

ECONOMIC TOOLS FOR A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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SUMMARY

One of the most important facts about industrial economical development was the transfer of activity from households, where the activity received no payment, to specialized units active on the market.[1] The national accounts, calculated this way, consider this activity as an output increase factor, but this growth is actually equal with the value of the market activity that replaces the household activity. Consequently, by excluding the non-monetary production from the GDP, the real production would be underestimated. The "national accounts" are now formed by defining "production limits" that separate the productive activities from non-productive activities, and this distinction is necessarily conventional. [4] The current belief states that if the goods and services flows are sustained by monetary flows, then they are part of the gross domestic product.[5] There are exceptions: services offered to building owners-occupants, and services from agricultural production offered to households, whereas the value of the services is estimated at current market prices and included in the national gross product.[3]

Green accounting is a system for registering, organizing, management and delivering information and data related to the environment. This accounting form is an essential instrument for analyzing the concept "sustainable" development, which will not compromise the natural resources, which are vital for the future generations. [2]

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