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SCIENTIFIC AND METHODOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF ECOLOGICALLY-ORIENTED ADMINISTRATIVE TERRITORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Summary

The study gives the grounding of the necessity of ecologically-oriented territory management system implementation. The general theoretical basics of the assessment of economic efficiency of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management system implementation are analyzed. The scientific and methodological approaches to the assessment of economic efficiency of ecologically-oriented management system of administrative territory unit implementation are developed. They are based on the comparison of basic and optimal values of the territory development, as well as on consideration of synergetic effects in the interaction of socio-ecologically economic subsystems. The stages of assessing the economic efficiency of the ecologically-oriented administrative territory management system implementation are offered.

Introduction

Ecologically-oriented management system of the administrative territory is implemented on the basis of organizational and economic provision system, which, in its turn, requires the creation of ecologically-oriented structures of administrative and territorial management by means of integration of ecological indices into the overall management structure aimed at complying with ecological standards and parameters.

Special attention is given to the assessment of economic efficiency of the implementation of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management.

In general, the concept of efficiency is one of the central in economics. It is generally accepted that economic efficiency is the index of correlation of the resulting effect with the expenses that caused this effect, or economic resources used

to produce it. In the first case the resulting effect is correlated to the consumed resources (costs on these resources per a given period of time), in the second case the effect is correlated to resources used (both living and materialized labour), involved in the production of goods and services in this period. Respectively, there is a distinction between cost- and resource-based approaches to defining the efficiency.

Defining of the economic efficiency on the basis of cost approach is the most common. For example, T.S. Khachaturov noted in his work that "... economic efficiency is a relative value, i.e. a ratio of the effect to the costs necessary to obtain it." Yu. M. Lopatynskyi emphasizes: "... the economic efficiency is determined by comparing the result (effect) with the costs", and L.O. Pozdnyakova writes that "... economic efficiency is the ratio of useful effect (result) to the costs on its obtaining. Such view is shared by P. Miroshnykov, L. Miroshnykova, M. Nagorska and other authors [1].

Mochernyi S.V. formulated the essence of efficiency in the following definition: efficiency is the ability to produce an effect, get the effectiveness of a process, of a project, etc., which are defined as a ratio of the effect, result to the costs that provided this result.

Part 1. General theoretic basics of determination of economic efficiency of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management system

The efficiency is determined by the ratio of the result (effect) to costs provided its obtaining. Efficiency reveals the nature of cause-and-effect relationship of production. It shows not the very result but the price at which it was achieved. Therefore, efficiency is most often characterized by relative indices calculated on the basis of two groups of properties (parameters): result and costs. However, the use of absolute values of the initial parameters is possible. The author distinguishes between social and economic efficiency [5, p. 214].

Social efficiency is the correspondence of economic activity outcomes to the basic social needs and goals of the society, the interests of the individual.

Economic efficiency is achieving the best results at the lowest costs of living and materialized labour. Economic efficiency is a concrete form of the law of economy of time operation. Under the capitalist mode of production the integrating index of economic efficiency is the rate of profit. For socially owned enterprises in the developed western countries, the main aim is not to maximize profit, but to maximize the net income per the employed, which does not preclude the need to use the index of the rate of profit [8, p. 214].

In particular, the effect is the result, the outcome of any action that is measured in material, monetary or social terms as the difference between the results and the costs connected with obtaining this result [6].

The effect can be measured in material, social and monetary terms. In particular, the effect can be assessed by the volume of additionally produced or consumed products (i.e. units, cubic or square meters, tons, etc.), public health improvement indices (e.g., reduction of the rates of morbidity or mortality, industrial injury

frequency, increase in average life expectancy), etc. If these terms are expressed in monetary value, it is a case of economic effect.

The economic effect is expressed in value (monetary) form; it is the result of any actions (namely economic measures/ones).

The economic effect is assessed by means of relative indices system that characterize: damage to the environment (deforestation, water, soil and air pollution); integrated use of natural resources on the basis of non-waste production, reduction of their shortages; reduction of industrial emissions into the atmosphere, water, soil; reduction of industrial waste and the possibility of its recycling; improvement of the ecological performance of products; improvement of the ergonomics of goods (levels of noise, vibration, electromagnetic radiation); raising the responsibility and increase of penalties for violations of ecological legislation and other regulatory documents; ecological recovery.

Having analyzed and summarized the existing approaches to determining the efficiency, we offer to determine the economic efficiency of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management as the cumulative result of the system operation and management process in the form of the interaction of the controlled system (socio-ecologically-economic systems) and the management system. It shows the extent to which the state administration and local government achieve the goals and planned results.

Part 2. Scientific and methodological approaches to assessing the economic efficiency of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management system

Methodologically the assessment of the economic efficiency of the ecologically-oriented administrative territory management requires the following stages:

The first stage is to determine the level of ecologically-oriented administrative territory management structure effectiveness. It is necessary to evaluate, how the structural units perform their functions in relation to the ecological indices. At this stage it is proposed to use sociometric method. Sociometric method involves collecting the information on the activity of bodies of state administration and local government by means of questionnaire surveys. Sociometric method technique implies using two methods: analytical and graphical.

Procedurally, the sociometry is a combination of questionnaire survey methods and algorithms for special mathematical calculation of primary measurement. The relationships between individual units are figured out on the basis of the following procedures: choice (expressed desire of one unit for cooperation with another one); rejection (negative choice, i.e. unwillingness of one unit to cooperate with another one); neglecting (leaving one unit out of attention of another's).

Sociogram is a graphic representation of the reaction of the surveyed people to each other while responding by sociometric criterion. Sociogram allows conducting a comparative analysis of the structure of relationships in space on a definite plane

(flat) by means of special symbols. It provides a visual illustration of intragroup differentiation of structures according to their status (popularity).

Analytical method implies building sociometric matrices and calculations of sociometric indices. Sociometric matrix is a grid table, in the rows of which the names of people who are chosen are given (i^{th} unit) and in the columns – the names of people who are chosen (j^{th} unit). The number of rows and columns equals the number of units in the studied structure.

The graphic method (that requires building a sociogram) implies that each unit is offered a choice of functions with which it operates in conjunction with present ones. In the case of the ecologically-oriented management structure, the ecological unit should be at the centre, because it is the basis of relationships.

Results of sociometric survey in quantitative form can be as well expressed by calculating the sociometric indices. Sociometric index is the number of choices of the certain type divided by the total number of possible choices of this very type. In this study the individual and group (i.e. describing a group of units) sociometric indexes are used.

Sociometric individual and group indices of management structures such as sociometric status are calculated on the basis of sociometric matrix.

Thus, sociometric status ecological unit is determined by the number of choices made by each of the units. It is calculated by the formula

$$S = \frac{\sum I_1}{n-1},$$ (1)

where $\sum I_1$ – is the sum of the choices of ecological unit made by every responsible person of the unit;

n – is the number of units.

In its turn, the index of studies management structure cohesion is studied determined by the formula

$$S = \frac{\sum V_1}{n \cdot (n-1)},$$ (2)

where $\sum V_1$ – is the sum of mutually positive choices between ecological unit and other ones;

n – is the number of units.

Sociometric method has a number of positive aspects, such as quick conduction and the possibility of determining the number of relationships in the organizational structure, namely the relationships in the ecological field.

Sociometric method provides the reliable data in combination with other research methods. However, this method has some drawbacks: much time on data processing, the results are based on group responses of the surveyed units.

The performance level of social, ecological and economic functions of the management structure can be determined on the basis of the following indices (table 1).

Table 1

The system of the performance indices of social, ecological and economic functions of the administrative territory organizational structure

Indices	Social functions	Ecological functions	Economic functions
Coefficient of functions actualization (*CFAs*, *CFAec*, *CFAe*)	$CFAs = (FBs + Fs) / AFs$, where FB_S – is the number of basic and additional functions caused by the objective tree of social subsystem; F_S – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFs – is the number of actually performed functions	$CFAec = (FBec + Fec) / AFec$, where Fec_1 – is the number of basic and additional functions caused by the objective tree of ecological subsystem; Fec – is the number of functions that require interaction with other units that perform social and ecological functions; $AFec$ – is the number of actually performed functions	$CFAe = (FBe + Fe) / AFe$, where FBe_1 – is the number of basic and additional functions caused by the objective tree of economic subsystem; Fe – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFe – is the number of actually performed functions
Coefficient of functions concentration *CACs*, *CACec*, *CACe*	$CACs = (Fbas_s + Fs) / AFs$ where $Fbas_s$ – is the number of basic functions. By basic functions one should understand those predetermined by the key objectives of the social system; additional functions serve for the implementation of the basic ones; F_S – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFs – is the number of actually performed functions	$CACec = (Fbasec + Fec) / AFec$, where $Fbas_{ec}$ – is the number of basic functions. By basic functions one should understand those predetermined by the key objectives of the ecological system; additional functions serve for the implementation of the basic ones; F_{EC} – is the number of functions that require interaction with other units that perform social and ecological functions; $AFec$ – is the number of actually performed functions	$CACe = (Fbas_e + Fe) / AFe$, where $Fbas_e$ – is the number of basic functions. By basic functions one should understand those predetermined by the key objectives of the economic system; additional functions serve for the implementation of the basic ones; Fe – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFe – is the number of actually performed functions
Coefficient of accumulation of dysfunctions by organizational structure (*CADs*, *CADec*, *CADe*)	$CADs = \Sigma ((Fs_1 + Fs) / AFs \cdot n)$, Fs_1 – is the number of functions peculiar to the managerial level of the social sphere; F_S – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFs – is the number of actually performed functions; n – is the number of management levels in the social field	$CADec = \Sigma ((Fec_1 + Fec) / AFec \cdot n)$, Fec_1 – is the number of functions peculiar to the managerial level; F_{EC} – is the number of functions that require interaction with other units that perform social and ecological functions; $AFec$ – is the number of actually performed functions; n – is the number of management levels in the ecological field	$CADe = \Sigma ((Fe_1 + Fe) / AFe \cdot n)$, Fe_1 – the number of inherent link management functions; F_S – is the number of functions performed taking into account the ecological indices; AFe – is the number of actually performed functions; n – is the number of management levels in the economic sphere.

At the second stage it is necessary to conduct the assessment of the economic efficiency of the ecologization of the administrative territory management system on the basis of indices of social and economic development programmes implementation taking into account the ecological factors. Note that an important condition for the implementation of the stated programmes is the need for coordination with requirements of international agreements, treaties, conventions, a party to which belongs Ukraine.

The target basis of regional ecological programmes is the need for the reflection of the top-priority ecological safety tasks in these programmes.

Analysis of the current practices of national and regional development programmes implementation and their ecological components allows identifying the main drawbacks that hinder the efficient use of these programmes as an effective instrument of ecological policy implementation:

- the lack of systematic use of programme and purpose methods in the process of formation and implementation of special-purpose programmes of development which is caused by the absence of a consistent methodology of the special-purpose programmes formation, namely the violations of the interconnection between purpose, actions, performers and programme resources;

- a large number of programmes of top-priority that claim for urgent implementation does not meet the possibility of parallel provision with significant financial resources from state and regional budgets;

- disorder in regulation and use of financial resources, as well as limited state funding and instability of financial proceeds from other sources;

- imperfection of organizational and economic mechanism of programme actions;

- lack of control, especially at the final stages of special-purpose programmes implementation and the disunity of regulatory bodies of territorial and brunch administration.

We offer the ecologically-oriented management system requiring that implementation of any programme of social and economic development should be consistent with ecological requirements through ecologically-oriented managerial parameters.

The economic efficiency of ecologicalization of administrative territory management system can be determined by the formula

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{n} E_{ci} + \sum_{j=1}^{m} E_{ei} + \sum_{i=1}^{k} E_{eci} + E_{synerg} - (B_{manag} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} B_{act}), \qquad (3)$$

where E – a total economic effect of the ecologicalization of administrative territory management system;

E_{ci} – economic performance of social effects i of the implementation of ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit;

n – a number of types of social effects;

E_{ei} – economic result of ecological effects j of implementation the ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit;

m – a number of types of economic effects;

E_{eci} – economic results of economic effects i of implementation the ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit;

k – a number of types of ecological effects;

E_{synerg} – synergetic result of interaction of economic, ecological and social effects;

B_{manag} – costs on ecologicalization of territory management system;

B_{act} – costs on the implementation of ecologically-oriented actions integrated with the programme of social and economic development of the territory.

A total economic effect of the ecologicalization of administrative territory management system (E) requires that this result will be obtained in the form of prevented or liquidated economic losses from reduced environmental pollution.

Economic losses are the result of a negative change in some events, phenomena, actions, objects' state, expressed by the violation of their integrity or deterioration of other properties, actual or possible social and economic losses (human health condition deviations from the average, i.e. illness or even death, etc.) due to the deterioration of the natural environment of the human [8].

Prevented damage is determined as the difference between the possible and the actual damage at a certain point of time. Liquidated damage characterizes the reduction of the actual damage as a result of actions on the protection of the environment.

Nonfulfilment of ecologically-oriented, economic and social programmes of the administrative and territorial unit cause even more negative consequences for economic entities and territories.

Economic, ecological and social damage resulting from the violations of ecological requirements, can far exceed the costs that are necessary for the development and implementation of social, economic and ecological programmes.

Economic effect from the ecologization of the administrative and territory unit management system includes the total economic effect of social effects i of the implementation of ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit (E_{ci}) that is expressed in the form of reduced losses in the local health system. These effects are connected with the increased labour productivity, improved physical development, reduced morbidity, increased life expectancy and the activity period, improved working and leisure conditions, reduced costs on the rehabilitation of people and social insurance, the preservation of genetic stock, reduced of additional costs on medical service, payoff by a letter of disability, pensions, etc.

The total economic result of economic effects j of the implementation of ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit (E_{ei}) requires savings or preventing the natural resource damage; costs reduction in material production; commercial output volume gain obtained due to savings and recycling of raw materials, fuel and energy and other material resources; increase of economic entities' profit.

The total economic result of ecological effects i of the implementation of ecological programmes of administrative and territorial unit (E_{eci}) requires the reduction of environmental pollution, its quality improvement, reducing the emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere, discharges of pollutants into surface waters and groundwater horizons, reduction of areas under authorized and

unauthorized dumps, reduction of land contamination by chemicals, degraded lands area reduction, preservation (increase) of the number of individual species of animals and plants, reproduction and rational use of natural resources.

Part 3. Considering the synergetic effect from the interaction of social, ecological and economic effects in implementing the ecologically-oriented territory management system

Unlike existing approaches to the assessment of ecologically-oriented territory management system, we offer the additional consideration of the synergetic effect of the interaction of social, ecological and economic effects from this system operating.

Synergetic effect of the interaction of economic, ecological and social results (E_{synerg}) is a separate type of effect, which is formed due to the system and complex interaction of economic, social and ecological subsystems. The effect of the interaction of these subsystems at the administrative territory exceeds the effects of each subsystem separately.

The research of this type of effect was carried out by such scientists as I.B. Degtyaryova, L.D. Bevzenko, V.V. Bozhkova, V.K. Lebedyeva, V.P. Solovyov, P.M. Skrypchuk, V.M. Tarasevych, I. Ansoff, H. Itama, M. Porter, G. Haken.

According to these studies by a synergetic effect one should understand the additional results obtained from the harmonious interaction of individual system elements. Note that such effect can be either positive or negative. Under low system organization the sum of its properties will be less than the sum of the components' properties [1].

Lysenko O.V. has studied large integrated structures. He stated that synergetic effects include: scale effect, integration effect, the effect of comprehensive benefits and conglomerate effect. Scale effect results from large-scale operations: it is based on the law of reducing total costs (for 20-30% for every doubling of production volume) and at a higher capacity use. The integration effect in this case is the effect of the benefits received by one unit in cooperation with another one while implementing the environmentally favourable measures. Effect of comprehensive benefits in this case means that a complex of ecological indices that are integrated into all structural units is more attractive than their separate operations within their separate units. Conglomerate effect means that thanks to the increase of the number of functions of units, the risk is divided between them, what reduces its total value.

In a study of the socio-ecologically-economic system of administrative territory the synergetic effect is predetermined by the fact that the implementation of mutually agreed ecological measures by the units of the system is more efficient than implementation of measures by the ecological unit.

Thus, the synergetic effect of socio-ecologically-economic system is greater than the sum of economic, social and ecological effects arising within each of the subsystems.

The emergence of the effect that provides exceeding of the consequences of consolidated cooperation of all the units with ecological units over the sum of the results that they received during their separate activities, has the following form

$$E_{1s} + E_{2e} + E_{3ec} < E_S, \tag{4}$$

where E_{1s} – economic results of separate activities that implement the programmes of social subsystem;

E_{2e} – economic results of separate activities that implement the programmes of economic subsystem;

E_{3ec} – economic results of separate activities that implement the programmes of ecological subsystem;

E_S – economic result obtained from the interaction of social, ecological and economic programmes of territories and economic entities.

Then the synergetic effect E_{SU} is determined as the difference between the economic result obtained from ecologically-integration activity of the units and economic results of their independent operation:

$$E_{SU} = E_S - (E_{1s} + E_{2e} + E_{3ec}). \tag{5}$$

Thus the larger the synergetic effect of E_{SU}, the deeper the process of socio-ecological-economic interaction and the more stable the system, which has implemented the ecological imperative.

In the context of achieving the sustainable development of territories by positive synergetic effect from the implementation of administrative and territorial ecological imperative into the management structure is it expected to receive the reduction of burden on the environment and improvement of the socio-ecologically-economic development level.

A synergetic effect is also a functional dependence on the interaction of such components as social, ecological and economic subsystems.

In general, the synergetic effect can be represented as

$$E_{SU} = f (E_{1s}, E_{2e}, E_{3en}). \tag{6}$$

Determining of the economic effect of the implementation of ecologically-oriented territorial management system takes into account the costs connected with the development of ecological programme of administrative and territorial unit, which through ecologically-oriented managerial parameters requires considering these costs in social and economic programmes (B_{man}). These costs consist of the costs on the formation of the very ecologically-oriented management system and the costs on ecologically-oriented measures.

At the third stage we offer to provide the reasonable disposition of financial resources on socio-ecologically-economic development of the territory and implement financial, investment, transfer and tax incentives.

Under the balanced socio-ecologically-economic system the limits of financial provision will be determined by optimal proportions in the development of each of the subsystems. If the components of the system are not balanced, the limit of financing of each of the fields will not depend on each other.

The fourth stage is a complex socio-ecologically-economic diagnostics after the implementation of ecologically-oriented administrative and territorial management system.

Complex socio-ecologically-economic diagnostics of ecologically-oriented administrative and territorial unit management system can be carried out due to the approaches that we offer in the second chapter.

Implementation of approaches to complex socio-ecologically-economic diagnostics was represented on the example of Ukraine (Sumy region). The performed complex diagnostics allowed determining the level of imbalance in socio-ecologically-economic system of administrative territory management, the violation of relationships and deviations from the optimal trajectory of socio-ecologically-economic development.
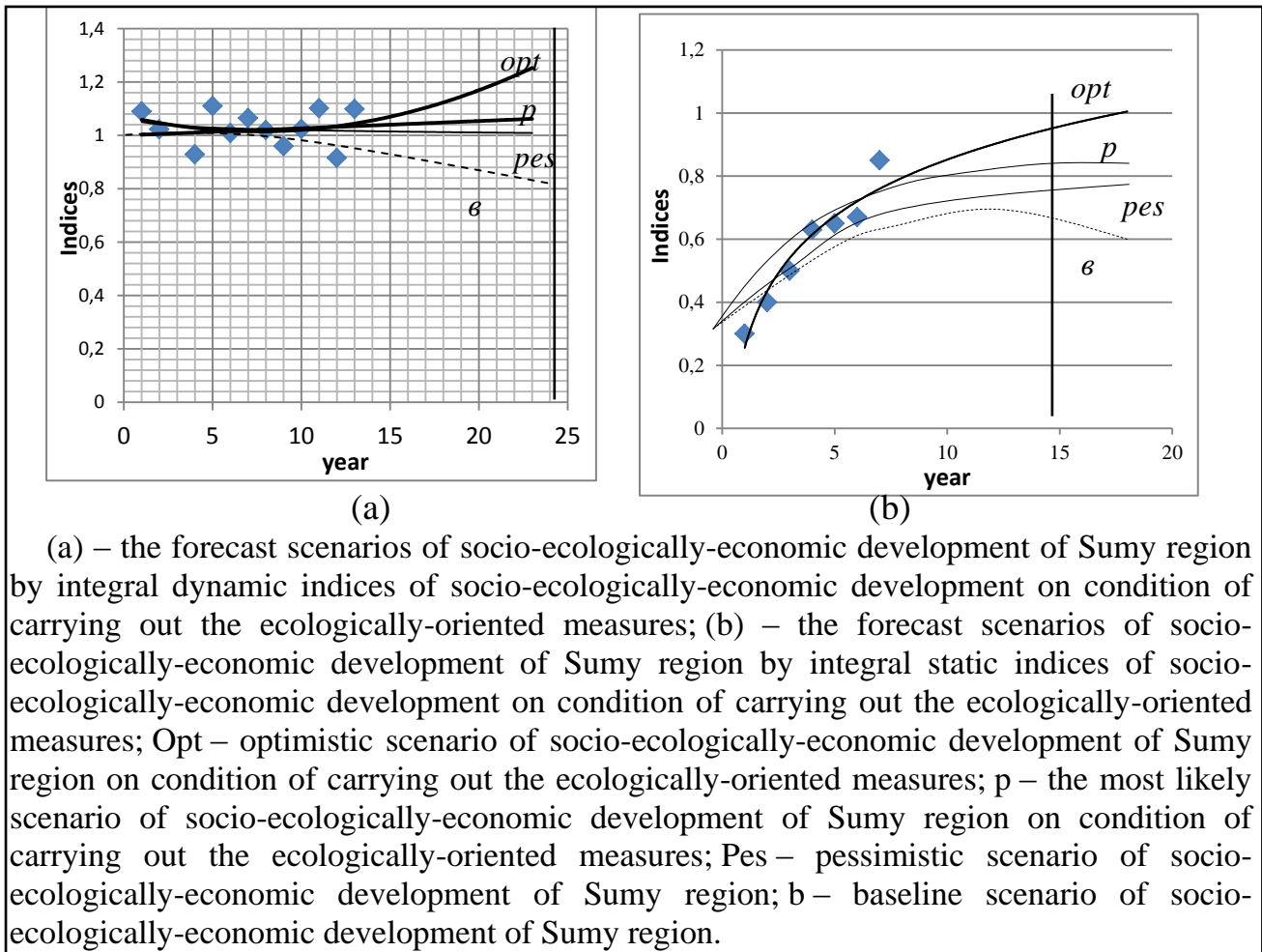
As the practice of formation of ecologically-oriented administrative and territorial management system has shown that the improvement of integral dynamic and static indices of socio-ecologically-economic development and their components is expected, as well as the improvement of relationships between socio-ecologically-economic components of the administrative and territorial unit, their balancing, tending of actual balance index to the optimal one.

On the basis of the performed calculations the projection data have been found. They reflect optimistic, realistic and pessimistic development scenarios by the integral static and dynamic indices.

Thus, on the basis of the integral dynamic index of socio-ecologically-economic development taking into account on optimum value 1,099 it has been determined that according to the optimistic scenario the value of this index will achieve the reach 1.22 in 2015, by the realistic scenario – the level 1,050, by the pessimistic scenario value will reach the level 1. In case if no actions on the formation of ecologically-oriented management system are taken, the value of the integral dynamic index of socio-ecologically-economic development will decrease to the level of 0.8 (Fig. 1).

The expected improvement of integral dynamic indices is justified by the fact that this index is formed on the basis of the ratio of the respective individual indices of the territory development in the next and previous periods. Taking into account that in the next period due to the implemented environmental protection measures the higher indices will be achieved, the comparison with the previous period will reflect the upward trend dynamics.

It is expected that by the optimistic scenario the level of optimum value of the integral static index of socio-ecologically-economic development will be achieved by 90%, by the realistic scenario – 80% and 70% – by pessimistic one. It should be taken into account that the highest possible level of the integral static index equals 1 (Fig. 1).

(a) – the forecast scenarios of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region by integral dynamic indices of socio-ecologically-economic development on condition of carrying out the ecologically-oriented measures; (b) – the forecast scenarios of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region by integral static indices of socio-ecologically-economic development on condition of carrying out the ecologically-oriented measures; Opt – optimistic scenario of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region on condition of carrying out the ecologically-oriented measures; p – the most likely scenario of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region on condition of carrying out the ecologically-oriented measures; Pes – pessimistic scenario of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region; b – baseline scenario of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region.

Fig. 1. Forecast Scenarios of Socio-ecologically-economic Development of Sumy Region

The expected level increase of integral static indices is substantiated by the fact that ecologically-oriented territory will have a number of advantages in comparison with similar administrative and territorial units.

Considering the determined optimal values of social, economic and ecological indices of the territory development, under which the maximal GRP growth in achieved, it is assumed that in the ecologically-oriented management system the actual index of socio-ecologically-economic balance tends to optimal.

Conclusions

The main parameter of ecologically-oriented management is the integral index of socio-ecologically-economic development, which allows forming a scientific basis for managerial decision making. On the basis of the developed methodological approaches to complex socio-ecologically-economic diagnostics, the calculation of partial and integral indices of socio-ecologically-economic development of administrative territory is made. The conducted analysis on the basis of the index method has shown that over the studied period the values of integral static indices of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region have not exceed 0.61

while the possible value was 1. On the basis of calculated integral dynamic indices of socio-ecologically-economic development of Sumy region the unstable nature of the administrative territory functioning is revealed.

The development of three-dimensional models of socio-ecologically-economic development of the territory on the basis of the use of correlation and regression analysis gives the opportunity to determine the zones of optimal, satisfactory and disharmonious development in socio-ecologically-economic system, to assess the level of its balance and identify relationships between vectors of social (S), ecological (L) and economic development (M). The developed methodological approaches have been implemented on the example of Sumy region, for which the regression equations were obtained S(L,M), L (M,S), M(S, L) with correspondent coefficients of determination: $R_{S(L,M)} = 0{,}7922$, $R_{L(M,S)} = 0{,}7718$, $R_{M(S,L)} = 0{,}5674$. While forming the model of socio-ecologically-economic growth, the indices of social, economic and ecological development have been used, which describe the relationships between the parameters of socio-ecologically-economic system.

For the expressed determination of socio-ecologically-economic balance level we offer the graphical method, according to which the balance level is calculated by the ratio of the areas of triangles that characterize the current and the optimal states of socio-ecologically-economic system of administrative territory. The optimal state of socio-ecologically-economic system of administrative territory is determined on the basis of optimization model, which requires that the index of gross regional product (V) is a function of the arguments S (index of social development), N (index of economic development), L (index of ecological development), ($V = f(S, N, L)$ → *max*). Optimization model allowed obtaining the optimal values: index of social development at the level 1.2, index of ecological development at the level – 1.09 and the index of economic development at the level – 1.01 and the index of socio-ecologically-economic balance, which equals 1,099. In its turn, comparing the actual indices of socio-ecologically-economic development balance of Sumy region with optimal, we determined the level of deviation of actual values from optimal ones. Optimization model allows to identify the relationship and interdependence of socio-ecologically-economic balance level of the administrative and territorial unit with the efficiency of operating the ecologically-oriented management system and to determine the zone of optimal balance between social, ecological and economic factors, which ensure the maximal GRP growth.

Organizational and economic mechanism of ecologically-oriented management of administrative and territorial unit is improved. It consists in the formation of the system of organizational and economic provision of ecologically-oriented management of administrative and territorial unit. This mechanism requires the development of organizational component in the form of respective agents of management oriented toward the optimization of relationships in socio-ecologically-economic development of the territory, and the economic component in the form of instruments of financing and promoting of economic entities of administrative territory to ecologically-oriented activity.

The developed structural and logical scheme of the mechanism of financing and promoting to ecologically-oriented activity at administrative and territorial unit level requires determining the aim, objectives, principles, functions and methods of ecologically-oriented activity of economic entities.

Organizational and economic provision involves the subsystem of reasonable disposition of financial resources on socio-ecologically-economic development of the territory. It is offered to carry out the disposition of financial resources on the basis of considering the identified disproportions in the development of social, ecologic and economic fields and directing the funds primarily into those fields that provide the optimal trajectory of socio-ecologically-economic development of the administrative and territorial unit.

The developed scientific and methodological approaches to assessing the economic efficiency of implementation of ecologically-oriented administrative territory unit management system are based on a comparison of the actual and optimal values of the territory development and consideration of synergetic effects from the interaction of social, ecological and economic subsystems.

The assessment of the economic efficiency of the implementation of ecologically-oriented management administrative area should be conducted in the following stages: 1) determining the level of effectiveness of ecologically-oriented administrative structure, what is proposed to be implemented on the basis of sociometric method and by means of a system of performance indices of social, economic and ecological functions of the organizational structure of administrative territory management; 2) carrying out the economic assessment of the efficiency based on the indices of social and economic development programmes implementation. Thus, in contrast to existing approaches to assessing the economic efficiency of implementation of ecologically-oriented system of territory management, we offer to take into account the synergetic effect from the interaction of social, ecological and economic effects; 3) determining the level of financing the socio-ecologically-economic development in every sphere of activity (economic, ecological, social) of an administrative unit; 4) carrying out a complex socio-ecologically-economic diagnostics of operating the ecologically-oriented system of administrative and territorial unit management in the forecast period.

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