

UDC 33**Opportunities of development to diversify of national economy****Yaroslav O. Zaveryukha**

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Abstract

Everything relates to social thermodynamics, from this angle, analyzed the current state of the socio-economic system in the Russian Federation and the factors that determine it. About that thermodynamics is not able to answer the question: how long will hold such an unbalanced state, what ways will be the transition to equilibrium, it is Only possible to assume that a new social structure will arise through a sequence of bifurcations. And the branch, which will develop after bifurcation, is highly dependent on fluctuations, that is, random factors. This is a common property of active systems. Fortunately for society, fluctuations apply and human decisions depend on the memory of the past and expectations of the future. The transition to the sustainable development model is conditional on the restructuring of the economy through the mandatory integration of environmental policy into the economic reform strategy. It is hoped that these changes will be constructive, evolutionary in nature, aimed at the conscious transformation of the socio-economic structure to its sustainable development.

For Russia, overcoming the trends of further destruction of the country should be sought in the formation of a new quality of our social mind in General and a certain (critical) mass of creative people capable of building a state with a powerful middle class. The future of the Russian Federation as a civilized, highly developed, rich state lies in its openness, the use of the achievements of world civilization, with the use of methods and mechanisms to protect its economic sovereignty and the affirmation of national values.

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Keyword

Social requirements, economic security, sustainable development, progress, society.

Introduction

The challenges of transition to sustainable development are now the focus of many governments. After all, the implementation of the basic principles of the concept of sustainable development is aimed at improving the efficiency of the use of the resource potential of the economy, the systematic activation of innovative processes in all spheres of society and improving the quality of life of the population. As is known, sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present, but does not jeopardize the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The emergence of this concept is a logical result of the evolution of development theories, it provides answers to the global challenges of our time with a projection to the future. The ideology of sustainable development is based on the integration and harmonization of environmental, economic and social spheres of society. Countries with developed economies are actively moving towards the implementation of these ideas through the consistent implementation of the relevant state policy. Sufficiently flexible and adaptive economic systems are much easier to refocus on the path of sustainable development, very different opportunities for this in less developed countries, where the transformation processes have not yet been completed, and the development of the economy is characterized by significant contradictions and crisis phenomena. Consequently, there is a need to develop fundamentally different approaches to the formation of economic policy of sustainable development in developed countries and developing countries, which include the Russian Federation.

Main part

Implementation of the priorities of the new philosophy of development requires an active role of the state, it is associated with certain limitations, losses [Potanina, 2011, 26]. If in developed economies restrictions can cause a new quality of development, for the economies of other countries, they turn into a factor of destabilization. In addition, the main prerequisite for the transition to the principles of sustainable development is the activation of investment and innovation factors, which is possible only in the presence of appropriate innovative capacity, institutional mechanisms for its implementation. Such advantages are more common in developed countries. It is in rich countries, with a fairly high standard of living, democracy that the issues of public awareness of the importance of the ideas of greening the economy, social responsibility of business, development of social capital, understanding the need for certain restrictions in meeting the needs are much more relevant than in other countries.

In countries with developed market economies, an appropriate institutional framework has already been established to ensure its effective transformation in line with new challenges. Consequently, the transition to the principles of sustainable development is largely determined by the change of certain accents in the policy of the state – economic, social, environmental, structural [Rostokinsky, 2011]. The role of non-governmental institutions, the activity of which is determined by the level of democratization of society, public organizations, political parties, various scientific schools, is of great importance. In less developed countries, the formulation of such policies is associated with a range of problems. The most important of them, which is typical for the majority of such countries – is the lack of an effective institutional environment, as well as the worldview immaturity of society in understanding both the basic principles of the new development model and the importance of focusing on them.

The possibilities of real implementation of the ideas of sustainable development in Russia are extremely limited. Scientists actively discuss models of policy, developed a number of draft strategies

for sustainable development, but in practice no tasks could be implemented. There are several reasons for this situation. First of all, the lack of a coherent, strategically oriented economic policy of the state, which would rationally combine its various directions throughout the period of market transformations. It should be noted the specifics of the domestic model of the economy, which has a pronounced industrial character, since it was formed as an integral part of the unified national economic complex of the USSR, which was based on the model of extensive type of economic growth. As a result, the Russian economy is characterized by enormous structural imbalances in the sectoral, reproductive, foreign economic and other spheres, as well as high resource and energy intensity, low environmental efficiency [García-Álvarez, Soares, 2018, 87]. The economic model of the Russian Federation contradicts the basic parameters of economic systems that have the potential for sustainable development by virtually all criteria. Moreover, economically inefficient policy, which focused on stimulating economic growth without a clear identification of priorities in the structural changes, led to the closed nature of the structural transformation of the Russian economy, during which structural imbalances deepened and consolidated, thereby destroying the potential for quality development.

Structural optimization of the Russian economy should be considered as a determining prerequisite for the implementation of the principles of the concept of sustainable development. Consequently, structural policy is of importance in the system of economic policy directions of the state. At the same time, effective structural changes cannot be implemented without improving the institutional environment - balancing the institutional structure of the economy. The task of the state is not only to form market institutions that would ensure the effective development of the economy, but also institutions that would allow to harmonize relations between nature and society. Focusing on the economic component of transformation, the importance of transformation in the social and environmental subsystems should not be leveled [Gude, Edith, 2018, 98]. Of course, at the present stage of transformation, they can not be considered as equivalent along with the economic, however, it is necessary to clearly identify socio-ecological priorities and accordingly build mechanisms that would allow them to be implemented.

An important condition for sustainable development policy in the Russian Federation is to determine the appropriate restrictions in the economic plane. At the same time, restrictions should not be considered as a deterrent, on the contrary, they should intensify the intensive factors of economic growth. Resource constraints, subject to the effectiveness of institutions, is one of the most important factors in improving the efficiency of development. In transformational economies, the processes of institutional transformation are often very slow and contradictory, which minimizes the quality of economic development [Semenyutina, Klimov, 2018]. Restrictions, under such conditions, allow to solve problems of economic efficiency much faster.

The complexity of the tasks associated with the transition to the principles of sustainable development indicates the need to implement a programmatic approach to the formation of public policy. A clear definition of economic constraints based on a comprehensive assessment of potential security threats will allow us to build a conditional model of the economy and identify priorities in the economic, social and environmental spheres, and then integrate the relevant policy instruments. The effectiveness of economic policy instruments for sustainable development should be assessed from the point of view of criteria of economic security (EKB), which significantly complicates their choice. After all, there is a close relationship between sustainability and security – development is a prerequisite for the ECB, however, the ECB forms the prerequisites for development. The importance of security priorities can very often offset development challenges in specific areas, which will limit the potential for transition to quality economic growth. This feature significantly complicates the transformation of

economic policy instruments into environmental and social instruments. The principles of equality, equity, social and environmental constraints should be taken into account in economic policy-making, as they are the basis for sustainable development. However, these principles should not be allowed to become a deterrent to economic transformation. This threat is more common in countries where the ideals of social equality are highly popular.

The main objective of the economic policy of the state in the context of the formation of prerequisites for sustainable development is to ensure qualitative structural changes in the economy on the basis of mechanisms of its self-development, that is, the creation of a flexible, adaptive model of the economic system. This model of economy is more prone to socialization and greening, the leading role in ensuring which should belong to the state. It is a mistake to consider these processes only in terms of additional costs, burdens of the state and economic entities. Of course, certain restrictions will arise, but the task of the state is to create conditions for economic expediency in the implementation of these policies at different levels of the management hierarchy, including through the tools of structural policy. After all, environmental and economic constraints are also a factor of structural changes in the direction of not just harmonization of the structure of the economy, but a qualitatively new transformation associated with the emergence of new industries, spheres of activity, restructuring of the relationships between the individual components of the economic system, which is again associated with the processes of formation of Thus, such restrictions actualize the tasks of investment and innovation activity, make it necessary to rethink its directions in accordance with new priorities, provide additional incentives for the development and introduction of new technologies, the development of the "green economy" [Kostyuk, Rostokinsky, 2012, 60]. The structural structure of the economy takes on a new form, becoming more complicated to a certain extent, it is harmonized. The emergence of new subsystems over time will determine the restructuring of the basic proportions on a qualitatively new basis. Such transformations provide the economy with access to new technological structures. Therefore, sustainable development can be achieved if it is not only a result, but also a factor of structural transformations. Therefore, at the present stage of transformation processes in the Russian Federation, the priority is the transition from economic growth to development, which should be accompanied by qualitative changes in the structure of the economy, and above all inter-sectoral. Attempts to shape the economic prerequisites for sustainable development through the stimulation of economic growth on the old structural basis, leveling the importance of institutional transformations, which has been characteristic of the policy of the Russian governments for many years, will have the opposite results. The economic system will lose its development potential and the disintegration of the economic, environmental and social spheres of society will increase [Rostokinsky, 2014, 42]. This approach to economic policy reflects the worldview immaturity in understanding its essence and target priorities. Today, the Russian Federation is faced with the consequences of such a policy, given their complex interdependence, characterized by strong stability.

Optimization of the structural proportions of the economy will dramatically increase its adaptability. Adaptability of the economy is its ability to adequately respond to external and internal shocks (disturbances) and effectively restore the optimal parameters of its functioning, sustainable development. The defining feature of the adaptability of the economic system is its ability to recover to a qualitatively new level. Adaptability is a property that allows external destabilizing influences to turn into development factors. As is known, the paradigm of modern transformation processes in the world economy is the use of the post-crisis period for the implementation of technological breakthrough, the transition to a new stage of development. Flexible, adaptive economic systems have the potential for such a transition. Russia's lagging in this development will limit its development

potential, consolidate the low-tech nature of the national economy, and worsen the conditions for participation in the international division of labor. External potential opportunities associated with globalization will not be realized in the interests of quality development, they will greatly intensify the threats of the ECB, causing the implementation of protective measures in economic policy.

Despite the system of imbalances in the structure of the Russian economy, which a priori complicated the search for a model of transition to sustainable development, its potential at the initial stage of reform was estimated very high [Cyrek, Fura, 2019, 300]. According to experts of the Bank of Germany before the market reforms in the Russian Federation, among all the republics of the USSR had the highest rating of economic independence (potential) is calculated on a set of twelve indicators – in particular the degree of industrialization of the economy, export potential of industry, the level of infrastructure development, education of the population and the like. For its rating (89) Russia was significantly ahead of the post-Soviet Baltic countries (77) and Russia (72). However, it was not possible to transform this potential in the direction of improving the quality of development in the new market environment. The deep economic crisis of 1990-1999 was not a turning point in this regard. The country began to live in new realities that needed to rethink approaches to economic policy, management of territorial entities and enterprises.

It is the low-quality nature of economic growth, on the old structural basis, that has laid the foundations for its decline, further limiting the possibility of progress towards sustainable development.

Among the main factors of vulnerability of the Russian economy, scientists determine the reduced potential of stability, linking it with a special way of post-socialist transformation and a specific model of economic growth, which was used by the Russian Federation and distinguish the following reasons: the under-reformation of the economy, and therefore low adaptability - in the Russian Federation, a full-fledged model of the market economy is not formed; the generation by the state of increased costs of producers due to the high tax burden, the preservation of monopolies; unreasonable social costs; the preservation of the corrupt environment; export orientation of the domestic economy; significant dependence on imports of fuel and energy resources and the dynamics of prices for them; lack of experience in crisis management.

Thus, the transition to sustainable development requires deep structural transformations. The structure of the economy should become one of the main objects of the economic policy of the state, which would integrate its various directions and contain clear priorities in the social and environmental spheres. Economic reforms should not be subordinated to the task of economic stabilization, activation of reproduction processes, namely the implementation of sustainable development priorities. The social policy of the state, which by its substantial essence has always contradicted the development priorities, as it did not reflect the real possibilities of the economy, requires a radical revision. The social sphere was seen as secondary, derived from the economic and as burdening the economy. Today, social policy should be turned into a factor of stimulating the competitiveness of the national economy, it should provide both economic and social effects, be an effective catalyst for economic dynamics.

Speaking about the priorities of environmental policy, it is of course necessary to move in the direction of its gradual activation - to develop a system of economic incentives for environmental activities, to introduce mechanisms for compensating environmental and economic losses, to ecologize the pricing processes, to develop a system of environmental insurance. At the same time, the greening of the economy should also be considered as a catalyst for the processes of structural transformation, because it should stimulate not only the introduction of new technologies, limit the negative impact on the environment, but also form the prerequisites for the development of new areas and industries, the market of environmental goods, the emergence of new organizational and managerial mechanisms to

ensure environmental efficiency of production [Ghanem, 2018, 95].

The improvement of the institutional environment requires special attention. Institutional underdevelopment of the Russian economy gives grounds to assert its inferiority as a market model, and hence its vulnerability and low competitiveness. Qualitative structural transformations can be achieved only based on an extensive system of institutions. In this context, special attention needs to be paid to the solution of long-standing problems – the creation of favorable conditions for the development of entrepreneurship, the activation of investment resources, the restriction of monopolies, the development of market infrastructure, the development of the necessary legislative framework for greening and socialization of the economy.

The economic, social and environmental dimensions of transition policies are closely linked. Qualitative changes in one of them form the prerequisites for changes in others, thus providing a new quality of development of the economic system as a whole. For example, the implementation of measures for greening involves the introduction of new, resource-saving technologies, the prerequisites for the emergence of which are determined by the development of environmental and social spheres. Greening of management systems of industrial enterprises is influenced by increased competition, increased requirements for product quality, that is, under the influence of socio-economic factors. It is the strengthening of the interdependence of economic, environmental and social spheres that should be emphasized by the state as a subject of economic policy formation, the object of which is a holistic, integrated and dynamic socio-ecological and economic system.

Conclusion

Cause-and-effect conditionality of development of the specified spheres is explained by action of both market, economic mechanisms, and non-market which are connected with formation by the state of certain restrictions from which all subjects of economy are interpreted. Achieving a balance in the implementation of such mechanisms should be seen in terms of overcoming the basic contradictions in the formation of sustainable development policies. In different countries, at different stages of transformation processes, the ratio in the use of market and non-market instruments may change, and their change determines the quality and pace of economic development. Compliance with the logical sequence in the implementation of economic policy measures for sustainable development, the optimal combination of market and non-market tools, based on the specifics of the resource potential of the economy, will gradually move towards a fundamentally new model of development.

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Возможности диверсификации национальной экономики

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Аннотация

В работе анализируется на основе теории термодинамики современное состояние социально-экономической системы в Российской Федерации и факторы, ее определяющие. В работе показано, что на основании теории термодинамики можно найти ответы на вопросы, такие как продолжительность неустойчивого, какими путями будет переход к равновесию, можно только предположить, что новая социальная структура возникнет через последовательность бифуркаций. А направление, которая будет развиваться после прохождения точки бифуркации, существенным образом зависит от колебаний, то есть случайных факторов. Это общее свойство активных систем. К счастью для общества, колебания применяются, и человеческие решения зависят от памяти прошлого и ожиданий будущего. Переход к модели устойчивого развития обусловлен перестройкой экономики путем обязательной интеграции экологической политики в стратегию экономических реформ. Следует надеяться, что эти изменения будут носить конструктивный, эволюционный характер и направлены на сознательное преобразование социально-экономической структуры в ее устойчивое развитие.

Для России преодоление тенденций дальнейшего разрушения страны следует искать в формировании нового качества нашего общественного сознания в целом и определенной (критической) массы творческих людей, способных построить государство с мощным средним классом. Будущее Российской Федерации как цивилизованного, высокоразвитого, богатого государства заключается в ее открытости, использовании достижений мировой

цивилизации, использовании методов и механизмов защиты ее экономического суверенитета и утверждении национальных ценностей.

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Ключевые слова

Социальное обеспечения, экономическая безопасность, устойчивое развитие, прогресс, общество

Библиография

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