

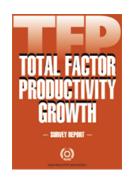
GREEN PRODUCTIVITY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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The APO launched the Green Productivity (GP) Program in 1994 as a strategy to integrate productivity improvement with environmental protection in the industry, service, and agriculture sectors. It hosted the first World Conference on GP in the Philippines in 1996 to give further impetus to propa-

gating the concept. Since then the GP concept has been adopted and implemented in almost all its member countries, yielding very positive results.

As a follow-up to the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, the APO 2nd World Conference on Green Productivity was held in December 2002, with the Philippines as host country for the second time (*see* APO News *January and February 2003 issues for full report*). The objective was to review past GP endeavors and achievements; seek new challenges, opportunities, and modalities for future GP activities; and identify ways to enhance the GP capabilities of the national productivity organizations. This publication, the official report of the conference, provides a summary of the conference proceedings and findings as well as the text of the inaugural address by Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo, the Statement on GP 2002, and the 39 resource papers presented at the three-day meeting.



TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

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Measurement of productivity is an important and necessary step in understanding the concept. Among the methods used for this purpose, like labor productivity and capital productivity, total factor productivity (TFP) has been most

widely accepted by governments, policymakers, economists, and productivity specialists. In light of this, the APO conducted a survey study on measuring TFP among 10 of its member countries in 1998. That survey reviewed and established the reliability of standard estimation methods of TFP growth for national economies. The findings of the survey were published by the APO under the title *Measuring Total Factor Productivity* (2001).

In 2001, the APO undertook a second survey study to improve TFP estimation and to investigate the factors that determine TFP growth. The latter is especially important for both practical and policy purposes. Twelve member countries took part. This publication comprises an integrated report of the survey study and the national reports and findings prepared by experts of the participating countries. It is useful to those who are interested in the process of TFP growth and/or responsible for formulating policies for TFP growth to achieve higher economic development.

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