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GRETA THUNBERG'S ACTIVITIES AND SCHOOL STRIKE FOR CLIMATE. MAIN ISSUES AND POINTS OF VIEW

Introduction. Today, the problems of environmental pollution and climate change due to their aggravation are becoming more and more discussed. Although almost every state has felt them, the controversy over them are relevant. While some states admit the existence of these problems and take appropriate action, others ignore or deny climate changing or human's participation in this process.

The emergence of the quite radical movement School Strike for Climate or as it is also called Fridays for Future was natural. It stands out among other environmental movements and organizations because most of its members are underage schoolchildren and students, and its founder Greta Thunberg is not afraid to accuse world leaders of inaction and ignoring environmental issues which causes the emergence of completely different points of view in society.

Review of recent publications. The following groups of sources were used to write the article: sociological and statistical research materials, international agreements, periodicals and information resources. It should be noted such sources as: "BBC News", "National Public Radio", "The New York Times", "Cable News Network", "Deutsche Welle", "The Guardian" and others.

Objectives of the paper. Among the purposes of the article are:

- to analyze the activities of the School Strike for Climate and its founder;
- to study the attitude of society to the activities of the School Strike for Climate and Greta Thunberg.

Results of the research. School Strike for Climate quickly turned from a single protest outside the Swedish parliament into a mass and popular movement around the world. Ms. Thunberg herself said that the impetus for the protest was Sweden and other countries' failure to comply with the terms of the Paris Climate Agreement, which include "restrictions on the temperature limits increase to 1.5°, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development... increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change" [7: 3].

These claims are not unfounded, because international environmental organizations have repeatedly spoken of the reluctance of states to invest in the fight against climate change and the reluctance to refuse their own economic benefits to solve this problem.

The main demands of Ms. Thunberg and the protesters are immediate reduction of industrial emissions and compliance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

On the one hand, the activities of protesters are approved by some politicians and scientists. For example, Angela Merkel said of the strike as follows: "Rightly demanding that we do something to help them have a good chance of survival. The

German leader added that she was particularly impressed by climate activist Greta Thunberg and her plea to unite behind the science” [5]. However, on the other hand, there are many who criticize Ms. Thunberg for her constant attempts to intimidate political leaders, ignorance in the field of economy, undemocratic and radical methods she offers.

Besides, there are arguments against such as the activist's disease (Asperger's syndrome as the cause of such rapid activities), the assumption that she is manipulated by adults in order to shift climate change responsibility to governments and large corporations, assumptions that environmental extremists are behind her, etc. Moreover, it is actively criticized that the protests take place on weekdays (Fridays) and interfere with the educational process.

However, despite all the criticism, Greta Thunberg was twice nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2018, Time magazine named her one of the 25 most influential teenagers in the world, and in 2019 she became “Man of the Year”. In addition, in the same year, School Strike for Climate together with Greta Thunberg were named the Ambassador of Conscience, which is the highest award of the human rights organization Amnesty International.

Conclusion. So, despite the fact that the School Climate Strike movement and Greta Thunberg herself have a large number of critics, it is safe to say that thanks to them, the issues of climate change, environmental protection and air pollution became widely known. Protesters are urging their governments not to ignore these problems and not to postpone their solution, but to take action now. If at first only schoolchildren and students took part in the protests, later more and more adults began to join them, including scientists studying environmental issues.

This proves that the activity of Greta Thunberg and activists should not be underestimated, as it is not only supported or approved by many politicians and scientists, but they also joins it.

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SECURITIZATION OF UKRAINE'S INFORMATION SPHERE

Introduction. The end of the Cold War caused significant changes in the security environment, both internationally and nationally. These changes have been reflected in the concept of securitization presented by the Copenhagen School of International Security Theory. Unlike the traditional approach, the researchers of this school have developed an expanded understanding of the concept of security, which is no longer limited to just the military discourse. Thus, the theory of securitization allowed to raise the issue of protection of the Ukrainian information sphere to the rank of “national security” issues.

Review of recent publications. The main research paper in the theory of securitization is the study by Ole Wever, Barry Busan and Jaap de Wilde “Security: A new system of views for analysis” [2], who are the founders of this theory. It is also considerable to mention the book by B. Buzan “People, States and Fear: The Problem of National Security in International Relations” [1] and the research by O. Wever “Securitization and Desecuritization” [3]. Among domestic researchers, who deal with the information security of Ukraine, we can mention U. Ilnytska, V. Lipkan, E. Makarenko, J. Malik, N. Marchuk, G. Pocheptsov and others.

Objectives of the paper. The purpose of this publication is to reveal the state and features of securitization of the information sphere of Ukraine.

Results of the research. Securitization implies that an issue, which is presented as an existential threat and requires urgent emergency measures, is justifying going