

Q8. Managing Competing Interests

noun

noun: **trade-off**; plural noun: **trade-offs**; noun: **tradeoff**; plural noun: **tradeoffs**

a balance achieved between two desirable but incompatible features; a compromise.
"a trade-off between objectivity and relevance"

- What are trade-offs?
 - Deciding between two or more things that **cannot be obtained at the same time**
- Why are they unavoidable in govt. policymaking?
 - Because different groups of people have **different priorities, needs and interests**

Competing Interests & Trade-Offs

- In deciding on what is good for society, the government must consider
 - These various competing **interests**
 - The limited **resources** available
 - What would **benefit** the majority of society
- Ultimately, a **compromise** is achieved that addresses the concerns of all parties

Case Study : PMD Footpath Ban



Q9. Perspectives of Various Parties

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- Stakeholders
 - E-scooter riders (delivery and recreational riders)
 - Pedestrians (includes cyclists and other users)
 - Businesses (e-scooter retailers and delivery companies)
 - The Government (MOT & LTA)



Case Study: SG's Climate Change Policy



Discussion Questions

As you watch the video on the Singapore Green Plan 2030, (greenplan.gov.sg) note the measures proposed and consider the following questions:

10. What are likely **trade-offs that have to be made** in Singapore's move to become greener?
11. How can **compromises** be reached such that the above trade-offs **do not severely affect** any particular group's interests?

Q10. Trade-offs for a Greener SG?

- Businesses:
 - Increased costs and decreased revenue (especially for specific industries e.g. energy and manufacturing) reducing profits
- Individuals/consumers:
 - Wage cuts and unemployment for workers of affected industries
 - Increased costs of living and fewer choices (e.g. petrol/diesel vehicles)

Q11. Best Compromises?

- Government aims to mitigate impact on various groups by
 - **Adopting a balanced approach** to meeting interests of various stakeholders (e.g. businesses, consumers and climate activists) and **facilitating discussions** between them
 - **Giving incentives** to encourage individuals and organisations to reduce their carbon footprint and become more sustainable (e.g. \$50m SG Eco Fund, BCA Green Mark etc.)
 - Promoting **research and transparency** so that various stakeholders have information to make decisions