

EE01

Analyzing of Trade and Environment towards Sustainable Development

Rabiul Islam^{1*}, Chamhuri Siwar¹, Shaharuddin Mohamad Ismail¹, Zahid Parvez Sukhan², and Md. Anwar Hossain Bhuiyan¹

¹*Institute for Environment and Development, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Darul Ehsan, Selangor, Malaysia*

²*Laboratory of Marine Biology, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, Japan*

Abstract— This study analyses the market access, trade agreement, and sustainable forest management towards sustainable development. Sustainable development is an important role in the resource-based socio-economic development. It is a management regime that integrates and balances social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs to present and future generations. The purpose of this study is to highlight and clarify the analyzing of trade and environment towards sustainable development.

Keywords: Market access, trade agreement, sustainable forest management, sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Trade and environment are an important role for sustainable development. They affect directly and indirectly on sustainable development. Siwar *et al.* (2008) state a framework for analyzing the links between poverty, environment and sustainable development of developing countries. They also analyze that the issues of economic growth, poverty and sustainable development are well known in the development debate during the past couple of decades.

International environmental agreements are aimed at addressing problems of global proportions. Malaysia has ratified several international agreements including the framework convention on climate change, the convention on biological diversity, the basel convention on the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous wastes and their disposal, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR), the convention on desertification and the montreal protocol for the protection of the ozone layer to phase out CFCs (Khalid, and Braden, 1993).

Environmental laws and regulations can be divided into two broad categories. The first represent policies that are domestically initiated and aimed at environmental protection and conservation. These measures generally affect exports indirectly. The second generally consist of environment measures that are the outcomes of international agreement, conventions or arrangements (APEC, 1998).

The aim of this study is to obtain the development of market access, trade & environmental agreements, sustainable forest management and sustainable development.

^{1*}**Corresponding Author:** Rabiul Islam, Institute for Environment and Development, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 UKM Bangi, Darul Ehsan, Selangor, Malaysia. E-mail: rabiulislam88@yahoo.com

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data Attainment: The study is conducted in University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi since July, 2008 to November, 2009. The data for analysis is perceived from secondary sources in Malaysia. The significant manipulations are market access, trade liberalization, agreements on tropical timber and sustainable development. The corresponding outcomes are demonstrated from the analysis of collected information.

Market Access: Market access is an important role in the tropical timber trade to international tropical timber markets. It can be described as the conditions under which producers are able to offer products for sale. These conditions are the consequences of decisions by importers and exporters, and also a consequence of the inherent characteristics of the sector and products. Trade, environment, development, welfare and social are the complex issues of market access of tropical timber trade. The issues related to market access, tend to be both complicated and highly political. The market access of tropical timber needs a comprehensive approach to international markets. Market access is influenced by importing-exporting countries and international trade regime. The influences are less clearly defined due to numerous linkages between forests, the environment and the sustainable development (Rytkonen, 2003).

International Trade Agreements: International trade agreements are the essential to ensure proper functioning of free trade, while taking into account the protection of the environment. There are a lot of agreements on tropical timber trade. World Trade Organization (WTO) legislation is the main part of international trade agreements which is based on the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO agreement has specific implications for the conservation and sustainable forest management: Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures (SPS); Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); Trade Related Investment Methods (TRIM); Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) (Rytkonen, 2003).

Sustainable Forest Management: Sustainable forest management implies the sustainable utilization of forest resources for the benefit of communities and states. The concept not only aims to maintain the value of forest resources, it also has a huge potential for creating employment, income and wealth for the populations and states concerned. The sustainable forest management programme seeks to improve the management of natural tropical forests by increasing the adoption of sustainable forest management practices by forest managers from industries to communities. Good forest management can both reduce the negative impacts of timber harvesting on

other forest resources and services and increase yields of desired products and services from a given area of forest.

RESULTS

Sustainable Forest Management: Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) is the process of managing forest land to achieve one or more clearly specified objectives of management without undue reduction of its inherent values and future productivity or undesirable effects on the economic, social and environment and integrates and balances social, economic, ecological, cultural and spiritual needs to present and future generations. There are three pillars of SFM include the Fig. 1.

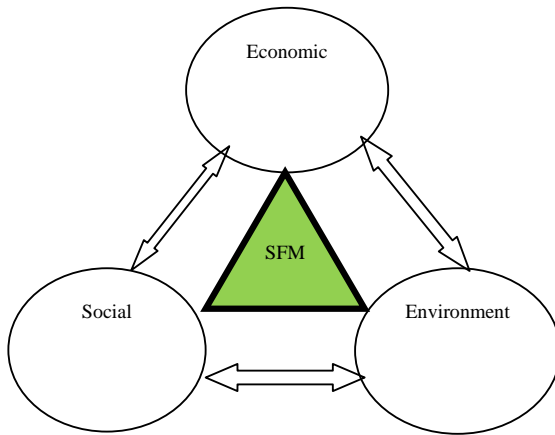


Fig. 1: Pillars of sustainable forest management

Sustainable Development: At present and in future, sustainability is related to the economic, social and environmental systems that make up the community provide a healthy, productive and meaningful life for all community residents (Fig. 2).

Sustainable Development

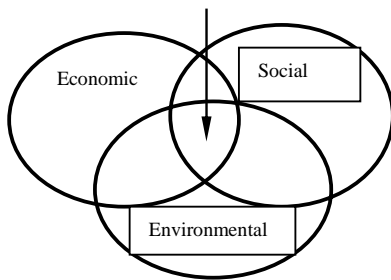


Fig. 2: Sustainable development

CONCLUSION

The links of indicators to policy processes, though a relatively new concern for sustainable development, has long been recognized mainly by scholars working on social indicators as a key factor in ensuring effective use. Environmental protection is the concern of all people, including those from developing economies. Developing economies suspect that measures taken by developed economies to link environment with trade might simply be

disguised trade barriers. This can be seen from the actions and measures taken by the developing economies to protect the environment and to engage in sustainable development programs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Financial assistance provided by the Research University Grant (GUP), Institute for Environment and Development, University Kebangsaan Malaysia is gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- [1] APEC., 1998. *Trade and Environment*. Workshop, Beijing, China. ISBN: 981-04-1096-4, APEC# 98-EC-04.4
- [2] Chamhuri Siwar, Al-Amin, and Nurul Huda. 2008. Globalization, Poverty Inequality and Sustainable Livelihood Diversification in Third World Countries: An Assessment. Linking Environment and Rural Poverty: Governance and Sustainable Development Policies.
- [3] Khalid, A. R. and Braden, J.B. 1993. Welfare Effects of Environmental Regulation in an Open Economy: The Case of Malaysian Palm Oil. *Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 44 (1) 25-37.
- [4] Rytkonen, A. 2003. *Market Access of Tropical Timber*. Thirty-fourth Session, 12-17 May 2003, by Panama City, Panama. Yokohama, Japan. International Tropical Timber Organization.