

EXPENDITURES FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IN ROMANIA: RELATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SYSTEM

Marian CONSTANTIN¹, Raluca NECULA¹, Manea DRĂGHICI¹,
Mihai FRUMUȘELU¹

Abstract. *This paper aims to draw attention to one of the forms of pollution generated by the agricultural production system (with reference to soil and groundwater), simultaneously with the need to allocate funding for the expenditures necessary to control these forms of pollution (by means of investment expenditures and internal current expenditures). As a result of the markers analyzed within the data processing, one can infer that in Romania for the dynamics of the period 2008-2015, an increasing trend is displayed for the use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture, alongside a variable level of the expenditures allocated for the prevention and control of the soil and groundwater contamination (pollution). The in-depth analysis of the annual levels and the structure of the expenditures allocated for the prevention and control of the soil and groundwater contamination (pollution) was rendered synthetically by an explicit form, where the following data result: an annual variation of these expenditures, the trend being below the level of the comparison year 2008; the investment expenditures are much higher than the internal current expenditures (the limits of the annual excesses being of 121.00% and 386.41%), an annual increasing trend being remarked. Regarding the structure of the economic agents involved in these prevention activities, it resulted that by means of the ratio of the expenditures made for the prevention activities, the non-specialised producers own the highest ratio of the total (between 79.53 and 97.87% for investment expenditures and between 75.99 and 77.13% for internal current expenditures, respectively). The ones that follow are the specialized producers (with limits between 0.61 and 15.34% for investment expenditures and 11.28 and 42.75% for internal current expenditures, respectively), to which the expenditures made for the public administration are added (in regard to the total of ratios being of 0.37% and 14.70% for investment expenditures and 0.63 and 21.48% for internal current expenditures). The analysis of the levels of the expenses for the prevention and control of the soil and groundwater contamination (pollution) emphasizes/ draws attention to the increasing trend of the quantities of used chemical fertilizers, along with the variational levels, with partial annual decreasing trends, of the investment expenditures and internal current expenditures, differentiated in the structure of the economic agents.*

Keywords: fertilizers, soil pollution prevention and control expenses, prevent and fight soil pollution, producer non-specialized/skilled/public administration, annual rates increasing/decreasing, pollution long/short.

¹University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 59 Marasti, District 1, 11464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40213182564, Fax:+40213182888, Mobile:+40744 6474 10, Emails: marianconstantin2014@yahoo.com, andreearconstantin@gmail.com