

- **Common Good** --- By focusing on the common good, we would be able to re-define our own self interests. Some argued that we forget that our own interests are best served by having a sound understanding of what is in everyone's interests (a sort of enlightened self-interest).
- **Full Participation** --- The notion of full participation was meant to focus attention on the importance of stronger local governance. Based on the idea that all people have the right to participate in the shaping of their communities, some argued that stronger decision-making powers must be placed in the hands of local administrators. Moreover, once there is a sense in a community that they have some degree of control (a sense of empowerment), they will tend to take more responsibility for their actions.
- **Consistency** --- Many members of the group pointed out the need to be consistent in their words and behaviour. Not only is it important to avoid purchasing products from those multinational corporations that you believe engage in unfair labour practices, but for those of us who hold mutual funds, RRSPs and pensions, it is important to know in which companies fund managers are investing our money.
- **Security** --- Many in the group also felt that, at the centre of this set of values, there should be a notion of security and the role of governments in this regard. It was thought that the primary role for the state is to ensure the security of its people by providing basic necessities, especially food, shelter and clothing.
- **Justice** --- Encompassing the values outlined above is the notion of justice ... of what is right. While there was some disagreement as to what is justice, many in the group felt that this was a good umbrella and would help provide some context to the other values enunciated.

#### KEY ISSUES

Having outlined this set of guiding principles, the group then set out to identify the key issues that had to be addressed to ensure the development of sustainable cities. One such factor was the need for citizens to learn more about how to access key decision-making points in government in order to influence the policy process. While some in the group felt that this was a useful strategy (even in terms of possibly modifying the APEC process), others considered it useless believing that the government was not interested in pursuing alternatives.

In addition to doing this, it was also thought that more concerted efforts had to happen at the grassroots level, as it is important to start educating and changing the public consciousness. In doing so, it is important to communicate the scale of the environmental degradation that has occurred thus far in East Asia's cities. As well, it is important to inform people that modifications to their behaviour can make a substantial difference.

Another issue is that of incentives. If the intent is to slow the rate of urbanization, then it is very important for governments to provide economic incentives for populations to remain in