

reasons for seriously considering further aid reorientation. Developed country reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases could be more than offset by increases in emissions by developing countries. This would not bode well for the objective of reducing climate change. Awareness of FEEEP linkages may, and should, also give a shot of adrenalin to countries experiencing "donor fatigue". Taxpayers in the developed countries are more likely to support development assistance if they can draw an intellectual linkage between the assistance and their own private interest and well-being.

But international action is more than "carrots" and "sticks" applied by the developed countries. The developed countries will need to encourage their citizens to change their lifestyle. The developed countries, with their high rate of per capita consumption, contribute to environmental degradation. In the long term, the developed countries are also not immune to population pressures and more general resource scarcity. Secondly, the developed country's environmental effects, such as their contribution to climate change, have a spillover impact on the developing countries. Thus, in part, the environmental stress in the developing countries is a result of activities in the developed countries.

International cooperation on FEEEP linkages will likely be hindered by uncertainties and divergent views surrounding the nature of the problems and their potential solutions.<sup>14</sup> As noted in the first paragraph of the paper sustainable economic prosperity, while favoured by all, is not a well defined policy objective. Until there is a convergence of views on the various aspects of FEEEP, it is not likely that adequate collaborative measures and responses will be undertaken.

A practical first step to increasing our understanding of FEEEP and developing a common understanding of the dynamic process at work, might be economy-specific case studies of the APEC members. Such an approach would essentially attempt to take each of the APEC economies through the conceptual framework presented in the paper. This would, for example, involve identifying population and "affluence" pressures, and the level and type of environmental degradation being placed upon the country. This horizontal country approach would complement the sectoral approach of the APEC Economic Committee's various groups and the work being conducted in other APEC fora. It would also require explicitly accounting for technological and social factors. With such case studies in hand, a symposium bringing together the

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<sup>14</sup> For example, while an extremely sensitive political issue, population planning assistance could be reviewed. The dynamics of FEEEP are such that there can be no "holy cows", all controversial issues no matter how politically sensitive, require critical dialogue stimulating timely action.