

PROBLEMS OF ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE IN KAZAKHSTAN

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Environmental protection is one of the pressing problems of our time. The increase in anthropogenic impact and the development of scientific technological progress leads to a deterioration of the environmental situation throughout the world. The reserves of minerals and other natural resources are being depleted, the connection between man and nature is being lost, the health of the population is deteriorating, the economic and political struggle for commodity markets is escalating. In recent years, environmental degradation has reached unprecedented proportions. Humanity can significantly influence a favorable outcome in the struggle for the environment. Man is an integral part of nature, so his activity should be carried out in close harmony with the requirements of the laws of nature and obey them (Stan, 2017). Only on this basis can degradation of the natural environment be avoided and the functioning of mechanisms that reproduce the natural foundations of life can not be disrupted. More than half a century ago, Vernadsky wrote: «For the first time, a person really realized that he is a resident of the planet and can think and act in a new aspect, and not just in the aspect of personality, family or species».

Nowadays every country faces an environmental problem. The scale of the problem entails complexity and requires interaction and exchange of experiences between countries. There is no perfect structure of public administration aimed at organizing the conservation, reproduction and use of the environment, the protection of the environmental rights and interests of individuals, legal entities and the state in any country, in addition the reform of public authorities is an ongoing process.

The functions of public administration in the field of environmental protection are expressed in the establishment of legal standards governing environmental issues, the adoption of the principles of state policy in the field of environmental safety, the implementation of state environmental control, the establishment of state standards in the field of environmental protection and environmental assessment of the environment. Identification of the main environmental risks that affect the economy of Kazakhstan makes it possible to develop and conduct more effective state policies in the field of greening the economy, production, and the development of environmental technologies, especially in leading industries. This is also relevant because the Republic, implementing the “Strategy 2030”, “The Concept of the Transition to Sustainable Development for 2007-2024” sets the goal of a long-term environmental strategy - the harmonization of the interaction of society and the environment, as well as the creation of an environmentally safe, favorable environment. Fulfilling the strategic goals of the Concept, Kazakhstan, increasing the efficiency of resource use, increasing life expectancy, ensuring an increase in the environmental sustainability index, will create the opportunity to be among the most competitive and developed countries in the world in terms of quality of life.

Entering a new century, the Republic of Kazakhstan, like most states, has faced serious environmental problems. For many decades, Kazakhstan has developed a predominantly resource-based environmental management system with extremely high technogenic environmental loads.

This caused not only the emergence but also the constant buildup of many environmental problems in our republic that remained in the form of a difficult legacy. The environmental impact of mining and manufacturing from Soviet times to the present day is associated with significant damage to public health. Many industries are characterized by a high level of use of materials, low energy efficiency and dirty production processes that affect the competitiveness of these industries, and also have a significant negative impact on the health of the population of nearby cities and villages. For example, the effect of atmospheric pollution is significant, especially with respect to particulate matter (fine dust), due to the fact that it was associated with the occurrence of severe respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. Using data from monitoring stations on the external concentration of suspended solids in large cities of Almaty, Karaganda, Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan regions, it was found that particulate pollution causes more than 2,800 premature deaths and costs the economy more than \$ 1.3 million (0.9% of GDP) annually in the form of increased health care costs. The total impact for the whole of Kazakhstan is approximately 2.5 billion US dollars annually (1.7% of GDP), with half of this volume occurring in the four most industrialized areas. A reduction in particulate matter concentration of 1 microgram per cubic meter results in savings of \$ 57 million in annual health care costs by reducing premature mortality and increasing labor productivity. Government interventions to control or reduce atmospheric pollution in these regions can be of great benefit to society.

The adopted concepts and strategies of Kazakhstan, the transition to a green economy, the signing of international conventions should not stop the state from implementing equally effective projects in favor of protecting our rich nature. Due to the fact that the twenty-first century does not work without the influence of the Internet and media sources, Kazakhstan society needs to create an open information space for the realization of the individual's right to reliable information about the state of the environment and the environmental situation. Transparency will allow you to regulate, control the activities of enterprises, factories and other industries that in one way or another have a negative impact on the environment. Modern civil society performs the functions of facilitating the process of making state decisions, supporting freedom of speech, strengthening the independence of the media and ensuring the openness of the information space. In turn, open government requires initiative from government bodies and officials, that is, their willingness to express their activities through legal and effective measures at different levels of government. Further progressive promotion of the process of building a democratic and legal state, creating a civil society in Kazakhstan involves ensuring citizens legal access to information about the activities of government bodies. The openness of the information space will provide not only information about the environmental situation but also help to demonstrate the money turnover allocated for the implementation of the goals because the state allocates a lot of funds for programs to protect the environment, soil, water, etc., but they often do not reach the destination, thereby affecting the effectiveness and implementation of certain programs.

Over the 20 years of Independence the Republic of Kazakhstan has taken significant measures to protect the environment, soil, water, eliminate historical pollution, the effects of the impact of the nuclear test site, for example, the amount of industrial harmful substances has decreased. However, environmental risks and problems have not yet been completely eradicated. In this regard, it should be based on innovative achievements, improve the system of state control and supervision. In order to green the economy, it is necessary to develop innovative resource-saving technologies, replace obsolete production equipment, reduce the share of "dirty production" (for example, introduce the development of electric power based on the energy of the sun, water, wind). The need to implement programs to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, nitrogen oxides, soot, transport emissions, eliminate historical pollution, as well as to prevent threats of increased pollution, play an important role.

Environmental legislation is constantly updated but despite this, the problems of state environmental control remain relevant. This requires further theoretical and practical research to create a model of state environmental control that meets the requirements of the effectiveness of its implementation. For several decades there has been a clear tendency around the world to solve

many environmental problems. And this is a positive point, because both in the post-Soviet countries and in most foreign countries there are many similar problems that arise due to insufficient regulation of the environmental management system and the ecological function of the state. Assessing the effectiveness of decisions made by foreign countries in the field of environmental management, it is easier to imagine the problems that may arise when applying similar methods of state regulation in post-Soviet countries and therefore, to identify the most promising areas for reforming the environmental management system in the framework of understanding transboundary ecological systems as a single object in the human environment.

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