

**U.D.C. 013 (100) : 316.42**



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## **THE VIEWS OF THE RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS ON GEO-ECONOMICS**

### **Summary**

Analyse the results of research group of scientists from Russia for the development of geo-economics of science. It is shown that the leader of the Russian school of geo-economics E.G. Kochetov

in series of articles and a textbook proves that for Russian in the geo-economics model of the system of international economic relations with the release of the country on the world stage the most important are the three main blocks of problems: the first – the internal geo-economic regulation: second – external macromodel and the third - geo-economic atlas of the world. And for the foreign economic strategy needs a new methodological tools that includes : 1. The commodity-price value of the world economic interpretation of the global market system; 2. Organizational and economic interpretation of the scope of the analysis of the world economic arrangements of organizational structure for different purpose; 3. Contractual non-price interpretation of the world economic sphere with an all-embracing system of economic agreements of different level of interaction stressia that today formed a new syrenational economic population – geoeconomics which has volumetric configuration, geo-philosophical, geoeconomic geo-information, legal, geo-strategic and others areas; crossborder at

the same time there is a geo-economic boundaries that do not coincide with national boundaries as the international act reproducing kernels using high geo-economic technology.

E.H. Kochetov formulated the basic concept of geo-economics: geo-economic borders, internationalized reproducing cycle, country system, global profit, geo-economic atlas of the world, high geo-economic technologies – HGT, goods-object, goods-enterprise, goods-program, geo-economic wars, geo-economic tribunal, geogenesis.

According to E. Sapir beginning of the formation of geo-economics as science it was supposed to research by American scientist who formed a school with a squeak of new global development paradigm at the same time she criticizes M. Parmelee for the fact that he failed to break out of the narrow horizon when he brings up the definition of geo-economics of the mechanical unification of geographic and economic factors and criterias. As a whole to the E. Sapir ideas of geo-economics were prepared by development of the world history and the world scientific thought.

K.V. Minyar-Beloruichev believes that geo-economics has been studying the interaction of the states as the competing economic organisms in the tie with geographical and geopolitical realities and in the field of knowledge it is a discipline that studies the laws of economic development and cooperation among states in space.

He identifies three levels of geo-economics: 1. Global geo-economics which deals with conceptual understanding of the modern economics of the world; 2. Regional linked with problems to the spatial interaction of the states in the sphere of economy within specific international regions and 3. National deals with questions of development strategy and implementation of ways to protect economic institutions of specific countries in foreign and domestic policy.

**Key words:** *geo-economics, global market system, geo-economic borders, internationalized reproducing cycle, country-system, global profit, geo-economic atlas of the world, goods-object, goods-enterprise, goods-program, geo-economic wars, geo-economic tribunal.*