

About State financing and attracting of investments into environment protection in Republic Kazakhstan

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Abstract. In the article there are considered main principles and features of managing sustainable development and reproduction of the natural capital in modern Kazakhstan conditions, the analysis of aims and tasks of attracting of investments for development of a socially-ecological infrastructure. Theoretical research of existing concepts of the state participation in market economy is conducted, methods of the state ecological policy are considered and role of public authorities in developing socially-ecological infrastructure and process of attracting investments into environment protection is determined. The existing methods of attracting of investments into environment protection through mechanisms of budgetary system of the Republic of Kazakhstan are also analyzed and the most perspective tools of transformation of the private capital in budgetary investments are revealed. The requirement for budgetary investments into environment protection at the present stage is estimated and sources of investments for its satisfaction are determined.

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Introduction

Now for authorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan of all levels there is a task of the complex solution of deep social and economic problems for the purpose of a country exit on a trajectory of stable social and economic development and achievement of a sustainable development of the society which is the purpose of existence of any economic system in the modern world.

The ecological doctrine of Kazakhstan recognizes, that according to the concept of a sustainable development and more increasing danger of ecocatastrophes both global, and local the highest priority should be accorded to actions for environment protection, restoration and development of a socially-ecological infrastructure, expanded reproduction of the natural capital as sustainable development bases.

At a current stage a main task is to ensure basic conditions of a sustainable development of a society: preservation of the cumulative natural capital, achieving of sustainable development of the human capital and improvement of living standards.

In this connection there is a sharp necessity of development of a socially-ecological infrastructure - bases of the expanded reproduction of the human and natural capital.

Process of restoration and development of a socially-ecological infrastructure assumes realization of all stages of an administrative cycle, including attracting of investments into environment protection,

expansion and strengthening of financial base and search of effective sources of replenishment.

To provide timely and in full financing of nature protection actions is now the main task of the purposes achievement of sustainable development.

The available modern tools of economic, financial and administrative methods of investment process regulation is not used in full, there are no particular consistencies and coordination in the organization of attracting investments and realization of investment programs.

With rare exception, interaction of state and municipal authority with participants of investment process, potential investors and professional participants of a securities market is practically absent or it is inefficient.

The aim of the research

Working out of theoretical and methodological positions on formation of administrative-economic mechanism of attracting investments into environment protection, and also practical recommendations on creation of administrative-economic system of investments managing in environmental management sphere.

The methods of the research

In work there were used methods of the comparative, system and functional analysis, method of statistical observation, analytical method, methods of an ecological-economic estimation.

The main part

As a strategic target of a state policy in the field of ecological development the solution of the social and economic tasks providing ecologically focused growth of economy, preservation of favorable environment is planned. Achievement of objects in view is predetermined in many respects by investments into ecologically safe environmental management that demands working out of methodology of the organization of attracting investments into realization of ecologically focused projects and programs [1].

Realization of such projects is diversification of economy, promotes introduction of the best accessible ecologically pure technologies, creation of new manufactures or the manufactures replacing ecologically dangerous kinds of activity.

Now investment activity is characterized by a number of negative tendencies in Kazakhstan: decreased investment growth is observed, industrial and technological structure of investments is worsened, assets are worn out [2].

The modern investment potential, despite a complex of measures of authorities on activation of investment activity and separate reached successes, is insufficient for achievement of the purposes and tasks of economic development ecologization.

Working out of investment projects and programs on a new methodological basis will allow to structure projects, to estimate efficiency of developed investment offers, taking into account the ecological factor, to determine quantitative parameters of economic and ecological consequences of projects realization and to create adequate conditions for stimulation of investments.

Development of theoretical-applied researches in the field of environmental management was carried out from the extensive approach when it was considered, that natural resources are free gifts of the nature and do not limit economic growth, to the economic ("resource") approach when the concept of limitation extends not only on natural resources, but also on ability of environment to assimilate negative influence of pollution [3].

Followers of the global methodological approach underline, that the nature is necessary for considering not only as the external and inert environment on which the person influences, and as an active component of interaction of nature and society, to a great extent limiting social activity by means of ecological restrictions. But in the majority of concepts of transition to a sustainable development of the developed countries the resource approach in which the biosphere looks only as a resource of economic development is still basic. It is proved, that introduction of ecological factors in number of

economic categories expands a sphere of application of the theory of economic balance.

In modern treatment of the neoclassical theory of welfare the central concepts of the economic theory - requirements and resources - are considered very widely. The concept of requirements covers sphere beyond economy, including pure environment, internal and external safety and so on.

The concept of resources is not limited to traditional factors of manufacture (labor, capital, land), and considers all natural resources and human knowledge. At the heart of tools applied today there is a number of theoretical ideas and concepts. Among them concepts of external ecological effects and the market failures caused by them, the requirement of accurate determinateness of property rights of natural resources and ecological goods, etc.

The essence of regulation of private and public interests consists in internalization of external costs [4].

There is a wide spectrum of internalization methods: from pollution taxation to direct market negotiations in the conditions of accurately certain property rights on polluted natural resources.

In the process of globalization of environmental management processes the special methods «internalizations in a broad sense», including as measures of public influence on manufacturers of pollution, and the state interdictions and requirements are developed. There are many methodological and methodical problems of practical application of internalization methods of outer effects: undervalued or free-of-charge natural goods and services, high transaction costs, complexity of a quantitative estimation of expenses for prevention of pollution and external costs and so forth. Generalization of numerous theoretical-applied researches allows to conclude that economic development and environment protection do not exclude, and, on the contrary, supplement each other under condition of carrying out of the corresponding analysis and taking necessary measures[5].

One of the main problems when realizing a nature protection policy is connected with a choice between compulsion, on the one hand, and use of stimulus, on the other hand. «The mixed approach» is applied in most cases. The analysis of organizational-legal bases of ecological regulation in foreign countries and stages of formation of the Kazakhstan nature protection legislation testifies, that in environmental management there are general tendencies: prevalence at the initial stage of administrative methods is replaced by a recognition of necessity of wider application of economic levers and stimulus, their symbiosis with "command" measures [6].

Now search of optimum regulators proceeds. Among them: attracting of "green" investments, program - target organization of ecological activity, more consecutive realization of a principle of division of the authorities, priority forms of the state support, formation of the state orders, development of mechanisms of state-private partnership in various forms, the conclusion of voluntary ecological agreements and development of partner relations between the authorities and all manufacturers, etc.

In the long term, from positions of economic development ecologization the combination of stimulating and rigid mechanisms of environmental management is expedient. Especially it is actual for those complexes and territories where character and economic activities scales have the big influence on environment or special ecological restrictions [7].

So, for preservation of especially valuable sites to which loss of a biodiversity or infringement of ecosystem integrity threatens, additional support of such territories is necessary.

Priorities of environmental management regulation are direct interdictions and restrictions of ecologically dangerous kinds of activity, compensatory measures in the form of budgetary financing of building of necessary objects of an ecological infrastructure or a reshaping of harmful manufactures within the limits of target programs.

Reorientation of economic activities to ecologically comprehensible forms demands attracting of private investments and thought-out system of their state support. It is established, that in territories with disperse and local influence on an environment main objectives of an ecological policy are reduction of dumps and emissions of polluting substances.

Stabilization of water regulating and environmental functions of land ecosystems is priority.

The major development measures of agriculture and forestry are stimulation and introduction of saving up methods of the organization. The priority purposes of a policy in zones of influence of fuel and energy and other traditional complexes are consecutive reduction of emissions in atmosphere and dumps in surface waters on the basis of introduction of ecologically safe technologies, the ecological estimation and optimization of development plans of a fuel and energy complex and interfaced manufactures of territory [8].

Large industrial units, being centers of pollution of atmospheric air, water and soil resources, demand working out and application of the wide range of tools of a legal, tax, credit policy, methods

of insurance and compensation of a damage and attracting of investments into an ecological infrastructure and rehabilitation of territories.

Ecological aspects of an investment policy should become a component of a stimulating subsystem of the economic mechanism of the environmental management, influencing economic behavior and capable to create interest in observance of ecological requirements and realization of ecologically focused projects and programs.

Methodological and organizational aspects of attracting investments into economy are an object of many scientists' research which analyze regional specificity of process of attracting investments, generalize existing and offer new mechanisms of investment.

At the same time variety of problems of both theoretical, and practical character of attracting investments and creation of corresponding conditions that transition to ecologically focused development became possible, remains unresolved. There is no system approach to studying of whole complex of theoretical, methodical and practical problems [9].

Ecologically focused investment project is understood as the economic document proving expediency and efficiency of realization of a specific target on preservation of an environment, to manufacture ecologically pure production, ecological services and employment of certain sector, a niche on labor, finance, consumer markets.

Now there are no uniform approaches neither to determination of ecologically focused projects, or to their classification.

Existing conditional classification of nature protection projects and programs in environmental management economy allocates projects, actions and programs having mainly nature protection orientation, such as project solutions with significant ecological consequences, organization of especially protected natural territories, and introduction of the monitoring system of emissions of the industrial enterprises. Studying of world experience account of ecological requirements when financing investment projects on an example of commercial bank of Japan and the World Bank has shown, that in foreign practice there is no accurate division into nature protection and industrial projects. In decision-making on financing of investment projects ecological aspects of realization of the project irrespective of its industrial orientation are considered [10].

As the basic criteria of projects classification there is considered a scale of the project influence on environment, object site of planned activity and type of planned activity.

To the great extent a system of economic stimulus which includes: a tax policy, subsidies and

privileged loans, accelerated amortization of the nature protection equipment, pollution rights, use of a principle "pledge-return", penalties, etc, is affected on investors' ecologically focused behavior [11].

The majority of the specified measures have proved the efficiency in practice of their application in many countries of the world.

Measures on attracting of investments into ecologically focused projects include special tools of a tax policy: tax privileges for the manufactures which are carrying out ecologically safe kind of activity, making ecologically pure production.

Besides, taxes can carry out an "overwhelming" function for environmental activity. It is offered to give tax privileges to the enterprises making the nature protection equipment or rendering ecological services.

Examples of tax privileges is remission of tax on property concerning cost of nature protection funds, tax exemption on land, subsidies and privileged loans of the investment projects directed on introduction of elements of organic agriculture, purchasing for ecologically-safe technics and equipment, introduction of adaptive technologies, etc., the accelerated amortization of not only nature protection equipment, but also the equipment for introduction of ecologically safe and resource-saving technologies [12].

Thus stimulating role of subsidies in economy and privileged loans consists that they should be given only with a view of ecologically focused development [13].

In addition to direct participation of the state in investment activity and widely used practice of pay down should be extended and delays of tax payments, indemnifications of leasing payments [14].

New forms of investors' support are development of special economic zones, infrastructure creation of support of small business, guarantee funds and so forth.

It demands perfection of the investment legislation, preparation of qualitative investment projects and estimation of their efficiency.

Key directions of improvement of the state support: the further perfection of legislative framework, more active realization of projects of state-private partnership, introduction of standards on creation of comfortable conditions for work of investors, working out of the mechanism of tax and other privileges in wide introduction of innovations and the best existing technologies, nonconventional kinds of energy, use of secondary resources and waste processing, etc. [15]

On the basis of the analysis of theoretical approaches to optimization of interaction of the nature and a society, application experience of

various mechanisms of environmental management it is established, that administrative regulation should be supported with economic and other subsidiary measures. Set of regulation measures of the environmental management, applied in various situations, depends on character of manufacture influence on environment, natural features and purposes of an ecological policy.

Conclusion

Attracting of investments into ecologically focused investment projects and programs should be based on strengthening of ecological aspects of an investment policy as component of a stimulating subsystem of the economic mechanism of environmental management. Ecological restrictions of economic activities should stimulate development of ecologically focused business and demand determined institutional reorganization of the federal, regional and local legislation in an assistance direction to its coordinated development. Special attention demands issues of financial maintenance of legislatively accepted solutions on restrictions of economic activities and mechanisms of indemnification of occurring economic losses and lost benefits.

Resume

In the article there are formulated recommendations for application of various tools of environmental management regulation depending on character of influence on environment, environmental problems and purposes of a policy.

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