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HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

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Annotation. With the deepening of international cooperation, strategies for the integrated development of trade and economy both regionally and nationally have emerged and achieved positive outcomes. However, the promotion and development of international trade could increase pollution and have negative impacts on the environment in certain regions. In order to reconcile the relationship between trade and environment, this paper provides practical approaches in several aspects.

At the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in 1972, the conflict between trade and the environment emerged. The resulting disputes and assertions have proliferated in the field of economics. One of the most well-known of these assertions, the Pollution Heaven Hypothesis, claims that under the conditions of complete trade freedom, the geographical distribution of pollution-intensive industries would be rearranged, and that these industries would move from regions with strict environmental regulations to those with laxer ones. In the real world, the Pollution Heaven Hypothesis has been shown to be partial and idealistic due to the influence of factors such as transport costs and trade barriers on the location choices of industries. However, with the formation and development of economic integration among regions or nations, and the continued encouragement of trade at the political level, the transfer of pollution along with the transfer of industries will change the ecological status and the green development level of regions or nations. In this way, the responsibility for pollution is difficult to determine and could be escaped. In this context, nations and regions should coordinate the relationship between trade and the environment while promoting international cooperation.

In order to reconcile the relationship between trade and the environment, first of all, an environmental policy system related to trade should be developed. That is, environmental policies should be implemented to directly or indirectly regulate trade and trade-related economic activities. Examples include trade controls on dangerous goods and access conditions for some industries. Secondly, green trade is the direction and ultimate goal of trade development. The State can change the trade growth mode and rough economic development pattern with high energy consumption and pollution through policies such as environmental taxes, market access and green investment. The way worth mentioning includes the reduction of the proportion of traditional products in export-import trade and the discovery of new and broader profitable opportunities from the trade of green products and green services. Thirdly, foreign direct investment is the most easy and effective way for developed countries or regions to transfer pollution-intensive industries. In order to avoid this problem, the central authorities should set standards for resource intensification, output efficiency and environmental effects to guide the foreign investment flow, improve the investment quality and promote the optimisation and upgrading of industrial structure. In addition, lack of information can be a major factor in creating barriers in international trade. Therefore, in the face of the complex international environment and the changing trade structure, it is crucial to set up a specific institution for information on trade and environmental policies and to provide trade-related information and consulting services to all export and import enterprises.

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