

INDICATOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL SECTORS UNDER THE ENVIRONMENTAL MODELING

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research is to propose an indicator to deal with environmental problems for agricultural sectors caused by goods and services production. The aspects to calculate the real benefit of agricultural sectors and environmental cost for analyzing are natural resources materials, energy and transportation, fertilizer and pesticides, and sanitary and similar service. From the research it was found that the highest environmental cost of natural resources materials was 026: charcoal and firewood, while the lowest was 010 coconut. The highest environmental cost for energy and transportation was 024: agricultural services, while the highest environmental cost for fertilizer and pesticides was 011: palm oil. lastly, 017: other agricultural products was found as the highest environmental cost for sanitary and similar service. As a result, 010: coconut gained the highest real benefit, while 024: agricultural services presented as the lowest read benefit for the company. If Thailand using environmental problem indicator, especially with the agricultural sector, it can help to formulate efficient policies and strategies for the country in 3 development areas, which are social, economic, and environmental development.

Keywords: agricultural sector, revenue, environment cost, forward linkage, multiplier, modeling, sustainable.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important factors to develop the country is environmental and natural resources [Asian Development Bank, 2014; TDRI, 2007; Chen, 2010]. However, the social and economic changes in Thailand have caused the deterioration of environmental and natural resources i.e. forest and wild animal, mangrove forest [TDRI, 2007], water resources [Bodini et al., 2002] and waste. Besides, the natural resources have limited amount [Allen et al., 1995], whereas the consumption of natural resources is unlimited [Chen et al., 2010] what causes the environmental and natural resources decreasing immediately [Harwick, 1998] and continuously. The government foresees this issue, therefore, leading them to announce a sustainable development policy that is to increase economic growth together with social and environmental development [TDRI, 2006].

The environmental and natural resources degradation is the first priority for Thai society to make the development plan [ADB, 2014]. The plan must correspond with the economic and social development strategy of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment [NESDB, 2015].

Marull (2010) stated that the principal policy of the country must realize the following problems and impacts after the policy is implemented. The previous policy, however, did not mainly focus on the environmental issue leading to efficient management of the problems [Simpson, 1996; Marull et al., 2010]. Index of sustainable economic welfare (ISEW) is an indicator to specify sustainable development of the country and economic welfare measurement [McMullan, 2013; Allen et al., 1995; Bodini, 2002]. ISEW does not only consider the consumption value, but this index also concerns unsustainable environmental cost, social cost, and environmental affecting expendi-

ture [Brent, 2006]. The comparison of ISEW per capita with GDP per capita of Thailand during 1977 to 2003 shows that ISEW per capita before 1977 was consistent with GDP per capita, which the growth rate went positively [ADB, 2014]. However, after 2003 both indexes went conversely and the growth rate decreased [NESDB, 2015]. ISEW per capita decreased by 6.70%, whereas GDP per capita changed by -0.89%. This information represented that before 1977 ISEW per capita was higher than GDP per capita, but from 2003 ISEW per capita was lower than GDP per capita, because of increasing foreign investments in Thailand [NESDB, 2015]. This is the main factor of the degradation of environmental and natural resources led to the decrease of ISEW per capita [TDRI, 2007]. TDRI reported that the degradation of environmental and natural resources in Thailand is the following;

- Deforestation leads to environmental problem in Thailand.
- Inefficient water resources management causes flood and drought.
- Overfishing causes degradation of fishery resources.
- Increasing air pollution, waste pollution, and water pollution.

Businesses and consumers are the major players in the economic system [Liang, 2009; Li SS, 2012; Kennedy, 2007]. The consumers want to gain high utilization under limited budget, whereas the businesses aim to maximize their profit and reduce expenditure [Lenzen, 1998; Pantavisd, 2012; Hugo, 2005; Hugo, 2005]. Neither of them attention to the Environmental Cost causing over consumption and production [ADB, 2014; Benoit, 2009; Chen et al., Duchin, 2008]. However, the sustainable development for the country should develop in 3 scopes collectively [Adams, 2009; Ukaga, 2010], which are economic, social, and environment. Previously, nonetheless, Thailand gave priority to develop only the economic growth. Moreover, NESDB (2015) stated that the firms did not consider the cost from natural resources materials, energy and transportation, fertilizer and pesticides, and sanitary and similar services, which they represent the environmental cost. As a result, it could not lead to sustainable development because the economic growth goes together with higher environmental cost [Brent et al., 2006; Duque, 2010; Grossmann, 2009].

Accordingly, the formulation of policy and strategy to develop the country must concern real

benefit and environmental cost in 3 areas [Ukaga, 2010; Bodini, 2002; ADB, 2014; TDRI, 2005; Ness et al., 2007; NESDB, 2015; Salema, 2010]. In addition, environmental problem prioritizing should be clearly classified [ADB, 2014]. All of these factors could be an index to indicate an environmental problem that is leading to sustainable solution in the future, which is the main analysis of this research.

Objectives

To propose an indicator to manage with environmental problem from goods and service production leading to sustainable consumption and production in agricultural sector.

Scope of study

The result is calculated from agricultural sector lines that categorized environmental and natural resources cost as in Thailand's input-output table. The calculation considers input data in input-output table consisting of natural resources materials, energy and transportation, fertilizer and pesticides, and sanitary and similar services. The effect from consumption does not include in environmental cost.

The main calculation from this study is from input-output table of Thailand 2015, which is the latest data. The hypothesis of calculation from input-output table is limited by economic and social description.

Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework of product sectors selection for shadow environmental cost is based on the objectives and concept of sustainable development. Three supporting concepts are welfare economics of A.C. Pigou, natural resources economics, and ecology economics (Figure 1).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Model in this study is related to input-output table (Table 1), whose relationship of the data can be described in mathematics categorized by rows and columns as follows [Leontief, 1986].

A row presents output distribution of product sector i for n product sector (X_i) and the Gross product of product sector i can be defined, for $1 \leq i \leq n$, by:

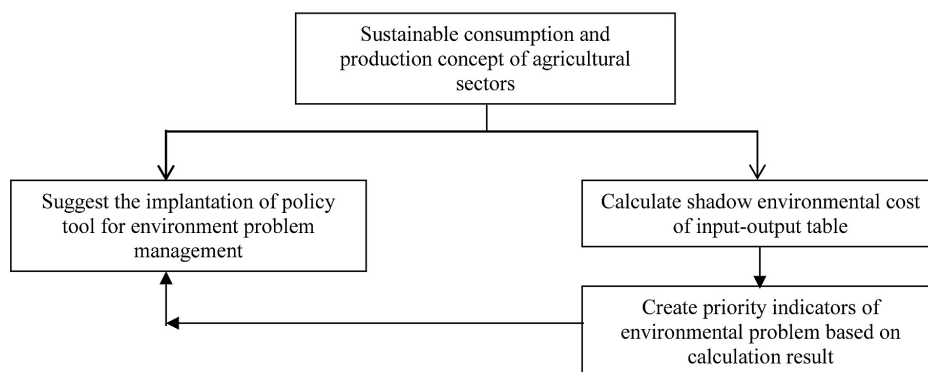


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

Table 1. Input-output table

Using sector		Processing sectors		Final demand				Total outputs (X)
		1	2					
Producing sector								
Processing sectors	1	X_{11}	X_{12}	C_1	i_1	g_1	e_1	X_{11}
	2	X_{21}	X_{22}	C_2	i_2	g_2	e_2	X_{11}
Payments sectors	Value added	l_1	l_2	l_c	l_1	l_g	l_e	L
		n_1	n_2	n_c	n_1	n_g	n_e	N
	Imports	m_1	m_2	m_c	m_1	m_g	m_e	M
Total outlays (X')		X_1	X_2	C	I	G	E	X

$$X_i = \sum_{j=1}^n X_{ij} + F_i \quad (1)$$

where: X_i – refers to gross product of product sector i ,

X_{ij} – refers to product distribution of product sector i of goods and services production for product sector j ,

F_i – refers to the final demand of product sector i .

Column shows the structure expenses or cost of goods production for product sector j (X_j) that can be defined, for $1 \leq j \leq n$, by:

$$X_j = \sum_{i=1}^n X_{ij} + V_j \quad (2)$$

where: V_j – refers to the value added of product sector j , only if input value is directly proportional to the output value.

Then X_{ij} can be defined by the relationship of output (X), input coefficient (A) and final demand (F) of production structure for economic system that can be defined by:

$$X = AX + F \quad (3)$$

$$X = [I - A]^{-1} F \quad (4)$$

where: $[I - A]^{-1}$ is Leontief inverse matrix or inverse matrix, which is important for economic system analysis by using input-output table.

The inverse matrix acts as direct and indirect input coefficient of production supply chain that can be used for supply chain length and intensity calculation. environmental cost of study of each goods production can use the multiplication of environmental cost coefficient and inverse matrix. Finally, the result represents the total effect of supply chain that accumulated environmental cost of each goods production. Besides, the result shows the intensity of backward environmental effect direct and indirect input and output. Furthermore, the result presents names, sectors and intensity of environmental cost that are useful to formulate an efficient policy and environmental problem solving.

Relationship in input-output table affects an output changing of each product sector (ΔF), which is called multiplier for final goods and services. Equation 5 presents multiplier for final goods and services calculation.

$$\Delta X = [I - A]^{-1} \Delta F \quad (5)$$

If shock on final demand (ΔF) changes, environmental cost will increase (ΔE). Equation 6 represents the increase of environmental cost.

$$\Delta E = R[I - A]^{-1} \Delta F \quad (6)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the environmental costs, real benefit, and multiplier are classified by each category of production. This research can be summarized in Table 2.

The results of the environmental costs, real benefit, and multiplier are classified by each category of the production. This research can be summarized as following:

- The results of the environmental costs of the natural resource materials found that the highest environmental costs of agricultural sector is 026: charcoal and fire-wood. However, when comparing with the average, the sector with higher result than average is 026: charcoal and fire-wood, which the sector does not have a capacity for production. In contrast, the lowest environmental cost and lower than average is 010: coconut that has the capacity for production.
- 024: Agricultural services was the highest environmental cost of energy and transportation. It is even higher than the average that does not have the capacity for production. The lowest environmental cost for this section and having capacity for production is 016: rubber.

- The highest environmental cost of the fertilizer and pesticides is 011: palm oil, while the lowest environmental cost is 024: agricultural services. The highest environmental cost of this module does not have capacity for production, whereas the lowest environmental cost go reversely.
- 017: Other agricultural product defined as the highest environmental cost of the sanitary and similar service, which does not have capacity for production. In contrast, 010: coconut refineries is the lowest environmental cost of this module and it still has a capacity to produce.
- The highest real benefit in the agricultural sector is 010 coconut, but the lowest real benefit is 024: agricultural services. The lowest real benefit could bring loss in profit.
- The indicator of the environmental issue is an essential tool to decide on policies and strategies of the country. From the analytical result, the benefit from agricultural sector does not mean that the benefit could produce as high as the result. Consequently, it is necessary to calculate the environmental issue in order to prioritize the environmental issue urgently that could achieve the sustainable development. For example, 019: Swine have the highest indicator's value of environmental issues, following by production sector 022: poultry products of meat respectively. Thus, the production sector 106: rubber must be resolved urgently, and then the lower indicator's value of environmental issues should solve subsequently as the priority.

Table 2. Analysis in top 10 of each production sector

Multiplier		Real benefit		Natural resources materials cost		Energy and transportation cost		Fertilizer and pesticides cost		Sanitary and similar services cost	
value	sectors	value	sectors	value	sectors	value	sectors	value	sectors	value	sectors
2.290	019:Swine	0.941	010:Coconut	0.076	026:Charcoal and fire-wood	0.241	024:Agricultural services	0.165	011:Oil palm	0.001	017:Other agricultural product
2.130	022:Poultry products	0.883	018:Cattle and buffalo	0.009	023:Silk worm	0.181	028:Ocean and coastal fishing	0.094	015:Coffee and tea	0.001	015:Coffee and tea
2.025	021:Poultry	0.878	025:Logging	0.008	017:Other agricultural product	0.124	013:Other crops for textile and matting	0.054	004:Cassava	0.000	019:Swine
1.787	029:Inland fishing	0.873	023:Silk worm	0.008	019:Swine	0.117	015:Coffee and tea	0.053	005:Other root crops	0.000	007:Vegetable
1.732	015:Coffee and tea	0.872	016:Rubber	0.008	024:Agricultural services	0.105	022:Poultry products	0.051	017:Other agricultural product	0.000	022:Poultry products
1.633	004:Cassava	0.865	003:Other cereals	0.007	028:Ocean and coastal fishing	0.104	029:Inland fishing	0.050	014:Tobacco	0.000	021:Poultry
1.629	013:Other crops for textile and matting	0.855	026:Charcoal and fire-wood	0.007	011:Oil palm	0.092	006:Beans and nuts	0.040	007:Vegetable	0.000	004:Cassava
1.600	023:Silk worm	0.840	027:Other forest products	0.006	015:Coffee and tea	0.090	009:Sugar cane	0.040	012:Kenaf and jute	0.000	025:Logging
1.587	011:Oil palm	0.813	020:Other livestock	0.006	014:Tobacco	0.090	011:Oil palm	0.038	002:Maize	0.000	029:Inland fishing
1.587	014:Tobacco	0.798	012:Kenaf and jute	0.006	022:Poultry products	0.084	019:Swine	0.031	006:Beans and nuts	0.000	013:Other crops for textile and matting

This research is the pilot study of environmental cost of goods and services production of agricultural sector in the economic system of Thailand by using the database of account system and producing population. Environmental cost contributes to the damage to the environment that has the effect on producers, consumers, and government to manage the expenditures on environmental problems [Bailey et al., 2004; Benoit, 2009; ADB, 2014; TDRI, 2015; Xu, 2010]. The environmental cost could not estimate from the activities occurring in the market. Thus, the estimation of the environmental cost of agricultural sector in Thailand needs shadow environmental cost, which is the economic database showing environmental cost [Pantavisid, 2012]. The information can compare the difference of the environmental cost of agricultural sector that could help to create an environmental problem management indicator [McMullan, 2013; ADB, 2014]. The shadow environmental cost of this study relies on 4 groups of economic data that are cost of natural resources materials, cost of energy and transportation, fertilizer and pesticides, and sanitary and similar services [TDRI, 2005; Pantavisid, 2012].

This research calculates the multiplier of goods and services production in agricultural sector adding in one unit resulting from changing of GDP and the green sector products [Grossmann, 2009; Espinosa, 2011]. The result from the calculation is the information to see economic connectivity of sector in agricultural group resulting from the economic growth and economic net income [Pantavisid, 2012; Ness, 2007; ADB, 2014]. The purpose of environmental problems management is to reduce negative impact from the environmental cost to the economic system. The production size makes a huge difference; even the cost of natural resources and environment was systematically studied and prioritized the significant value of environmental cost to goods and services [TDRI, 2007]. Therefore, other necessary economic data could support the priorities of the environmental problem management [ADB, 2014; TDRI, 2007; Xu, 2010; Zhang, 2012]. The database was created to consider in the multiplier and green value added.

The result of the research in environmental costs of agricultural sector is consistent with the research of Zhang, Y. (2010), Pantavisid, S. (2012) and the result of the real benefit used

the research of Sa-nguanwongthong, N. (2013). However, the result of this research could apply with the environmental problems management under the sustainable production concept with the limitation of administrative resources of agricultural sector. It leads to an efficient environmental consumption in the society [TDRI, 2007]. The classification of natural resources and environmental capital of the whole economic system can be implemented for micro sector [ADB, 2014], while the classification from green value added and multiplier is for decision making at macro level [ADB, 2014; Zhang, 2013]. Consequently, analyzing the proper data could lead to efficient an environmental problem management [TDRI, 2007].

Thailand and other ASEAN countries do not create an environmental problem indicator from the analysis of real benefit, environmental cost, and environmental problem that leads to formulate an ineffective policy and plan of the country [ADB, 2014]. The developed countries, in contrast, like Japan and European countries, give an importance to the environmental problem, which the GDP of these countries are showed in green GDP format. This methodology will help the country formulate efficient policy and forecast a situation accurately in the future. Hence, the developed countries can deal with the crisis cause by those problems [TDRI, 2007; Sa-nguanwongthong, 2013].

CONCLUSION

From the research it can be concluded that index of environmental cost of natural resource materials, energy and transportation, fertilizer and pesticides, and sanitary and similar service need monitoring intensively are 026: charcoal and firewood, 024: agricultural services, 011: palm oil, and 017: Other agricultural product, respectively. In addition, the index of environmental problem need observing closely is 019: swine sector. Consequently, the result from this research can be applied to formulate the most efficient policies and strategies in the future.

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