



EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

NEW

Dear ESEE Member,

We are pleased to send you the monthly edition of the new electronic ESEE newsletter. Supported by the Austrian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management the Sus Europe Research Institute SERI is able to maintain the website of the European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE) and publishes this newsletter.

The newsletter is distributed only to members of the European Society for Ecological Economics. To join or renew your membership please visit www.euroecolecon.org.

If you want to publish interesting news, or information about events, job openings and new publications on our website or in the newsletter, feel free to send an email to ese@seri.at. We are also open for suggestions to improve our communication channels.

Content:

1. News from ESEE and its members

- Note from the ESEE Board (Felix Rauschmayr)

2. Other news

- Workshop on Knowledge-Policy Interface for Biodiversity Governance
- "Management of Protected Areas" A Master-of-Science Programme of the Klagenfurt University (Austria)
- Planet U: Sustaining the World, Reinventing the University
- PhD courses in Industrial Ecology - Marie Curie programme

3. Hot topic

- 9th of October: the World Overshoot Day in 2006

4. Events

- ESEE 2007: Integrating Natural and Social Sciences for Sustainability
- ISEE 2006: Ninth Biennial Conference of International Society for Ecological Economics on "Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being"
- Call for Papers: CANSEE 2007. 7th Biennial Conference "Sustaining Communities and Development of Environmental Challenges"
- 16th International Input-Output Conference
- 4th Permit trading in different applications, Call for Papers

5. Job openings

- CSIRO Resource Futures Program Post Doctoral Researcher – Social Psychology
- CSIRO Resource Futures Program Post Doctoral Researcher – Ecological Economics
- Job offers for the Marie Curie Research Training Network GoverNat
- Lectureship / Senior Lectureship at the Sustainability Research Institute (SRI), School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, UK.

6. Publications

- Baumgärtner, Faber, Schiller (2006). Joint Production and Responsibility in Ecological Economics. *On the Foundations of Environmental Policy*

1. News from ESEE and its members:

Note from the ESEE Board

Things are moving on towards a successful ESEE 2007 meeting in Leipzig next June. The call for symposia resulted in 23 submissions for closed symposia, some of them planning to have two sessions. We are happy that we could accept most of them, but also that we had enough submissions to be able to reject several proposals. Our criteria to evaluate the submissions were the relevance to the ESEE public, the scientific content of the session, the organisational quality, and the openness to include speakers from different backgrounds. After having read all proposals, we discussed all of them during one whole day in our local organising committee. In the meantime, all successful symposia submitted got response from us on how to improve the session so that you, the conference participants, get the most out of the meeting.

Now, we are looking forward to the wave of abstracts and papers we will receive until Nov. 20th. We have prepared the reviewers that they will have some extra work to do in December, so that notification can be sent out by February 15th. We will need whole January to organise replacements for reviewers who couldn't do their job (unfortunately, this always happens), and to decide on those papers where the reviewers disagree. Here, as with the symposia, we face the problem of being inclusive to young researchers making their first steps in academia, or to practitioners whose submissions don't fulfil the academic expectations while at the same time trying to guarantee a certain level of scientific quality linked to Ecological Economics.

The last round will be the one where we arrange the sessions: mixing CEE and WE authors? Mixing young and old? Bringing together different perspectives on the same topic? Or rather: make the sessions as coherent as possible? Let the great names of EE argue together in one session? (usually this attracts many people, but distracts them from less-known scientists presenting at the same time). And all the way long, we have organisational issues: raising money with German, Saxon and hopefully EU administration, trying to organise burses for CEE researchers (tell us for this until Dec. 1st!), organise the student pre-conference camp, check the availability and suitability of the different rooms on the UFZ campus according to the number of submissions, and, last but not least, organise the submission and review process. Here, we had some difficulties with our software, which should be resolved by now, when you read this note.

The board of the ESEE and the organisers from the UFZ, in co-operation with the German association for ecological economics VÖÖ and VÖW look forward to receive you here in Leipzig from 5-8th June 2007 for the 7th biennial international conference of the European Society for Ecological Economics. [Visit the [conference website](#)]

For the board and the organisers

Felix Rauschmayer

PS: You will get quite in parallel our second call giving you specific information on how to register and submit your abstracts/paper.

2. Other news:

Workshop on Knowledge-Policy Interface for Biodiversity Governance

To reverse the ongoing loss of biological diversity, a consistently improved dialogue between science and public and decision-making is necessary. To identify needs and gaps of existing mechanisms and to discuss new options, a group of international experts met at the Centre for Environmental Research (UFZ) in Leipzig, Germany. This group of highly experienced scientists, practitioners, and representatives of national and international institutions as much as of civil society organisations agreed on recommendations to improve the interface between bearers of knowledge and policy-actors.

These recommendations contribute to ongoing debates about how to identify the optimal niche and conditions for the creation of an independent and effective scientific advisory body. The workshop, supported by Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, DG research, DG environment, the German Agen-

for nature conservation, and the UFZ, recommends that such a body should include not only science all relevant knowledge, and therefore calls its proposal a "knowledge-policy interface". Such knowledge-policy interface is essential to support more effective biodiversity-related decision making and societal responses to the challenges of achieving sustainable development.

Over the last years, a variety of conventions and other measures have been agreed at the international as much as on other levels to stop the loss of biodiversity. However, there is broad consensus that these measures have not been able to reverse this trend. Biodiversity change is a very complex cross-cutting issue which is dealt with in a broad variety of institutions directly or indirectly, up from local to the global level. Therefore, relevant knowledge is very diverse and, as has been emphasised the workshop, includes scientific as well as traditional knowledge. Also due to this diversity, models science-policy interfaces working effectively e.g. for climate issues (such as the IPPC) cannot be transferred directly to the field of biodiversity.

It becomes more and more urgent to know how to improve existing measures and their implementation. Politicians as much as scientists, thus, emphasise the need to improve the science-policy interface in biodiversity. In early 2005, a large conference in Paris, launched by the French President Jacques Chirac started an international negotiation process to create an International Mechanism on Expertise on Biodiversity (IMoSEB). Until June 2007, an ongoing consultative process discusses the needs and options for a new mechanism. The Leipzig Recommendations constitute a major milestone in these consultations by highlighting the specifics of such a mechanism with regard to its mandate, internal process as well as its outputs and outcomes.

<http://www.ufz.de/spi-workshop>

"Management of Protected Areas" A Master-of-Science Programme of the Klagenfurt University (Austria)

The Klagenfurt University, Austria, launched a new international postgraduate master programme dealing with the inter- and transdisciplinary issues of establishing and managing Protected Areas. The focus is on all aspects of establishing and managing Protected Areas such as national parks, Natura sites, state parks, RAMSAR sites. The programme includes the ecological, managerial, legal, institutional, economic, cultural and social dimensions of protected areas, and is set up in cooperation with international bodies such as CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity), IUCN (World Conservation Union), WWF, Ramsar convention, PanParks, EuroParks, and prominent Protected Areas in Europe.

The learning goals are:

- an excellent and comprehensive understanding of the aims and roles of Protected Areas in relation to the conservation of biodiversity and (integrated) regional development.
- detailed knowledge when applying the full range of tools available for the management of Protected Areas so that they can effectively fulfil their aims.
- an ability to analyse and solve problems encountered when establishing, planning and managing Protected Areas, to conduct inter- and transdisciplinary dialogues with all stakeholders and to develop and implement appropriate integrated solutions.
- the development of hard and soft skills to create mutual benefits of nature conservation on the one hand, and for the local population on the other hand, particularly in peripheral regions as well as in developing countries with the aim of sustainable regional development.

The programme currently involves 20 students from countries such as Switzerland, Austria, Romania, Malta, Armenia, Nepal and Latvia. The next class starts in September 2007 – duration of the programme is 4 semesters, closing with a Master of Science in Management of Protected Areas.

Scholarships are available for students from developing countries and from low-income countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The deadline for developing countries students applying for admission to the programme and for scholarships is 1 December 2006. The general deadline for all other applications is 30 June 2007.

Further information:

M.Sc. Programme "Management of Protected Areas"

Prof. Dr. Michael Getzner, Department of Economics Klagenfurt University, Austria, A-9020 Klagenfurt

Email Michael.Getzner@uni-klu.ac.at

Web www.mpa.uni-klu.ac.at

Planet U: Sustaining the World, Reinventing the University

by Michael M'Gonigle and Justine Starke. New Society Publishers, 2006.

Planet U: Sustaining the World, Reinventing the University explores the unique nature of the university as a vehicle for becoming an integrated model of place-based sustainability. Each university is different but each has attributes that no other institution has, collectively equipping these places with an unparalleled potential for ecological innovation and ability to drive regional sustainability. The historical role of the university as a site and catalyst of social critique and change is evolving, and Planet U addresses the university as the object of change as well as the agent of change. Touching on everything from the development of complete campus communities to food security programs to innovative transportation systems, M'Gonigle and Starke weave together a series of best practices and examples from around the world. Alongside this comprehensive survey of the sustainable campuses movement, a narrative focus of the authors' struggle at the University of Victoria to catalyze complete community at their university. Planet U puts forth a place-based strategy to integrate everything from the development of green buildings to local reinvestment strategies to governance structures into an integrated approach for university sustainability.

Distinctively, Planet U includes both a discussion of technical possibilities and one that addresses the underlying power issues necessary for "ecological governance." Universities must engage in democratic reform of their governance structures to enable the high degree of ecological innovation that they are capable of. Planet U provides the movement with the inspiration to begin addressing this too-often overlooked aspect of sustainability. Planet U is of interest to a wide audience -- environmentalists and student activists, academics and administrators, business people and politicians, and to anyone concerned with how we can think our way out of the ever-escalating crises of global sustainability, and how we can act right now. To sustain the world, we must reinvent the university, one place at a time.

Michael M'Gonigle holds the Eco Research Chair in Environmental Law and Policy at the University of Victoria and is the founder of the POLIS Project on Ecological Governance.

Justine Starke has recently completed a Master in Arts in Planning at the University of British Columbia School of Community and Regional Planning.

For more about Planet U: Sustaining the World, Reinventing the University and the Planet U movement check out: www.planetaryuniversity.org.

PhD courses in Industrial Ecology - Marie Curie programme

The Postgraduate school of Industrial Ecology (PSIE) is a series of seven research training courses for early stage researchers in environmental systems analysis and environmental management. PSIE targets Ph.D. candidates, young researchers and faculty members who work on life-cycle assessment, energy analysis, value-chain modelling, eco-design and sustainable consumption and production. PSIE is organized by a consortium of 12 European universities and funded by the EU Marie Curie programme. It is supported by the International Society of Industrial Ecology (ISIE).

Application deadline is 1 November 2006.

For more information visit <http://www.indecol.ntnu.no/psie.php>

3. Hot topic:

9th of October: the World Overshoot Day in 2006

Ecological overshoot means exceeding the earth's regenerative capacity. It occurs when humanity's demand for natural resources and services exceeds the biosphere's available supply. The World Overshoot Day marks the date each year that humanity begins running an "ecological deficit". This means that on this day we have used up the total amount of biological resources the Earth renews each year, and are therefore running an ecological deficit from this point in time until the end of the year.

As humanity's consumption of resources increases, World Overshoot Day creeps earlier on the calendar. The world first went into ecological overshoot on December 19, 1987. In 1995, we had used the planet's entire capacity by 21 November. In 2006 we began running our "ecological deficit" on 9 October. The Ecological Footprint is almost thirty per cent larger than the planet's biocapacity this year. In other

words, it now takes more than one year and three months for the Earth to regenerate what we use single year. In 1961, humanity used half a planet of biocapacity, in 2006 we need one and a quarter planets to satisfy our needs.

Measurement of the Overshoot with the indicator "Ecological Footprint"

But how can we calculate the overshoot? One measurement tool is the concept of the so-called Ecological Footprint. The Ecological Footprint measures how much productive area it takes to support everything that we do – eating, driving, building houses, etc. It represents the area of biologically productive land and water a population (an individual, city, or all of humanity) requires to provide the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.

Each year the Global Footprint Network calculates humanity's Ecological Footprint (its demand for cropland, pasture, forests and fisheries) and compares it with global biocapacity (the ability of these ecosystems to generate resources and absorb wastes). Ecological Footprint accounting can be used to determine the exact date we, as a global community, begin running our annual ecological deficit.

The Overshoot Day shows the day on which our total Ecological Footprint (measured in global hectares) is equal to the biocapacity (also measured in global hectares) that nature can regenerate in that year. For the rest of the year, we are accumulating debt by depleting our natural capital and letting waste accumulate. The day of the year on which humanity enters into overshoot is determined by calculating the ratio of global available biocapacity to global Ecological Footprint and multiplying by 365. From this we find the number of days of demand that the biosphere could supply, and the number of days we operate in overshoot.

Living Planet Report 2006 outlines scenarios for humanity's future

A new report released by WWF and the Global Footprint Network shows that by 2050 humanity will demand twice as much as our planet can supply - but that we don't have to follow this path. The report's "Living Planet Index" shows that vertebrate species populations have declined by about one-third from 1970 to 2003. At the same time, humanity's Ecological Footprint - the human demand for natural resources and services - has increased beyond the point where the Earth is able to regenerate renewable resources at the rate we are using them. Download the full report at:

Download full report at: http://assets.panda.org/downloads/living_planet_report.pdf.

Footprint Game and Online Questionnaire

[SERI](#), along with [mitAnanda](#), Austria's happiness research initiative, is scientific partner of the footprint platform (www.einefueralle.at). As part of this initiative, Greenpeace CEE developed an online computer game which aims at communicating the concept of the „ecological footprint“ to the broad public, especially to young people (in German language), while WWF developed an online questionnaire for Austria's "NEWS" magazine, which allows checking one's own footprint. See www.fussabdruck.at

Declaration on Europe's resource consumption

In summer 2006 a group of leading institutions in the area of material flow analysis and ecological footprints has signed a joint statement [[download](#)]. The declaration emphasises the importance of compiling and analysing data, which track Europe's consumption of natural resources in a global context and demands that the European Union devotes sufficient financial resources to close important data gaps in the area of MFA. Furthermore, the group demands to make Europe the most resource and energy efficient continent worldwide. This would not only significantly improve the state of the environment, but also create important economic impulses; less resource use also means decreasing production costs.

Sources:

http://www.footprintnetwork.org/gfn_sub.php?content=overshoot

http://www.footprintnetwork.org/newsletters/gfn_blast_0610.html

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/publications/key_publications/living_planet_report/lp_2006/index

Links:

Global Footprint Network:

<http://www.footprintnetwork.org/>

Living Planet Reports:

http://www.panda.org/news_facts/publications/key_publications/living_planet_report/index.cfm

Ecological Footprint Quiz to measure your own Ecological Footprint:

<http://ecofoot.org>

4. Events:

ESEE 2007: Integrating Natural and Social Sciences for Sustainability

5-8 June 2007, UFZ - Centre for Environmental Research in Leipzig, Germany

The European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE), in co-operation with the German association ecological economics VÖÖ and VÖW, invite you to meet in Leipzig for the 7th international conference. The conference will explore contemporary scientific approaches for putting the concept of Sustainable Development into research and into practice, and it will focus on bridging natural and social science: will address sustainability topics such as loss of biodiversity, human vulnerability to global change and water problems on all geographical and institutional levels. The conference aims to contribute to a better understanding of societal and natural processes and their interaction by integrating scientific methodologies to overcome the shortcomings of disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches. Impediments to inter- and transdisciplinary research will be examined and new research concepts for sustainability identified.

Keynote speakers include Elinor Ostrom, Malte Faber, Dick Norgaard, Inge Røpke, Clive Spash, and Carl Folke.

The deadline for submitting abstracts and papers is **20 November**. Have a look at www.esee-leipzig2007.org and think about your contribution!

Visit the [conference website](#).

ISEE 2006: Ninth Biennial Conference of International Society for Ecological Economics on "Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being"

15-18 December, 2006, New Delhi.

Important dates:

- submission of abstracts: July 31, 2006
- intimation of acceptance: August 31, 2006
- submission of full paper: October 31, 2006

For more information visit <http://www.isee2006.com/index.htm>

Call for Papers: CANSEE 2007

7th Biennial Conference "Sustaining Communities and Development in the Face of Environmental Challenges"

July 26-28, 2007, Halifax, Nova Scotia

The 7th Biennial Conference of the Canadian Society for Ecological Economics (CANSEE) will reflect focus of CANSEE in fostering transdisciplinary research activities and dialogue among natural and social scientists, government, the private sector and civil society, to deepen our understanding of the interactions between humans and nature, and to inform the sustainable stewardship of our natural resources and the environment.

Conference sessions, papers and posters will directly address how an ecological economic approach help society meet these challenges. Government, academics, NGOs, the private sector and the public are encouraged to attend.

All participants are invited to submit abstracts for presentation of papers or posters on any of the conference themes, or for workshop discussion sessions. The combined length of the abstract body not exceed 350 words. Include the name, title and affiliation of each author in addition to the mailin address, phone and fax numbers, and email of the primary contact. Abstracts and proposals for spe topic sessions must be received no later than March 1, 2007. Abstract must be submitted via e-mail cansee2007@cansee.org , or on-line at www.cansee.org/2007/.

Abstracts will be evaluated, and confirmation of acceptance will be communicated to the author by March 31, 2007.

For further information click [here](#).

16th International Input-Output Conference

Istanbul, Turkey, 2-6 July 2007

The International Input-Output Association (IIOA) and the Department of Management, Istanbul Technical University announce that the Sixteenth International Input-Output Conference will be held 2-6 July, 2007, at the Istanbul Technical University in Istanbul, Turkey. The goal of the conference is to promote and stimulate the worldwide exchange of ideas among economists and between them and government officials, engineers and managers with interests in input-output analysis and related methods. Thus, we invite thematic topics related to any aspect of input-output analysis and modeling. We hope attendees will also develop a number of sessions relating to Turkey.

Call for Organized Sessions

To submit a session or set of sessions, provide a description of the theme and objectives for the session and identify the organizer, session chair(s), and paper presenters by: name, title, affiliation, and proposed titles and abstract.

Please submit sessions by January 15, 2007 to the Chair of the Scientific Committee (Klaus Hubacek io2007@see.leeds.ac.uk).

Call for Papers

Please submit abstracts for papers not exceeding 500 words by January 15, 2007, to Klaus Hubacek (io2007@see.leeds.ac.uk), including the title and the abstract of the paper, names of all authors, and full postal and e-mail addresses of the corresponding authors.

For further information visit the conference website at: <http://www.iioa.at/conferences-16th.htm>

4th Permit trading in different applications, Call for Papers

29th November – 1st December 2006

13th November 2006 Deadline for submission of the papers.

[more information](#)

5. Job openings:

CSIRO Resource Futures Program Post Doctoral Researcher – Social Psychology

The Resource Futures Program, one of four research programs in CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems, is seeking an enthusiastic post-doctoral researcher with a strong background in social psychology and economics, to work as part of an interdisciplinary team on the application of psychometric measures found within the Theory of Planned Behaviour and Pro-social choice to the understanding of environmental values.

Deadline: 5th November

For more information click [here](#).

CSIRO Resource Futures Program Post Doctoral Researcher – Ecological Economics

The Resource Futures Program, one of four research programs in CSIRO Sustainable Ecosystems, is seeking an enthusiastic post-doctoral researcher with a strong background in ecological economics, work as a part of an interdisciplinary team on the application of novel approaches to environmental valuation of both a quantitative and qualitative nature.

Deadline: 5th November

For more information click [here](#).

Job offers for the Marie Curie Research Training Network GoverNat

The Marie-Curie Research Training Network "Multi-level Governance of Natural Resources: Tools and Processes for Water and Biodiversity Governance in Europe" (GoverNat)

is proud to offer:

- 9 positions for early-stage researchers from April 2007 to March 2010;
- 3 positions for experienced researchers from July 2007 to January 2010.

Deadlines for applications are: 15 Dec 2006 for the early-stage researcher appointments and 15 Apr 2007 for the experienced researcher appointments.

For further information click [here](#).

Lectureship / Senior Lectureship at the Sustainability Research Institute (SRI), School of Earth and Environment, University of Leeds, UK.

The Sustainability Research Institute (SRI) is now one of the largest concentrations of environmental social scientists in the UK. It is a thriving research institute situated in one of the strongest schools earth and environmental sciences. Research within the SRI draws on disciplines which span the environmental social sciences, and our broader activities combine social and natural sciences in leading-edge, interdisciplinary research. As well as being a centre of excellence for inter-disciplinary research, the SRI is home to around 30 research students, and it runs a range of postgraduate and undergraduate programs on the different dimensions of sustainability.

We are seeking to recruit to two positions that will help develop our research capabilities in the field Business, Environment and Corporate Responsibility or in any area of the Environmental Social Science. You should have a strong publications record and relevant teaching experience. Applications are encouraged from those with interests that relate to climate change or with experience in inter-disciplinary research that combines social and natural sciences. One of the positions is for three years in the first instance.

Post 1 University Grade 7 (£28,010 - £30,606p.a.) or 8 (£31,525 - £38,772p.a.) depending on experience.

Post 2 University Grade 9 (£39,935 - £46,295p.a.) or (£39,935 - £50,588p.a.).

Informal enquiries to Prof Andy Gouldson, Director of the SRI (tel: +44 (0)113 343 6417; e-mail a.gouldson@see.leeds.ac.uk). To apply on line please visit <http://www.leeds.ac.uk> and click on 'job: Alternatively application packs are also available via [e] recruitment@adm.leeds.ac.uk [t] +44 (0)113 343 5771. Job ref 315049 (Post 1) Job ref 325009 (Post 2). Please indicate which field you are applying to.

Closing date: 10 November 2006

Interviews will be week commencing 4 December 2006.

6. New Publications:

Baumgärtner, Faber, Schiller (2006). Joint Production and Responsibility in Ecological Economics. On the Foundations of Environmental Policy.

This groundbreaking book takes a fresh look at how environmental problems emerge from economic activity and how they may be addressed in a responsible and sustainable manner. At its centre is the concept of joint production. This captures the phenomenon whereby several effects necessarily emerge from one activity and whereby human action always entails unintended side-consequences. This, according to the authors, is the structural cause behind modern-day environmental problems.

[More information.](#)

The ESEE Newsletter is published by the European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE). Its purpose is to inform ESEE members of developments both within the Society and in other areas of potential interest. It is published monthly and is sent free to ESEE members. The views expressed are those of the individual contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Society as a whole.

The European Society for Ecological Economics is a not-for-profit organisation devoted to the development of theory and practice in ecological economics in Europe. Membership is open to all interested individuals working in Europe or in other areas on request. For membership details please visit: <http://www.euroecolecon.org>.

If you have any suggestions on how to improve our Newsletter please let us know. If you would prefer not to receive it, please send an Email with the subject unsubscribe to esee@seri.at

distributed by

supported by



© 2006 European Society for Ecological Economics.