

INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS OF TRANSITION TO «GREEN» ECONOMY

"ЖАСЫЛ" ЭКОНОМИКАҒА КӨШУДІҢ ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛДЫҚ ФАКТОРЛАРЫ

ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ФАКТОРЫ ПЕРЕХОДА К «ЗЕЛеноЙ» ЭКОНОМИКЕ

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Abstract. *The goal* is to reveal the essence of the "green" economy, mechanisms and factors that determine the process of transition to environmentally oriented model, a new vector of sustainable development. *Methods* - analysis, comparison, systematization, study and generalization of information. *Results* - domestic and foreign research works on institutional factors contributing to the creation of ecosystems have been studied. The authors proposed the formulation of the most accurate and capacious modern definition of the mechanism for production of environmentally friendly products. The article is devoted to the study of the main aspects of the "green" economy, according to which the activities of enterprises should be aimed at the rational use of natural resources and preservation of natural diversity. The possibility of its relationship with the specifics of the activities of economic entities of the agro-industrial complex has been revealed. Attention is focused on the reasons for their low innovative activity in agricultural sector. An economic analysis of the indicators of agricultural entities, including those with State participation, was done in reorientation aimed to reduce environmental risks. *Conclusions* – the following actions are needed: transformations from the extensive export-raw-material type of economic development to the environmentally balanced one, structural and technological changes, sustainable pricing, elimination of ineffective subsidies, public procurement, increased public investment in infrastructure, the use of preferential lending to agricultural enterprises, regardless of ownership, which effectively implement environmental protection, introduction of special taxation of environmentally harmful agricultural products, as well as the products which are produced using hazardous technologies. Conservation of ecosystem services increases social security and increases the income of the rural population. It is required to develop agro-technological measures to produce organic food, taking into account the climatic conditions of the regions.

Introduction. At the end of the epoch the tendencies of the development of the neo-liberal «green» economy intensified. This caused ambiguous disputes and negatively affected the concept of its development. At the same time under the pressure of quality and the need to update the technological base of the earning industry, high technologies in the industry create prerequisites for the formation of innovations as the basis of modern «black» technologies. At the same time «green» (responsible) financing, as well as the principles of the «green» financial system: preparation of proposals, standards and rules at the national level. The economy of Kazakhstan sends down new technologies, competition and productivity in order to contain the growth of environmental problems [1].

The main scientific and technological development at the present stage is, without a doubt, a global transformation. Its main features are the introduction of innovative technologies and innovative development based on the key principles Sustainable Development - the concept of managing the process of socio-economic development related to the protection of the environment and the biosphere of humanity, the formation of the UN. The participating countries undertake obligations to implement the policy of transition to a "green" economy, implementing measures to greenize industry and "greening" the financial system [2].

Meanwhile, the trend is to transition to a «green» economy, which should strengthen, namely: a «green» project to increase government spending and investment, on the one hand, and the rejection of state subsidies for environmentally harmful industries, on the other hand.

Material and methods of research. Comparative analysis uses scientific methods and induction, which is included in the formation of general concepts, elements of the «green» economy.

In world practice there is a widespread approach where the concept of a "green" economy is associated with "types of economic activities that contribute to improving the quality of life and the living environment. Nevertheless, official documents of all states contain different accents: developed countries have competition and jobs in the first place, developing countries have sustainable development, solving poverty problems, issues of justice and citizen participation, the BRICS group has resource efficiency."

The problems of studying world development are considered on the scientific basis of the «green» school of Economics, and economic problems are engaged in research in

the field of ecology [3]. Thus, the recipients of the new model of light radiation are a synergetic effect - a person who institutionally combines various elements of the «green» economy, carrying out large-scale activities in various fields of socio-economic, environmental, technological and other areas of solving global problems.

Results and their discussion. The global crisis is in 2020, COVID-19, causing pandemic-19, and extensive quarantine measures are closed in an unprecedented mass manner, which accelerates the growth process of the structural crisis, the global economy is on the rise. According to scientists, «the COVID-19 pandemic may be related to breaking the global chain of globalization, which leads to the fact that the real world does not have the level of globalization that, at first glance, is insufficient and many people face some more formal phenomenon» [4].

Many countries have affected the national economy, as has the pandemic in the long run. In fact, three to four months is such a compression of the real conditions of the financial market, and this crisis is characteristic of global crises, as a rule, from three to four years. But, perhaps, there are no prerequisites for a rapid economic recovery, and structural transformations in the world, as in one country, occur somewhat earlier [5].

Overproduction in the context of the global economic crisis and the transition to a new life have identified the problems that:

- labor relations and connects labor activity with business, simplifies and reduces its organizations; the use of labor, unnecessary too much at the same time, the number of jobs is growing; virtualization and digital technologies that can cover all these areas of life, administrative and financial services, and distance education services;

- this change in attitude towards people is an obligation to earn the most money, on the one hand, it is the introduction of money and poverty on a broad background on the other. Is that the features of rational use should not be alone in the process of improving the environmental situation in the form of a pandemic (reducing emissions (12%); other politicians, economists and environmentalists argue that the world economy should not be alone as part of its global sustainable development strategy, and the world economy is aimed at improving the quality of life of all people.

The «green» energy of Bashkortostan is a set of measures to restore the market adopted by the government to accelerate the transition to developed countries, allowing the production of materials for various forms of

control of the volumes of «green» energy. The list of all these trends continues, they should take into account the «green» effect of the economy. The main thing is systemic problems of the global system related to the systemic management of socio-economic development and reforms in this area, the modernization of the economy. Sustainable development includes two goals of the national project - strengthening national policies, defining moving vectors by them and creating a «green» economy [6].

The problem of energy saving is becoming very acute and another phenomenon-state regulation of demand in the field of energy saving for all categories of the population. In Europe the decline in industrial production is almost 14%, the shares of large companies account for about a third of GDP.

In fact, one of the factors of the crisis phenomena is that it determines the course for a low-economic efficient model of the economy. The world is sustainable to ensure the world begins to seek a balanced one between the future generation and for the future. The UN mechanism was first defined at the conference in 1992.

Due to the deformed structure of the national economy, it poses a great threat to the production potential, and the inadequacy of the functioning of the sector and infrastructure is obvious. In the latter case, acting as a guarantor of security for economically developed countries, the basis of the economy is the economy.

The loss of professional personnel is large-scale, and the destruction of the integral fund of the main industrial sectors of the economy, which leads to the degradation of economic structures and mechanisms leading to global degradation. Describing several aspects, we reflect the unity of the dialectical

process of «New Industrialization» and «greening» of the economy. Therefore the transition to a «green» economy occurs as an alternative to this process, which consists in ensuring objective and social well-being, as well as improving the well-being and security of human civilization.

Kazakhstan supported the document "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development», which defined 17 goals. With regard to industrial enterprises, we are talking about accelerating the transition to a carbon-neutral economy by reducing energy consumption and more environmentally friendly solutions. Industrial enterprises will have to report on a number of environmental indicators: emissions into the atmosphere and wastewater; consumption and economy of fuel, energy, water; hazardous and non-hazardous waste, reused, disposed and recycled; amounts of environmental protection costs, etc.

In recent years active work has been carried out to harmonize Kazakhstan's legislation in the field of environmental protection with the European one. Due to the accumulated environmental problems, since 2025, industrial enterprises of Kazakhstan are switching to a new system of environmental pollution regulation, which is used and has proven itself positively in the EU countries.

The research of the expert community in Kazakhstan has launched numerous projects aimed at assessing the level of sustainability, noting the level of environmental safety in the country and its regions. But according to the results of the analysis they will be present for all your current socio-economic policy.

The main limitations of the implementation of the principles of sustainable development in enterprises with state participation are presented in table.

Table - State enterprise for the implementation of the basic principles and constraints for the sustainable development of the regional management system;

PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	BODIES AND STATE ENTERPRISES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN
National security priority «sustainable development»	Information about the public sector of the economy
The Republic of Kazakhstan is a sustainable region for local self-government bodies in accordance with low state standards, strategic goals, indicators and management quality	As a rule, state-owned enterprises try to take into account not only the numerical interest (sellers, contractors, competitors), but also the interests of the local population, the media, the public and the general public, people-oriented, first of all there are state regulatory bodies, ministries and departments
As a result, the regional initiative received a targeted character, altruism and responsible persons	Who do not want to analyze problems through an open statement, companies meeting with it - only 33.8% in the region should be a state-owned enterprise with its own website to ensure sustainable development and disclosure of positive information about sustainable development, partly thanks to HR functions

The formulation of the model of institutional readiness of regions is based on the assessment of three main parameters of the «green» economy:

- strategic planning system, principles and priorities of development in accordance with the goal of achieving a «green» economy;

- the principle of operation of mechanisms and tools provided by regions and enterprises: quality management system; measures to improve efficiency, reduce the negative impact on the environment; mechanisms of social partnership;

- the management system is the same «green» economy, in which the organizational structure corresponds to the same model. In addition, it is possible to argue about the principles on which the management system in the region is based; certain consequences for social, economic and environmental consequences [7].

Agriculture is one of the most important sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan. The agro-industrial complex of the Republic of Kazakhstan includes industries, with close economic and industrial relationships, specializing in the production of agricultural products, their processing and storage, as well as providing agriculture and the processing industry with means of production.

The agro-industrial complex (AIC) is an important component of the economy of our country, which includes industries for the production of agricultural products and their processing and delivery to the consumer, and also provides agriculture and the processing industry with means of production. In the structure of the agro-industrial complex, there are three main areas or groups of industries and industries:

- agriculture (agriculture and animal husbandry), forestry and fisheries;

- industries processing agricultural raw materials, food industry, light industry, cotton and wool;

- industries that produce means of production for agriculture and industries that process agricultural products (agricultural machinery, machinery manufacturing equipment for food and light industry, mineral fertilizers, etc.). This sphere includes service industries that provide procurement, storage, transportation and sale of agricultural products from point A to point B [8].

The innovative development of the agro-industrial complex involves the effective use of scientific and technical potential, the integration of science, education and production, technological modernization of the economy based on innovative technologies.

The solution of this complex task requires the creation of appropriate conditions: the cor-

responding infrastructure of innovation activity or a set of material, technical, legislative and other means providing information, expert, marketing, financial, personnel and other services of innovation activity.

The actual task of the modern development of the agro-industrial complex is the balance of all its links. The lag in the development of processing industries, the lack of storage facilities leads to large losses of agricultural products, reaching 30% of the harvested grain, whereas Kazakhstan lost most of the grain in 2009. An acute problem of development that has arisen in the conditions of economic reforms and long-term crisis development of the agro-industrial complex is the underdevelopment of the market of means of production. This contributed to the progressive wear of equipment (in the processing industries it reaches 50%), a decrease in the use of mineral fertilizers [9].

The agro-industrial complex, being a complex socio-economic system, should be recognized as the most important element of the national economy, the main objectives of the functioning of which, in our opinion, will be:

- * meeting the needs of the population at the level of scientifically based norms in food and consumer goods from agricultural raw materials;

- * production of such a quantity of agricultural products of appropriate quality to create a food reserve for many years, which will ensure the country's food security, i.e. independence from imports of basic consumer products, especially meat (poultry), sugar, vegetable oil, etc.;

- * ensuring an appropriate level of efficiency of the agro-industrial system;

- * meeting the economic and social needs and interests of agricultural workers (construction of schools, kindergartens, hospitals) is one of the most important priorities of the first President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The agro-industrial complex of the country includes about 65 sectors and subsectors. To concretize measures in the most promising areas and strengthen the specialization of regions, based on a detailed analysis of these sectors and subsectors of the agro-industrial complex, 15 promising, competitive sectors were selected (production, export of grain and products of its deep processing, production and export of meat and meat products, poultry farming, production and processing of oilseeds, production and processing of fruit and vegetable products, milk and dairy products, production of white sugar from sugar beet, production and export of wool and products of its deep processing, development of aquaculture and processing of fish products).

Of these detailed master plans have been developed for the 8 most priority sectors, which define clear guidelines and indicators for entrepreneurs, financial institutions, government agencies and socio-entrepreneurial corporations in the implementation of investment projects. The volume of budget funds allocated for the development of the agro-industrial complex is growing every year [10].

There are still a number of shortcomings in the agro-industrial complex of the country - low rates of structural and technological modernization of the industry, an unsatisfactory level of development of market infrastructure, small-scale agricultural production, financial instability of the industry, insufficient inflow of private investment for the development of the industry, a shortage of qualified personnel, etc. The modern agro-industrial complex is in a difficult financial and economic state: unprofitable agro-industrial enterprises operate in the industry, the cost of production remains high, accounts payable do not decrease. In addition, the main production assets are extremely worn out, there is an acute shortage of working capital, there are no necessary methods of technological renewal of production capacities, mechanisms for conducting economic activities of agricultural enterprises with the use of modern production, management and organization technologies are not effective enough.

Conclusions. The result of the check, we came to the conclusion about the results of greek geometric algebra:

1. The neoliberal reserve developed forcing us to think about a new model of development - this is the instability of the country, while the «New Industrialization» of its content can be very different from other countries. For Kazakhstan the vector of «New Industrialization» should unite itself with the revolutionary movement and the fourth industrial line of the «green» economy.

2. With the transition to the principle of the sixth order and sustainable development in most countries to a «green» economy.

3. Meeting the needs of the population at the level of scientifically based norms in food and mass consumption items from agricultural raw materials.

4. Production of such a quantity of agricultural products of appropriate quality to create a food reserve for many years, which will ensure the country's food security, i.e. independence from imports of basic consumer products, especially meat (poultry), sugar, vegetable oil, etc.

5. Ensuring an appropriate level of efficiency of the agro-industrial system. Meeting the economic and social needs and interests of agricultural workers (construction of schools, kindergartens, hospitals) is one of

the most important priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Thus, the main dialectical unity regarding the features of the process of «New Industrialization» and «greening» is that we are obliged to generalize comprehensive processes aimed at understanding the process of industrialization and market relations.

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