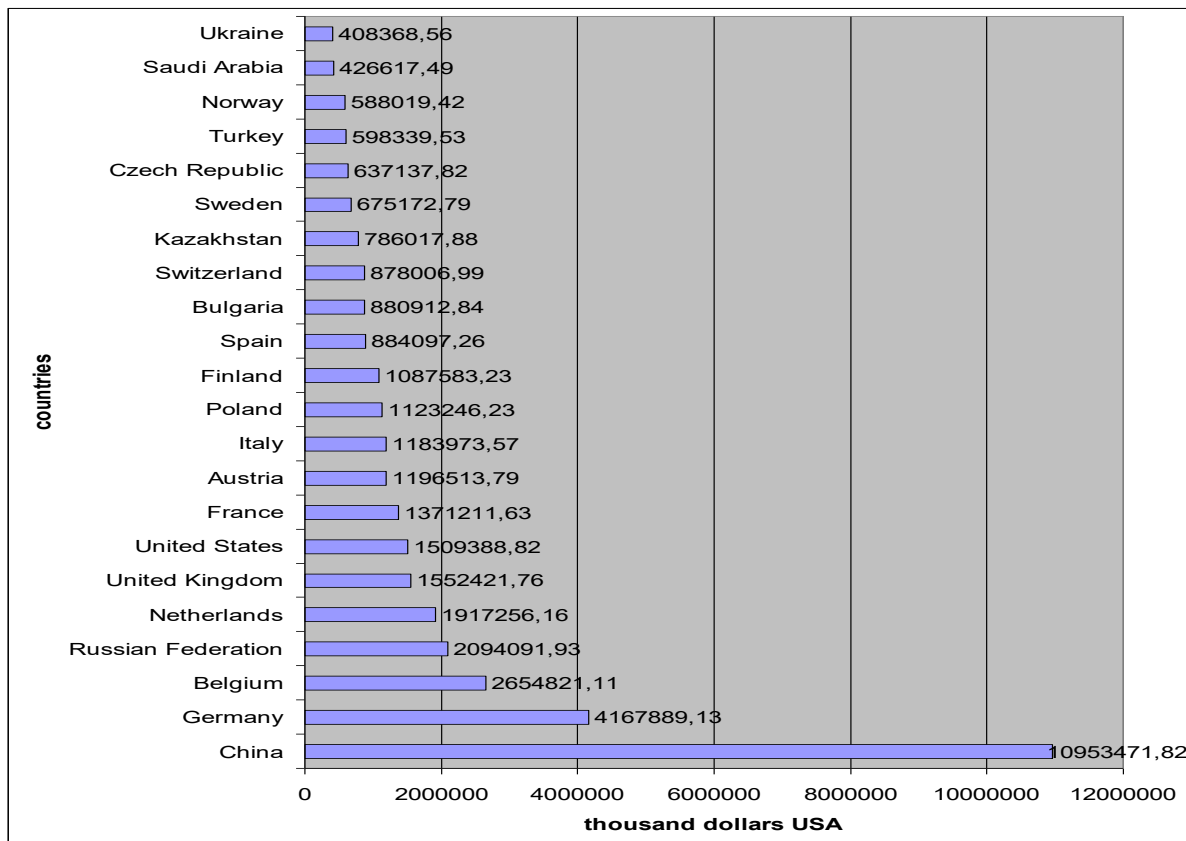
This type of economy is characteristic of economically underdeveloped countries, which include, for example, Russia. The strategic understanding of the leadership of the state, which adheres to the principles of resource economy, that natural resources are exhausted over time, stimulates it not to economical use of limited resources, but to capture the territory of other states that have such resources. For Russia, Ukraine became such a target – the country closest to its borders, which, accordingly, is the easiest prey and, in addition, has a high resource potential. In terms of reserves of iron, manganese, titanium and uranium ore, Ukraine ranks first among European countries, and in terms of pure iron, it ranks 4th in the world. About 10% of the world's manganese ore reserves are concentrated on its territory. The legacy of the Soviet economy left a significant, albeit outdated, infrastructure and enterprises

for the extraction and processing of natural resources (Prokhorenko, Kravchuk, 2016; Official website the WITS).

In this case, the resource economy is the basis of an aggressive state policy, contributes to the imbalance not only of the national, but also of the world economy, and is destructive from the point of view of the future of humanity. This thesis is confirmed by a Polish reformer and adviser to the President of Ukraine L. Baltserovych: «The difficult economic situation in Russia now is mainly related to the economic policy of Russia itself, which is exclusively dependent on the export of natural resources. The structure of the economy in Russia now, like in Nigeria» (Word and deed. Analytical portal).

Poland ranks 11th in the export of minerals among 212 countries of Europe and Central Asia (1123246,23 thousand US dollars), which is quite a high indicator (Official website the WITS). Russia is fourth in this ranking, after China, Germany and Belgium (Fig. 1). Ukraine ranks 22nd in this rating, which is the second indicator after Kazakhstan among the countries of the post-Soviet space (respectively, 408368,56 and 786017,88 thousand US dollars), which once again confirms Russia's mercantile plans for Ukraine and the resource-based nature of this state's economy.

FIGURE 1. RATING OF THE TOP 20 MINERAL EXPORTING COUNTRIES AMONG THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA IN 2020



Source: built by the author based on the official website the WITS

Agriculture is traditionally the basis that ensures the provision of humanity on Earth. Agriculture, and then animal husbandry, were the original types of human activity. The technological process in agriculture is closely connected with nature, where land acts as the main product of production. That

is why this industry has a greater impact on the natural environment than any other branch of the economy. Recognizing the importance of land as the main resource of human civilization, environmental movements, in particular the activities and Greenpeace, one of the main directions of its

definition is ecological agriculture (Official website the Greenpeace International).

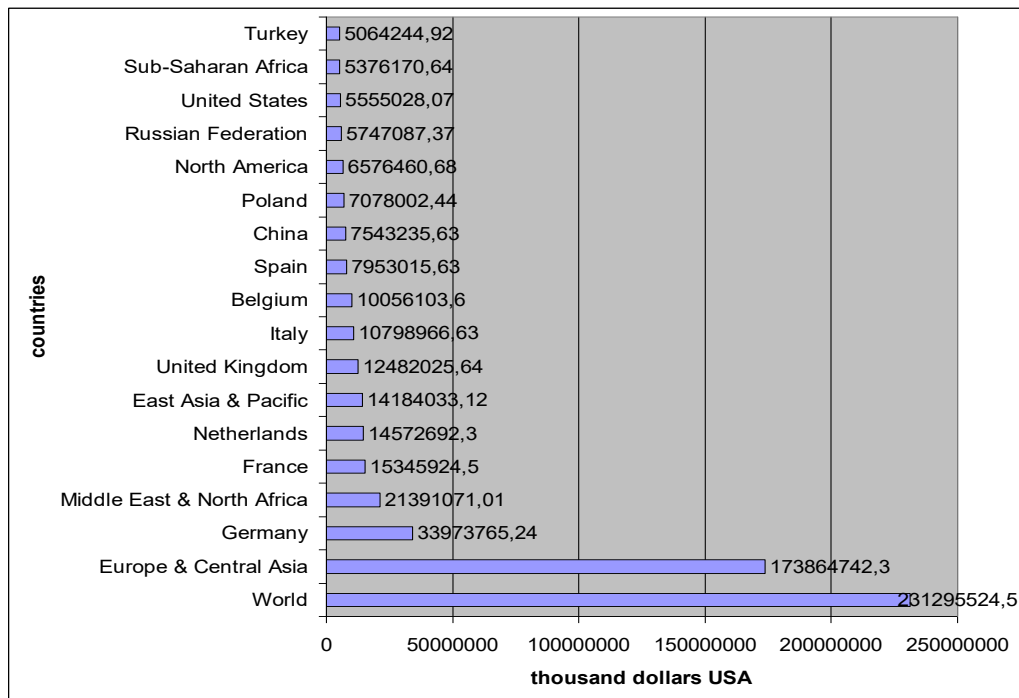
However, the agricultural sector of the economy is not only considered one of the most promising, but also belongs to a number of ecologically dangerous industries. This is due to the wide use of various chemicals in agricultural production (fertilizers, pesticides, agrochemicals in crop production, growth stimulants, hormones, antibiotics in livestock production, etc.); use of complex agricultural machinery (agricultural machines and mechanisms), as well as fuel and lubricants (Kravets', 2015), the ravages of steep slopes cause an increase in erosion processes, etc. Solving all these problems requires the integration of the ecological component into all branches of agriculture, i.e. its greening. The application of circular economy approaches, in particular the use of recycled organic waste instead of chemical fertilizers, will reduce the environmental risks of the industry.

Land is the only type of resource that combines the characteristics of a tool and an object of labor. As a tool of

labor, the earth affects, for example, the seeds of plants, stimulates their development and growth. As a subject of labor, land is exposed to the influence of technical labor tools, with the help of which it is cultivated, which increase its fertility, and other technological operations related to growing plants. Land, as an object of labor, is subject to certain processing and becomes the basis, the foundation, on which buildings and structures are located. However, the most significant importance and use of land is still in agriculture, because basic food products or basic raw materials for the processing industry are created, which in the future is energy for people all over the world. The earth provides the basic conditions for the existence of humanity, allows to satisfy the basic level of human needs – to satisfy hunger. That is why agriculture is the basis of global human security.

Poland is a significant exporter of agricultural products, taking, for example, sixth place among 234 vegetable exporting countries in the world (Fig. 2).

FIGURE 2. MAIN VEGETABLE EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 2020



Source: built by the author on the basis of the official website the WITS

Ecological (organic) farming is a system of production of agricultural products that prohibits or significantly limits the use of synthetic combined fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and food additives for feed when fattening animals. Such a system is based as much as possible on crop rotations, the use of crop residues, manure and composts, leguminous plants and plant fertilizers, organic production waste, mineral raw materials, mechanical soil cultivation and biological means of pest control in order to increase fertility and improve the structure of soils, ensuring a full-fledged plant nutrition and control of weeds and various pests. It is a system of ecological management of agricultural production that supports and

improves biodiversity, biological cycles and biological activity of soils.

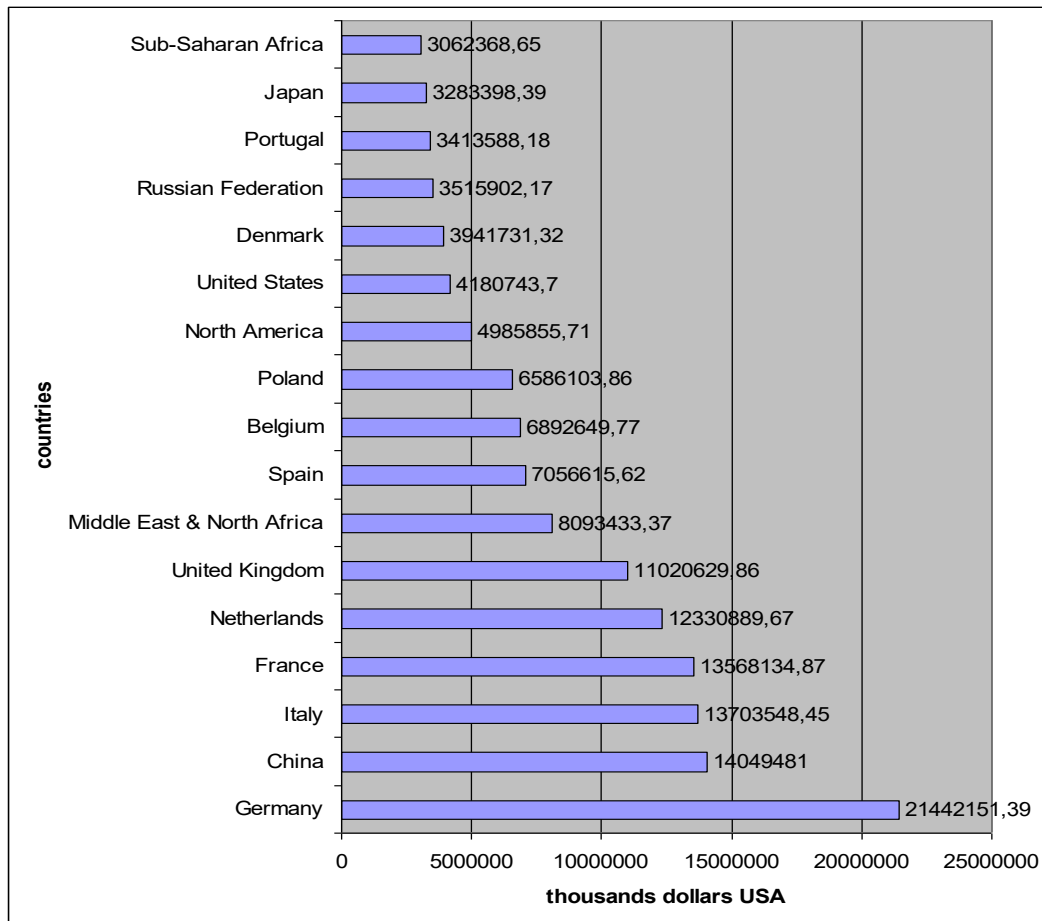
The guiding principle for organic farming is the use of materials and technologies that improve the ecological balance in natural systems and contribute to the creation of sustainable and balanced agroecosystems. At the same time, its main goal is to optimize the «health» and productivity of soil fauna, flora and fauna, and human society (Ecological agriculture).

Modern innovative technologies contribute to the environmental sustainability of agricultural production. Progressive agricultural producers use the so-called «technologies of precision agriculture», which provide for the

cultivation of land without excessive «overlapping». Accurate signals make it possible to work with zero overlap, as well as prevent overlaps at the input / output of the GDP to the seeding line. For example, seed drills are equipped with the option of disconnecting sections, spraying «track to track», with the disconnection of sections on overlaps (Ecological agriculture).

Another important product produced by agricultural enterprises, with a significant impact on the environment, is animal husbandry. Poland ranks 10th among 225 countries in the world for the export of livestock products, thereby seriously influencing the export of these products in the whole world (Fig. 3).

FIGURE 3. MAIN EXPORTERS OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 2020



Source: built by the author based on the official website the WITS

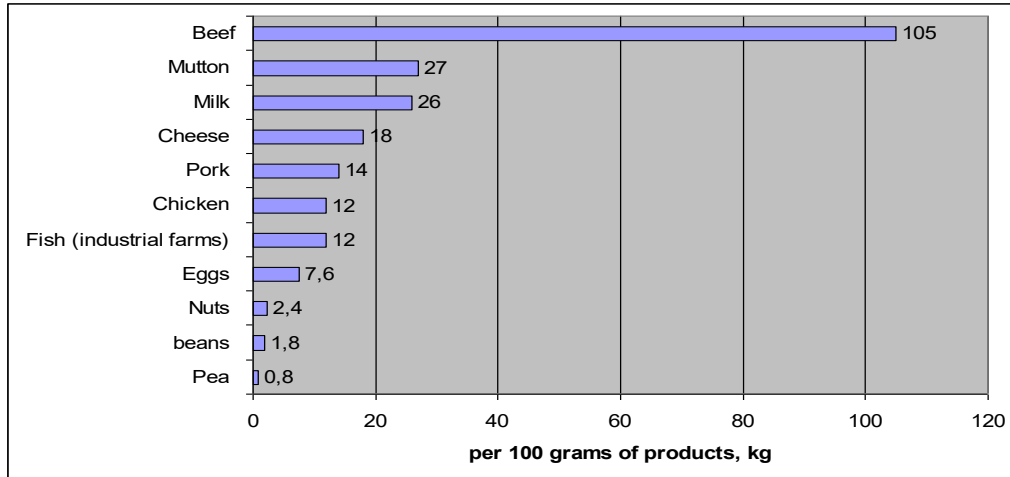
Industrial animal husbandry is a source of three greenhouse gases: methane, nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide. According to Chatham House, livestock production emits 39% of all methane and 65% of nitrogen dioxide. Methane is produced during digestion in animals and due to the large amount of manure that accumulates on farms. Greenhouse gas emissions from the livestock sector account for 18% of all human-caused emissions. This is more than the entire transport sector of the planet (Fig. 4) (Yaroschuk, 2018).

Eco-activists call for abandoning animal food and replacing animal proteins with vegetable ones, because according to experts, abandoning industrial animal husbandry could free up territories equal to the area of the United States, China, the EU and Australia.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

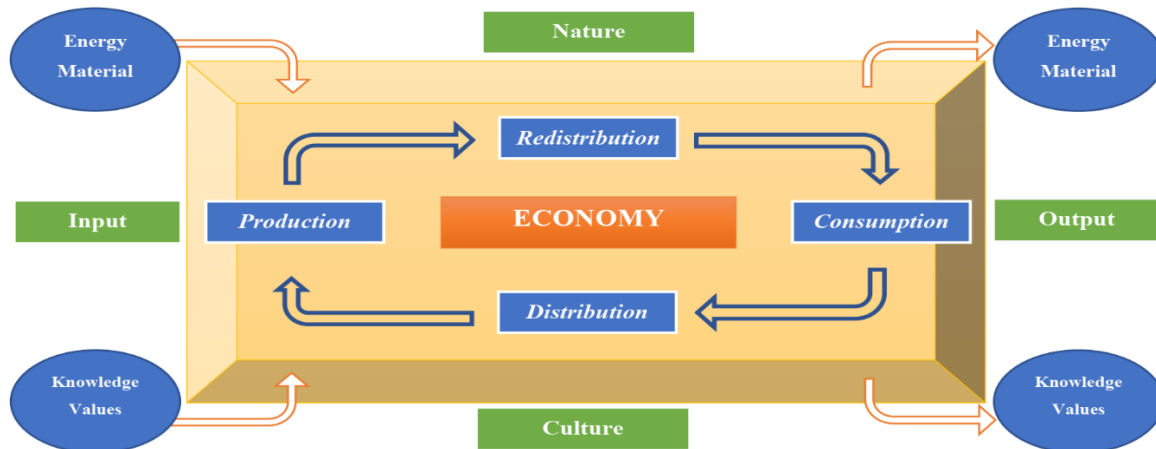
Retro-distribution, which combines consumption and production, consists of several sub-functions, including the collection, sorting and reprocessing of different materials (see Figure 5). Circular value chains reduce both the consumption of virgin natural resources and the amount of waste returned to nature. Establish effective material cycles in practice, cooperation between governments, manufacturers, distributors and consumers. Second, circularity is the basis of the connection between the economy and nature. Sustainability depends on our ability to identify the connections between the inputs and outputs of natural resources in economic value chains (Capra & Jakobsen, 2017).

FIGURE 4. EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES PER 100 GRAMS OF PRODUCTS, KG



Source: (Yaroschuk, 2018)

FIGURE 5. FUNCTIONING OF THE CLOSED CYCLE ECONOMY



Source: (Jakobsen, 2007)

Agricultural production must use the minimum amount of external resources, close nutrient cycles, reduce negative environmental emissions in the form of waste and greenhouse gas emissions, and recycle or use agricultural waste.

Today, greening is understood as the process of gradual and consistent implementation of systems of technological, management and other solutions that allow increasing the efficiency of the use of natural resources and conditions along with improving or at least preserving the quality of the natural environment. Solving environmental problems takes on special importance in agro-industrial production, in particular in agriculture, which is a kind of contact zone between man and nature. About 50% of all negative processes that lead to the degradation of the natural environment are attributed to this industry, therefore, from the point of view of environmental protection, the main goal today should be to preserve the land and its quality for future generations (Belebekha and Bakum, 2006).

Nowadays, it is becoming more and more obvious that the material well-being of mankind, achieved due to the neglect of environmental problems and the degradation of the natural environment, threatens the existence of man as a biological being, increasingly affects his health and the health of future generations. The only way out of the current situation is to maintain a constant balance between well-being, social justice and the environment through the construction of such balanced production systems that are able to provide the population with healthy and safe food products, and agricultural producers with an economically justified profit. It is this balanced system that has proven itself in organic agricultural production, which is positioned as one of the key areas of increasing the level of environmental friendliness, economic feasibility and social justice in the agricultural sector.

The dynamic development of the organic products market in the world shows the extraordinary attractiveness of organic production from the point of view of the economic prospects of

this type of agricultural activity. Such ecological advantages, which are the basis of ensuring the health of the population, are also considered to be important, such as improving the state of the environment and reproduction of the natural resource sphere (Tereshchenko and Mylovanov, 2018).

Management of organic agriculture must be adapted to local conditions, environment, culture and scale. Impacts should be reduced through reuse, recycling and efficient management of materials and energy in order to maintain and improve the environmental quality of products and resources to be protected. Organic agriculture must achieve ecological balance by designing land use systems, creating and maintaining areas of genetic and agricultural diversity. Producers, processors, traders, consumers of organic products must protect and preserve the environment, including landscapes, climate, habitat, biological diversity, air and water.

Ensuring and deepening the greening of agricultural production is an objective necessity of implementing alternative innovative management systems. First of all, this concerns the transition of agricultural producers to organic farming methods as a prerequisite for the formation of balanced multifunctional agricultural production systems designed to harmonize the needs of society and the laws of (Tereshchenko and Mylovanov, 2018).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Therefore, organic agriculture, in its essence, can ensure the formation of integral and multifunctional agrosystems, which create a solid foundation for accelerating the agro-ecologicalization of agricultural production at all levels of management, provides the creation of new alternative economic approaches, the task of which is to minimize the negative human impact on the environment, which is one from the basic principles of the circular economy.

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WSFiP conducts research and educates students in the following fields:

Finance and Accounting

- Treasure Administration
- Banking
- Corporate Finance
- Accountancy
- Accounting and Finance in Public Sector Institutions
- Corporate Accounting and Controlling
- Audit
- Management and Finance in Real Estate

Cyberspace and Social Communication

- Communication and Image Creations
- Safety in the Cyberspace

Internal Security

- Administration and Management in Security
- Security and Public Order
- Security and Development in Euro-region
- Security of Information and Information Systems
- Security in Business
- Criminology and Investigative Studies
- Criminology and Forensics
- Protection of People and Property
- Public Order Agencies

Law

- this program gives strong legal foundations to undertake further professional training for judges, prosecutors, attorneys, notaries, bailiffs.

Administration

- Fiscal Administration
- Local Government Administration

Logistics

- this program gives good preparation for work in logistics companies as well as in other economic and administrative units.

Information Technology

- Databases and Net Systems
- Computer Graphics and Multimedia Techniques
- Design of Applications for Mobile Devices
- IT Services in Public Administration Units

Postgraduate courses

- Administrative studies
- Fiscal Administration
- Law and management in health service

