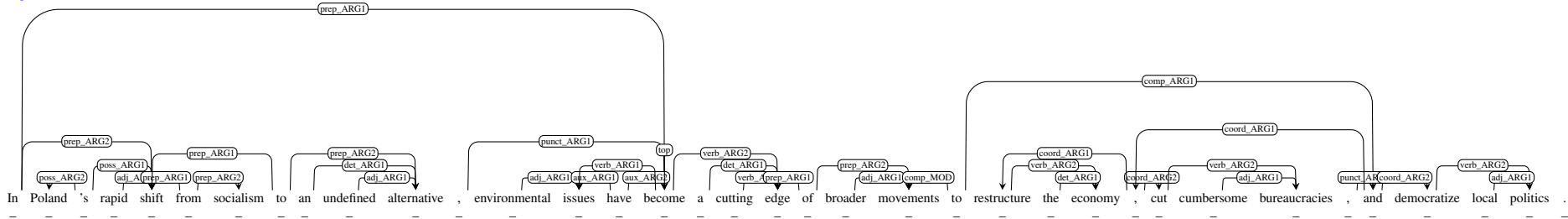
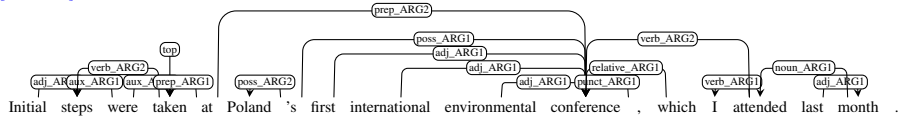


Document 1284

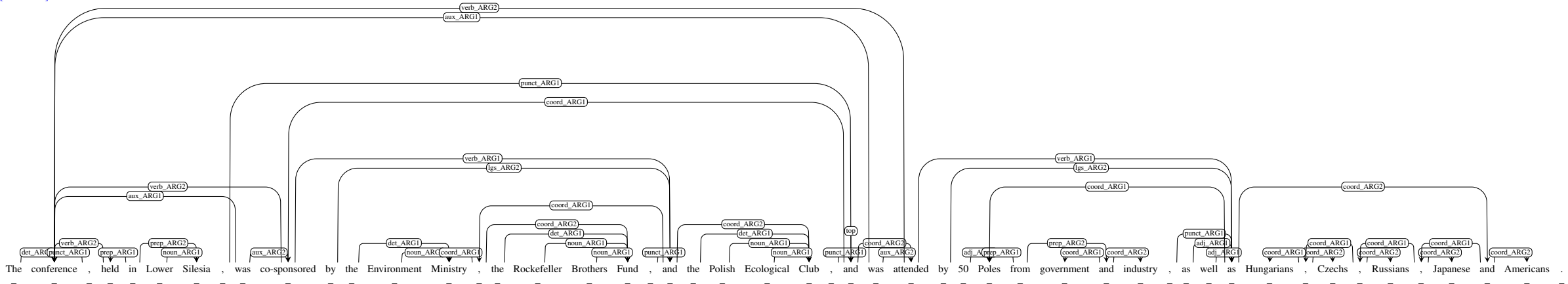
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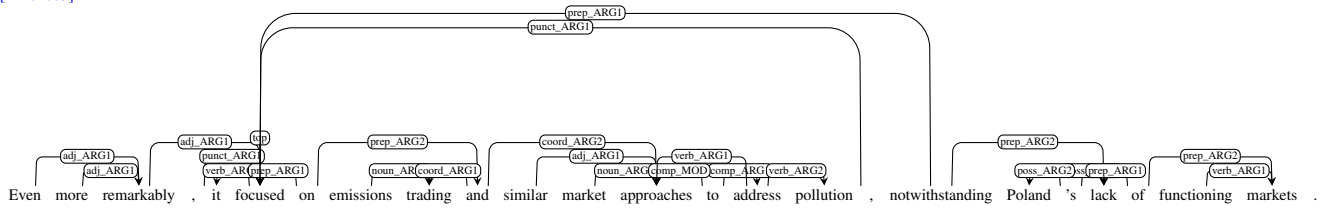
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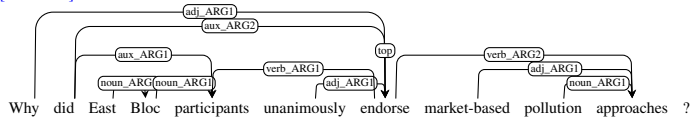
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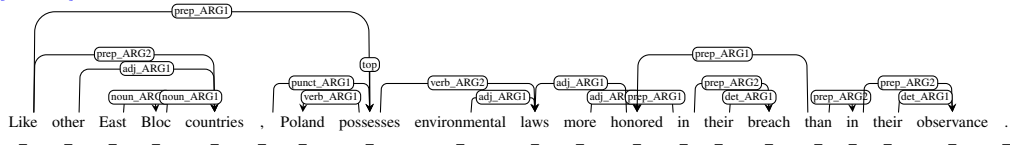
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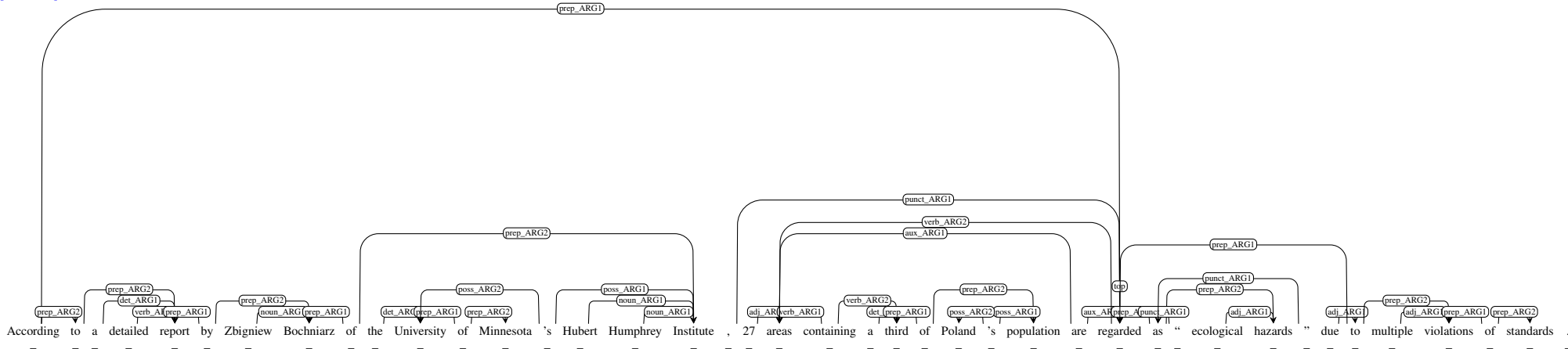
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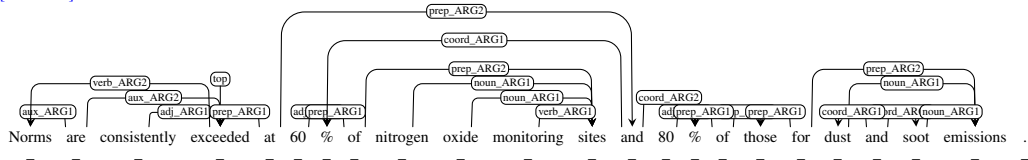
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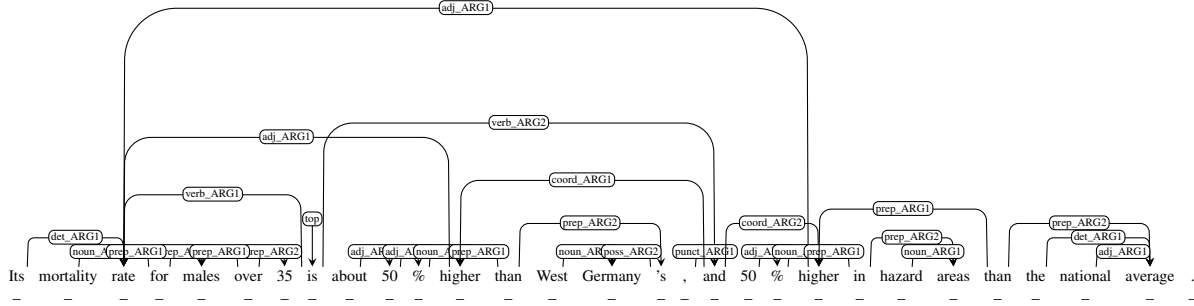
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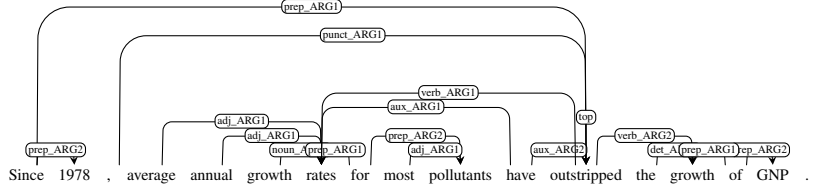
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[21284014]



[21284015]



[21284019]

But their most fundamental recommendation was to separate industry from the state , making it fully accountable for pollution control .

A revolution takes more than conference manifestos .

Indeed , skepticism was amply captured by a joke told by Poles at the conference : " The world must be coming to an end .

The Russians are talking peace .

The Palestinians are talking elections .

And the Poles are engaged in commerce . "

Those implications include : - Privatization .

Market-based pollution control may consume some capital that would otherwise purchase state industries .

But it could also accelerate " marketization " by reinforcing industrial accountability , breaking up state monopolies , giving managers a stake in solutions , and ensuring that modernization is not reversible for failure to address environmental effects .

Least-cost solutions .

As conferees noted , scarce capital means the costs of control must be minimized through a broad menu of compliance choices for individual firms .

That means simple , clear rules that secure the first large blocks of reduction , deferring more complex issues such as risk .

It also means use of quantity-based pollution limits such as transferable permits , rather than price-based limits such as effluent fees .

That 's because quota-trained managers will likely respond better to quantity than to price signals .

Creative financing .

Even least-cost environmental solutions will require billions of dollars .

New types of financing must make funds available without draining Poland 's hard-currency reserves .

