



EAERE NEWSLETTER

WINTER 2005

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and copy to the EAERE secretariat: eaere@eaere.org

The EAERE website: <http://www.eaere.org>



LETTER FROM THE EAERE PRESIDENT

Commentary 6 – Life goes on

Frank J. Convery, President, EAERE

Coasts are where ecosystems, access and beauty conjoin, where, for most of us, productivity across all its dimensions is greatest. But they are also zones of vulnerability. Tragedy is a part of the human condition; searing loss comes to us all eventually. But the losses engendered by the recent earthquake and associated tsunami in Asia strike a special chord. Life and livelihoods extirpated with a suddenness, speed, and randomness which leaves us emotionally breathless. The geographic scope, demographic distribution and the sheer scale, all give this event a Titanic quality – invincibility suddenly rendered fallible.

It may seem premature in the emotional cycle to discuss the economic issues arising. But this discussion needs to be joined; economics is the science of scarcity, and as a profession we have much to offer in helping societies to identify and assess the implications of the incentives and the options facing them, and how to move forward to a better space in a world of uncertainty and scarcity. And we can learn from this experience how to better adapt to the coastal perturbances that will inevitably be associated with climate change. Ed Barbier has a nice piece in this Newsletter on how the removal of mangrove forests intensifies and makes more extensive the damage resulting from such events. As communities remake their shattered lives, they can design their futures with this awareness. And history teaches us that life goes on. Wislawa Szymborska makes the point in her beautiful poem 'Reality Demands':

'Reality demands
That we also mention this:
Life goes on.
It continues at Cannae and Borodino,
At Kosovo, Polje and Guernica.

.....
Where Hiroshima had been
Hiroshima is again,
Producing many products
For everyday use.

.....



E A E R E

On tragic mountain passes
The wind rips hats off unwitting heads
And we can't help
Laughing at that.'

Bremen Reminders

Put our **Bremen conference (June 23-26, 2005)** at the top of your intellectual and social calendar right now, and tell your friends to do the same. You still have time to submit a paper or two by February 1, 2005. But even in the event that you do not present a paper, do come along; we need audience, and where everyone gives one or more papers, the audience is inevitably very thinly spread. We expect that the focus of our evidence-based sessions will be of interest to those in the policy process. Wolfgang Pfaffenberger has organised a splendid social programme (which includes the Nick Hanley ensemble in at least one of its guises) and we'll be celebrating outstanding achievement by some of our intellectual (Karl-Göran Mäler and David Pearce) and policy leadership (Jos Delbeke). So don't even think of missing out on what will be a great celebratory festival. And spread the word.

Every one who has experienced our **Venice Summer School** knows that it provides an intellectual endowment and friendships that last a lifetime. The 2005 school led by Karl-Gustaf Löfgren will continue and enhance this proud tradition. The cut-off date for applications is February 1, 2005. Check out the programme, and if it fits your interests or that of your students, please encourage applications.

An Inventory of Capacities in Resource and Environmental Economics

Where can one find out about the research and/or teaching programmes in environmental and resource economics, and what they have to offer? We intend compiling an inventory of such capacities, which our Secretary General Monica Eberle will administer and which will be available to all on our web site. These capacities can be anywhere in the world. We want it to be a global resource. You are invited to **submit not more than 200 words** giving a flavour of your institution's capacities, and the web site at which further details can be sourced. Our plan is to have this inventory complete not later than February 15, 2005, but submissions will be welcome at any time. In order to encourage others, and to kick



start the inventory, I've put together 192 words below on some essentials of our department in UCD, and provided the web site address for further information.

The Department of Planning and Environmental Policy, University College, Dublin, Ireland

This department has two strands – planning, and environmental economics and policy analysis. Its work in environmental economics and policy analysis is led by three permanent full time academic staff - Professor Frank J. Convery (frank.convery@ucd.ie), Professor J. Peter Clinch (peter.clinch@ucd.ie) (Head of Department) and Dr. Susana Ferreira (susana.ferreira@ucd.ie) - and supported by a full time Research Manager, Dr. Louise Dunne (louise.dunne@ucd.ie). The director of Graduate Studies for the Department is Dr. Mark Scott (mark.scott@ucd.ie)

It has an active research programme focused on evidence based analyses of policy options, including policy instruments for environmental management, and assessment of benefits and costs to society of policy choices. Research students are well resourced in terms of office space, computer and IT services and funding. There are 12 full time PhD students in residence in environmental economics.

We teach courses in environmental economics at undergraduate and post graduate levels for the Department of Economics, and this department offers a wide range of post graduate course work, including a full time course work Masters degree in economics, which are widely availed of by our research students. See (www.ucd.ie/pepweb) for more details.

So send your informal description to Monica Eberle (eaere@eaere.org). There is only one condition. At least one of those individuals named in your description must be a current member of EAERE.

Our next Council meeting takes place in Dublin March 22-23, 2005 (sponsored by Guinness). If you have any issues you would like raised on the agenda, let Monica know, and we'll try to accommodate you.



FEATURE ARTICLE

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS IN THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The EAERE leadership has invited economists in DG Environment to provide regular updates of developments in the Commission that should be of interest to EAERE members. We are delighted to accept this invitation as sound science is one of the key principles for DG Environment's work. This is the first attempt to such an update – covering impact assessment, economic analysis for the CAFE Programme, a recent conference on economic instruments, and trading in greenhouse gas allowances.

1) Impact Assessment

Economics is only of use if it is taken into account in policy assessment. The Commission introduced its new Impact Assessment framework in 2002 with the aim of systematically bringing together economic information, scientific and other data and the views of stakeholders into one integrated tool. As part of the impact assessment a series of common questions has to be answered for each policy proposal: what is the problem; what is the objective; what are the policy options available; what are the economic, social and environmental impacts of each option; which is the preferred option and why. Already applied to around 50 proposals, the evidence is that the framework is encouraging more rigorous analysis of policy proposals. An example of the framework in practice is the impact assessment of the new EU regulatory framework for chemicals called REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals). Here, costs were cut by around 80% (over €10b) between the posting of a draft proposal on the Internet and the final proposal thanks to stakeholder responses and the analysis carried out for the Commission's Impact Assessment. Overall, the framework seems to encourage more in-depth economic analysis and presenting it in a way that is understandable to decision makers. Of course, we recognise that the quality of impact assessments in general can always improve and are working to this end.

Useful web reference:

Impact assessment website -

http://europa.eu.int/comm/secretariat_general/impact/index_en.htm



2) Economic analysis of the Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme

The CAFE Programme will produce a Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution in mid 2005. As part of this process it is carrying out cost-effectiveness and cost-benefit analysis. The methodologies have been peer reviewed also by environmental economists (e.g. Alan Krupnick of RFF) as far as the valuation of health and ecosystems is concerned. There will be a wealth of applied cost-benefit analysis in early 2005. This includes also a detailed analysis of the interplay between air pollution and climate change policies.

Useful web reference:

CAFE homepage - <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/air/cafe/index.htm>

3) CAFE/NEBEI conference on Policy Instruments to Reduce Air Pollution

DG Environment organised this conference in Brussels on 11 and 12 November 2004 with the Network of Experts on Benefits and Economic Instruments (NEBEI). Some 120 participants attended. The main purpose was to (a) bring together the most recent research findings from practical applications of economic and other instruments to reduce air pollution in the EU and ECE countries, (b) to give policy guidance to the finalisation of the Thematic Strategy on Air Pollution and (c) to give input to the future review of the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol to reduce acidification, eutrophication and ground level ozone.

The preliminary conclusions of the conference were that

1. Both traditional direct regulation and market based instruments have been applied successfully, and have reduced, and will reduce, emissions of NO_x and SO₂. In practice, market based instruments often build on the legislative basis, and are used together with direct regulation.
2. Since the EU is still in the pilot stage, rather than in the routine application stage, of market based instruments, experimentation of instruments and policy mixes should be encouraged. However, we should also do more ex-post evaluations of the instruments that are currently used.
3. Several excellent programmes have been designed to reduce emissions, e.g. the Swiss heavy vehicle charging scheme, the Swedish NO_x charge and Dutch NO_x trading scheme. The challenge is to expand or lift these excellent national programmes.
4. NEBEI and EAERE will organize a specific, applied thematic session on Market based instruments at the EAERE conference in Bremen 23 – 26 June 2005, and seek to



monitor the implementation of the greenhouse gas Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) and the Dutch NO_x trading scheme during 2005.

Useful web reference:

Conference website - http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/air/nebei_workshop/index.htm

4) Trading in greenhouse gas allowances

2004 marks a very busy year in DG Environment, national ministries and businesses throughout Europe to prepare the start of the continent-wide EU greenhouse gas allowance trading scheme (EU ETS). The most visible task was the preparation at national level and approval by the Commission of national allocation plans (NAPs). This process has moved the EU ETS to top news headlines in some Member States. And NAP figures have gone up on the way to Brussels and done when traveling back to the capital. Intense work has e.g. however also gone on the providing the IT backbone for the allowance market – the electronic registries system, consisting of a European hub and 25 national spokes. And 2004 saw also political agreement and entry into force of the “Linking Directive” allowing companies under the EU ETS to use CDM (as of 2005) and JI (as of 2008) credits besides allowances as compliance currency. At the end of 2004 the Commission has cleared 21 NAPs, leaving the plans of the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy and Poland for early 2005. If allowance prices of €8 to €9 prevailing in the 2nd half of 2004 as a good scarcity indicator, the annual allocation in the EU ETS is worth some €15 to €20 billion. Now that the preparatory work is close to completion eyes turns to the early performance of the EU ETS. The scheme will provide a rich object of study for environmental economists and we hope that EAERE members will take up the challenge and feed their lessons into the political process.

Useful web references:

EU ETS homepage - <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/emission.htm>

NAP page - http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/emission_plans.htm

Linking page - http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/climat/emission/linking_en.htm

- *Matti Vainio, Stephen White, and Peter Zapfel*



MANGROVES AND TSUNAMI DAMAGE IN THAILAND

As we try to come to grips with the tragedy created by the tsunami disaster on December 26th, this text should be of interest to all environmental and resource economists. There is more information about the project on mangrove forest loss in Thailand available on Ed Barbier's webpage: <http://uwacadweb.uwyo.edu/barbier/>

UW PROFESSOR: TSUNAMI DESTRUCTION COULD HAVE BEEN REDUCED

Jan. 5, 2005 -- Coastal communities across much of the 12 countries around the Indian Ocean were no match for a powerful tsunami Dec. 26, but some of the devastation could have been prevented if not for the loss of nature's own protective coastal vegetation and natural barriers, says a University of Wyoming professor.

Protective reefs, sand dunes and mangroves along coastlines have steadily been removed over the last 20-25 years as the region's countries have tried to develop their economies, says Edward Barbier, a professor in the UW College of Business Department of Economics and Finance.

Barbier, who has been at UW since 2000 and has studied resource problems in developing countries for more than 20 years, has centered his research on mangroves, mainly in Thailand.

Mangroves are trees and shrubs that thrive in tropical tidal zones. Mangroves provide a double layer of protection against the pounding surf along coastlines, he says. Red mangroves grow in brackish water and have roots that anchor in mud flats along tidal estuaries, which basically provides the first vegetative protection between the coastline and land. Behind are the black mangroves, small to medium-sized trees that can reach 50 feet in height.

But as Thailand's economy developed, since the 1960s the mangrove forests along the Gulf of Thailand and the Indian Ocean have been reduced in half, Barbier says. They have been replaced mainly by shrimp farms, hotels, growing cities and other coastal developments.

Barbier and Suthawan Satirathai, wife of Thailand's foreign minister, along with economists and ecologists, recently wrote a book, "Shrimp Expansion and Mangrove Loss in Thailand," a two-year study of Thailand's disappearing mangrove ecosystems. They note that many other Asian countries also have experienced widespread mangrove losses.

For example, some other Asian countries want to emulate Thailand's success as the world's largest shrimp exporter (with the United States the largest buyer) by fostering shrimp farm development in their coastal regions. Barbier says shrimp farms need brackish water and flat land, so removing mangrove areas to establish such farms often is seen as the quickest way for developing countries to establish commercial shrimp farms.



"However, we need to be cautious in attributing the recent tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean to the widespread coastal degradation that is occurring in the region," Barbier says. "Even nature's ecosystem could not have prevented the tsunami. With an event that huge you have to expect great loss, but the question is, could some of it have been reduced?"

"Ecologists and others studying coastal systems have said if there had been more protection from natural barriers, such as mangroves, coral reefs and other systems, these barriers could have reduced some of the losses," he says.

Local communities often depend upon mangroves for collecting shellfish and other fish that live in that type of system, and also for collecting wood products for construction, fuel, and other purposes, Barbier says.

"Also, mangroves are natural breeding and nursery habitat for coastal and marine fisheries," he says. "Removal of mangroves directly hurts the fishing industry along coastlines."

Finally, mangroves and coral reefs provide natural barriers against large-scale storm events. Barbier says the damages caused by storm surges, high winds and flooding are reduced when vegetation has not been removed.

He adds that the livelihoods of many communities are affected when natural protection is removed in commercial development projects. He says wealthy investors often benefit the most from commercial developments, such as large-scale shrimp farming or hotels, but local residents tend to share much less in these benefits.

"Those vulnerable areas that have been seen widespread coastal development were truly affected by the terrible tsunami," Barbier says. "I have visited the area in Thailand that has been affected and I am devastated to learn what has happened. It's going to take that area a long time to recuperate."

Thailand, he says, relies heavily on tourism and some of those businesses destroyed by the tsunami probably will recover sooner than smaller villages because "large private investors" will provide the necessary means to rebuild.

"Many local communities and businesses in small towns along the coastline will take more time to recover," he says. "These communities do not benefit so much from tourism, and once their livelihoods have been wiped out or damaged, the question is, what will they do and where will they go from here?"

EAERE INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

EAERE 2005 AWARDS

Below we present a selection of the comments received from our Members in regard to our Outstanding Achievement winners. All the comments received have been posted in the EAERE website at <http://www.eaere.org/excellence/>.



KARL-GÖRAN MÄLER

European Lifetime Achievement Award in Environmental Economics, 2005

"Karl-Göran has written what many regard as the definitive book in our field, and he has consistently provided the intellectual ballast to the subject of environmental economics that ensured it was taken seriously by the economics mainstream. It is difficult to overstate the importance of such intellectual accreditation. As Director of the Beijer Institute, he has encouraged the integration of ecology and economics, an intellectual stretch that many have thought about, a few have tried to bridge, but with limited success. His consistent leadership in this area provides this interface with a status, a precedent and a template that will yield great intellectual and practical dividends. At a personal level, his combination of intellectual rigour, humour and complete unpretentiousness as to rank or position make him great company, notwithstanding his unaccountable (to Irish sensibilities at least) culinary enthusiasm for putrid herring ('surströmming')."

- *Frank Convery, Ireland*

"Karl-Göran Mäler has an exciting background as an economist with an unusually good blend of both mathematical ability, intuition and political experience. He is also unusually open for and interested in other disciplines. His contributions span a vast area from national accounts to mangroves or acid rain. He has received a number of prestigious awards already, including recently the Volvo Environment Prize and much praise is rightly given to his 1974 book which people reportedly fight over at the Antiquarian bookstores. I would like here to focus more on his role as the Director - and initiator - of the Beijer Institute. In this role he has made a tremendously important contribution to the integration of ecology and economics by bringing, sometimes forcing, good ecologists and economists to actually interact. This may sound easy but it isn't - it might sound obvious but very few researchers from such different disciplines do really work together. This is still an infant area but thanks to Karl-Göran and the Beijer Institute, it is now taking important new strides. At the same time, Karl-Göran and the Beijer are also bent on extending research collaboration into the developing countries."

- *Thomas Sterner, Sweden*



"Karl-Göran Mäler is an intellectual giant of environmental economics. His book, *Environmental Economics: A Theoretical Inquiry*, is monumental. Published in 1974, it anticipated and laid the foundation for many of the topics that would come to dominate our field: general equilibrium analysis, valuation, national income accounting, environment and growth, uncertainty and instrument choice, and more. His Acid Rain Game paper, written in 1991, did much the same for the field of transboundary pollution economics. His greatest contributions, however, may have been of a different kind. He was a founding member of the EAERE, and as Director of the Beijer Institute, he established a remarkable dialogue between economists and ecologists that has changed thinking on both sides. Perhaps most importantly of all, he along with Partha Dasgupta created a teaching and research program that delivered our subject to promising young scholars in developing countries, and brought their own issues in turn to our attention. It is not an exaggeration to say that Karl-Göran Mäler helped to create the field of environmental economics, helped to nurture it once it became established, and helped to spread its seeds after that. On a personal note, he has been a teacher and a mentor and a friend to me, and changed the way I think. Most of all, he has taught me to think absolutely clearly or at least to aspire to do so."

- *Scott Barrett, USA*

"It is impossible for me to put into a "short paragraph" both the appreciation and the debt that I owe these two great European environmental economists, Karl-Göran Mäler and David Pearce. Unfortunately, an unavoidable scheduling conflict means that I will miss the Bremen conference, and so I cannot be there to honor these two leading lights and their distinguished careers. I wish it were not so.

The word intellectual "genius" is over-used, but in Karl-Göran's case it is so apt a description. His theoretical contributions to environmental economics are as legendary as they are profound, to the extent that countless generations of environmental economists, long after the present generation is gone, will be standing on the shoulders of his intellectual achievements. Perhaps they will never know this; but I and many others of the present generation do. And for this we will always be grateful to Karl-Göran."

- *Ed Barbier, USA*

"K-G Mäler and David Pearce have both in their different ways been very influential and contributed greatly to the evolution and wider international acceptance of the sub-discipline of environmental and resource economics since the 1960s. Karl-Göran's work on the theoretical frontiers (including for example the production function approach) of the sub-discipline is widely acknowledged to have set the standards for others to follow. More recently his work on natural resource accounting and non-convex systems has set in motion a whole new wave of research encompassing both developed and developing country economies. He has truly earned his place in the environmental economists' 'hall of fame'.

David Pearce's contribution to the profession is no less noteworthy. David's prolific applied economics work has spanned a large range of policy-relevant issues and problems. His publications, above all others, are always immensely lucid and readable analyses of complex topics. The sub-discipline owes him an immense debt for there is no doubt that his work has served to showcase environmental economics to a range of audiences, not least students and the policy makers and related communities. His interdisciplinary insights have also served to engage economists with the natural scientists and many fruitful collaborations have subsequently emerged. Both of these colleagues have greatly helped and influenced me and I owe them a personal debt of gratitude. But their real merit lies in the fact that I am only one of very many people who have benefited from their wisdom. They are truly two of the main pillars of modern environmental economic thought and the associated academic community."

- *Kerry Turner, UK*



DAVID PEARCE

**European Lifetime Achievement Award in
Environmental Economics, 2005**

“Integration of economy and environment is a consistent thread in David Pearce’s work – the idea that environment can and should be given ‘parity of esteem’ in managing the macro and the micro economy is at the heart of his contribution. He not only shows how it can be done, but gets involved in making it happen; his engagement with the UK government, the OECD, the World Bank, UN, European Commission and many others have all been directed at giving substance in the policy arena to our ideas. His books have numerous printings, and are translated into many languages; both scholars and those in the policy process in China, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Slovakia and Vietnam can read his work in their own language. His ‘Blueprint for a Green Economy’ (with Anil Markandya and Ed Barbier) shows that clarity, brevity and simplicity can be a powerful combination in shaping the terms and substance of the policy debate. The graduates of the Masters degree in environmental economics at UCL has of course comprised the ‘5th column’ that has spread the Gospel of environmental economics throughout the world.”

- *Frank Convery, Ireland*

“David Pearce has done more than anyone to popularize our subject and to bring it to the attention of policy makers: in the UK, as advisor to Chris Patten, Margaret Thatcher’s Environment Minister; in Europe; and the World Bank; and elsewhere. Today, government officials and even the public understand and (sometimes!) accept the advantages of emission taxes and tradeable permits but it was not always so. The difference owes much to David Pearce’s tireless efforts at using reason to defeat emotion and ideology. My guess is that his Blueprint for a Green Economy, published in 1989 (with coauthors Ed Barbier and Anil Markandya), is probably the biggest selling environmental economics book ever. And David continues to beat the drum: his latest paper on the social cost of carbon is a stunning assessment of current climate policy of the UK. His role in shaping the field has not been confined to the published page. A founding member of EAERE, he also established the first environmental economics master’s program in Europe (at University College London) and created (with Kerry Turner) the Centre for Social and Economic Research on the Global Environment (CSERGE), an environmental economics research organization. To conclude with a personal reflection, David has been a mentor and friend to me. He taught me the importance not only of having something to say, but of saying it in a way that people could understand and perhaps even remember.”

- *Scott Barrett, USA*



"Dear David, I am sure many will cite your enormous contribution to the field environmental economics in terms of your brilliantly clear publications. While endorsing this I would like to emphasise the personal support you have given to so many people early on in their studies and careers. This had had a wonderful impact on the lives of those concerned (and has lead a lot of people to see this as their chosen career- so having a multiplying impact on the field). Like so many other people in the profession, my first positive contact with the discipline of environmental economics was initially through your writing followed shortly afterwards by your personal support and encouragement. You have a genuine interest in helping young people start out in the field. In my case I was a student at Exeter who found your book on CBA the most accessible of all available texts. I wrote to you, hardly expecting a reply. Instead I was given the warmest encouragement (plus a shedload of reading!). That spirit and support has endured throughout the now considerable years I have known you. I feel very fortunate to have had such a great introduction to the field. From all those with a similar debt – thank you! Best wishes,"

- Ian Bateman, UK

"For my part it is always a pleasure to see David. David, together with Anil Markandya and Kerry Turner, were influential in setting up the UK's first dedicated Masters programme for environmental and resource economics. It is a measure of the respect associated with that course, that quite a number of us are still working in the field, in research, in public organizations, in business or in consultancy. Thirteen years on, and with many other students having graduated, it is always gratifying to know that David remembers and maintains contact with so many of us."

- Craig Bullock, Ireland

"When I first joined the newly created OECD Environment Directorate in 1971, I was told that OECD, as an economic organization, would have to make a contribution to the economic aspects of environmental protection. But at that time, environmental economics as such hardly existed and the issue was either ignored or considered as minor by the economic community. Thus, my first task was to contact the very small number of economists who had given some thought to the issue, and to gather them together for a four week "think tank". David Pearce was a member of this select group, and this was my chance to start working with him from the very beginning of the rich and remarkably fast developing new discipline now recognized as "Environmental and Resource Economics"¹. This was the start of a long standing, and fertile cooperation. David has made many major contributions to OECD, in particular on benefits estimates, distributive implications and sustainable development. David's "opus" and influence are immense, and his capacity to link sound conceptual analysis with the "political economy" aspects of environmental policy have helped shape environmental policies in OECD countries. It has been, and still is, my great privilege to work with him."

- Jean-Philippe Barde, France

"Words fail me when I try to summarize what David Pearce means to me personally and intellectually: mentor, friend, colleague, co-author are all apt but somehow cannot possibly summarize it. In my opinion, there has never been - and possibly never will be - another economist who has single-handedly shaped and influenced global environmental policy the way David Pearce has and continues to do so. It was an honor to have had the opportunity to work with David - from "Blueprint" to biodiversity, from Rio to Zimbabwe. We worked hard; we played hard; and most importantly, we discovered what economics should really be about. Thank you, David, for teaching me that last lesson; it is with me with every book, article or paper that I write today."

- Ed Barbier, USA

¹ The output of this Think Tank was the publication for the 1972 Stockholm Conference of the OECD book "Problems in Environmental Economics" which was the first publication covering the key aspects on environmental economics.



JOS DELBEKE

European Practitioner Achievement in Applying Environmental Economics, 2005

"Henk Folmer and I first encountered Jos when we served together on a European Commission task force focused on understanding the relationship between the European Single Market and the environment. His ability to organise, to draw coherence from chaos and his dedication to embedding economics ideas in the decision-making system were apparent then. As he successfully progressed up the Commission's slippery career pole, a consistent strand of his work has been to inject economics ideas into the environmental policy arena. It's not easy. Camus observed that 'we're all special cases.' And most of the special interest constituencies that attempt to shape EU policy don't see the economic argument as central, and many regard it as inimical to their interest. And so keeping a regard for benefits and costs, for mobilising markets to protect the environment rather than the converse, for making economic efficiency and integration of environment and economy central rather than incidental, involves in the first instance fighting the case with the other services of the Commission, then getting the Member States and the European Parliament to buy into the idea, creating coalitions of interest to move an agenda forward in ways that are consistent with economic principles. We need his unique talents, because Europe faces a huge challenge in competing in the global economy, and so the environment also faces a challenge, since many see the choice as a trade-off - less conservation means more competitiveness. Achieving mutuality of interest requires advocacy of a high order from the Commission."

- *Frank Convery, Ireland*

"Jos Delbeke's name is more closely associated with the reform of EU environmental policy than that of any other official in the EU. Through his pivotal role in the European Commission's Task Force on the environmental dimension of the internal market in the late 1980s, he helped to lay the theoretical and political foundations for market-based instruments in the EU. He later designed the EU's CO₂ emissions trading scheme and expertly steered the landmark legislation through all political storms. This first multilateral GHG emissions trading scheme may in the end become the benchmark for similar schemes if not the international standard."

- *Christian Egenhofer, Belgium*

"Jos Delbeke is the 'safe pair of hands' for tackling the most difficult and sensitive environmental issues for the Commission. His promotion reflects the need for his considerable skills to be applied across a wider range of policy issues. I first came across Jos in 1992, when he was draftsman for the first CO₂/energy tax proposal. As a representative then of a major oil company, I found this a very engaging policy relationship!"



As an economist, Jos was the ideal person to lead the DG ENV approach to Sustainable Development, and I was able to observe his efforts (and Frank Convery's) in this through the work of the Consultative Forum. More recently I have been a close observer of Jos' major success in 'selling' emissions trading as a flexible tool to tackle climate change, to help deliver environmental transparency and effectiveness, at the same time as minimising economic and, hopefully, competitiveness impact of showing EU leadership on climate change."

- *Michael Wriglesworth, Belgium*

"As an observer from afar, I cannot help but be impressed by the adroit mix of economic principle and political pragmatism that Jos Delbeke employs. It is the more impressive for being such a thankless task: his economist friends deplore the pragmatism and his political colleagues ridicule the principle. It is however what the world needs and if there were a Nobel Prize for Civil Service, Jos would be a certain nominee. There being no such prize, Jos richly deserves the recognition this award conveys."

- *Denny Ellerman, USA*

"It has been simply great to work with Jos. He is sometimes called a slave driver -- although working as a slave in the Commission is a contradiction in terms -- but one person's slave driver is another person's determined, focussed, hard working professional. He not only asks his colleagues to perform (forgetting to mention "again") miracles but he also lives by example, and produces them, too. His greatest quality is that while working hard, he also knows how to motivate staff. In sum, applied environmental economics can actually be fun. I started to work with Jos in 1998 to carry out the economic analysis of EU-wide emission trading and moved on to work on atmospheric pollution in his team. It was great to be part of the team to produce one miracle (EU-wide emissions trading in greenhouse gases). And if you believe in fairies or Jos, expect a couple of miracles more..."

- *Matti Vainio, Belgium*

EAERE OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE EU's 7th FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Consultation on Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in the 7th Framework Programme (FP7) - EAERE) input to FP7 Programme formulation

The Key Role of Environmental Economics in a future research policy for the EU

What is environmental economics?

Environmental economics is the study of causes, consequences and best remedies for environmental problems, using insights from economic theory and quantitative empirical techniques. It helps us understand the drivers of environmental change, the economic costs or benefits of this change, and the best ways society can choose to respond to this change.



How can it help the EU?

The EU economy is struggling to compete with both the US and the emerging Asian economies. At the same time, it faces 6 huge challenges – global warming, public health, poverty, ageing, loss of biodiversity, and transport congestion (see ‘A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Union Strategy for Sustainable Development’ (COM(2001) 264 final) – which require strong growth to address. The key challenge is how to generate an economy that can simultaneously compete globally and successfully address these six challenges (of which 4 are specifically environmental)

The EU has identified research, development and innovation as being the key to economic growth and competitiveness. Environmental economic research helps improve the prospects for growth and competitiveness in many ways, for example:

- Through finding ways of reducing the costs of environmental protection through the use of economic instruments
- Through understanding the links between environmental regulation and competitiveness and
- Through identifying the costs of climate change and how we might best adapt to and mitigate against these costs.

What is more, environmental economics can help in developing better ways of measuring national economic performance in a way consistent with the effects of changing environmental quality and health of peoples’ levels of well-being. Environmental economics also places a large emphasis in inter- and trans-disciplinary team building, something which the Commission has also identified as being vital to a successful European research strategy (COM (2004) 353 final).

Finally, environmental economics is central to understanding the issues at the heart of many of the EU’s political objectives, for instance in the areas of health, energy, the environment and agriculture and fisheries.

Generating European value-added

Through organizations such as the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), we are building a critical mass of research expertise in the EU, and finding new ways of promoting co-operation and complementarities in research. EAERE also helps build Europe’s future research capability in environmental economics, for example through it’s annual PhD summer school programme. Because of our policy leadership, the EU has the opportunity to become the global intellectual leader in the theory and application of economics to competitiveness and sustainability challenges we face.

The importance of the EU in future environmental economics research

In continuing to build critical mass, collaboration mechanisms and co-ordinated research strategies, the environmental economics community sees a vital role for future EU research funding, through development of integrated teams of economists and other social scientists, networks of excellence, concerted actions and the development of a rolling series of summer schools that:



- Address key techniques horizontally, and the 6 key issues (see above) identified by the Commission vertically
- Address the intellectual frontiers in these fields, and
- Link of research findings to the needs of the policy process at both EU and Member State level.

Frank J. Convery, President (frank.convery@ucd.ie)

Monica Eberle, Secretary General (monica.eberle@feem.it)

NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS AND COUNCIL MEMBERS

This year, EAERE members will vote for a President (whose two-year term will begin in January 2008), and two new members of the Council who will serve for four years beginning in January 2006.

The nominations are being handled by a Nominating Committee comprised of Klaus Conrad, Maria Cunha e Sà and Tasos Xepapadeas (chair). If you have a candidate whom you would like to see nominated, please send an e-mail to the EAERE Secretariat at eaere@eaere.org before April 30th, 2005.

The names of the four candidates for Council members and two candidates for President will be presented in the next General Assembly. Their profiles will be posted in the EAERE website. In early September EAERE members will receive a ballot to be sent back to the EAERE Secretariat, with deadline November 15th. The results of the elections will be announced by December 1st.

MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS: JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES

For calendar year 2005, EAERE members can benefit from reduced personal subscriptions rate for four journals: Environmental and Resource Economics, Environmental and Development Economics, Resource and Energy Economics, and Resource Policy.

Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE)

ERE is the Association's official journal, published by Springer. The Association and Editors work closely together to enhance the international status of the journal and in so doing promote EAERE. The acting President and a member of the Association Council act as Associate Editors of the journal and a number of EAERE members serve on the wider Scientific Advisory Board. EAERE suggests that you consider Environmental and Resource Economics as a publication outlet for your research in this field.



The reduced EAERE members subscription rate is set at Euro 74.50 for year 2005. Members who would like to benefit from this offer are invited to choose EAERE membership options bundled with the journal at <http://www.eaere.org/formdata05.html>. It is possible to choose between the paper and the on-line version of the journal.

Environment and Development Economics (EDE)

Please contact Cambridge University Press (<http://www.cambridge.org/>) to subscribe to the journal, and identify yourself as EAERE member.

Resource and Energy Economics (RESEN)

The reduced EAERE members subscription price for RESEN is set at US\$ 55,00 for year 2005. Please contact one of the Elsevier local sales addresses (<http://www.elsevier.com/>) to subscribe to the Journal, and identify yourself as EAERE member.

Resources Policy

The reduced EAERE members subscription price for Resources Policy is set at EUR 70.00 for year 2005. Please contact one of the Elsevier local sales addresses (<http://www.elsevier.com/>) to subscribe to the Journal, and identify yourself as EAERE member.



THE 14th EAERE ANNUAL MEETING BREMEN, GERMANY JUNE 23-26, 2005

DEADLINE FOR PAPER SUBMISSIONS: 1 February 2005

The annual EAERE conference will this year be held in Bremen/Germany from June 23 to June 26. In addition to the regular program a number of theme oriented sessions will be held. These include:

- Economics of renewable energy
- Tradable carbon markets
- Transport and the environment
- Economics of biodiversity

Paper submission for the conference is in progress and this time we use a web based submission procedure so that authors can be informed in time about the acceptance of their papers. The deadline for paper submission is February 1, 2005. Authors will be notified by April 15 the latest.

The conference will be held on the campus of International University Bremen. This private university was founded in 2001 and the campus offers all the facilities for our conference. Accommodation can be either in one of the hotels in the center of Bremen or in hotels near the campus or directly in one of the campus' colleges. In addition to the academic program we have prepared an interesting social program.



The conference will begin on Thursday, June 23 with an informal reception in the Faculty Club of International University Bremen. The conference dinner on Friday, June 24 will be held near the campus and there will be some interesting entertainment. The dinner on Saturday, June 25 will be held in the center of Bremen so that participants can explore the city by night after dinner.

There will be special arrangements for partners of participants who want to join us in one or two of the social events but do not take part in any other activities in the conference. Please visit our homepage and find out more details about the conference, accommodation, transport etc. You can also use the homepage for paper submission and registration. The homepage is available through: www.conferences.iu-bremen.de/EAERE2005

Papers can be submitted directly also through: <http://www.webmeets.com/EAERE/2005>.

Travel: Bremen can be reached with direct flights from Zurich, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, London City, Copenhagen or through Frankfurt / Munich. There may also be interesting flight connections through Hamburg or Hannover. The train ride between Bremen and Hamburg or Hannover takes about one hour.

I hope you join us for the conference in June.

Wolfgang Pfaffenberger
Local organiser

Call For Applications

EAERE-FEEM-VIU EUROPEAN SUMMER SCHOOL IN RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Welfare Measurement and Cost Benefit Analysis in Dynamic General Equilibrium

Venice, July 3rd - 9th, 2005

<http://www.feem.it/ess05>

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: February 1st, 2005

The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) and the Venice International University (VIU) are pleased to announce their annual European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics for postgraduate students.

The School will take place from the 3rd to the 9th of July, 2005 at the VIU campus on the Island of San Servolo, in Venice, located just in front of St. Mark's Square.

The theme of this year's Summer School is **Welfare Measurement and Cost Benefit Analysis in Dynamic General Equilibrium**. One of the School's major purposes is to



derive exact welfare measures in imperfect market economies and compare them with their counterparts in a first best equilibrium. Using numerical analysis, an attempt is made to pass from theory to practical application by measuring the empirical importance of market imperfections. Such analysis provides the tools for examining whether 'real life' approximations of the welfare contribution of external effects, such as information collected by using the willingness-to-pay method, actually captures true and accurate values. Finally, the School addresses the theory of cost-benefit analysis, in terms of environmental and other public policies, in dynamic general equilibrium models.

LECTURERS

Prof. Karl-Gustaf LÖFGREN
- *School Coordinator*
Department of Economics
Umeå University, Sweden

Prof. John HARTWICK
Department of Economics
Queen's University, Canada

Prof. Thomas ARONSSON
Department of Economics
Umeå University, Sweden

Prof. Chuan-Zhong LI
Department of Economics
Uppsala University, Sweden

Prof. Kenneth BACKLUND
Department of Economics
Umeå University, Sweden

ADMISSION AND APPLICATION

The Summer School is targeted towards PhD students. Admission to the School is open to both European and non European citizens. Application is restricted to current EAERE members. The Summer School is conditional on admission, where students must present their doctoral work; applicants normally need to be advanced in their PhD, with the drafting of at least one essential chapter, but it is not necessary that the theses be entirely completed. Given the highly interactive activities planned during the Summer School, the number of participants is limited to 20.

FUNDING AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Owing to the generous financial support received from EAERE, scholarships covering the cost of the Summer School are available for selected students. Scholarships will be awarded to applicants conforming to the combined criteria of merit and financial need.

FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on application and funding please access the Summer School Website or contact the Summer School Secretariat:



E A E R E

Ms. Angela Marigo

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

tel. +39 041 2711468, fax +39 041 2711461, angela.marigo@feem.it

<http://www.feem.it/ess05>



CALL FOR CONFERENCES, SUMMER SCHOOLS AND WORKSHOPS

Call for papers

2005 NATIONAL WORKSHOP OF THE ECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENT NETWORK (EEN)

May 5-6, 2005, Canberra, ACT

Following the format of the highly successful 2003 Economics and Environment Network (EEN) Workshop of the Australian National University, the 2005 EEN Workshop will comprise papers in a single session, each with a discussant, and plenty of time for dialogue on frontier issues in environmental, resource and ecological economics. Papers will be selected "blind" by a Program Committee of Dr Lata Gangadharan (U. Melbourne), Dr Steve Hatfield-Dodds (CSIRO, and President, ANZ Society for Ecological Economics), Dr Nigel Jollands (Massey U. & Landcare Research Ltd), Dr Tom Kompas (ANU & ABARE), Dr John Mullen (NSW Agriculture and past editor, Australian Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics), Dr Jack Pezzey (ANU), Dr John Rolfe (Central Queensland U.) and Dr Steve Schilizzi (U. Western Australia). Our expectation is that presenting authors will have at least half their within-Australia and cross-Tasman travel expenses and Canberra accommodation expenses paid for by EEN. Prizes will be awarded for the best paper relevant to current policy debates, and for the best paper by a graduate student.

If you wish to present a paper at the national workshop, send us a full draft of your paper in electronic form (*PDF and word documents only*), *with no name or contact details in the paper*. You must include with your draft paper a minimum 250-word abstract on the title page and send it electronically to the Co-ordinator of the Organising Committee by **Tuesday, 15 February 2005**. Please include your contact details and other information in a separate e-mail for each paper submitted, in the following order: (1) title of paper, (2) all authors' names with contact author in CAPITALS; (3) mailing address; (4) telephone number; (5) fax number; (6) e-mail address; (7) URL (if available). **Please feel free to post and circulate this flyer.**

Co-ordinator of the Organising Committee: Professor R. Quentin Grafton, Asia Pacific School of Economics and Government (APSEG), J.G. Crawford Building (13), The ANU, Canberra, ACT 0200, Australia. E-mail: quentin.grafton@anu.edu.au, Tel/fax: +61 (0)2-6125-6558/5570. Further details about the EEN workshops are available at <http://een.anu.edu.au/workshop.html>.

Preliminary Program

12TH ULVÖN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

21-23 June, 2005, Ulvön, Sweden



The main purpose of the Ulvön Conference on Environmental Economics is to provide a forum for the dissemination of high quality research in environmental economics. Ulvön is a small, attractive fishing hamlet, located on the Swedish east-coast, approximately 500 km North of Stockholm. The number of conference participants is typically about 30. A key purpose of the Ulvön meetings is to provide an opportunity for PhD students to interact with leading researchers in their field of specialization. You can find information about earlier meetings via <http://www.sekon.slu.se/~bkr/ULVOgreet.htm>.

Speakers include:

Prof. [Elinor Ostrom](#), Indiana University (TBC)

Prof. [Yuri Belyaev](#), SLU-Umeå

There is a conference fee of 400 EUR, which includes lodging and all transportation to and from the relevant airports (either OER or UME). Students may apply for being exempted from the fee, if they present a paper. We are constrained by limitations at the site. If the capacity constraint is exceeded, the organizing committee will accept papers based on timeliness and quality (both parameters have positive weights in the decision function, so the earlier the better). Register by sending an email to ulvon@sekon.slu.se Provide a title for a suggested presentation when you register. Abstract deadline is 15 March, 2005. We encourage electronic submission of manuscripts.

Given the previous proportion of "no-shows", the following incentive-program has been imposed. The conference fee has to be pre-paid. An accepted student paper translates to a complete rebate of the fee on personal appearance. The conference fee will be returned under one additional condition, namely that we find no space for your paper in the program. A student without paper will have 75% of the fee returned. In addition, if your fee is not registered in our account before 15th May 2005 (any proof of transaction before 15th of May will also do) we interpret this as a cancellation.

Selected papers will be refereed for a special issue of Journal of Forest Economics.

Organizing Committee

Runar Brännlund, SLU-Umeå, Sweden

Bengt Kriström, SLU-Umeå, Sweden

Karl-Gustaf Löfgren, University of Umeå, Sweden

For further information: <http://www.sekon.slu.se/%7Ebkr/ulvo05.htm>

First Announcement

6th MEETING ON GAME THEORY AND PRACTICE DEDICATED TO DEVELOPMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Zaragoza (IAMZ-CIHEAM), Zaragoza, Spain
June /July 2006

Following the first four biannual meetings on Game Theory Practice in Genoa (Italy, 1998), Valencia (Spain, 2000), Hilvarenbeek (The Netherlands, 2002) and Elche, (Spain, 2004), that were general in nature, and another meeting focusing on Game Practice and the Environment, that was



held in Alessandria (Italy, 2002), the sixth meeting on Game Theory Practice (GTP) will focus on development, natural resources and the environment.

The purpose of the meeting is to demonstrate the usefulness of GT in these fields, as externalities among users and conflicts over allocation of basic natural resources such as land, water, and other resources are more frequent. Applications of GT techniques and methods to issues in water resource management (including transboundary water), fisheries, forestry, land management, global warming, pollution, migration (domestic and cross border), and alike, are sought.

The meeting will last three days during June/July 2006 (Exact days will be announced in the first call for papers to be released in February). It will include keynote presentations, presentations of contributed papers, round tables on joint research agenda, and several tutorials.

A couple of scholarly reputable journals have been considering special issues as well as a publisher considers an edited book.

Organizing Committee: Fioravante Patrone, Ariel Dinar, Jose Albiac, Joaquin Sanchez-Soriano, Rashid Sumaila

Scientific Committee: Fioravante Patrone, Ariel Dinar, Joaquin Sanchez-Soriano, Serder Gunar, Carlo Carraro, Marc Kilgour, Michael Maschler, Rashid Sumaila, Stef Tijs, Ignacio Garcia-Jurado, H. Peyton Young, Henk Folmer, Gian Italo Bischi, Vito Fragnelli, Leon A Petrosjan, David W K Yeung.

A second communiqué with Call for papers will be sent out in February. For preliminary information contact adinar@worldbank.org

January 2005

First Announcement

THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS

Kyoto International Conference Hall - Kyoto, Japan

July 3-7, 2006

<http://www.worldcongress3.org>

The third World Congress will be held at the Kyoto International Conference Hall in 2006. The facility where the Congress will be held is most famously the site of the 3rd Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP3) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change that produced the Kyoto Protocol. The Congress is organized by the Japanese Association of Environmental Economists (called the Society of Environmental Economics and Policy Studies: SEEPS), The Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (AERE) and the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), in cooperation with the Latin American and Caribbean Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (ALEAR). About 1000 people attended the second World Congress in Monterey in 2002, and we are hoping for similar attendance at Kyoto.

Kyoto was the capital of Japan for over 1000 years, and remains the center of Japanese culture and history, an amazing blend of modern convenience with ancient tradition. A myriad of temples, shrines, natural beauty, old architecture, traditional arts and crafts can be found in Kyoto. The historical monuments of ancient Kyoto have been recognized by UNESCO as World Cultural Heritage sites. The Kyoto International Conference Hall is located in the north of Kyoto city. The



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journey from Kansai International Airport to Kyoto Station by the Kansai Airport Express train "Haruka" takes around 75 minutes. From Kyoto Station, Kyoto International Conference Hall is merely a 20-minute ride on the Subway Karasuma Line. Kyoto has a wide variety of accommodations, from Western-style hotels to traditional Japanese-style inns. The city has more than 20,000 guest rooms and accommodations can be found to suit all tastes and budgets.

The web site for the Congress has been opened at which information can be obtained and registration will be able to be completed. Please visit <http://www.worldcongress3.org> for further information. In addition to the usual array of conference sessions, symposia and invited keynote speeches, the Congress organizers are considering adding some special events such as short courses covering particular areas of interest or perhaps mini-conferences on more specialized topics. These would be held just before or after the Congress. Suggestions for special activities that could enrich the intellectual fare at the Congress are welcome.

Takamitsu SAWA,
Chair of Organizing Committee
Kyoto University, Institute of Economic Research
sawa@kier.kyoto-u.ac.jp



EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

COURSES IN ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS UNIT, GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

The Environmental Economics Unit (EEU) at the Department of Economics, Gothenburg, Sweden offers courses in environmental economics during the spring semester.

The EEU runs, in collaboration with the Beijer Institute in Stockholm, a Ph.D. program in environmental economics run primarily for graduate students from developing countries. This is a capacity building program financed by Sida (the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency). In addition to the usual courses in micro, macro and econometrics, we have a series of specialised courses with a focus on the environment and on natural resources. During spring 2005 three courses will be given.

Natural Resource Economics (Feb 21st to end of March)

Design of Environmental Policy Instruments (April)

Systems Ecology for Economists (May) - given in Stockholm, in collaboration with the Beijer Institute and Systems Ecology.

Participants at these courses are our own Ph.D. students, other local students and specially invited participants from developing countries who are usually teachers or researchers in these areas.

To the first of these two courses we have also invited a couple of participants from within the EAERE.

For more information see <http://www.hgu.gu.se/item.aspx?id=3476>

Ph.D. COURSE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE APRIL 11-15, 2005, WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY

Organised by:

- Mansholt Graduate School (<http://www.sls.wau.nl/mi/mgs/index.htm>)
- SENSE (<http://www.sense.nl>)

Introduction

Many current decisions will not only affect the near but also the long run and uncertain future. With limited natural resources decision-makers face trade-offs between the concerns of today and the concerns of the future. This raises the problem of natural resource management and intertemporal allocation of resources. At the same time it raises the question of intergenerational justice.

Objectives

The aim of this PhD course is twofold. First, it provides firm knowledge of theory and experience in modelling in the area of natural resource economics. Second, it goes beyond a traditional efficiency analysis and pays special attention to questions of intergenerational distribution.



At the end of the course, the participants should have a clear understanding of the benchmark models of intertemporal decision-making. Participants will gain experience in how these models can be adapted to shed light on issues like climate change or biodiversity loss which are burdened by uncertainty. Finally, participants will get acquainted with traditional and more recent theories of intergenerational justice and their relationship to the mainstream views in economics.

Contents

The course reviews the debate on discounting which has seen a revival in the face of problems of climatic change. Considering among others the case of biodiversity we pay special attention to the uncertainties involved. While with limited resources efficiency is a key issue in resource allocation, it is not the only concern. Distributional issues are of equal importance. This raises philosophical problems of intergenerational justice. The most prominent views on intergenerational justice in the modern economic and philosophical debate will be presented and welfare analysis will be placed in a broader scheme of normative theories.

Lecturers:

Dr. Hans-Peter Weikard

Dr. Justus Wesseler

Wageningen University, Environmental Economics and Natural Resources Group

Location

Wageningen University, IMAG Building nr 127, Mansholtlaan 10-12, Wageningen. Lecture room: to be announced

Fees

For PhD-students of the SENSE program and Mansholt Graduate School there is a fee € 150,-. For other students and staff members, there is a fee of € 300,- for the whole course, including lunches and coffee/tea.

Registration

Registration is possible electronically via the Mansholt Graduate School courses page:

http://www.sls.wau.nl/mi/mgs/procedures_and_forms/Course_registration_form.htm

More information

<http://www.sls.wau.nl/mi/mgs/courses/0410%20Intertemporal%20Allocation%20Natural%20Resources%202004.doc>

Ph.D. PROGRAM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA

The Department of Economics at the University of Central Florida is pleased to announce the initiation of its Ph.D. program beginning in August 2005. The Ph.D. curriculum focuses on environmental and natural resource economics. It also emphasizes industrial organization, international economics, economic development, public economics, and especially experimental economics. The program develops students' theoretical skills via a rigorous core curriculum, and applied skills through training in experimental economics and econometrics. Students receive



extensive mentoring, a noteworthy characteristic of the program. Mentoring also occurs through the research and teaching assistantships that provide financial support. The Department's weekly seminar series, which exposes students to the work of leading scholars, and a workshop in applied welfare economics, will assist students in finding and developing dissertation topics.

The Department has one of the highest concentrations of environmental and natural resource economists in the nation. Faculty regularly publish in leading refereed journals and have more than \$1 million in research funding from state and federal agencies.

The deadline for receiving completed applications is June 1, 2005. For more information, contact Dr. Michael R. Caputo, Graduate Program Director, at mcaputo@bus.ucf.edu, or visit www.bus.ucf.edu/economics. To apply online, please go to www.graduate.ucf.edu.

M.Sc. PROGRAM: MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS, KLAGENFURT, AUSTRIA

The University of Klagenfurt, Austria, is launching a new international postgraduate master program 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 2000 sites, state parks, RAMSAR sites. The program includes the managerial, legal, institutional, economic, cultural and social dimensions of protected areas.

The learning goals are:

- 1) Good and comprehensive understanding of the aims and roles of Protected Areas in the conservation of biodiversity and (integrated) regional development.
- 2) Detailed knowledge in the application of the full range of available tools in the management of Protected Areas so that they can effectively fulfill these aims.
- 3) Ability to analyze and solve problems encountered in the establishment, planning and management of Protected Areas, to conduct inter- and transdisciplinary dialogues with all stakeholders and to develop and implement appropriate integrated solutions.

The program starts in September 2005; the deadline for applications is June 2005.

Further information:

M.Sc. Program "Management of Protected Areas"

Prof. Dr. Michael Getzner, Department of Economics

University of Klagenfurt, Austria, A-9020 Klagenfurt

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

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



JOB OFFERS

:: Environmental Policy Analysts - Contract Agents (Function Group IV), European Environment Agency (EEA), Copenhagen, Denmark.

Deadline: 01 February 2005.

For all information: <http://org.eea.eu.int/organisation/jbs/EEACA20051-en>

:: Full Professor in Spatial Analysis and Policy, Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Deadline: 10 February 2005.

The text of the advertisement and the positioning paper (including job description and profile) can be found on the IVM website (<http://www.vu.nl/>).

Editor's note: A new members' area has been created on the EAERE website. In between Newsletters, this is the place to look for job offers, conference calls and other events as it will be updated continuously.

See <http://www.eaere.org/member.html>



WEB RESOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMISTS

The aim is to gather useful web references for practitioners in environmental and resource economics. We rely on your contributions, so please let us know of your favourite sites in the field. We start this off with useful sites in the field of valuation:

ValueBase

A database on empirical studies on environmental change in Sweden:

<http://www.beijer.kva.se/valuebase.htm>

Environmental Valuation Reference Inventory

Developed by Environment Canada, and intended to help with identifying studies for benefit transfers:

<http://www.evri.ca/english/about.htm>

Envalue

A database on environmental evaluations from different countries, developed by the New South Wales Environmental Protection Agency, Australia:

<http://www2.epa.nsw.gov.au/envalue>

and

ENVALAB

<http://www.diseae.unict.it/envalab/en/index.aspx>

which will be introduced to you by Giovanni Signorello:

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

I am very pleased to inform you that at the University of Catania has been activated the LABORATORIO DI VALUTAZIONE AMBIENTALE (ENVALAB). ENVALAB undertakes studies and research on the economic valuation of environmental resources and cultural heritage. To have more information on ENVALAB, please visit the website

<http://www.unict.it/envalab/> or contact me at the address g.signorello@unict.it.

All the best,

Prof. Giovanni Signorello

Università degli Studi di Catania

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