Short Report

SPECIFICITY OF ECONOMIC-ECOLOGICAL MODELING OF REPRODUCTION PROCESSES

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The environmental friendliness, appearing as the criterion of public production efficiency, predetermines the economic growth vector and positions the ecological factor as an immanent structural element of the national reproduction complex. The interaction and interdependence of economy and ecology, the formation of a complex of economic relations focused on the environmental demand define the content and potential of the economic system.

The solution of the represented problem supposes the conversion of social and institutional components of the market space and together with that diversifies the spectrum of the problems falling within the economic theory. The economic and ecological environments' integration, ands also the formation of the sole and sustainable economic-and-ecological space allow using the possibilities of the economic growth new quality instruments. However, at the beginning of the third millennium the danger of implementing market reforms out of the context of ecologization due to the priority of the economic optimum becomes real. The treatment of the ecological optimum considered as an alternative to the economic one is not incident in the majority of conceptions. Nature is considered as an external cause of economic development in the XXI century as well. Today, not the exploration of relations between the economic operators concerning the production, distribution, exchange and consumption of environmental assets appears as an imperative approach for theoretical apprehension of ecological problems in economy, but their approximation, i.e. the monitoring of interrelationship of man and nature. That is why the cause of non-economic explication of ecology in particular and the mechanism of environmental management as a whole serve methodological toolkit disadvantages and the ones of the process of positioning of ecology in the economic theory space.

Natural resources were endless and free at the early stage of development of industrial capitalism. In general, in the context of capitalistic economy the value limit of natural resources was tending to zero. That is why the environmental assets' cost was thought of as trivial and their amount – as unlimited. It is illustrative that the pronouncement of inadequacy of such treatment of the environment explication happened simultaneously in the most diverse fields of science. Natural resources turned out to be rare, limited and not free, i.e. having an individual cost associated with manifold economical, political and geopolitical factors.

Under the conditions, wherein the economy could not ignore the influence of natural factors anymore, it became providing them with the help of those instruments, which had been formed right through their elimination as an insignificant error.

So, the economic analysis algorithm itself both in the classical political economy and in Marxians proceeded from the premise of unlimitedness and free-of-charge basis of natural resources, but, when collided in practice with the empiric denial of this thesis, the theorists didn't revise the principles of their doctrine and, without paying attention to the logical contradiction studied the newly discovered facts by means of traditional conceptual instruments. Right on this very cause the economic discipline sector occupied with studying natural resources stays in such a strange state – between the formal description of status-quo and numerous tautological conclusions mixed with apophasis. As the natural factor was originally excluded from basic paradigms of value determination, it became playing part of an outside attractor.