PECULIARITIES OF THE SYSTEM INFORMATION FLOWS

In a globalization of economic development the information flows must be considered at several levels: mega, macro, meso and micro levels. Detailing qualitative parameters of information flows at different levels allows us to identify functional relationships within separate systems, including: 1) megasystem that consists of information flows globally supranational levels and is responsible for implementing information links within macro integration groups, international cooperation relations and international organizations, and international agreements, which provides a regulating effect on international economic relations by adopting rules and strategies of international cooperation [1, p. 27]; 2) macrosystem provides information management system in the national economy as a whole, in which information flows formed state regulation, the definition and implementation of economic policy, calculating and distributing the income, employment, price changes, inflation, aggregate demand and supply, etc.; 3) mezosystem is a source of information to ensure intersectoral, sectoral and regional associations and their impact on business activity; 4) microsystem provides the information needs of individual subject of market activity within the framework of the internal production and between production relations and dependencies, as well as interaction with other subjects.

Therefore, it is necessary to differentiate information flows, which operate at the same level, and flows that provide different levels of use. Internally system flow of information - a set of data and messages, which is formed within and provides the information needs of the mega, macro, meso or micro level. Intersystem flow of information - a set of data and messages that come from the level of the sender, which is the source and initiator of their education to the level of the recipient, which is designed to support interconnections that appear in a report information, recommendations, instructions and orders from a higher level (intersystem downward flow of information) and reaction and informing about the transformation made by lower level (intersystem upward flow of information) to provide the positive changes in the development of a higher level.

From the standpoint of economic analysis of information flows can be considered basic information flows micro level in relation to the rest of the so-called superstructure of information flows mega, macro, and, to some extent, meso level.

References: