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Environment Protection in the View of Durable Development

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Abstract

A durable development of society ensures an individual prosperity and a welfare increase of a social ensemble at national level, in a way that guarantees the quality of future life generations into a clean environment without pollution.

The paper analyses four scenarios of Romania's development till 2020 year in coordination of the durable development model. It results a compulsoriness promotion investments for a middle and long term which permits a rational and efficient uses of natural resources. So, the exigencies imposed by EU for the protection of environment are respected.

Introduction

Humanity promotes at this beginning millennium, a new concept of development of society, namely „sustainable development”, given the problems facing, including environmental problems. In a general definition of the concept of sustainable development is deemed aims, finding the interaction between four systems: economic, technological, environmental and human, representing the balance of technology which corresponds that long-term development and may be supported by the four systems, today and tomorrow. In the paper, the authors examines scenarios coordinates Romania's development model of sustainable development, customized to the protection of the environment.

The objectives for sustainable development

The basic objective consists in welfare growth and prosperity for all individual and social nationwide in a way that would guarantee the quality of life for future generations in a clean environment free of pollution.

Minimum requirements for achieving sustainable development objectives include the following [1]: a - resizing economic growth taking into account an equitable distribution of resources and emphasizing quality production side; b - the elimination of poverty in terms of essential needs for jobs, food, energy, water, housing and public health; c - providing the population growth at an acceptable level (demographic growth controlled); d - the preservation and enhancement of natural resources; maintaining diversity of ecosystems; monitoring the impact of economic

activity on the environment; e - decentralisation forms of governance, increase the degree of participation in decision-making civil society; f - developing a legal system and institutional coherent, compatible with the countries of the EU; g - coordination of decisions on environmental management and national development plan with the worldwide; h - monitoring and reviewing economic performance, social and environmental, through a system of quantitative and qualitative terminable indicators.

In a brief analysis of these requirements is observed that environmental protection enter as basic element, both in the essential components of life and politics of conservation and enhancement of natural resources and oversight active economic impact on environmental factors. It noted that the settlement requirements of sustainable development, listed above, can not be tackled single. It can not be resolved environmental problems without solving poverty or without diversion technologies in the production of echo-products.

Developing integrated and comprehensive improvement of the environment clean, must take into account other principles of the Second World Water Forum and The Conference of Ministers of Environment (The Hague, 2000), Agenda 21, Water Framework Directive 2000/60/CEE and EU Directives on subheading „Environment / Water” [5].

Scenarios

The concept in developing new strategies for sustainable development lies in addressing the many holistic interaction systems and long-term analysis of its effects. The issue of a future society is not confined only to economic growth, but in particular, are looking in administration resources. Care for the conservation of natural resources, their judicious use and restoration, the preservation of the health status of population, food security and improving living conditions constitute some directions for addressing the future.

Of all natural resources, water is the basic components of the basic needs of life and politics surveillance active economic impact on the environment. With the increasing requirement of water and human intervention exacerbated on hydrological processes, water has become a good-value economic and social, and administration them, quantitatively and qualitatively, has become an objective necessity and the imperative for environmental management [4].

In the globalized economy, environmental concerns, concentrated in the concept of sustainability, introduced the ideas of „heritage”, goods and public interests and coordinated management. To promote these ideas can be achieved through appropriate judicial levers, scientific criteria, „the culture of sustainability” and sustainable economic practices long term [3]. Sustainable development in Romania involves the development of scenarios where the positive international experiences serve as benchmarks.

The first scenario, called the rapid development scenario, assumes the immediate entry of Romania among the countries with developed market economy, based on a coherent program of sustainable development, sustained not only institutional, but also an adequate social awareness. Establishing a rate of average annual GDP growth / inhabitant of 8 to 10% would close Romania, in a proportion of 70 to 80% of the GDP/ inhabitant in EU countries at the horizon year 2020. Such a scenario, although it is courageous, is not most likely, both in terms of development processes of globalization, but, mostly, because Romania does not have the resources necessary to achieve this rapidly.

The second scenario called scenario development in pace or sustained competitiveness scenario is different from the first by an evolving development compared slower due, in particular the exploitation of natural regenerabil resources (for example, water) in support of capacity limits. In this context, the average annual growth of GDP/ inhabitant of 6.5% would situation Romania (in terms of GDP/inhabitant) at about 50% of the average level of EU

countries at the horizon year 2020. This scenario takes into account the need for a sustained pace of economic growth based on the potential of existing resources, requires a rapid pace of change on the basis of an effort sustained and effective use of available resources. Scenario is consistent with the conduct of probable riding nonlinear globalisation, which one will not remove, however, to advance them dictated by the progress of science and technology 21st century. This scenario „in the development of sustained rhythm” involves the rapid evolution of mentalities human society in preparation to adopt and achieve the objectives that a long-term benefits and to assume appropriate responsibilities. This scenario has a chance to reduce the gap compared to developed countries, with Romania in a most advantageous position over the long term challenges of the 21st century.

In Table 1 is presented required average annual GDP growth (value added) in the period 2000 - 2020 to ensure sustainable development.

Table 1.

	Period: 2000 – 2020/ Sub-periods:			Average 2001 – 2020
	2001 – 2005	2006 – 2010	2011 – 2020	
GDP from which the sectors	4.6	8.0	6.7	6.5
- Primary	2.8	3.4	2.7	2.9
- Secondary	5.7	8.7	5.6	6.4
- Tertiary	5.0	9.9	9.3	8.4

It is noted that in the first period (2001 - 2005), has been a slow pace following an inertia generated by the present state of the economy which is added to the difficulty in rapid transformation of the socio-economic and structure, according to the requirements of sustainability. Also, is established that differentiate GDP per sub-period, reveals a substantial forward slip tertiary sector during 2006 - 2020, which is possible as a result of globalization processes in services. The secondary sector has an anfractuous evolving, reaching a peak of dynamic period from 2006 to 2010.

In Table 2 are presented the three core sectors of the economy and the evolution in the period from 2000 to 2020.

Table 2.

Year	2000	2005	2010	2020
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Primary Sector	16.9	15.5	12.5	8.5
Agriculture, forestry and others	16.9	15.5	12.5	8.5
Secondary sector, of which	36.5	38.5	39.7	35.5
- industry	31.3	33.0	33.5	30.0
- construction	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.5
Tertiary Sector	46.6	46.0	47.8	56.0

It is established that the general trends recorded in the world economy in developed countries can be found in the indicators in Table 2, under conditions in which structural changes are based on growth dynamics in various in all three sectors. Accordingly, the primary sector reducing its weight substantially, appropriately increasing the sector tertiar.

The third scenario, slow development, which would allow the best case, reaching a proportion of about 30% of the average GDP / inhabitant of the EU in 2020, does not satisfy the requirement for a reduction of disparities country and proposes this objective. This scenario greatly reduce the chance current generations to achieve sustainable development, leaving this task difficult for them to be taken over by those who succeed them. Although this scenario does not ensure improvement in the quality of environmental factors and no poverty reduction, however, may be taken into account as a transitional flavor. In this way, it will reduce the negative impact of uncontrolled antoptical development on the economy and the environment

The fourth scenario, pessimist scenario involves the extension of periods of economic decline beyond the limits of the possible launching healthy economy, driven by a number of factors relating to economic and social, including of possible ecological disasters. It is about changing the rainfall regime and streaming of waters on the slopes, as a result of abusive clear cutting of Romania's forests, plus, soil degradation, the continuance pollution of water and air and finally, the degradation of living conditions of the population [2].

The adoption of this scenario, even in these circumstances, makes it easier either preventing or combating natural disasters (floods, desertification, etc.) or preventing disasters caused by humans (reducing of abusive cutting forests, modernization treatment stations, etc.).

Conclusions

Given the four possible scenarios to be applied in Romania on environmental management in the design of sustainable development can say that it is absolutely necessary to develop project scenarios medium and long term aimed at increasing the availability of natural resources and use their most efficient and rational so as to justify the investment in the long term, which will provide jobs for qualified people and high-qualified.

The achievement of long-term investment assumes the form of accelerating change of ownership and guaranteeing ownership. Private property underpins the development of efficient and profitable in any economic activity and environmental protection.

To ensure the success of sustainable development is necessary to clearly define the system of specific indicators of Romania and implementation of an information system which will allow adequate monitoring and evaluation of those four systems (economic, technological, environmental and human) that ensure the ecological balance of the country today and tomorrow.

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Protecția mediului în concepția dezvoltării durabile

Rezumat

Dezvoltarea durabilă a societății asigură creșterea bunăstării și prosperității individuale și a ansamblului social la nivel național într-un mod care să garanteze calitatea vieții generațiilor viitoare într-un mediu curat lipsit de poluare.

Lucrarea analizează patru scenarii de dezvoltare a României până în anul 2020 în coordonatele modelului de dezvoltare durabilă, din care rezultă obligativitatea promovării investițiilor pe termen mediu și lung care să permită utilizarea rațională și eficiență a resurselor naturale, respectând exigențele impuse de UE de protecție a mediului.