

**Green economy  
and agribusiness.  
New agrarian  
transformation  
in Belarus**

# Introduction

The model of sustainable development being a part of the National program of sustainable development of the Republic of Belarus for the year 2030, includes a set of principles and requirements for the national social, economic and political systems, the mode of functioning and interaction of their subsystems, ensuring the harmonization of relations in the “man – environment – economy” triad. The systematically important unit ensuring the functioning of the model should be the socially oriented, economically efficient and ecologically secure development of the country which considers the needs of present and future generations. The model of sustainable development included in the application-oriented plan is a way of organizing and functioning of our society, state and economy based on the principles of sustainability, the most important of which include:

- a man is in the focus of the progress; the maturity of society, state, its social and economic policy can be measured by the level of human development;
- increase in the prosperity of the people, poverty reduction, improvement of production and consumption profiles;
- high-priority of healthcare, education, culture development as they are the most important areas of society, promoting the long-term growth of labor activity and personal creative development;
- rational use of natural resources, preservation and improvement of the natural environment;
- transition to resource-saving innovative type of economic development within the economic capacity of ecosystems;
- improvement of the management system, mechanisms for making and implementing managerial decisions;
- development of international cooperation and social partnership in order to preserve, protect and restore ecosystems;
- increasing the level of coordination and interaction of the state, private business and civil society in the implementation of the goals and objectives of sustainable development.

Sustainable development of society is regarded within a hierarchical system having the following stages: geophysical (climate, land, water, natural resources, etc.); ecological (conditions ensuring safety of human environment); technological (all kinds of activities, from agriculture to the system of communication and transmission of energy over a distance with the use of biological and physical methods); demo-economical (includes demographic and economic processes).

In accordance with these stages, there are three interrelated problems, the solution of which contribute to sustainable development:

- maintaining a sustainable scale of the economy, which would correspond to its ecological life-sustaining system;
- equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, not only within the current generation, but also between the current and future generations, between humans and other biological species;
- effective distribution of resources in time, which would adequately take into account the natural capital.

The transition to sustainable development is rather individual for each particular state, which is not only determined by its place and role in the international economic system, but also by natural resources, political, demographic and other factors. The transition to sustainable development largely depends on the degree of development of the legal system of the state, the characteristics of law-making and law-enforcement processes, flexibility and public readiness for the corresponding transformations of various spheres of the system. The level achieved and targets planned for achieving economic and social development play the main role in the country's transition to sustainable development.

The theory of economic development was formed by economic science. The category "sustainable development" is used to characterize the type of economic development that ensures the quality of economic growth, the reproduction of limited resources and environmental safety. In this regard, the idea of formulating the essence and models of sustainable development of agribusiness based on the principles of "green economy", the development of conceptual approaches, mechanisms to improve the functioning and innovative development of agribusiness are of particular importance.

The scientific novelty of the results obtained consists in the development of the conceptual foundations for the formation of a model of sustainable development and in the development of recommendations ensuring the effective functioning of agribusiness in modern conditions. The object of the research were the organizations of the agro-industrial complex (AIC) of the Republic of Belarus. The subject of the research, in turn, was the formation of a model for the sustainable development of agribusiness based on the principles of "green economy".

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