APEC, Citizen Groups and the Environment

Recommended Citation


Lyuba Zarsky

CoDirector
Nautilus Institute
for Security and Sustainable Development
The very first principle is the recognition that trade and environment impacts and policies are interlinked, both at the national and regional levels. Trade and investment policies should maintain the environmental integrity of eco-systems.

One of the central aims of regional trade-environment cooperation is to generate market prices which take ecological scarcity into account. At the national level, the central theme of economic policies is the efficient use of resources. The economic rationale for conserving the biosphere is that it is one of the country's most important natural resources. For the region as a whole, the central theme of economic policies is to build on the region's comparative advantages in order to generate high levels of growth. Economic development in the region will require the creation of the necessary market incentives, which are generated through the mechanism of pricing.

The central argument of this paper is that regional economic integration necessitates the creation of regional frameworks which lead to the integration of environmental policies with other economic policies. In this way, trade and environmental policies can be mutually reinforce, rather than undermine, each other.

The initiatives taken to date are far from comprehensive or even adequate. Nonetheless, they represent a solid and promising start. The United States has also identified environment as one of fifteen "broad" issues to be included in the action agenda. In August, 1994, environmental experts meeting in Chinese Taipei drafted recommendations for APEC's Work Program. The Ministers also endorsed Japan's proposal to include a "3Es Project" (Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment). The APEC Vision: Free and Open Trade in the Asia Pacific, Second Report of the Eminent Persons Group, August, 1994.

The Ministers also endorsed Japan's proposal to include a "3Es Project" (Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment). The central theme of economic policies is the efficient use of resources. For the region as a whole, the central theme of economic policies is to build on the region's comparative advantages in order to generate high levels of growth. Economic development in the region will require the creation of the necessary market incentives, which are generated through the mechanism of pricing.

The very first principle is the recognition that trade and environment impacts and policies are interlinked, both at the national and regional levels. Trade and investment policies should maintain the environmental integrity of eco-systems.

One of the central aims of regional trade-environment cooperation is to generate market prices which take ecological scarcity into account. At the national level, the central theme of economic policies is the efficient use of resources. The economic rationale for conserving the biosphere is that it is one of the country's most important natural resources. For the region as a whole, the central theme of economic policies is to build on the region's comparative advantages in order to generate high levels of growth. Economic development in the region will require the creation of the necessary market incentives, which are generated through the mechanism of pricing.

The central argument of this paper is that regional economic integration necessitates the creation of regional frameworks which lead to the integration of environmental policies with other economic policies. In this way, trade and environmental policies can be mutually reinforce, rather than undermine, each other.

The initiatives taken to date are far from comprehensive or even adequate. Nonetheless, they represent a solid and promising start. The United States has also identified environment as one of fifteen "broad" issues to be included in the action agenda. In August, 1994, environmental experts meeting in Chinese Taipei drafted recommendations for APEC's Work Program. The Ministers also endorsed Japan's proposal to include a "3Es Project" (Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment). The APEC Vision: Free and Open Trade in the Asia Pacific, Second Report of the Eminent Persons Group, August, 1994.

The Ministers also endorsed Japan's proposal to include a "3Es Project" (Economic Growth, Energy and the Environment). The central theme of economic policies is the efficient use of resources. For the region as a whole, the central theme of economic policies is to build on the region's comparative advantages in order to generate high levels of growth. Economic development in the region will require the creation of the necessary market incentives, which are generated through the mechanism of pricing.

The very first principle is the recognition that trade and environment impacts and policies are interlinked, both at the national and regional levels. Trade and investment policies should maintain the environmental integrity of eco-systems.

One of the central aims of regional trade-environment cooperation is to generate market prices which take ecological scarcity into account. At the national level, the central theme of economic policies is the efficient use of resources. The economic rationale for conserving the biosphere is that it is one of the country's most important natural resources. For the region as a whole, the central theme of economic policies is to build on the region's comparative advantages in order to generate high levels of growth. Economic development in the region will require the creation of the necessary market incentives, which are generated through the mechanism of pricing.

The central argument of this paper is that regional economic integration necessitates the creation of regional frameworks which lead to the integration of environmental policies with other economic policies. In this way, trade and environmental policies can be mutually reinforce, rather than undermine, each other.