

SOCIO-ECONOMICS POLICIES AND THE EFFECTS ON THE NATURAL CAPITAL

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The practice of the systems theory and the case between the natural capital, the socio-economic and techno-productive systems enforce an evaluation of socio-economics policies, from the perspective of the effects on the ecosystems and the ecosystems complexes that belong to the natural capital.

Through this step there are pointed out the ecologic limits of the socio-economics policies and the possibilities of harmonizing the ecologic restrictions, having a finality the consolidation of the coevolutive nature of the relation between the natural capital and the socio-economic system.

The financial decisions and also the development strategies of the energetic and agricultural fields represent very important vectors for the promotion and consolidation of the socio-ecologic systems durability.

Key words: durability, integration, interventionism, liberalism, systemic.

The main directions of action of the E.U in view of promoting the politics of lasting development

In order to disconnect the erosion of the natural capital of economical and social development, E.U proposes a complete reorientation of the public and private investments towards technologies which reduce the pressure over the natural capital. In this equation, the public power must assume a crucial role in formulating some clear and long lasting courses of actions, and the civil society, the companies to achieve the change of the way of producing and consuming in concordance with the demands of the lasting development.

From this perspective, the areal politics subordinated to the lasting development, will aim:

- the promotion of the biological agriculture and of other ways of valorizing the resources for agriculture, which do not erode the natural capital. At the same time, there will be a continuation of the redirection towards the rural development of a part of the resources that were traditionally used to support the markets.
- the politics in the field of finishing must promote the lasting administration piscicultural resources, guaranteeing for the long term viability of the European industry of fishing and for the protection of the sea eco-systems.
- the politics in the field of transports must lead to the decrease of the traffic congestions and to the resort to less polluting means of transport.
- the politics of the cohesion will aim primarily the less developed areas and those that confront with serious structural problems, such as the degradation of the cities centres, the decline of the rural economy, as well as the social groups that are threatened most with becoming marginalized.
- all the important legislative propositions will have to include the evaluation of the costs and of the economical, environmental and social advantages of the projects subordinated to different politics, both inside and out side of the E.U

Possible scenarios for the enforcement of the strategy for the protection of the natural capital in Romania

The enforcement scenarios of the Strategy of the environment protection aim at the ecological recovering of the country as well as achieving the environmental indicators which respond Romania's obligation to

obey the provisions of the international conventions and agreements in this field as well as of the demands of the E.U. to which we want to adhere.

It is necessary to underline the fact that the ecological redress rhythm should be big, which involves a corresponding rhythm to realize the economical indicators, at least in the first years.

In this conditions will be taken into account two main elements in order to analyze the radio play:

- the allowed funds as rates from the raw internal product for the protection of the environment concerning the analyzed scenario in the National Strategy for the lasting development;
- the wanted objectives in improving the quality of the environment's factor.

Were into account two scenario :

Scenario "a"- of a quick development

In the "a" radio play, the medium annual down of growth of PIB / inhabitant is 8-10 %. According to this radio play by the year 2020 the difference between PIB / inhabitant from the countries in the UE and the same report from Romania will reduce to 70-80 % which will be very favourable concerning the environment's state.

It should be mentioned that this scenario like others involves the idea of a lasting development which won't permit the growth of the toxic emissions correlated linearly with the PIB's growth, as happened on the revers side covered from 1989 until now. This radio play can be assured by the resources that Romania will have and only with sustained and external help could be taken into account it as realistic.

Scenario "b"- of the development in an sustained rhythm.

The "b" scenario answers to the lasting development's petition and takes into account the internal resources available. Concerning the environment' protection it is estimated that in this scenario should be assigned for the for the environmental expenses a procentage of a 2,0-2,5 %so something bigger than in the countries from UE where the ecological re-establishment of the environmental factors is already done.

This scenario is different than the first one because of his evolution comparatively slower of the development, special due to the get of the natural and regenerated resources limited by the support capacity.

The objectives and the approaches remain the same, only the implementation process of the a lasting development and it is made with an annual growth of the PIB/ inhabitant report of 6,5 % in Romania at least in the next years, the expenses for the environment have two big parts: the ecological re-establishment and the environment's protection.

The scenario suppose a medium annual growth which will situate Romania by the year 2020, compared with the states from the countries from UE, to approximately 50 % from the PIB/ inhabitant indicator .

An essential role in the decrease of the pollution it is owned by the privatized companies process. The new owner will be forced to respect the environmental legislation, which will be connected with the legislation existent in the countries from UE.

Socio-economical politics and their consequences on the conservation of the biodiversity

The monetary politics, trough the rent's rate and the actual rate could be influenced by the economical development according with the ecological restrictions, increasing the profitability of same domains of activity with a positive balance sheet of the impacts on the environment, changing the way of moving of the capital in the benefit of conserving the support capacity of the natural systems.

The social interest (compared with the individual or the collective one) with is manifested in relation with the natural systems dynamic. Confers to the temporal dimension of the environmental advantages and damages has a special importance, far from the necessity of fundamenting the decision in the socio-economical domain or conserving the natural capital.

The budgetary politics, as it will give bigger attention to the budgetary incomes from taxes by using the resources, parallel with the reorientation of the subvention' s system, in the direction of decreasing the digressions which this generates of the price's level and with the increasing of the financial resource's

volume for maintaining the ecological programs, may play, so as, an important role in the decreasing of the negative effects and increasing the positive one's on the environment.

The power –electricity politics remains one of the principals domains with major impact on the environment's quality; influencing the substitution rate of different energy sources, the power-electricity politics measures, may lead to the decreasing of the pressure on the forestry economists, but although of the level's and intensity of the air pollution, of other elements of the environment.

The power-electricity shocks are spreaded in the entire techniqo-productive and socio-economical system, reason that their "message" be one in favoure of the environment.

The Fiscal politics have a major impact on the economy, in the European countries, about 50% from the PIB being intermediated by the budgetary accounts. In Romania, the funds of the general budget consolidated represent about the third part of the PIB. On the side of incomes, the taxes affect the allocation of the production factors between possible usage. On the side expenses, the measure of the budgetary appropriations conditions the offer of public services and of understructures.

The mistakes of the fiscal politics are reverberating in the sense of decreasing the efficiency of allocated resources, one of the more frequent mistakes of the European fiscal politics, being:

- the excessive taxation of the worker's consume, of the savings and of the investments;
- the reduced taxation of the natural resource's consume and the pollution of the environment;
- the excessive subvention of the agriculture and of the extraction of the carbon industry;
- the subvention of the governmental industrial field;
- the undermining of the competition in the power-electricity's field.

The principal idea of the ecological reform of the fiscal politics is extremely generous: the governments must evaluate the income's structures and those of budgetary expenses taking into account the effects on the environment. This evaluation illustrates how the fiscal politics participates at achieving the assumed objectives concerning the environment. The elements of the ecological reform of the fiscal politics refers both to introducing the ecological taxes or the taxes for the activities which affects the environment and to the elimination of the subventions for the polluting industries or to the modification of the public collection's rules.

Agrarian politics

Liberal and interventionism conceptions of using the agrarian activity and firstly of using the economical interests presents a large variety of shades, which permits also the mutual elimination, but also the rediscovery between them.

The mutual elimination is manifesting both in the case of exacerbating the right of a private property, through which it is intended to objective reality of the interdependencies, on one side the growth, only partial explained of the differences between the participants to the economic-social life, on the other side, as in the case of degeneration in shapes which destroy the landmarks the individualizing criterions of same participants.

So that, the economical space in which can co-exist the two conceptions is characterized by the balance between the public rights and those particular concerning the private property, just like a reflex of the report between our landed trust in the private property's valances and the free market, on the one side and the multitude of the economic-social interdependencies between the different sections of the human activities on the other side. This balance must be judged, in terms of an economical and real democracy, by the fact that the liberalism has it's main source in the economical basis of the society, while the interventionism leads mainly on her superstructure, from which also a fragile presence of this. So the interventionism appear like a "necessary bad thing" and should be accepted both in his explicit form, represented by the publicpower interference and implicit which means self-misled even the socio-economical structures from agriculture: one of them is the farmer's freedom which actions independently, another one actions in some cooperatively structures and other of the members of some commercial and agrarian society.

In the case of agriculture, the sphere of arguments which explains the meeting between this two conceptions is larger than other domains of activity.

The manifestation of the liberalism is encouraged, so, by a series of elements such us:

- a) the monopoly in the Earth both like an object of the property and as an object of the economy.
- b) the multitude of economical agents from agriculture because of the preponderance of the exploiters from the familial type and because of the tendency to conserve these, principally by the means of the cooperative movement
- c) the large variety of the conditions of production agriculture, which make any tendency to give general and valid solutions to be old-fashioned
- d) the possibility to resort to self-consume like a measure of self protection from the market's desertion generated by the unfair methods of some economic agents.

There are still elements which claim a certain interventionism in the evolution of the activity:

- a) the strategic position of the agriculture both as an activity and as an ending thing
Like an activity, it should be taken into account at last the fact that the Earth is not removable for the agrarian production; so this (including the water too) represents a system of which evolution doesn't take into consideration the limits of each exploit and also the maintenance of the capacity of the productivity and his rational exploitation make necessary the interference of the state. Like an ending, the agriculture offers to the people goods that can't be replaceable in the quantity, structure and quality which satisfies their necessities. For this, the public power is the one which should promote and move the methods of improving the agrarian structures, because the process of obtaining the profit isn't exclusively conditioned by the satisfy of the human needs at a good price;
- b) the existence of the private property of the state;
- c) charging the agriculture in an unequal battle with the branches from hers upstream and downstream side, and because of that, for counteracting the negative effect of the prices, it is increasing the cooperative movement and it is called in a bigger way the state interference.

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