

BASES COMPONENTS OF PARETO EFFICIENCY

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Abstract:

This Study take into discussion the problem of underlay the decisions, which are particularly complex and actual, based of an important volume of information, which need an important quantity of work. From our investigations, we conclusion that some inconvenient can be evitable by use also of others concepts, which apply to this kind of information. In this direction, the Study follow up to end the manner which base the decisions, we allot a especial attention to analyze the Concept of Efficiency Pareto, which finally has two fundamental elements: final benefit and opportunity cost, use also in the process for take decisions. So we explain the ample analyze of Concept of Efficiency Pareto, where the main accent is on quantitative aspects evaluation of elements, which characterize them. By amplification is thoroughness the analyze of process for take decisions. So is underlined the closed link between different economical concepts and their great usefulness in practice.

Keywords: Pareto efficiency, benefit, policy, decision

Conceptual delimitations

The ample discussions of the specialist from the last decennia of last century about efficiency singularize more and more the possibilities to apply in practice some essential aspects of efficiency. For that we consider useful the analysis, even summary, of some forms of efficiency and the basic elements used for determination of size of efficiency and the explanation of the manner participation efficiency in decisional act in different sectors of activity.

For beginning we can say the efficiency reflect the situation when resources as: land, work and capital are combined most efficient for obtain goods and services. Practically for obtain projects or objectives are made

different comparators between the variants for realize the project, which have as most important indicator the efficiency. Many few situations are those when the efficiency is not the main indicator. For that are necessary some specify for definitive elements of efficiency concept.

A simple and intuitive definition of efficiency (Pareto efficiency) is in the base of economical modern theory of welfare and of analysis cost-benefit. An allocation of goods is Pareto efficient if can be found other allocation variant which will determine a improve economical situation for a minimum one person, and not trespass against other person. And reverse a Pareto variant is not efficient if can apply other variant which improve the economical situation

of a person and not trespass the economical situation of other person.

Is possible that some annalists not have the availability to determine the Pareto efficiency (for what some persons which can win by application of a policy, abandon their benefits for gratify the trespass against persons, when their gains not determine lose for anybody?)

Figure 1 show Concept of Efficiency Pareto between two persons, in a simply case of allocation an exactly money sum. Suppose that this two persons will get, together 100 \$, with condition of accord about the manner for divide between them. If they not were in accord for divide the money, each of them will receive only 25\$.

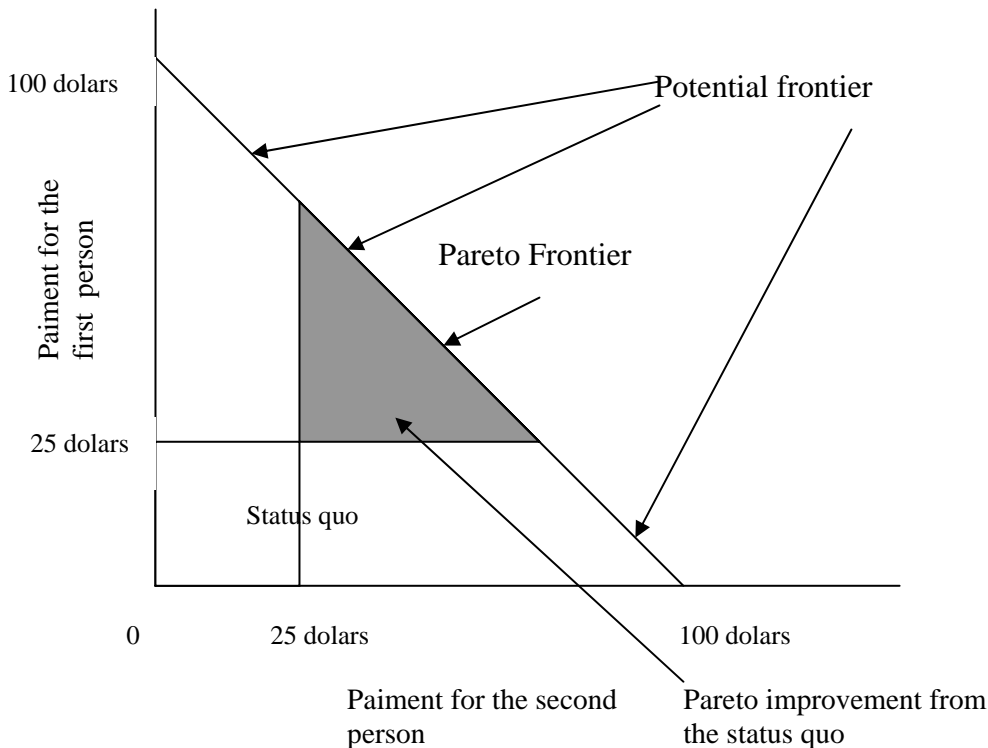


Figure 1. Concept of Efficiency Pareto between two persons

By vertical is show the sum received by first person (person 1), and by horizontal the sum received by the second person (person 2). The point on vertical mark 100 \$ is the result of variant when person 1 will get all sum of 100\$ and similarly the point of horizontal mark 100\$, is the result of variant when person 2 will get all sum of 100\$. The line which conjoin those extreme points, which will be name by us potential border Pareto, show diagrammatic all the possible variants for divide 100\$ between those two persons.

Adumbration triangle area show diagrammatic all the variants for allocation of sums under 100\$ between those two persons. By the point with coordinates (25,25) we sow the status quo variant, whet those two persons are not in accord for divide 100\$, and consequently will receive each of them 25\$. Segment of potential border Pareto which shows sums received by each person in the case status quo is named Pareto border.

Triangle area between the lines which penetrate by status quo point and Pareto border, include all allocation

variants, which will made for minimum one person a better situation then status quo, without determine aggravation for other person. Presence of those points as admissible variants to status quo, and which can improve the situation for a person without aggravation for other person, represent the fact that status quo is not efficient Pareto variant. Any movement to others points from inside triangle is named Pareto improvement. Any Pareto movement, which is not on border, will be a non-efficient Pareto allocation and will be possibilities for Pareto improvements. Is not possible find others variants for good allocations to determine improvement of economical situation for a person without determine aggravation of economical situation for other person, only on potential border Pareto.

So is clear then the segment from potential border Pareto, which determine for each person a gain of minimum 25\$, is all efficient Pareto allocations comparative with status quo. Each of those points realizes a Pareto improvement comparative of status quo

and there are not others variants for improvements. The segment from potential borders Pareto that shows concrete Pareto improvements is according status quo. In others words in Concept of Efficiency Pareto the initial situation of members is implicit.

Relation net benefit – Pareto efficiency

The link between net positive benefit and Pareto efficiency is direct. When a policy has a net positive benefit then is possible find transfers of sums or simply cancellations payments, which can determine improvement of situation for minimum one person without determine aggravation for others. Complete understanding of those links determines the understanding of methods used for measurement of benefit and costs. Exactly (fig.2), we are interested the method for appreciation which use the availability for payment for evaluate the results of policy and opportunity cost for evaluate the necessary resources to apply the policy.

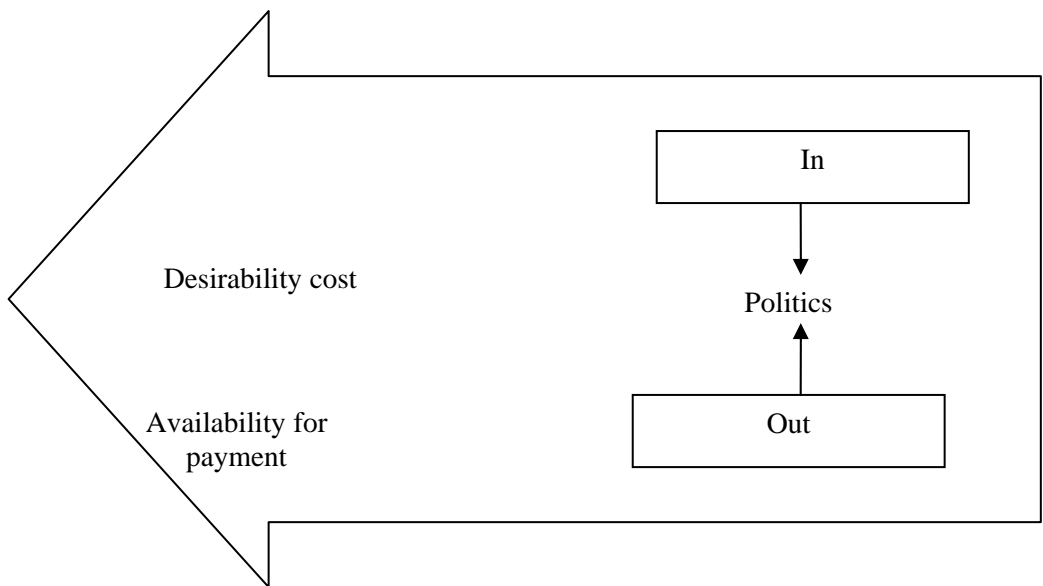


Figure 2. Methods of mesument of benefits and costs

Availability for payment. Take into consideration a proposal policy with the results will affect hypothetical only three persons. Suppose that three persons are sincere in personal appreciation about the policy. By a series of questions we know the value of sums which each of this persons will be ready to spend or get after application of policy, so each of this persons not be interested in status quo or policy application.

For example considering that the first person say will be indifferent if the actual situation not change, or must pay 100\$ for apply the policy. Similarly second person say will be indifferent if the actual situation not change, or must pay 200\$ for apply the policy those values show the availability to pay for first and respectively second person for policy apply. Presume the third person not agree policy proposals and ask 250\$ for have a status quo situation, if the policy will be apply. This sum must be pay to third person if will apply the proposed policy so this person will be neutral to apply of policy and to status quo. This sum is availability to pay of third person to proposal project: obviously she has a negative value (-250\$) because this person will receive this sum and not pay.

The algebraic sum of value of availability for pay is the best indicator for determines the net benefit of policy. In the example the sums which are the availability of payment can be divided in benefits, on 300\$ value (200\$+100\$), incoming from persons 1 and 2 and costs of 250\$ from the person nr. 3, and so the benefit is net positive in value of 50\$. This policy is not Pareto efficient, because for third person the situation will deteriorate in rapport with status quo.

Is easy to build a variant for this policy for be Pareto efficient. For example if policy anticipate that the 3 person will receive 75\$ from person nr. 1 and 175\$ from person nr. 2, then will improve the situation of person nr. 1 to

status quo (100\$ benefit minus 175\$ to person nr.3), situation of person nr. 3 will not change (250\$ policy cost minus 250\$ benefit as compensations received from persons 1 and 2).

As conclusion the basic idea for this example can be formulated: if and only if the net benefit of policy - measured by availability of payment to affected persons, is positive, then can be found a series of compensate payments, which will made that the propose policy to be a Pareto improvement to status quo.

Desirability cost. Policy implementation need in generally, use of resources, which will have other destination (can be use for produce goods) For example implementation for a project to build a bridge will necessities labor force, steel, cement, machinery for building and land - resources which can be used for produce others goods for society. Opportunity cost is used for define in money terms (\$) resources necessary for apply a policy. Opportunity cost for a public policy is the cost of value of resource consumed in the best way of use. This indicator measure the value of resources for what the society will renounce for be used in apply of policy.

We return now at situation of those three persons, which have a payment availability for apply the policy of resources in value with desirability costs of 75\$. This mean apply the policy the members of society will renounce of goods in value of 75\$. In this situation the implement of policy not bring enough net benefits to those three persons, for compensate the persons which loss 75\$. In this situation the policy don't bring enough net benefits for those three persons for compensate the loss of 75\$, net benefit of society by all is 25\$ (net benefit of persons in value of 50\$ minus desirability cost of 75\$).

So the policy cannot be Pareto efficient, because are not enough benefit which can compensate in all the

persons which endure the costs. If the desirability costs been of only 20\$, then the net benefit of society was of 30\$, and so will be possible to compensate those which endure the costs, so nobody be with less, but will be persons which will gain. In generally if the net benefit of policy is positive, then can be Pareto improve.

A synthetic analysis of basic elements met in dynamics of the efficiency Pareto drives us to the conclusion that an important place in these element after the availability paid interrelated as an indicator of measure the benefits in process of evaluation of a efficiency politics. Bonus among these is presented of theoretical limit met in the summarization of individual liquidness, which limit can do as the utilization criterion benefic net to not let drives ierarhize complete satisfactory politics. The second problem ploughs to be that appear the normative difficulties because of dependencies of pay of the. Distribution of wealth in the society. The third problem is the appearance of difficulties regarding the position of the subjects who's paying capabilities must be summed up for the determination of benefits.

To understand the significance of the Pareto efficiency there are a few specifications necessary on the benefits and costs. Thus, in a wider interpretation the benefits represent the maxim values people are open to pay to obtain a result which they consider desirable. Also, the costs represent the total of the maxim costs which people consider unwanted. To determine the

benefits and costs of politick or to a project it is necessary to transform them into monetary units. All in all the expression in monetary units is hard to do, practically though, the operation can significantly be easened if all the modifications generated by the politick in the surplus of the consumer and the producer, as the effect it has on the budget workers' earnings. This is explained through the fact that in many situation the cognition modifications of those values deliver the proper sizes for measurement benefits cost generate of a public politics. Enter these values am the exprimates in monetary menu they can be summed up. Rather, the social net benefit (BSN) slow result public politics makes ones living:

$$BNS = \Delta CS + \Delta PS + \Delta GR$$

wave: DCS, DPS, DGR represents the variations total in the gains consumers, respective producers in the budgetary which incomes accrue from the implementation politics. Because three all one sizes can be as much positive how much and negative. BSN can be, likewise, positive his negative.

Conclusions

In course of time, to the measurement costs and benefits is necessary the determination booth applications and tenders. Frequently only the determination conceptual concrete procedures of cost and benefits are started the conditions in which known curve application and tenders.

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