

Environmental-economic analysis of spatial development of economic systems

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The environmental problems facing to the whole mankind and to the concrete countries, regions, cities and branches require immediate and resolute actions for solving them. One of methodical approaches to sustainable development of socioeconomic system include the creation and realization of system methodology which will provide a general purposes and possible scripts of development, selection criteria for the most suitable of them, and the realization sequence of management operations leading to achievement the purposes and scripts admitting updating in its development.

Decision-making management of environmental-economic systems earlier was carried out on simple algorithm: the information - action - result, today's representation about a problem and modern administrative concepts transform it to the closed cycle: the information - action - result - the new information leading due to permanent analyzing to more productive action.

In general, the analysis is a method of scientific research of the phenomena and processes based on studying components and elements of investigated system. The analysis is an initial starting point of forecasting, planning, management of objects and processes proceeding in them. In economy the analysis is applied with the purpose of revealing essence, laws, tendencies of economic and social processes, economic activities at all levels (in the country, branch, region, at the enterprise, in business) and in different spheres of economy (industrial, social).

Thus, the economic analysis should prove from scientific positions of the decision and action in economic systems, a socioeconomic policy, to promote a choice of the best variants of actions. The macroeconomic analysis covers a national economy or even economic, the whole branches and social sphere. The microeconomic analysis is distributed to separate objects and processes, takes place in the form of the analysis of financial and economic activity of the enterprises, firms, including the analysis of volumes of manufacture, costs, profitableness more often. The retrospective analysis represents studying tendencies developed in the past. The perspective analysis is directed on studying of the future. The environmental analysis represents definition of scales and levels of influences of anthropogenous activity on an environment, an estimation of an acceptability of concrete decisions from the ecological point of view.

Then the environmental-economic analysis processes of sustainable development maintenance is the method of research giving representation about quantitative and qualitative characteristics of environmental and economic processes, and also their interrelations within the framework of the chosen spatial object (the state, region, branch, etc.) at aspiration of the last to stability. The environmental-economic analysis is carried out on micro and micro levels, however the requirement of stability of development dictates necessity to combine the retrospective and perspective analysis. There are basic methods of the analysis can be used at all objective levels of research: a statistical method, mathematical modeling, "a tree of the purposes" method and a method of expert estimations. There are also other methods of the analysis, but these are most frequently used and seem to us the most perspective in a context of an environmental-economic direction of the analysis.

At the same time, modern understanding of sustainable development and processes in the world dictated the new idea of it and demanded the renovation the methods of analysis. We thought that modern conception of stable movement toward the future is the spatial sustainable development of economic system. Underline, that incorrect associated the concept of space of the country only with its geographical characteristics; in fact there are also sociological, economic, cultural and other spaces. The geographical space is that constant basis for development of any economic system (region, the country). The socioeconomic space is under construction in view of this "basis", on its basis and at it the most an effective utilization.

Today's perception world as the two-regularity space does not correspond with the globalization and transformation processes occurring in a society. Modern tendencies such as deleting borders, economic cooperation and an openness demand new approaches to consideration of spatial development, comprehension of unity of its integrity and divisibility. I.e. everyone under-space is complete in relation to set of elements of its components and simultaneously to be part of space of higher order.

The character and model of spatial development is determined by a set of the basic subjects of this development and type of relations between them that in the same time predetermines the purposes and the basic directions of this development. The choice of relations between subjects of spatial development renders serious influence on character of the organization of the communications between them, generating this or that political, welfare both economic program and design filling of space.

Thus, stability of economic systems can be examined and analyzed now only from positions of the spatial approach which allows most full and objective take into account all processes and interrelations at different levels and adequately to estimate their importance for achievement of the general sustainability. Break of connections, impossibility of interaction, infringement of integrity of each separate element conducts to decrease of all space sustainability. The account of oscillatory dynamics of stability and life cycle environmental-socioeconomic systems provides a correctness of methodological approaches to research and analysis of all types of economic systems. For this reason the spatial vector of development demands the profound studying of a problem of sustainability at all hierarchical levels in view of influence of internal and external factors and system integrity.

