

CLIMATIC SYSTEM AS CONSTITUENT OF NATURALLY-RESOURCE POTENTIAL OF ECONOMY

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For realization of any economic activity three groups of different on the nature resources are needed in one or another degree:

- labour resources;
- artificially created capital goods (physical capital, including machines, equipment, brought energy etc.);
- natural resources.

Natural resources are called those elements of natural environment, which are realized as possessing an utility for vital functions and survival of man/humanity and are scarce and/or can become such as a result of vital functions of man.

The climatic system and actually climate and its services act important part in general resource potential of economy and in the complex of natural resources. The principle difference of these resources from the other types of resources is that they are created as a result of natural processes instead of activity of man. It brings to the certain problems at estimation values over and costs of these resources.

At the same time activity of man can render substantial influence (negative or positive) on the state of natural resources. Economic evaluation of damage and benefits from these state transitions and also the management and control after them represent complications. They arise up from problems with estimation of value of these resources and also from the often-nascent problem of account of external effects of change of their state with the proper benefits and damages.

Other important features of natural resources, characteristic and for climatic terms: heterogeneity of descriptions, impossibility to standardize and control natural reasons of narrow-mindedness etc.

The climatic system and climate (climatic terms) are vitally the necessary difficult complexes of natural resources. Its components are both global and regional climate or climatic terms - become exhausted and/or not partly renewable under action of human activity.

Natural resources and climatic terms on the nature possess the following properties: renewable (basic descriptions are a temperature condition, fall of precipitations - small change from year to year); recurrence (annual and more long cycles up to the periods of freezing); dynamic changeability, but limited and slow; irreplaceable (critical natural capital) from the narrow scopes of terms of survival of man and biota; difference from other natural resources (multidimensional, complex, system character).

The major functions of the climatic system are related to ecosystem services, including providing of temperature and water and moister, maintenance of stability of ecosystem and level of world ocean etc. Climatic terms influence and partly predetermine all three functions of natural capital: resource, regulative and even aesthetic.

Thus, obviously, that the change of climate in one or another degree will affect all three types of resources/capital and can be substantially reflected at work of many industries of economy. New illnesses brought by the change of climate negatively will tell on a human capital. New climatic terms substantially will change the environment of functioning of some types of physical capital, technique and technologies, above all things in agriculture, and also in the system of water-supplies. It will demand involving of different additional resources on softening of consequences of change of climate and adaptation to them.

At the same time it is necessary to understand that thrown out hotbed gases are examined as main originative factor of hotbed effect and global change of climate are not a resource or capital. They become the source of additional costs/expenses (by an antiresource or antiblessing) at introduction by the state of quotas and/or taxes on the troop landings. Free quotas or permissions on the troop

landings at introduction of mechanisms of giving up of quotas at international and state level can possess a cost only.

Social and ecological and economic consequences and damage, related to the change of climate require making of taking measures on adaptation to these changes and softening of their consequences, that will allow economic to ground made decisions on the problems of global change of climate at global and regional levels.