

THE ECOLOGIC BALANCE IN THE EQUATION OF THE DURABLE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: In the pure ethnic and economic logic of the development, like it was in general create till not long ago, the environment medium and the natural resources have been considered simple instruments which served to the economic increase. The negligence of the cost of the degrade and the damage brought to the medium and to the human health generated costs which had to and still have to be supported by the whole society, which is threatened by the worsening of the ecologic perils.

Keywords: development equation, protection of the medium, economic, human, environmental and technological, durable development, pollutant, antipollutante industry.

The consciousness of the fact that the intensification of human activities increase the pressure to the medium, bother through the uncheck consumption of resources and space, on thorough the production of the offal's, which the nature can't engross them without sufferings, determed the international community to initiative and uphold some concrete actions to forestall, to counteract and to eliminate the repercussions of the perturbing factors of the ecologic balance.

If the main cause to the degrade of the ecosphere is about the forms of production and consumption of industrial society, an unanimously acknowledged conclusion, then the solution must be searched by economic positions too, without diminish the importance of the others agents of social, moral and cultural order.

The necessity of rethinking the organization and the modalities of unfolding the economic activities is obvious and so - the transition to a behavior and a still of life, which are checked and acceptable in an ecologic and human point of view. The conduct of the evolution of development in the next century depend of the way that the international community and every country and collectivity partly will succeed to solve this problem, all the more as any generation has the testament obligation not to let unsolvable debts to the future generations.

So, the development equation includes another type of resources too, which are situated to the progress base and of the aggressively life of the economic mechanism, created by people and constant by nature, impose, his connection and his transformation in the direction of flexible joining the economic criterions with ecologic criterions. So, the content and the modalities of the economic increase will amend in the direction of fit the ecologic balance in economic balance and in the direction of auto uphold the nature increase.

With this meaning, it raise, on one hand, the problem of the economic option of pollution, and the other hand, the problem of measure, in monetary terms, the physical tides of medium –economic resources and reverse.

The draft of economic optimal of pollution establishes a flexible and dynamic connection between the economic criterions of this process about the environing medium. His essence consist in finding then mechanism which brings in the ecologic balance between the criterions of development, and so give it a new size in concordance to the demands of the modern world.

As to every production correspond a level of pollution to medium, because of the activity of the production and of the consumption, so the level of expenditures for the protection of the environing medium – those of fore warn and those of fighting the pollution – is unique determinate of the economic optimal pollution and the level of the expenditures for the medium protection .

In this way, the problem which raise is not to increase to the infinite the volume of the expenditures, the problem is to be in concordance to the level of pollution, accepted by the technologic stage reached to a certain moment.

From a theoretical point of view, it is necessarily to establish the objective level of pollution and the intermediate levels, with their implications to economy. This involves the two components of the expenditures for the medium protection: Expenditures *about* fighting the medium pollution and those are the investments in increasing the medium's capacity of assimilation, the enlargement of the quality level of medium; Expenditures *about* the forewarn al the medium pollution, and those are the investments to the pollution sources, to frame in the imposed limits of the standards.

The size of those expenditures must be equivalent to a reduction of a raw emission and clear emission must be smaller than the increase. It raises the problem how the financial costs bear for the achievement of level optimal of pollution and for its maintain.

We considered that, in the first stage, the state's role has priority in the direction promotion to free initiative in the area of protection the medium through financial support and through know-how of those which are dispose to engage in this new sector of economy. He have to support the costs where is not possible to give way to the private initiative. The tendency must restrict the state's role in this area to simple stimulants of fiscal nature and must transfer the decision to the local administration organ.

The achievements of bringing-in the medium depend, in a large size, of the suitable statistic informational system. In this way it is necessarily to check the expenditures for the medium protection of in the following structure: necessary expenditure, achieve on the branches and on the territorial unities. For the distinguish of the tides which appear in the new economic mechanism through the beings of the new economic general balance is necessary an aggregate indicator of the medium's quality and a table input-output is necessary for the connections and the medium interfactors.

The include of the environment medium in the economic mechanism as a pure veyor of production factors and services, and the public goods too, suppose, in the first stage, the measure of its quality level, because of the existent connection between his quality and its capacity to give the necessity of the human existence. In this optics, we must have a distinction between the two medium's activities of base: - offertant of natural matters – quality which straight us to the resources protection; - offertant of an a similar service of productions through the capacity of assimilation, dependent on time and the polluted quantity emitted in the medium's factors

The indicator of the medium's quality is calculated to the level of every pollutant substance followed an total medium factors and as aggregate indicator of the

national economy. This indicator have the advantage of total measure of the medium's quality and so allowed the connect implication in actions of economic politics.

The indicator's main disadvantage consists of the possibility reduced of establish politics of protection to the natural resources. The mitigation to this short coming can be achieved by the creation of a table medium-economy.

The economic mechanism, which contains the environment medium too, as an essential factor of production and as an economic subject require the approach of the problem about the tides from economy of their monetary evaluation and of the cognition of the technical-economic relations between the economy and the medium.

The main economic agents connect directly with the environment medium, receive from this tides of different intensify and length resources and the services about the reception pollutants, which are results of the production and consumption process of the.

The monetary tides towards the environment medium contains, at first, the expenditures about the fighting the pollution of the medium.

This is achieved under two states:- by eliminate the effects of the accumulation the pollutants in the medium, because of the emission in the accepted limits;- by fighting the effects of the pollutants, resulted over the accepted standards.

Their size depends on the used technologies costs for remake the medium. To this, there is add a allowance, which is dependent of the report known reserves – exploitable reserves and the level demand-offer on the same product's pseudo market.

The allowances role is to restrict the demand for those resources, considering limited to a level which assure their production and their using very long time.

By establishing the resources and the services price of the environment medium an important role comes to their classification in public or private goods, because their characteristic determined different ways of forming the price. In this way, the firms and the population's behaviors may be influenced by means of economic nature, which stimulated the human inventively, and so, the technological progress in direct report with the maintain of the medium's quality.

To know and to analyze the tides between the medium and the economy – those tides desirable and those tides undesirable – a table input-output is needed for the connections and the interfactors of medium.

In the medium's total, the capacity of assimilation and the medium's quality are considered capital goods, which require investment, if necessary. This is because the environment medium has the capacity of assimilating a lot of pollutants, for what received a price; in the same time, the cumulated effects in time and the supraemission produce reduction in capacity of assimilation and concordant to the economic theory necessity investment of replacement.

The connect distinguishment of the interbranches tides needs a big homogeneity of the unity of observation. From this point of view, the division in institutional sectors and on branches is the most advisable, in report with the wanted propose. From this reason, in the input-output table are used pure branches, which means abstract, homogeneity branches, formed on the criterion of one product or one group of homogeneity products, from technological or prime matters used point of view. If for the classic economic branches, the solution has been found, for the pollutants the problem isn't easy to solve, because those pollutants can result from the processes with different technologies and inputs, with another words, we will never create poor branches for pollutants, without stressed those for the classic economic branches.

On the other hand, it is interesting the structure of pollution the factor of medium on sources of emission, and so not only the pollutants, but the polluters too. So, we consider that is correct to record pollutants by the criterion of forming the branches, in the table input-output, concordant the classic methodological.

It is necessarily that the establishment of the medium factors branches, which supply the two essential elements for the achievement of the processes of production: - mineral liquid and solid resources, the space and the productive capacity from the air, the earth, etc.; - the capacity of the medium's assimilation, which give a similar service to an antipollutante industry, with the condition that the pollutants can be assimilated.

Ideal would be that the two ecological inputs the economic to be treated separately at the entrance, but the universality's conditions of the matters compels us to transcribe in a only branch the medium's factors.

So, we consider that the branches in which the medium's factors must be divided are water, forest, earth and air.

If we consider them as a product of the transmitting branch, paid with a certain price of antipollutante industry, they appear on the same live with the current inputs, designated to the industry from these branches, and if the antipollutante industry from the branches, act like a branch of services, than appear with the inputs from the antipollutante industry to the other branches.

For the included installations in the enterprise it can be calculated the indexes, which estimates how much from the pollutant emission are eliminated and evaluated to the comparable prices with the independent ones.

In practice, it can be applicate one of these two forms, in concordance with the grade of nocivity of the pollutant and with the impact to the economic.

The real knowledge of the tides medium-economic could explicate most of the questions and uncertainty for the achievement of one efficient politics for the protection of the objectives of economic increase but, first of all, would spare the society from new errors, expansive paid in a dasely future. In a general consensus it, is impossible to achieve the progress, without a suitable protection of the medium.

The damages caused by nature and the health undermine the foundations of productivity in the future and reserve, without on economic increase are hard to secure the resources which are necessarily to the protection of the medium.

An important condition of achievement the objectives of the durable development is the simultaneity of the progress in all the four areas: economic, human, environmental and technological. For these, the economic politics, the medium's politics, the investment's politics, the researches-development politics, the human resources politics, the education politics, the health politics etc are appointed to correlate the objectives and the actions in concordance to certain priorities.

In the same time, from a certain threshold of the medium's tolerability, the survive problem is the same for all the planet, which determined the necessity of agreeing the actions of a durable development.

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