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«ІНСТИТУЦІНА ЕКОСИСТЕМА» ЯК НОВА ПАРАДИГМА ПРИРОДОКОРИСТУВАННЯ

Актуальність. *Рассмотрена и научно обоснована неинституциональная методология природопользования, основанная на формировании «институциональной экосистемы». Обоснованы научные категории, обеспечивающие его методологическую целостность: «институциональные доминанты», «репликация», «институциональные игроки», декомпозиция этих концепций в рамках современной экономико-экологической и неинституциональной теории, ее связь с формированием национальной институциональной модели экологического менеджмента. Также предложен ряд институциональных инноваций, в частности, требования по обновлению Приложения XXX к Соглашению об ассоциации между ЕС и UA в контексте развития национальной системы экологического менеджмента.*

Мета та завдання. *Целью статьи является обсуждение проблемы развития институциональной экосистемы как новой парадигмы природопользования.*

Результати. *Інституційна екосистема - динамічна, збалансована, стала, регульована система, що самовідтворюється, яка «компліментарна» для суб'єктів інституційних відносин, які взаємодіють один з одним, також є джерелом формування інституційної екосистеми, залученої в його формування, розвиток, регулювання (через формування інституційного дискурсу), споживання (за допомогою використання інституційного середовища) і діє на принципах: інституційного прогнозування, заснований на трансформації інституційних домінант; реплікації (своєчасний вихід з «зони комфорту» для інституціональних перетворень і системної «фертилізації» на різних ієрархічних рівнях; інкубації - забезпечення повноти інституційного циклу. Існує інституційна рівновага між екосистемними правилами (домінантними), умовами (субдомінантами) в*

екосистемі. Однак ця ситуація недовговічна: в нинішньому контексті інституційне домінування швидко змінюється, і інституційна екосистема має «коригувати» внутрішні інституційні умови (субдомінанти), щоб отримати стан рівноваги (інституційний гомеостаз).

Висновки. 1. Інституційна екосистема як наукова категорія, що використовується в економіці, характеризується насамперед внутрішньою динамікою та розвитком під впливом внутрішніх і зовнішніх факторів. 2. Інституційна екосистема розглядається як мережа, що складається з елементів, частина яких є найбільшою і визначає здоров'я екосистеми; вона визначається відповідною домінантою. 3. Процеси кооперативної та взаємодопомоги відіграють важливу роль у функціонуванні екосистем, незалежно від статусу та можливостей їх учасників. Цей підхід повністю відповідає основним принципам неінституціональної економіки щодо підтримки та ролі "слабких зв'язків".

Ключові слова: Інституційна екосистема, зелена економіка, інституційні гравці, неінституційна економіка, інституційна домінанта, інституційна реплікація.

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INSTITUTIONAL ECOSYSTEM AS A NEW PARADIGM OF NATURE MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Topicality. The non-institutional methodology of environmental management based on the formation of the "institutional ecosystem" has been considered and scientifically substantiated. The scientific categories that provide its methodological integrity are substantiated: "institutional dominants", "replicates", "institutional players", decomposition of these concepts within the framework of modern economic-ecological and neo-institutional theory, its connection in the context of the formation the national institutional model of eco-management. A number of institutional innovations (replicates) have also been proposed, in particular the requirements for updating Annex XXX to the EU - UA Association Agreement in the context of the development of the national eco-management system.

Aim and tasks. The aim of the article is to discuss the challenge to institutional development for institutional ecosystem as a new paradigm of nature management development.

Research results. Institutional ecosystem - a dynamic, balanced, sustainable, self-replicating, regulated system that is "comfortable" for the entities of institutional relationships that transact with each other, is also a source of institutional ecosystem formation (role of the entity), involved in its formation, development, regulation (through the formation of institutional discourse), consumption (through the use of part of the institutional environment under its influence) and acting on principles: Institutional prediction based on the transformation of institutional dominance; - Replication (timely exit from the "comfort zone" for institutional transformations and system fertility at different hierarchical levels; Incubation - ensuring the completeness of the institutional cycle. There is an institutional ecosystem equilibrium balance between institutional rules (dominant), conditions (subdominants). However, this situation is short-lived: In the current context, institutional dominance is changing rapidly. And the institutional ecosystem has to "adjust" internal institutional conditions (subdominants) in order to obtain a state of equilibrium (institutional homeostasis).

Conclusion. 1. The ecosystem, as a scientific category used in economics, is primarily characterized by internal dynamics and development under the influence of internal and external factors. 2. The ecosystem is seen as a network consisting of elements, some of which are the largest and define ecosystem health; it is defined by the relevant dominant. 3. Cooperative and mutual aid processes play an important role in the functioning of ecosystems, regardless of the status and capabilities of their participants. This approach is completely in line with the basic tenet of the non-institutional economy on the support and role of "weak links".

Keywords: Institutional ecosystem, green economy, Institutional players, neo-institutional economy, institutional dominant, institutional replication.

Problem statement and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks. In the process of Ukraine's implementation of EU environmental and climate change legislation, a number of difficulties have arisen that are closely linked to the fact that Ukraine is not a Member State of the EU and the very legal nature of EU legislation. Institutional analysis of these processes, as well as the national model of environmental management, requires the emergence of new scientific categories. This is due to the uniqueness of the institutional situation and the environment in which the Ukrainian eco-management system is.

Planned scientific reforms arising fragmentarily. Procedures to promote the integration of environmental policy into other spheres of state policy are hampered since the requirement to integrate environmental policy into sectoral policies is not mandatory [10], requires the development of a hierarchical system (on the one hand) and the widespread inclusion of regional and local levels of government in the implementation of EU directives.

For each Directive and Regulation of those contained in Annexes XXX and XXXI to the Association Agreement (AA), the Government of Ukraine has developed and approved a separate implementation plan detailing the necessary measures of legislative, institutional, organizational, coordination nature, sets the timeframe for the implementation of a measure, as well as the body responsible for implementation. On October 25, 2017, the Government of Ukraine approved a new Action Plan containing over 2000 tasks. Implementing them realistically remains an extremely difficult task [1-3].

One particular problem is the dynamic nature of European environmental legislation. Which means that Ukraine is doomed to be late and constantly reflect in its institutional system on new trends in European legislation. This situation requires the development of a new science-based approach to the transformation of the institutional component of environmental management in Ukraine. We propose such steps based on the approaches of neo-institutional theory, namely, the "institutional ecosystem", "institutional dominants" and the concept of "institutional replication".

Analysis of recent publications on the problem. In recent decades, increasing attention has been paid to the use of an evolutionary approach to the analysis of phenomena and processes in the economy. This is because, similar to natural systems, the development of various systems in the economy is due to the interaction between its parts, their variability, adaptation to each other, as well as processes similar to natural selection in nature. The application of this approach to terminology has led to the emergence in the related sciences of terms taken from other sciences, for example, the term "ecosystem" we have studied in our work. An earlier study suggests that the institutional environment is at the heart of the institutional environment. It is what determines the nature, content and character of the institutional environment [4-5].

The institutional system is the organic, genetic interconnection of its constituent institutions that represents a certain logically complete holistic unity capable of self-development and self-reproduction.

There are other definitions of the institutional system. As "the whole set of institutions forms a single interconnected system that includes a certain array of elements." If we consider subordinated categories as a set, then this hierarchy and subordination are lost, the elements of the system are considered as equal, which violates the logic [11,12].

Such a definition well illustrates the logic of the integrity of the Institutional system. However, such a definition does not answer the question of the relationship between the institutional system and the institutional environment.

It is also logical that there are hierarchies, hierarchical links and structures in the Institutional system.

The assumption of institutional dominance raises the need to introduce the concept of the Institutional Ecosystem. The properties of which are hierarchy, taking into account the endogenous and exogenous factors of development and relationships [14-16].

The General Parametric Systems Theory can also be used to analyze the Institutional Ecosystem.

In this section, we further examine the properties of the institutional ecosystem, as exemplified by the process of implementation of the Association Agreement with the EU and the EU in the environmental sector. It is obvious that some elements of the branched theory of ecosystem and the "innovative ecosystem" can be transferred to the theory of the Institutional ecosystem.

The Japanese author Hashimoto, in his work Theoretical Model of Institutional Ecosystems and Its Economic Implications, builds an innovative perspective on the modern formation of the institutional system [13].

The fundamental difference between an institutional system and an institutional ecosystem is to consider it in the context of dynamics and to foster conditions of development.

Allocation of previously unsolved parts of the general problem. The implementation of the environmental component of the AA should be subordinated to the achievement of the goal of reforming the environmental governance system in order to improve the state and enhance the environmental protection of Ukraine and the transition to sustainable development. Therefore, there are a number of challenges that need to be analyzed to avoid or minimize them in the further implementation of the Agreement. Challenges relate to [21]:

1. Formulation of strategic approaches, namely defining the long-term goals and objectives of environmental policy and management reforms, taking into account the need for the implementation of the Agreement in the environmental part during strategic government and parliamentary planning;

2. Institutional issues, namely the capacity of the main authorized institution - Ministry of Environment, and the role of various other institutions in the process of implementing the AA [17];

3. The approximation process when legal and technical difficulties arise.

Formulation of research objectives (problem statement). The aim of this paper is to the identified challenges:

- Develop a new institutional methodology for environmental management based on the approaches of "historical institutionalism" that would meet the contemporary challenges of the UA implementation process;

- To substantiate the category of "institutional ecosystem" in the context of the formation of the national institutional model of eco-management.

An outline of the main results and their justification. Institutional Dominance is a set of cognitive and functional standards specific to a particular type of institutional environment. The dominant can be distinguished on various grounds - semantic, ideological, political, strategic. It reflects the relationships of institutions (environmental management), the interaction that leads to synergy or destruction of the institutional environment.

The founder of the area, the 1993 Nobel laureate D. North, together with another American scientist L. Davis, proposed the definition of the category "institutional environment" in 1971. According to the authors, the institutional environment is a set of fundamental political, social and legal rules that form the basis for production, exchange and distribution [18].

"Institutional players" is one of the basic categories of "Historical institutionalism". Historical institutionalism is a trend within the new institutionalism that studies institutions, their change over time, and how these changes affect the shaping of political, economic and social processes. [22] The concept provides a number of fundamental concepts:

Temporality is a fundamental concept in historical institutionalism, which means that history is not a set of random events, but a chain in which each link is in one way or another interconnected with the other:

Unpredictability - the consequences are almost impossible to predict [20];
Inflexibility - the longer the time passes, the more difficult it is to change the course chosen;
Inefficiency - Missed alternatives may be more effective;
Inconsistency - random events have a lasting effect [23].

Historical institutionalism also criticizes the idea of the "effectiveness of history" (JG Marchruen), according to which an effective historical process is a "fast-paced movement to reach a unique solution that is context-dependent and therefore independent of the historical path" [24]. Such a model does not take into account the irreversible costs (missed opportunities, alternatives, etc.) While they and other effects of inheritance play a key role in the processes of development and evolution [9].

Another key element of historical institutionalism is the concept of path dependence. With regard to historical institutionalism, the "gauge effect" means that at some crucial moment the structure of the institute becomes entrenched, thus making alternatives, even more effective, less probable [25].

This theoretical direction clarifies the reasons for the "slowing down" of reforms and transformation of the institutional system: Unlike rational choice theory, which assumes that the player will always choose the best alternative, historical institutionalism pays particular attention to point-to-point comparisons. context. The first means that the decision maker will evaluate not so much future benefits, but what he will save or lose when adapting to new conditions (institutional replication) [8]. The second implies that the decisions of the player will depend on the social and institutional environment [6]. Thus, its benefits will largely depend on decisions made earlier.

The EU-Ukraine Association Agreement provides for the creation of joint bodies, in particular the Association Council, the Association Committee, subcommittees, the Parliamentary Committee of the Association and the Civil Society Platform. In addition, political and policy dialogue at the highest level between the Parties takes place at summit level with the participation of the President of Ukraine and the leadership of the European Union.

Many representatives of , including the 1991 Nobel laureate R. Coase, and with him other prominent representatives of the new institutionalism (such as O. Williamson, etc.), and their followers until the third quarter of the 20th century, focused mainly on the study of institutional agreements, considering the institutional environment exogenously given [20].

This leads to a deeper understanding of the implementation process *Acquis communautaire*.

Institutional Determinants, when considering the eco-management system, define exogenous standards: Directives, EU Regulations, which are included in the AA.

According to Annex XXX of the Agreement, Ukraine undertakes to implement in its legislation the provisions of 26 EU directives and 3 regulations in the following sectors: environmental management and environmental policy integration into other sectoral policies, air quality, waste and resources management, water quality and management water resources, including the marine environment, nature protection, industrial pollution and man-made threats, climate change and ozone layer protection, genetically modified organisms.

Cooperation in the field of environmental protection will cover, inter alia, the following objectives: development of a comprehensive environmental strategy that envisages planned institutional reforms (with timelines) to ensure the implementation of environmental legislation; distribution of powers the environmental authorities at national, regional and municipal levels; decision-making procedures and their implementation; procedures for promoting the integration of environmental policy into other spheres of state policy; identification of necessary human and financial resources and mechanism for their review; development of sectoral strategies for improving air quality, water quality and water management, including the marine environment; waste and resource management; Protection of Nature; industrial pollution and industrial accidents; chemical substances. The Agreement clearly sets out the timing and milestones for implementation, administrative responsibility, and financial strategies for attracting investment in infrastructure and technology; development and implementation of climate change policy.

The process of updating Annexes XXX and XXXI to the Association Agreement, which contains the basic requirements for the development of a national environmental management system, should have three objectives: to update the content of the Annexes, to widen their application and to address the main problems that Ukraine faces in the implementation of these Annexes. In turn, changes to environmental policy must be ensured by "predictable" responses from the economic and industrial spheres, as reflected in the final section of the scientific report. *Acquis communautaire* (*acquis*), which means "community *acquis*" - a legal system of the European Union that incorporates (but is not limited to) European Union legislation adopted in the

framework of the European Community, Common Foreign and Security Policy and Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs.

Articles 361 and 363 of the Agreement provide for the gradual approximation of Ukraine's legislation to EU environmental policy and legislation, with the aim of preserving, protecting, improving and restoring the quality of the environment, protecting public health, prudent and rational use of natural resources and promoting the use of natural resources and at the international level, aimed at solving regional and global environmental problems.

The gradual approximation of Ukraine's legislation to EU environmental law and policies will be carried out in accordance with Annex XXX to Chapter 6 "Environment". Annex XXX defines the requirements for the implementation of certain provisions of the directives and regulations, as well as the corresponding time limits. This Annex covers 29 sources of EU law (Directives and Regulations) in 8 sectors (Figure 1).

Article 366 of the Agreement states that there will be an "ongoing dialogue on matters covered by Chapter 6 (Environment) of Title V (Economic and Sectoral Cooperation)" of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.

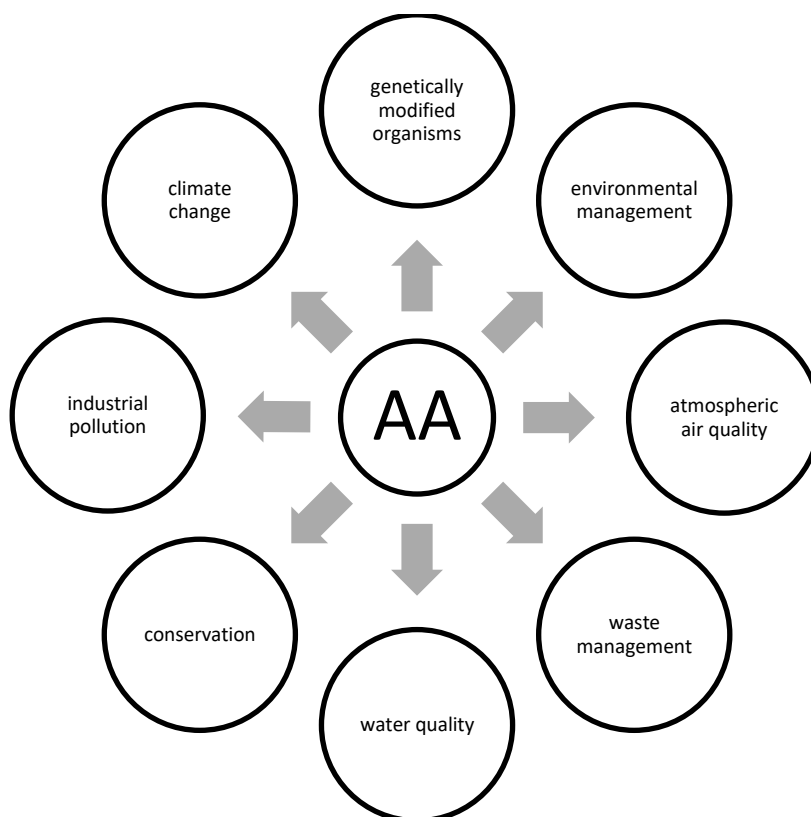


Fig. 1. Core Sectors covered by Annex XXX to the AA.

Source: Ukraine-EU Association Agreement.

However, according to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine Report, the current progress of Ukraine's implementation of the Association Agreement with the EU in 2018 with the environmental sector reached only 22%. Despite the fact that the overall level of implementation of the agreement is 52%. In 2017, progress was 27% (Figure 2).

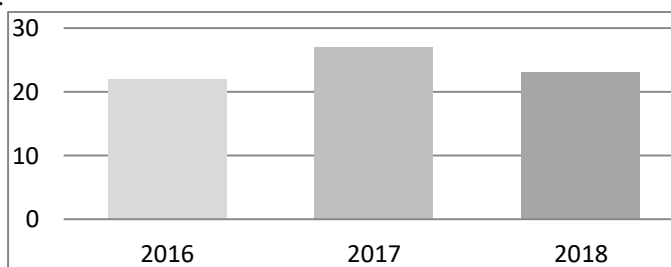


Fig.2. Fate of the provisions` implementation the Association Agreement.

Source: Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

This defines the actual scientific and practical task of updating the environmental management system. The scientific report theoretically substantiates the ways of a new institutional framework for environmental management and the formation of environmental policies harmonized with the European institutional environment. Unfortunately, the structure of modern monitoring of the agreement implementation is based only on quantitative indicators related to the adopted regulatory documents.

For example, the implementation of the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive requires the establishment of a monitoring system for the development of a National Maritime Strategy, which contributes to an incorrect perception of the Ministry of Environment's actions in this direction.

For each directive and regulation, a separate implementation plan has been developed and approved by the Government, detailing the necessary legislative, institutional, organizational and coordination measures, setting the timeframe for implementation of a measure, as well as the body responsible for implementation. On October 25, 2017, the Government of Ukraine approved a new Action Plan containing over 2000 tasks. However, the problem remains - the dynamism of European environmental legislation. Which means that Ukraine is doomed to be late and constantly reflect in its institutional system on new trends in European legislation. This situation requires the development of a new science-based approach to the transformation of the institutional component of environmental management in Ukraine. We propose such steps based on the approaches of neoinstitutional theory, namely, the "institutional ecosystem", institutional dominant and the concept of "institutional replication".

Following this logic, we can further make a certain benchmark, and mapping - that is, impose on this map all possible variations of existing (typical) organizations in role zones. Actually, there are many of them already in Ukraine.

So we go for a framework that demonstrates the simplest model of an innovative ecosystem. However, in this case, we will consider the institutional system [26] (Table1).

Table1.

Structure of the institutional ecosystem

▪ Elements of an ecosystem	▪ Dynamic roles in the ecosystem
▪ Institutional players	▪ Replicators
▪ Institutional rules	▪ Dominants (external)
▪ Institutional conditions	▪ Subdominants (internal)
▪ Institutional evaluation	▪ Descriptors
▪ Meta-rules	▪ Links

There is an institutional ecosystem equilibrium balance between institutional rules (dominant), conditions (subdominants).

However, this situation is short-lived: In the current context, institutional dominance is changing rapidly. And the institutional ecosystem has to "adjust" internal institutional conditions (subdominants) in order to obtain a state of equilibrium (institutional homeostasis).

Homeostasis (institutional) - the relative constancy of the composition and properties of the internal environment (institutional) ecosystem of different levels (and scales) of an organization. Dynamic processes are at the heart of homeostasis, as the constancy of the internal / external environment is constantly broken and is also continuously restored.

However, the difference between institutional rules and institutional dominants is that dominants are reference values. The same applies to internal ecosystem conditions and subdominants that are embodied by us with internal system constants and conditions (subdominants).

Based on the above approaches, we can formulate the function of replication (institutional transformation) U:

$$U = \sum_{j=1}^N E(i, j)x_{i, j} \quad (1)$$

where E is replication (institutional transformation);

i, j - institutional players (actors / principals);

xi, j are internal institutional conditions (institutional subdominants) of the Nth type.

Each individual replication (institutional transformation) is also an interaction between external rules, in other words, institutional dominants (Ai + Bi) and Internal rules (institutional subdominants) (k, l) :

$$E = [(i, j), (k, l)] = A i + B i \quad (2)$$

Where $A i + B i$ - external rules (institutional dominant);

k, l – Internal rules (institutional sub-dominants)

i, j – institutional players (ecosystem actors, ecosystem principals) as well as extra-system actors, extra-system principles.

Yes, Principal - legal / natural person, authorizes another person to act as agent.

Out-of-system principals form external institutional rules. Non-system actors feel the impact of replication in the institutional ecosystem (in our case, the state's environmental management system in the context of implementing the Association Agreement) (Fig.3). These types of actors also become "institutional players" that determine the development of the institutional ecosystem.

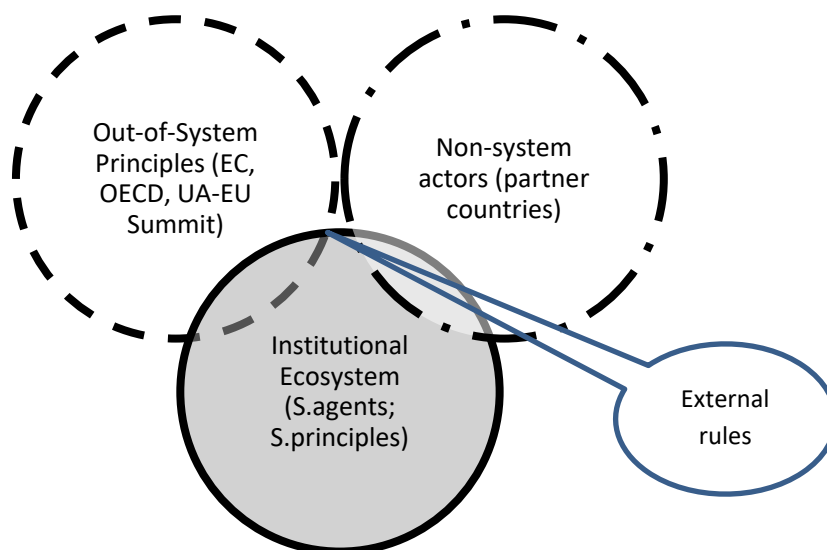


Fig. 3. Structure of the "players" of the Institutional Ecosystem.

Source: authors development

Institutional ecosystem - a dynamic, balanced, sustainable, self-replicating, regulated system that is "comfortable" for the entities of institutional relationships that transact with each other, is also a source of institutional ecosystem formation (role of the entity), involved in its formation, development, regulation (through the formation of institutional discourse), consumption (through the use of part of the institutional environment under its influence) and acting on principles: Institutional prediction based on the transformation of institutional dominance; Replication (timely exit from the "comfort zone" for institutional transformations and system fertility at different hierarchical levels; Incubation - ensuring the completeness of the institutional cycle.

Conclusions and perspectives of further research.

1. The ecosystem, as a scientific category used in economics, is primarily characterized by internal dynamics and development under the influence of internal and external factors.

2. The ecosystem is seen as a network consisting of elements, some of which are the largest and define ecosystem health; it is defined by the relevant dominant.

3. Cooperative and mutual aid processes play an important role in the functioning of ecosystems, regardless of the status and capabilities of their participants. This approach is completely in line with the basic tenet of the non-institutional economy on the support and role of "weak links".

4. Subsequent studies contact us with Meta-rules. Are expressed collectively as individuals' weighted game evaluations and are difficult to manipulate. If we do not assume a priori rationality according to neoclassical economics, we should consider micro-level replicators, or strategy rules, as internal rules that are determined by individual cognitive frameworks, practices, routines, and values. These become cultures, traditions, norms, and societal consciousness (money consciousness), or inner institutions, when they are shared.

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