



Environment and Lasting Development

Ioan Lupan, Judith Vas
SC. Ecotec SRL, Baia Mare
Romania



The concept of lasting development

Economic development generates the change of natural environment, because on one hand, uses the elements of the environment as resources which must be regenerated or not, and on the other hand the noxes and offal's generated by human activity and disposed in the environment.

That means that economic development implies an external cost, supported the environment, which if there are incorrectly considered and evaluated, raises questions about the long term viability of the process itself.

The limited characters of the natural resources and the degradation of the environment, bring a "negatively price" which needs to adjust the assessment of the real stage of economic development.

Fundamental for the lasting development concept, is the necessity to integrate economic objectives with the ecological and environment protection.

The long-term development has its general objective, in finding the optimal interaction between the following, factors: social-economic, development, the environment and human health.

The environment and human health are the conditions for the development process, and development influences positively or negatively both elements.

The positively impact of technological development determines in the quality of life, but in time has a negatively effects, because of the pollution of the environment.

Uncontrolled development leads in this way to the degradation of the environment, and has a negative impact on the population's health.

Economic increase and development has to be planned in a way that the balance between

development - environment and health will not be affected.

That means that the main factors of lasting development are the environment and human health.

2. Environment protection

2.1. Environment situation

Economic increase and development produce alteration in the natural ecosystem, alterations in the natural ecosystem due to which atmosphere, water, soil, subsol, flora, fauna, human health one its existence.

Here by present the main forms of pollution.

Industrial pollution:

With CO₂, CH₄, SO₂, CO, NO₂, heavy metals, etc., has consequences which we have to face: (protective)

-decrease in the ozone layer due to "The hot house effect" (emissions of CO₂, CH₄) which results in an increase of cancer producing U.V rays;

- the increase of diseases and mortality in the population, as well as deterioration of human immune system.

Agricultural pollution:

Due to irrational utilization of chemical substances, pesticides and phytohormones, for food production increase.

Then fore there is an interdependence between the economic structures and environment which makes necessary an integrated approach to the restructuring process, in order to include the

environment protection in the strategy of the lasting economic development.

2.2. Legislation of environment protection in Romania

In the restructuring process, the macroeconomic alteration should be accompanied by legislative and institutional adjustments.

Environment protection improvement and the seeping of quality parameters, depend on the way, which the existent legislation provides the reglementations and organizational systems, able to meet request of the lasting development of production.

Presently the environment activity is governed by Law nr. 137/1995 and is accompanied by important settlements, as follows.

Ordinance MAPPM nr. 125/1996 concerns the "Procedure of settlement of economic and social activities with an impact upon the environment".

Ordinance MAPPM nr. 756/1997 concerning "Assessment of environment pollution".

The Law of environment protection stipulates:

Article 3: principles and strategic factors of the law, which provide a lasting development;

Article 4: implementation of principles and strategic factors;

Article 87: special law stipulation in spheres which need to be Controlled and protected from the environment point of view.

The environment Law in force, allows the enforcement of an environment strategy specific to the current period, with the purpose to provide an economic development and a pollution level whit in the accepted limits of environment protection.

At the same time, it is necessary that harmonize whit the fiscal settlements, and there for provide the introduction of duties according to the demands of conservation and protection of natural factors as well as of a system of subventions and fax exemptions in order to encourage economic entities to introduce new non-polluting technologies.

2.3. Restrict measures for implementing the environment policy

The free operation of economic laws, does not create protection mechanisms for the environment, there for restrictions in utilization of environment functions are needed. The restrictive

measures of the environment policy are materialized in two instruments.

Adjustment instruments are institutional measure with the purpose of influencing directly the environment performances of noxe emissions, operating restrictions, etc., for the reaction of pollution prevention.

The effect of the adjustment is that the entity causing pollution has to either comply, or pay penalties.

Direct adjustments are accomplished through the environment standards (for emissions, emissions, etc.) and technological standards.

Economic instruments are taxes and duties, subsidies, merchantable emission permits and collecting refinancing by system and are based on the principle of polluting agent - payer (PPP). By the duty system for (PPP), is provided a financing source for the governmental programs for environment protection at environment standards.

Implementation of (PPP) for evaluation of environment degradation has been prospective and not retrospective.

2.4. The accounting system for the environment and natural resources

The relationship between lasting development relationship-environment, has a feedback character: the way profound implications of the economy, and affects the life of community and environment.

The link between the development plan and natural resources needs an evaluation methodology in accountancy system, and in this way the accountancy system for environment is established.

Financial evaluation for the environment has to quality the lasses in the environment due to utilization in economy of environment resources.

The environment resources are natural resources, the assimilation capacity of the environment and the esthetical resource of the environment (protected areas).

Natural resources from point of view life span and regeneration capacity are:

- the one which can be exhausted;
- the one which can be regenerated.

Administrations of natural resources, which can be exhausted, need an appropriate management, which has to be pant of the lasting development mechanism.

Natural resources, which can be regenerated, have the capacity of continuous recovery in normal life condition of their ecosystem. They are an exhaustible but at the same time are destroy able

Environment and Lasting Development

under the influence of external factors, which produce sometime irreversible alternations on the life environment. As a result the available stock at a certain time can be maintained at stable level (at minimal level on car increase).

The assimilation capacity of the environment is a resource with a dynamic and very complex character.

The assimilation capacity of the environment is given by its quality level expressed by the quality indicator of the environment (for each polluting agent).

When defining the environment quality indicator, are taken into account the concentration of the polluting agent emission value, and the maximum limits applied to the production operation, influence the quality of the environment.

Aesthetic resources of the environment depend on factors such as: natural resources extraction, antropic activity and tourist activity as well as the leisure time activity.

3. Conclusion

Economic indicators of lasting development have to include costs related to regeneration and conservation of environment resources.

Ecological reconstruction is a long and difficult process, and it is more costly when it is started late.

For a short time the environment policies in Romania have to be restrictive in order to produce a structural alteration, which is necessary from the environment point of view.