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Please send your contributions to the Newsletter by email only to eaere@eaere.org.

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www.eaere.org

EAERE INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Presidential Correspondence



Dear friends,

The big event of the year for EAERE was the World Congress in Montreal. Inaugurated in 1998, it was the fourth such event. If in earlier occasions, contributors sometimes felt the need to justify environmental and resource economics and explain what we are about, the mood in Montreal was mature and confident. The contributions read like normal science.

That we now believe our specialized field to be central to social discourse was in evidence also by the exquisite taste shown by the Chairs of the Local Organizing Committee, Gérard Gaudet and Pierre Lassere, in inviting four exceptional scholars – Dron Acemoglu, Simon Levin, Richard Schmalensee, and Jean Tirole - as Plenary Speakers; for none of them is an environmental and resource economist. Their lectures were excellent and brought home to us, if that were needed, that our specialized field enters the social and biological sciences seamlessly.

The 2010 World Congress was attended by 1.100 participants. The organization was impeccable and the ambience of Montreal, second to no city for style and elegance, was enhanced by the annual International Jazz Festival. EAERE is most grateful to Professors Gaudet and Lassere for ensuring that the Festival took place during our Congress!

EAERE's other, regular, activities continue as before. The annual Summer School this year was on 4-10 July 2010. It was attended by 17 participants and was recognized by participants as being excellent. The School was organized by Santiago Rubio, with lectures given by him and Prof. Scott Barrett, Dr. Emanuele Massetti, Prof. Rob Dellink, Prof. Michael Finus, Prof. Andreas Lange, Dr. Leonardo Massai, EAERE is most grateful to Professor Rubio and the other lecturers. Our outreach activities now include the excellent Belpasso summer school as well as a new series initiated in this Newsletter on "Letter from Regions".

We should be especially proud of our journal *Environmental and Resource Economics*. Ian Bateman's practice of inviting guests to edit symposia on novel themes has paid huge intellectual dividends. The journal's coverage is remarkably wide and exciting.

In my previous letter in our Newsletter, I mentioned the need not only to maintain our annual Summer Schools, but also to be in a position to offer travel grants to residents in East European countries and young scholars in developing countries so as to enable them to attend the annual School and Conference. Times are hard and it is proving difficult to obtain financial guarantee for the Schools. Nevertheless, we shall be able to run the Summer School in 2011, with Council Member Matti Liski as Organiser. (Details can be found in EAERE's website.)



A key source of funds is our Membership Fee. We are launching a renewal Membership campaign in this Newsletter. I feel it is nevertheless worth stressing that both Individual and Institutional Memberships have privileges. For individuals, membership not only brings personal advantages but social benefits too (see the Membership privileges itemized in our website). Moreover, when institutions become members, colleagues in other fields are able to access what our field amounts to. One of our tasks on Council has been to try to attract further institutional memberships. I urge EAERE Members to join us in this effort by asking their institutions to become members. It is a very economic way to support academic excellence in environmental and resource economics.

My very best wishes to you for the festive Season, and I look forward to meeting you all in Rome at our annual conference.



Sir Partha Dasgupta
University of Cambridge, UK
President, EAERE

Call for Membership 2011

EAERE is launching its membership renewal campaign for calendar year 2011.

As per previous years, EAERE is offering a rich portfolio of individual and collective benefits for members, making the return on a membership more valuable than ever.

Please consider renewing your membership.

Your help is also needed to attract new individual and institutional members to our Association.

Individual membership

The cost of individual membership fees remains unchanged since 2004! Triennial memberships are still repaid with a 10% discount. Institutes paying multiple individual memberships can apply for a "group membership": this will reduce the transaction costs associated with multiple payments.

The membership still includes a personal annual electronic subscription to our official journal, Environment and Resource Economics (ERE). It also includes a discounted personal subscription rate to the paper version of the journal. Our journal is in excellent state and continues to improve: we are grateful to its editorial and scientific advisory board for the excellent work carried out. We are also very grateful to our authors and readers. The membership also includes a reduced personal subscription rate for the journals Resource and Energy Economics, Environment and Development Economics, Resource Policy and to Annual Reviews publications.

Our 18th Annual Conference will be held in Rome, Italy, from the 29th of June to the 2nd of July 2011.

Discounted conference registration fee is included in the portfolio of benefits of membership. Paper submissions and registrations are open! We encourage you to submit your paper and to join us in Rome. Our annual conference provides a unique platform for international researchers, policy makers, scholars, economists and students in our field from all over the world, an opportunity not to be missed!

Members are also eligible to apply for participation in our annual Summer School, organized in cooperation with FEEM and VIU. In 2011 the theme will be "Developments in Resource Economics" and will be coordinated by Professor Reyer Gerlagh and Professor Matti Liski. It will be held as usual in Venice, from the 3rd to the 9th of July.

Further benefits include discounted membership fee with AERE. It also includes our bi-annual Newsletter, access to the full EAERE membership directory, the right to vote in the General Assemblies of members and in the EAERE elections.

EAERE membership also includes the right to post announcement in the Association website and Newsletter. We encourage you to take advantage of this benefit.

Institutional membership

EAERE provides institutions with two mutually exclusive options: full institutional memberships and university institutional memberships. Among their many benefits (check the detailed call for institutional membership in the following pages), both include one individual membership. Incomes from institutional membership fees will be used exclusively and completely to further the aims of the Association. We encourage current members to keep supporting the Association by renewing their memberships and invite new institutes to join us. If you are affiliated with an institution that is not yet a EAERE member, please feel explore this membership option.

CHECK YOUR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP STATUS at any time at

<http://www.eaere.org/status.html>

This page shows a list of EAERE current individual members and the expiration date of their memberships. If you are not in the list, then your membership has expired.

RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP at

<http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>





CALL FOR EAERE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP 2011

January 1st – December 31st, 2011

<http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>

EAERE offers a rich portfolio of benefits for members making the return on a membership more valuable than ever.

Individual benefits

1. A free personal subscription for the electronic version of the Association's official journal, Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), published by Springer.
2. A reduced personal subscription rate for the paper version of the Association's official journal, Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), published by Springer.
3. A reduced personal subscription rate for the journals Resource and Energy Economics, Environment and Development Economics Resources Policy and to Annual Reviews publications.
4. A discounted registration fee for the 18th Annual Conference (29 June - 2 July 2011, Rome, Italy <http://www.eaere2011.org>).
5. The possibility to apply for participation and scholarship in the EAERE-FEEM-VIU European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics (Topic: "Developments in Resource Economics", 3-9 July 2010, Venice, Italy <http://www.feem-web.it/ess/ess11/01index.html>).
6. A 50% discount on dues for secondary membership in our sister association AERE.
7. A newsletter in Spring and Autumn, which contains information on upcoming conferences and training courses, job openings, notices related to environmental research and policy, short articles on topics of current interest, and reports on new and developing EAERE programmes.
8. Access to the EAERE membership directory.
9. The right to vote in the EAERE General Assembly of members and in the EAERE elections.
10. The right to post announcements of events, educational programmes, job openings, new books authored by EAERE members, suggestions concerning web resources or materials of interest to the profession, at no charge in the EAERE website and Newsletter.

Collective benefits

Supporting EAERE in:

1. Lobbying for environmental and resource economics research funding from the European Commission and elsewhere.
2. Advancing the science of economics.
3. Advancing the application of environmental economics in the development and application of policy.
4. Advancing the application of environmental economics in business and commerce.
5. Advancing communication between scholars, teachers, students and practitioners.

Membership Options and Prices

EAERE is providing new and continuing members with three mutually exclusive options. All of them include free online access to ERE.

1. EAERE membership: € 41.00 (or €12.00 for reduced membership fees)
2. EAERE membership bundled with the delivery of paper copies of ERE € 128.83 (or € 99.83 for reduced membership fees)
3. EAERE triennial (2011-2013) membership: € 110.70 (or € 32.40 for reduced membership fees)

How to Get Your Membership

Get the EAERE membership entirely on-line, through the EAERE website at <http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>. You will be requested to fill in a membership form and to choose the method of payment that caters for your preference. Payments can be done by credit card, bank transfer or Western Union Money Transfer. If you choose to pay by credit card, you will be redirected to a separate and secure page. EAERE accepts Visa, Mastercard, and American Express.

Institutes paying multiple individual memberships can apply for a "group membership": this will reduce the transaction costs associated with multiple payments. Please contact eaere@eaere.org to be sent the relevant information. For applying for a secondary membership with AERE at a discounted rate. Please contact eaere@eaere.org or download the relevant application forms from the EAERE website.





CALL FOR EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP 2011

January 1st – December 31st, 2011

<http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>

Public and private institutions are invited to support the Association to further its aims by joining EAERE as institutional members.

Institutional membership is open to associations and public and private institutions which operate in fields connected with the aims of the Association, or which pursue the aims and materially support the activities of the Association, or individual initiatives promoted by the Association, by providing human, organisational or financial resources.

Membership Options and Prices

EAERE is providing institutions with two mutually exclusive options.

1. Full institutional membership: € 1,200.00 (or € 3,600.00 for a triennial membership covering years 2011, 2012 and 2013)
2. University institutional membership: € 300.00 (or € 900.00 for a triennial membership covering years 2011, 2012 and 2013). Only universities, university departments, and university centres can apply for this membership category.

Membership Benefits

Full institutional membership:

1. Designation of one staff member to receive a 2011 individual membership in EAERE, which includes a paper and electronic subscription to the Association's official journal - Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), published by Springer -, the biannual Newsletter and the other privileges of an individual membership (*a savings of € 128.83*)
2. One non-transferable registration for institutional staff to the 18th Annual Conference (29 June - 2 July 2011, Rome, Italy - <http://www.eaere2011.org/>). (*a savings of € 431.00*)
3. Recognition at the 18th Annual Congress.
4. One free advertisement on the EAERE Website and in the EAERE Newsletter (*a savings of €200.00*)
5. Sponsorship listing on the EAERE website and every issue of the EAERE Newsletter.

University institutional membership:

- Designation of one staff member to receive a 2011 individual membership in EAERE, which includes a print and electronic subscription to the Association's official journal - Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), published by Springer -, the biannual Newsletter and the other privileges of an individual membership (*a savings of € 128.83*)
- One free advertisement on the EAERE Website and in the EAERE Newsletter (*a savings of €200.00*)
- Sponsorship listing on the EAERE website and every issue of the EAERE Newsletter.
- 10% discount for the payment of "group membership" for a minimum of 10 individual members.

How to Get Your Membership

Get the EAERE membership entirely on-line, through the EAERE website at <http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>. You will be requested to fill in a membership form and to choose the method of payment that caters for your preference. Payments can be done by credit card, bank transfer or Western Union Money Transfer. If you choose to pay by credit card, you will be redirected to a separate and secure page. EAERE accepts Visa, Mastercard, and American Express.

Incomes from institutional membership fees will be used exclusively and completely to further the aims of the Association.



Institutional Members and EAERE Supporters 2010

EAERE is most grateful for the support received from Institutional Members and EAERE Supporters throughout year 2010.

FULL INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

- ▶ Basque Centre for Climate Change, Spain
- ▶ Cyprus University of Technology, Cyprus
- ▶ Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Italy
- ▶ Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden
- ▶ Toulouse Sciences Economiques (INRA, Université Toulouse 1) - LERNA, France
- ▶ The Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics, Sweden
- ▶ Tilburg University Sustainability Center - TSC, The Netherlands
- ▶ Venice International University, TEN Center - Thematic Environmental Networks, Italy
- ▶ VU University Amsterdam, Institute for Environmental Studies (IVM), Department of Environmental Economics, The Netherlands

UNIVERSITY INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

- ▶ Centre d'Economie de la Sorbonne - CES, France
- ▶ Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International – CERDI, France
- ▶ Centre International de Recherche sur l'Environnement et le Développement – CIRED, France
- ▶ Facoltà di Agraria, Università degli Studi di Catania, Italy
- ▶ IEFE, Centre for Research on Energy and Environmental Economics and Policy, University L. Bocconi, Italy
- ▶ Politecnico di Milano – POLIMI, Italy
- ▶ Göteborg University, Department of Economics, Environmental Economics Unit, Sweden

EAERE SUPPORTERS

- ▶ Ian Bateman, UK
- ▶ Nick Hanley, UK

Minutes of the 2010 EAERE General Assembly of Members (July 1st, 2010)

Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) - Montreal, Canada

The minutes of the EAERE Annual General Assembly of members, the President's presentation, and the report on ERE prepared by Ian Bateman (ERE Joint Chief Editor) are available at <http://www.eaere.org/agm.html>



Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE)

Ian J. Bateman
Joint Chief Editor

A meeting of the ERE Managing Editorial Board was held at the 4th World Congress of Environmental & Resource Economists, Montreal, on Tuesday 29th June 2010. The Joint Chief Editor reported that submissions to the journal had continued to grow steadily and that the ISI citation Factor for the journal had reached its highest level yet.

The Board thanked the three retiring Associate Editors, Reyer Gerlagh, John Horowitz and Cees Withagen for their marvellous efforts on behalf of the journal. All three will be offered appointments to the wider Scientific Advisory Board of the journal once they retire.

The Managing Editorial Board approved approaches to various potential new Associate Editors. All of our first choice replacements have accepted these invitations. These are:

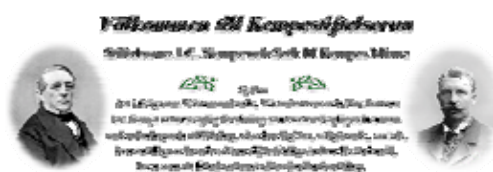
- Hassan Bencheikroun, McGill University – trade and resources theory
- Joe Herriges (former JEEM Chief Editor), Iowa State University – empirical environmental and natural resource economics
- David Popp, Syracuse University – climate change economics
- Christian Vossler, University of Tennessee – valuation

Two ERE Special Issues are nearing completion:

- "The Economics of Ecosystem Services" Guest Editors: Brendan Fisher, Steve Polasky and Thomas Sterner. All papers completed, reviewed and revised. Due for publication at the start of 2011.
- "Environmental Economics: Perspectives from the Social Sciences" Guest Editors: Henk Folmer and Olof Johansson-Stenman. Most papers completed, reviewed and revised with some shortly to be available electronically. Due for publication early 2011.

The Editorial Board wishes to take this opportunity to thank all EAERE members for their vital and continuing support as authors, reviewers and readers of the journal – Thank You!

Erik Kempe Award in Environmental and Resource Economics



The next edition of the Erik Kempe Award in Environmental and Resource Economics will take place in 2011, with Thomas Aronsson (chair), Karine Nyborg and Erwin Bulte comprising the Nominating Committee. A call for nominations will be launched in January 2011: we invite our members to participate in the award process by sending their nominations in due time.

The prize is awarded biannually to the best paper in the field of environmental and resource economics, published in a refereed journal by an author affiliated to a European research institution (in the case of joint papers, at least one author must be affiliated to a European institution). Nominated papers must be published in the two calendar years preceding the award, and must be written in English. The prize is assigned to the winner biannually at the yearly EAERE meeting by the President of EAERE. In the fall (October-November) of the same year the prize-winner(s) is (are) invited to Umeå University, where a second prize ceremony takes place and where the prize-winner(s) delivers (deliver) the Erik Kempe lecture(s) and lead(s) seminars. The latter ceremony is held during the annual celebration at Umeå University when new professors are appointed and honorary doctors installed.

EAERE Outstanding Achievement Awards

On October 31st, 2010, the call for nominations for the fourth edition of the EAERE Outstanding Achievement Awards closed. EAERE is very grateful to those members who participated in the nominations. The Nomination Committee, comprised of Santiago Rubio (chair), Sjak Smulders, Thomas Sterner, with the technical advice of Juan Carlos Ciscar, is currently evaluating the nominations received. The final decision will be taken by the EAERE Council. In case there will be nominees deserving the prize, the award will be conveyed by the President of EAERE to the winner(s) at the 18th Annual Congress of EAERE, to be held in Rome, Italy, on June 29 – July 2nd, 2011.

The EAERE Outstanding Achievement Awards recognise excellence in achievement in two areas:

European Lifetime Achievement Award in Environmental Economics

The award recognises those who have devoted themselves productively and persistently to communicating and enriching our endowment of knowledge in environmental economics.

Those eligible are those who:

- have already or are about to retire (It is accepted that for most nominees, the idea of 'retirement' is notional);
- have been significantly involved in the profession in Europe, e.g. by working in Europe, or contributing regularly to our annual meetings and/or Summer School;
- have made an outstanding and sustained contribution to the field, including some combination of scholarship, institutional development and communication/dissemination.

European Practitioner Achievement Award in Applying Environmental Economics

The award recognises Practitioners in the policy or business arena who have made a significant contribution in the application of economic ideas.

Those eligible are those who:

- work or carry out substantive business in Europe;
- have demonstrated courage and skill in successfully achieving the implementation of environmental economics' ideas.

Country Representatives

The active presence of Country Representatives in the Association should improve the communication between the Association and EAERE member countries, and increase the number of members in each country.

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EAERE INSTITUTIONAL EVENTS

EAERE Annual Conference 2011
29 June - 2 July 2011, Rome, Italy
www.eaere2011.org



It is a pleasure to announce that the 18th EAERE Annual Conference will be held in Rome on the campus of the University of Rome 'Tor Vergata', June 29 to July 2, 2011. As a good omen for an environmental Conference we decided to put an inspiring symbol on the website: the famous fresco by Ambrogio Lorenzetti known as 'The *fruits* of a good government in the town and in the countryside' located in the *Sala dei Nove* in the Municipal Palace of Siena and dated 1337/39. The purpose of the fresco was of course to teach people about the importance of having a good government. If a good government was necessary in the fourteen century, it is all the more necessary today with a world population of 6.9 billion and a human technological capacity to overcome Nature's resilience. We expect the forthcoming Conference to help in spreading the idea of the importance of a good natural resource government, by searching and debating the best instruments and the degree of cooperation which are desperately needed for the purpose.

In hosting the Conference the strong commitment of the Local Organizing Committee and mine in particular, is to combine the best traditions of the American and North-European world with those of the Mediterranean countries. A combination of this type is bound to bring together the pragmatism and efficiency of the former with the artistic creative 'mess' of today's Italy, with its remarkable past. The Conference will be held in Tor Vergata's university campus, which is located in the outskirts of Rome and is as modern and as organized as any other well-functioning campus of the world, and will unfold according to the pattern of past conferences. However, when we approach the social events, the power and spell of history will dominate as they will take place in the most fascinating scenarios of this unique city. We want to give you that enjoyment and perception of human culture that only Rome, with its vast combination

of 'open' and conventional museums, can provide!

On the scientific side, all scholars are invited to submit theoretical and applied papers in all areas of environmental and natural resource economics for presentation at this event.

Submissions will be accepted through the Conference website, at www.eaere2011.org, starting from November 15, 2010 and up to February 1, 2011. An unlimited number of submissions per scholar are possible, but restrictions apply to the number of presentations per person.

Presenting authors must register for the Conference in due time in order for their paper to be included in the program. All the details concerning important dates, submission and registration procedures are available on the Conference website.

Most of the hot topics in environmental and resource economics will be covered, ranging from climate change, Kyoto protocol, energy sources, ETS, water and waste management, together with crucial but less publicized and more specialized subjects such as biodiversity loss, toxic waste disposal, packaging reduction, adaptation to climate change etc...

The Conference will be organized, as usual, through plenary, parallel and special sessions. We are happy to announce the distinguished Keynote Speakers: Sir Partha Dasgupta (Cambridge), Dale Jorgenson (Harvard), Erik Maskin (Princeton), and Carlo Carraro (Venice), Thomas Heller (Stanford) and Richard Tol (Dublin) who will hold a Panel Session on Climate Change. A number of inspiring special sessions are also being organized by renowned scholars, such as Ian Bateman, Anil Markandya, Charles Mason, et al. and international institutions such as OECD, EEA and others. Finally, a pre-conference on Waste is also planned, together with a joint session with

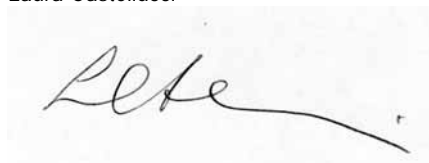
ICABR (International Consortium on Agricultural Biotechnology Research). As it transpires, the Conference certainly promises to offer plenty of food for thought!

While we are sure the eternal city will leave a lasting imprint on all participants, we hope that they will all be happy to give back to the city a lasting footprint of their own by contributing to the plantation of trees in the campus, as this will be the feature taken by the CO2 offset of the Conference. We hope to be able to plant a grove which will be named after the participants of the 18th EAERE Annual Conference. The labels are

ready, the land in the campus has been allocated and granted by the University Chancellor, and will be marked soon. Plantation will start at a suitable date in accordance with the contribution. Finally, as a minor innovation, we will provide a kindergarten for the duration of the Conference as an incentive for young parents to attend the Conference.

The Local Organizing Committee and the Faculty of Economics will be delighted to warmly welcome the Conference participants and to guide them through four days of economics, nature, history and art.

Laura Castellucci



Chair of Local Organizing Committee

Alessio D'Amato



Vice-chair of Local Organizing Committee



EAERE 2011 29 June - 2 July

**18th Annual Conference of the European Association
of Environmental and Resources Economists**

CALL FOR PAPERS

Deadline for submission of papers: February 1, 2011

You are invited to submit theoretical and applied papers in all areas of environmental and natural resource economics for presentation at the EAERE's annual conference to be held in Rome, Italy June 29 – July 2, 2011. All papers will undergo the regular peer review process regardless of the session in which they will be presented. Papers can only be submitted electronically through the conference website at www.eaere2011.org from November 15, 2010, onwards. The deadline for submission of papers is February 1, 2011. Notification of acceptance will be sent by April 18, 2011.

The Conference will be organized, as usual, through plenary sessions, parallel contributed and poster sessions and special sessions. Sessions dedicated to PhD students will also be organized.

The Conference programme will cover all areas of environmental and resource economics, ranging from topics prevailing in the general debate, such as climate change, Kyoto protocol, energy policy, ETS, green accounting and valuation methods to less publicized and very specialized subjects such as biodiversity loss, waste accumulation, toxic waste disposal, packaging reduction, adaptation to climate change, urban and transportation sustainability.

A pre-conference on Waste is also planned, together with a joint session with ICABR (International Consortium on Applied Bioeconomy Research).

As it transpires, the conference certainly promises to offer plenty of food for thought!

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Sir Partha Dasgupta, University of Cambridge, UK - Presidential address

Eric Maskin, Princeton University, USA - "David Pearce Lecture"

Dale Jorgenson, Harvard University, USA

Panel Session on Climate Change:

Carlo Carraro, Ca' Foscari University of Venice and FEEM, Italy

Thomas Heller, Stanford University and Climate Policy Initiative, USA

Richard S. J. Tol, Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, Ireland

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The conference will be held in Tor Vergata's University campus, which is located in the outskirts of Rome and is as modern and as organized as any other well-functioning campus of the world, and will unfold according to the pattern of past conferences. However, when focusing on the social events, the power and spell of history will dominate as they will take place in the most fascinating scenarios of this unique city. We want to give you that enjoyment and perception of human culture that only Rome, with its vast combination of 'open' and conventional museums, can provide!

JOB MARKET

EAERE 2011 hosts the 4th edition of the European Job Market for Environmental and Resource Economists. With over 700 expected participants from all over the world, EAERE 2011 is an invaluable opportunity for individuals, who are looking for a new job, and for institutions, with open positions, to meet.

The European Job Market aims to offer the two sides of the market both a virtual and a physical place to meet and look for the best match. Candidates' profiles and information on open positions are posted on the EAERE website - free of charge - throughout the whole year. Candidates and institutions that intend to physically participate in the Job Market by organising job interviews at the EAERE 2011 are invited to refer to www.eaere.org/job.html for further information.

Job market candidates are also invited to mark their papers as "job market paper" in the paper submission process. The list of "job market papers" will be included in the conference programme book, giving more visibility to candidates. This will not affect the reviewing process or deadlines.

LOCAL ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Laura Castellucci (chair) / Alessio D'Amato (vice-chair)

Michele Bagella / Simone Borghesi / Fabrizio Cacciafesta

Anil Markandya / Aldo Ravazzi Douvan / Sara Savastano

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

Co-chairs:

Laura Castellucci - Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy

Till Requate - University of Kiel, Germany

Co-vice chairs:

Ignazio Musu - Università Cà Foscari di Venezia, Italy

Matti Liski - Aalto University School of Economics, Finland

IMPORTANT DATES

November 15, 2010: Paper submission and registration begins

February 1, 2011: Deadline for submission of papers

April 18, 2011: Notification of paper acceptance

May 2, 2011: Deadline early registration

Further information is available at the conference website: www.eaere2011.org
info@eaere2011.org



EAERE-FEEM-VIU SUMMER SCHOOL 2010

Climate Change Negotiations

Santiago J. Rubio, *School Coordinator*
University of Valencia, Spain



This year's EAERE-FEEM-VIU European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics was held in the Island of San Servolo in Venice from the 4th to the 10th of July. The topic selected for this call attracted a lot of applications. The Summer School Secretariat received 83 applications and although not all of them qualified the candidates to participate in the School the process of selection was really hard: 16 applications were chosen and all of them attended the School. Finally, students from 12 different countries from Europe and beyond came to Venice to participate in the School. I wish the Summer School help them to develop their career in the field of environmental economics.

As every year, the topic was the main reason to apply to the Summer School. According to the evaluation form circulated among the participants, 51,86% answered that they applied because of the topic although the reputation and the availability of grants also influenced their decision. Thus, the selection of the topic should be taken into account very seriously when deciding about the next editions. Also according to the evaluation from the students, this year the Summer School has been a great success and that is also my opinion. All the students that submitted the survey, 87,54% of total, answered that the overall quality of the Summer School was high. The unanimity is always difficult to reach and clearly in this case shows that the students enjoyed and learnt a lot from their experience in the Island of San Servolo. They also evaluated very positively the presentations of their schoolmates: 85,71% of the students considered that the quality of the students presentation was high. My opinion in this case does not coincide completely with their evaluation but the average was really good. The evaluation of the lectures was also very positive although they were as usual more

critical with the lecturers: 74,50% of the students considered that the quality of the lectures was high. Finally, I would like to add as well that the students appreciated a lot the time devoted to consultation, and the discussion of their paper by one the of lecturers. They found that the comments and the interaction with the faculty are the most valuable characteristics of the Summer School including as well the social events as the dinner we organized to watch the match of the Soccer World Cup between Germany and Spain.

Next, I would like to thank all the professors that came to Venice. I think that all the participants did a great work. Scott Barrett (Columbia University, USA) opens the School with a nice overview on climate treaties. Andreas Lange (University of Hamburg, Germany) talked about the role of equity preferences in the formation of coalition, and also addressed the interesting issue of what can be learnt from the experimental evidence on the provision of public goods. The lecture of Michael Finus (University of Exeter, UK) was devoted to the difficult issue of the influence of uncertainty on the coalition formation. The first block of theoretical lectures was closed on Thursday with my presentation on dynamic models of international environmental agreements. The last two days of the School were devoted to the empirical models. Emanuele Massetti (FEEM, Italy) presented an application of the WITCH model to analyze the stability of a climate treaty and Rob Dellink (Wageningen University, The Netherlands) addressed the same issue taking as reference the STACO model. Finally, Leonardo Massai (T.M.C. Aseer Instituut, The Netherlands) talked about the new legal architecture of the climate change regime after the Copenhagen Accord.

Finally, I would like to add a few words about the location and organization of the School. The Island of San Servolo is a small island in the Lagoon of Venice which imposes some constraints on facilities. Nevertheless, the environment is excellent for working and the possibility of visiting Venice compensates the lack of some facilities in the island. Next, I want to dedicate the last words of this brief report to thank Maria Pivotti for her wonderful work. All the students answered in the evaluation form that the support from the Summer School Secretariat was above average, an opinion I completely share with the students.

EAERE-FEEM-VIU SUMMER SCHOOL 2011 CALL FOR APPLICATIONS



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

Deadline for applications: February 1st, 2011

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 2011 Summer School will take place from the 3rd to the 9th of July in Venice. The theme of this Summer School is **Developments in Resource Economics**. The summer school will be of interest for students who have a thorough understanding of the classic natural resource theory, and who would like to make their own contribution in various topics rooted in resource economics. In the recent past, resource economics has been strongly advanced in studies related to the economics of energy, including the pricing of oil, coal and other fossil fuels, the effect of environmental policies on energy prices, and the economics of clean energy alternatives.

The lectures will cover several key issues in the field, including:

- strategic relationships in resource markets helping to understand the effect of demand-side policies on supply-side behavior;
- effect of endogenous development of resource-saving and backstop technologies on growth perspectives for resource-dependent economies;
- development of institutions that create new natural resources, such as pollution permits, fish quota, electricity spot markets in countries rich in hydro electricity supply;
- new bioeconomics of fisheries and forests.

FACULTY and LECTURE TOPICS

School co-ordinators: Prof. Reyer GERLAGH and Prof. Matti LISKI

▶ Prof. Reyer GERLAGH, Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Polluting exhaustible resources and the development of resource-saving and backstop technologies. The green paradox and beyond

▶ Prof. Matti LISKI, Aalto University School of Economics, Finland

Strategic relationships in resource markets

▶ Prof. Ujjayant CHAKRAVORTY, University of Alberta, Canada

Resources and economics of energy

▶ Prof. Juan-Pablo MONTERO, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

Pollution permit markets: insights from resource theory

▶ Prof. Olli TAHVONEN, University of Helsinki, Finland

New bioeconomics of fisheries and forestry

ADMISSION AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Summer School is targeted to postgraduate students. Admission is conditional on the presentation by each student of his/her doctoral work; therefore PhD students who want to apply normally need to be advanced in their PhD to have produced at least one substantive chapter, but not to have completely finished their thesis.

Application is restricted to 2011 EAERE members, both European and non European citizens. Given the highly interactive activities planned at the Summer School, the number of participants is limited to 20.

There is no participation fee. All applicants can apply for a scholarship.

For further information on application and funding please access the Summer School Website at <http://www.feem.it/ess/> or contact the Summer School Secretariat at ess@feem.it.

2010 Belpasso International Summer School

The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity Conservation



The Belpasso International Summer School on Environmental and Resource Economics was held in the town of Belpasso, in the Sicilian Province of Catania, Italy, from the 12th to the 18th of September 2010. It was run under a partnership agreement between EAERE, FEEM and Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Catania (UCT), with the main sponsorship of the Municipality of Belpasso.

The School was organised following the model of the EAERE-FEEM-VIU Summer School series. The chosen topic was "The Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity Conservation". Activities were coordinated by Prof. Giovanni Signorello (UCT) and Dr. Paulo A.L.D. Nunes (FEEM).

The eligible applications received were 59 out of approximately 70 applications. 26 participants were selected by the School coordinators: 65% were female, 35% were male. Selected students came from all over Europe and beyond: from Italy, Germany, United Kingdom, Spain, France, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, Poland, Norway, United States, South Africa, Russia, Mexico and Australia.

Part of the success of the School was unquestionably due to the composition of the faculty: John Gowdy, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute New York (USA), Pushpam Kumar, University of Liverpool (United Kingdom), Anil Markandya, BC3 Basque Centre for Climate Change (Spain), Paulo Nunes, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei – FEEM (Italy), Rosimeiry Portela, Conservation International (United States), Giovanni Signorello, University of Catania (Italy) and Timothy Swanson, University College London (United Kingdom). Due to unexpected circumstances, Pere Riera, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (Spain) had to cancel his participation at the last minute.

Lecturers' notes and background material together with the students' papers are available at:
http://www.feem-project.net/belpasso_2010/index.html.

EAERE Supported Events

Conference on: "Sustainable Resource Use and Economic Dynamics - SURED 2010"

7 - 10 June, Ascona, Switzerland

http://www.cer.ethz.ch/sured_2010

ETH Zurich (CER-ETH and CEPE) and Tilburg University



The conference on Sustainable Resource Use and Economic Dynamics (SURED 2010), supported by EAERE, was held in the Centro

Stefano Franscini on the Monte Verità in Ascona, Switzerland from June 7-10, 2010. The workshop covered a broad range of aspects centered around the relationship between natural resource use and long-term economic development. The conference aimed at presenting innovative research from resource, energy and environmental economics and dynamic economic theory, and it succeeded in bringing together leading experts as well as junior and senior scholars from these fields.

This year's edition of SURED was the fourth after the very successful SURED conferences of 2004, 2006 and 2008. The SURED conferences have managed to establish a reputation for excellent research combined with fruitful

discussions – both during the presentations and on a more informal footing outside of the scientific programme – aided by the unique location and atmosphere of the Monte Verità.

Topics

A main topic of SURED this year was the question of climate change and the economic interpretation of the risks and uncertainties surrounding its impacts on the natural and human environment, as well as the instruments aimed at reducing these impacts. One keyword was the “Green Paradox”, which looks at potential effects of environmental policies such as taxes and subsidies; both a keynote and a contributed session were devoted to this topic. Many sessions were devoted to various aspects of resource dynamics and environmental dynamics, with models and empirical analyses concerning exhaustible and renewable resources, pollution control, water scarcity, etc. Presentations dedicated to climate treaties were once again prominent this year, a testimony to the policy relevance of the work being done in resource and environmental economics. Issues related to demographics and human health, as well as innovation and technological progress and their role in overcoming resource scarcity and fostering (sustainable) economic growth, were also recurrent topics throughout the conference. Finally, a special session sponsored by the Swiss Federal Office for Energy presented applications of computable general

equilibrium (CGE) models to the assessment of the dynamic effects of greenhouse gas mitigation and energy market regulation.

Best Presentation Award

For the first time this year, the organising committee gave an award for the Best Presentation by a Young Economist. The award, sponsored by the Centro Stefano Franscini, was given to Mr. Hiroaki Sakamoto from Kyoto University in Japan.

Organisation

The organising committee of the SURED conference on Monte Verità consisted of Lucas Bretschger from the Center of Economic Research at ETH Zurich (CER-ETH); Sjak Smulders from Tilburg University and CentER; and Massimo Filippini and Tom Rutherford from the Centre of Energy Policy and Economics (CEPE) at ETH Zurich. Around 240 research papers were submitted prior to the conference, of which 87 were accepted by the organising committee and 79 subsequently presented by the authors during the conference. The conference was attended by over 100 participants from 16 different countries.

Prof. Lucas Bretschger
*CER-ETH - Center of Economic Research at
ETH Zurich, Switzerland*

Pre-Conference Course: "Applying Game Theory and Behavioral Economics to the Environment"

27 - 28 June 2010, Montreal, Canada

<http://www.wcere2010.org/preconf.html>

The Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics (Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden)



In 2009, former Beijer co-director Aart de Zeeuw and Beijer board member Jeffrey Vincent initiated discussions with the directors of the four leading regional environmental economics networks—CEEPA (Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa), EEPSEA (The Economy and Environment Programme for South East Asia), LACEEP (Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program) and SANDEE (The South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics) —

about the possibility of organising a joint activity in conjunction with the 4th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists in Montréal in June, 2010. The group decided on a two-day course on game theory, behavioural economics and the environment. Game theory and behavioural economics are important fields of economics, but they have received little attention in previous network courses. They are fields in which four distinguished scholars affiliated with Beijer activities—former board chair Sir Partha Dasgupta, board member Scott Barrett, fellow Jason Shogren, and EDE associate editor E. Somanathan—have substantial expertise and were enthusiastic about lecturing within the course. Former Beijer director Karl-Göran Mäler, a pioneer in the application of game theory to transboundary pollution problems, gave the keynote speech at the opening dinner.

The topic was well-chosen. Admission to the course was by application, and the number of applications far exceeded expectations: more



than 100 individuals applied, with applications continuing to arrive until the week before the course. The network directors helped select 33 individuals for the course. They came from five countries in Africa, six in Latin America and the Caribbean, and seven in Asia. Participation from such a broad range of countries was made possible by the generous support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the International Development Centre (IDRC), and the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE).

The course was very well-received. Lecturers commented to the organisers about the high quality of the participants, which is a sign of the networks' success in attracting and fostering the intellectual growth of talented individuals. Participants commented that the course was an eye-opener that exposed them to new concepts

and methods that they can use in their research and teaching.

The course also contributed to the internationalisation of the World Congress, as most of the participants presented papers or posters at the Congress. It benefited from the strong support of Professor Gérard Gaudet, organiser of the 4th World Congress, and his staff at Université du Québec à Montréal, Montréal, Canada. Administrative support was supported by Christina Leijonhufvud of the Beijer Institute. Discussions are underway about the possibility of a sequel during the 2012 meeting of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists

Prof. Jeffrey Vincent
Duke University, USA

International Summer School: Advances in Discrete Choice Models and Experimental Design for Stated Choice

27 September - 1 October 2010, Venice, Italy

<http://www.scuolaenologica.unipd.it/SummerSchoolENGLISH/terzasettimanasecondociclo.asp>

Centro Interdipartimentale per la Ricerca in Viticoltura ed Enologia (CIRVE)



Last September the Fondazione Venezia hosted the "International Summer School" on "Advances in Discrete Choice Models and Experimental Design for Stated Choice". About 50 participants from all over the world and from very many different applied economics disciplines were trained on the recent advances in discrete choice modeling estimation by Riccardo Scarpa from the Waikato Management School (New Zealand) and in the theory and practice of experimental design by Michiel Bliemer (University of Delft) and John M. Rose (University of Sydney). The estimation topics included generalised mixed logit, latent class for attribute non-attendance and WTP-space specifications of random utility models. The experimental design topics covered the principles of various selection criteria from the full factorial, spanning from

orthogonality, to D-, A-, S-, V-, C-efficiency, including WTP-efficient designs and were all illustrated with hands-on tutorial with the software Ngene v.1.02. Applied examples covered different contexts of choice, from wine selection, to mode of transport and non-market valuation. The interest for this course was so strong that about 25 participants that could not be admitted asked a repeat that took place in late October at the Centro Panorama Sardegna at the University of Trento. The success of the two events shows that interest for the recent developments in discrete choice modeling and experimental design for multi-attribute stated preference is growing stronger. A most welcome and appreciated support for both events was provided by Vasco Boatto from Mara Thiene from the University of Padua as well as from the EAERE. If EAERE members have some interest in the organization of a short introductory course in the proximity of the Rome meeting in 2011

they are warmly invited to express their interest to Riccardo Scarpa <rscarpa@waikato.ac.nz>.

Prof. Riccardo Scarpa
*Waikato Management School
The University of Waikato, New Zealand*

Calendar of EAERE Institutional Events



EAERE 2011 29 June - 2 July

18th Annual Conference of the European Association
of Environmental and Resources Economists

18th EAERE Annual Conference
29 June – 2 July, 2011 - Rome, Italy
<http://www.eaere2011.org>



EAERE-FEEM-VIU Summer School
Developments in Resource Economics
3-9 July, 2011 – Venice, Italy
<http://www.feem-web.it/ess/ess11/01index.html>

EAERE 19th Annual Conference
27 - 30 June 2012, Prague, Czech Republic
eaere@eaere.org

EAERE-FEEM-VIU Summer School "Management of International Water"
1-7 July 2012, Venice, Italy
eaere@eaere.org

EAERE 20th Annual Conference
June 2013
Call for Expressions of interest – Local Organising Committee and Conference Venue
http://www.eaere.org/files/2013_call.pdf
Deadline: 15 December 2010

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

Workshops, conferences, schools and training courses in Environmental Economics

EAERE invites proposals for workshops, conferences, schools, and training courses in any topic of interest to environmental economists.

The proposed events can fall within one of the following two categories:

Category A) Submitters have financial, organisational and scientific capacity and require the EAERE quality endorsement and/or marginal funding. Endorsed events will be presented as events organised "with the support of EAERE"; the EAERE logo will appear in the event documentation; and EAERE will circulate the announcements of supported activities through the EAERE informative channels (e-mailing lists, Newsletter, Website).

Category B) Submitters have financial capacity but lack in organisational and scientific capacity. In this case, EAERE would take the leadership for the organisational and scientific aspects of the event, which would be jointly organised by the submitter and EAERE.

Proposals should contain: (1) A title and brief description (max. 500 words) of the event topic and its motivation. (2) A description of target audience and expected number of participants. (3) The event category (A or B). (4) Any other information the submitter judges as relevant.

Proposals can be submitted any time and are to be sent to eaere@eaere.org. The EAERE Council will review proposals and take final decisions.

FEATURE

Fourth World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists Montreal, Canada 2010



G rard Gaudet

Department of Economics and CIREQ, Universit  de Montr al

From June 28 to July 2, 2010, over 1100 participants from 60 countries gathered in Montreal for the Fourth World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists. It was held on the campus of the University of Quebec at Montreal (UQAM), hosted by ESG UQAM (UQAM's business school) and by the Centre interuniversitaire de recherche en  conomie quantitative (CIREQ). This quadrennial event, which is a joint initiative of the Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (AERE) and of European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), has become over the years the main international event for researchers in the field of environmental and natural resource economics. The preceding WCEREs were held in Venice (1998), Monterey, California (2002) and Kyoto (2006).

A total of 1747 papers were submitted. All the submissions were evaluated by a Scientific Program Committee composed of 168 expert researchers in the field from 27 different countries, co-chaired by G rard Gaudet (University of Montreal), Pierre Lasserre (University of Quebec at Montreal), and Sjak Smulders (Tilburg University). A total of 774 of those papers ended up being presented at the conference, in 190 parallel sessions and a poster session. There were papers presented that dealt with environmental management, environmental valuation, climate change, international trade and the environment, international environmental agreements, water resources, fisheries, forestry, growth and technological change, non-renewable resources, energy issues, risk and uncertainty, common pool and property rights issues, invasive species and habitat conservation, land use and conservation, health and environment, waste management, sustainability, law and the environment, and many other topics.

The program also featured four distinguished keynote speakers: Daron Acemoglu (MIT) on "The environment and directed technical change"; Simon Levin (Princeton University) on "Learning to live in a Global Commons: Socioeconomic Challenges for a Sustainable Environment"; Jean Tirole (University of Toulouse) on "Climate Policy: Toward a New International Infrastructure?"; Richard Schmalensee (MIT) on "Evaluating Policies to Increase the Use of Renewable Energy".

The generous support of Canada's International Development Research Center (IDRC) made it possible to provide full stipends to 27 researchers from developing countries whose paper had been accepted for presentation at the conference. Cooperation in this respect was also provided by the regional networks: SANDEE (South Asia), EEPSEA (Southeast Asia), LACEEP (Latin America) and CEEPA (Africa). The two-day pre-conference course on "Applying Game Theory and Behavioral Economics to the Environment", organized by Aart de Zeeuw and Jeff Vincent for the Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics (Sweden) and aimed at researchers from developing countries, also provided some financial support which made it possible for a few more researchers from those countries to attend the conference. This pre-conference course was attended by some 35 persons selected from more than one hundred applications.

At the third plenary session on July 1, the FEEM 20th Anniversary Prize was presented by Carlo Carraro jointly to Martin Weitzmann (Harvard University) and to Resources for the Future (RFF).

This special prize was created by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) to mark the twentieth anniversary of its foundation. The aim of the prize was to reward "a researcher or a group of researchers from anywhere in the world who have most significantly contributed to the development of the field of environmental and resource economics over the 20 year period 1989 to 2009." The two prize winners were selected among over 90 nominations by the Prize Scientific Committee, composed of seven distinguished representatives of the International Scientific Community, and chaired by Carlo Carraro.



A number of groups and organizations took advantage of the large participation to the conference to hold meetings of their members or work sessions. These were held either on June 28, before the start of the regular scientific sessions, or during lunch or breakfast hours. They included, among others, the AERE and EAERE Council Meetings, the EAERE General Assembly, and the *Environmental and Resource Economics* and *Environment and Development Economics* Board Meetings. A Joint Councils Meeting was also held during the June 30 lunch break, with the aim of promoting exchanges of information on organizational issues and on future developments and prospects. It was attended by board members of AERE and EAERE and representatives of the Latin American (ALEAR) and Japanese (SEEPS) associations, as well as representatives of the regional research networks.

The social program included a welcome reception on June 28 on the UQAM campus, a reception at the Montreal Science Center on June 30, and a Conference Dinner at the historic Windsor Station on the evening of July 1. The conference dinner was followed by dancing to the impressive sound of "Dr. Keynes and the Blues Equations". The Congress also provided the occasion for EAERE to hold its 20th anniversary celebration following the regular scientific sessions of June 29.

The scientific program and all the papers are still available online at <http://www.webmeets.com/WCERE/2010/Prog/>.

The Congress website itself can also still be accessed at www.wcere2010.org.

Full papers presented at WCERE 2010 as well as pictures taken throughout the event are available in the conference website:

<http://www.wcere2010.org/>

Pictures are also available in [facebook](#)

Keynote sessions reports

SESSION REPORT TO PLENARY SESSION "THE ENVIRONMENT AND DIRECTED TECHNICAL CHANGE" by Thomas Sterner Göteborg University, Sweden

The invitation at the World Conference of several speakers who are not from the ranks of the usual environmental economics created some special excitement to this year's event. Daron Acemoglu (DA) was a case in point. He is an economist who has not earlier worked very extensively on the environment. As our subdiscipline grows, it is however maybe symptomatic that great, mainstream economists such as DA turn their attention to our field. This is a sign that our study area is of importance and we obviously have much to learn. The organizers of the World Conference are worthy of praise for having realized and taken advantage of the opportunity provided.

The particular area in which DA works is (endogenous) growth theory and

productivity and he started by politely pointing to the work of Prof Smulders, co-chair of the scientific committee, who introduced him. The title of his talk was *The Environment and Directed Technical change* and the work he presented was joint with Philippe Aghion, Leonardo Burstzyn and Davin Hemous.

DA set the stage by mentioning that there is growing concern that growth will not be sustainable because of its negative impact on the environment and possibly because of the depletion of natural resources such as oil (the discussion on "oil" seemed to be applicable essentially to all fossil resources but the authors are well aware that there is so much coal that it cannot all be used without creating truly severe climate problems). DA also prefaced his talk by saying that most other



economic analyses treat technology as exogenous. His intention was however to show us how central technology is to the key issues such as the cost of delaying intervention.

DA characterized the dominant bulk of the previous literature as belonging to three simple categories

1. The Nordhaus approach leading to the conclusion that Intervention needed is limited and should be introduced gradually (for instance by low and slowly rising taxes).
2. The Stern/Al Gore approach that we need a large intervention immediately and permanently
3. The radical environmentalist "Greenpeace" approach that we need to stop economic growth

In contrast to these positions DA and his coauthors propose another approach with directed technical change DTC.

Once DTC is factored in we conclude in a way that is *optimistic* and *proactive*.

4. Immediate and decisive intervention is needed (in contrast to Nordhaus) but
5. Temporary intervention may be sufficient (in contrast to Stern/Al Gore)
6. Long run growth cost might be close to 0
7. 2 Instruments will be necessary not just one.

The model employed is simple. It only has 2 sectors D and C for Dirty and Clean. An important characteristic of this "Schumpeterian" model is that technical change is cumulative in reducing costs – which the authors refer to as "researchers working on the "shoulders of giants" - *in their sector*. Thus advances in dirty (clean) inputs make their respective future use more profitable. In this setting the policy interventions can *redirect technical change* towards clean technologies.

Depending on some important parameter – particularly the elasticity of substitution between D and C inputs, the authors find that we would need Immediate and Decisive intervention.

Output in this model is produced with Labour and a continuum of "machines" that are produced by scientists who work either in the C or D sector. If they are successful in the given period they increase the productivity of the "machine" by a fixed percentage. This means that improvement is cumulative over time and it is in this sense that scientists are

building on the work of earlier "giants" – but only those working in the same sector. Knowledge externalities are thus strictly sector specific. The relative profitability of research in the two sectors turns out to depend on

- The relative direct productivity
- Market size effect (big sector means more customers for innovation)
- Price effect (relative price of clean and dirty inputs)

Once the C sector starts to get an edge the effect is reinforced by further cumulative changes but there is also an income effect: as we get rich from solar energy we want to drive big cars leading again to pollution. Thus the effect of technical progress in the clean sector needs to be strong enough to overcome this effect. As observed by DA Greenpeace are not crazy – they just believe that technical progress as represented by epsilon in our model is small (less than one).

Some of the key results are that two instruments (both carbon tax and technology subsidy) are needed and that the cost of delaying action today can be very high. Under some set of plausible parameter values the carbon tax may only need to be temporary. The important message is to start immediately to stimulate technical progress. If this is truly (and we might say spectacularly) successful, its impetus will strongly reduce the need for a carbon signal.

Another important result is that if the elasticity of substitution is high enough and technical progress sufficiently successful the discount rates do ultimately not matter. Normally the discount rate is decisive to get "Nordhaus type" or "Stern-type" results but in this model the effect is dominated by cumulative technical progress.

Finally when testing the model for sensitivity the authors find that the cost of just using a tax and no technology subsidy are not that high, thus if you are going to err any way then better to have too high a carbon tax than too low. In an extension the authors also study the effect of exhaustible oil resources (finding that this helps since it creates a sharper price signal which helps redirect technical change although the effect will typically not be strong enough so roughly the same policies are still needed) however they also recognized – as response to questions from the audience that large coal reserves make depletion of oil



somewhat less important. Other questions from the audience concerned the rather “optimistic” technological assumptions and DA answered that this of course was important. Larry Goulder discussed the

surprising aspect that policies should be temporary suggesting that this might depend on the fact that the model has one dirty and one COMPLETELY clean sector.

**SESSION REPORT TO PLENARY SESSION
“EVALUATING POLICIES TO INCREASE THE USE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY”**

**by Karine Nyborg
University of Oslo, Norway**

In his talk, Richard Schmalensee posed three questions about subsidies to renewable electricity generation. The first question was why renewable electricity generation is subsidized at all. Schmalensee went through a list of arguments from the policy debate – energy security, jobs, learning by doing, building a domestic industry, reducing CO₂ emissions – finding none of them very convincing. Rather, he pointed to the idea that politically, subsidies are much more popular than taxes – partly because people tend to think that ‘green is good’, partly because the costs are often hard to see.

The next question was concerned with why quantity-based instruments, such as portfolio standards, are so popular. Here,

Schmalensee pointed out an economic argument: compared to feed-in tariffs, renewable energy portfolio standards may involve a lower social risk (the expected total cost of the regime may be the same, but the variance is lower).

Finally, Schmalensee provided some reflections concerning the current EU and US policies, pointing out the contrast between EU’s relatively flexible and efficient ETS policy and its 20-20-20 policy for renewable energy, where he found it unlikely that the latter would minimize total EU-wide costs. For the US, he showed that interstate trade in renewable electricity certificates is emerging, but that the coverage is limited and that the system may, moreover, not be generally efficient.

**SESSION REPORT TO PLENARY SESSION
“CLIMATE POLICY: TOWARDS A NEW INTERNATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE?”**

**by Emanuele Massetti
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and Euro-Mediterranean Center for Climate Change, Italy**

The failure to achieve consensus on an international, comprehensive, agreement to limit Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emissions at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP), held in Copenhagen in December 2009, has left the world without a truly successor of the Kyoto protocol. The striking contrast between the ambition of setting well-defined, internationally binding limits to GHGs emissions and the fragmented post-Kyoto world, with only voluntary pledges to reduce emissions in an uncoordinated fashion, is particularly worrisome, according to Prof. Jean Tirole. The lack of commitment has not halted the waiting game, warned Tirole in his plenary address at the World Conference of Environmental and Resource Economists (WCERE) at Montreal in June 2010. It is not only the standard free-riding incentive to reduce emissions less than what optimal in the present that is troublesome.

Countries will also consider how their behaviour will change the outcome of future negotiations. Two new effects arise.¹ The “brinkmanship effect” pushes countries to move on a higher emissions patten to increase their threat point. This allows them to extract higher surplus from the agreement. The “effort rebalancing effect” induces countries to reduce investments in emissions control in the present, in case future negotiations break down. These effects concur to increase the level of post-agreement pollution. The level of future pollution – argues Tirole – is always increased by delays in negotiation. It can even exceed the level that would prevail if negotiations were

¹ Beccherle, Julien and Jean Tirole (2010). “Regional Initiative and the cost of Delaying Binding Climate Change Agreements.” Toulouse School of Economic, mimeo, May 2010.



infeasible in the future. The same incentives work to induce countries to issue to many forward or bankable emissions permits, which lead to high future emissions.

There are few chances that in the next future a global treaty on climate change will be reached. But let's assume that at some point it will be possible to achieve a wide agreement on stringent mitigation targets. How should this agreement look like? First of all, we have a good knowledge of the problem to know how this agreement should not look like, warned Professor Tirole. "Command-and-control" mechanisms continue to attract a lot of interest but they are not the most efficient solution. Market-based solutions must be preferred. When equity issues arise, it is important to remember that efficiency and redistributive concerns can be separated. Compensations can be paid to countries, sectors, agents, that incur in high costs. A favourable distribution of efforts could indeed be the "carrot" to convince those that are reluctant to engage in GHGs abatement effort, without compromising efficiency.

First and foremost it is crucial to establish a unique price for carbon. Equal across countries, sectors and consistent over time. In order to guide investments in

long-lived capital goods the price of carbon must be clearly perceived over a long time horizon. Political economy considerations seem to favour a cap-and-trade system to the carbon tax, according to Tirole. Emissions permits should be auctioned to avoid distortions between new entrants and incumbents, to avoid windfall profits and in order not to create a precedent for future grandfathering. A price floor, possibly an adjustable one, might be used to avoid sudden drops of the carbon price. Volatility might be greatly reduced by allowing banking and hedging markets more than by introducing a safety valve.

Instead of looking for inefficient patches to the present deadlock in climate negotiations (sectoral standards, regional markets, extension of CDM), world leaders should move concrete steps towards a well-constructed international climate agreement. The roadmap towards a successful climate architecture requires consensus on a long-term global pattern of CO₂ emissions, a set of rules to establish a truly international CO₂ market and the provision of a satellite emissions tracking system. In the present circumstances, even small advancements along these lines would be a big success.

Parallel sessions reports

SESSION REPORT TO PARALLEL SESSION "ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS: DYNAMIC II" by Birgit Bednar-Friedl

Department of Economics and Wegener Center for Climate and Global Change,
University of Graz, Austria

Mitigating climate change is obviously a dynamic problem, but still many papers are restricted to static environmental policy. As illustrated by all four papers in this session, efficiency, optimality and equity results obtained in static models of environmental policy are however challenged when extending the analysis to a dynamic setting: there arise not only additional options for policy (such as banking and borrowing), but also adverse incentives e.g. to opt-out on international climate policy. The first two papers in this session investigate the design of intertemporal cap-and-trade systems for a single country, while the third and fourth

paper extend the analysis to multiple countries.

The first paper presented by Ken-Ichi Akao from Waseda University illustrated that a tradable permit system might not achieve intertemporal efficiency unless permit prices follow an efficient price path in the spirit of the Hotelling Rule. He argued that for permit prices to follow such a path, a permit bank need to be installed that prescribes appropriate permit interest rates. In the discussion, the audience wondered why permit markets should not generate such a price path – otherwise there would be scope for arbitrage.



The second paper by Aurelie Slechten from Université Libre de Bruxelles focused again on the incentives generated by a cap-and-trade system in an intertemporal setting. In particular, she analyzed the incentives generated by intertemporal banking and borrowing for investment in abatement over time. In contrast to earlier studies which find that banking and borrowing always induces earlier abatement, she finds that when abatement has long-term effects and is subject to learning-by-doing, abatement investment might be lowered in the first period and that overall abatement is also lower compared to a situation without banking. This result is driven by the assumption that emission targets are much more demanding in the second period, and by the result that without banking firms over-invest in abatement in the first period to reduce compliance cost in the second period. With banking, on the other hand, firms substitute banking for over-compliance in the first period. Confronting the theoretical results with the empirical evidence on the first phase of the EU ETS, she argues that over-allocation of allowances paired with over-investment in abatement caused the permit price at the end of the first commitment period to become virtually zero.

The third paper presented by Birgit Bednar-Friedl from University of Graz analyzed the economic and environmental welfare effects of stricter emission targets in a dynamic two-country model where one country is a net foreign creditor and the other one is net foreign debtor country and countries are linked by international trade in commodities. Due to differences in the net foreign asset position, a net foreign creditor country will have lower welfare consequences when implementing a unilateral policy, and would gain when the other country would implement a similar policy. The net foreign debtor country is however better off by bearing the welfare consequences of the

policy abroad and not implementing a policy itself. This stylized theoretical model can thus contribute to explain why the EU as a net foreign creditor has been more active in climate policy than the US as a net foreign debtor and why the bottom-up approach of individually set reduction targets implemented in the Copenhagen Accord is likely to achieve very little in terms of global emission reduction.

While the previous paper addressed differences between two highly developed countries, David Anthoff from the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dublin, extended the focus of the session to equity considerations between differently developed world regions. For that purpose, he compared a first-best world where the optimal emissions path is solely based on an efficiency criterion to one where a global decision maker maximizes the sum of equity weighted social welfare across regions over time. While in the former setting lump-sum transfers can be used to address adverse distributional consequences, this is ruled out in the latter setting. In the empirical application of the paper, carbon taxes are calculated for 16 world region for periods 2005, 2050 and 2100. While global emission reductions are almost identical for both scenarios, there are remarkable regional differences between the efficient solution (in which abatement costs are equalized across regions) and the optimal solution where carbon taxes are dramatically higher in highly developed regions like Japan, Australia, Western EU, and US than in developing countries. This result is driven by the higher weight put on both impacts and mitigation costs in developing countries in the optimal policy framework. The two scenarios of either full compensation or no compensation at all certainly constitute polar cases, but the consequences of partial compensation will be of high relevance e.g. for putting the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund into action.

SPECIAL SESSION REPORT IN HONOUR OF PETER BOHM

organized by Thomas Sterner

by Sophie Anne-Sophie Crepin

The Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics

Stockholm, Sweden and former student of Peter Bohm

This special session in honor of the late Peter Bohm (1935-2005) offered a smörgåsbord of diverse and challenging topics and a mix of feelings and memories

for those of us who had the opportunity to interact with him while he was still active as an inspiring teacher and researcher.



First presenter Jason Shogren insisted on the importance of context in economic experiments and told a convincing story showing the importance of oaths in lab experiments to elicit honest answers about people's willingness to pay. Mitesh Katari extended this story to the field testing in Sweden and China how oaths and cultural context would affect people's answers. Bård Harstad took instead his inspiration from Peter's 1993 JEEM paper, a very unique paper in the sense that he presented a vastly underestimated idea showing how countries could easily build a coalition to buy coal reserves in other countries and doing so prevent carbon leakage. As Bård nicely showed, the idea is very simple to implement but

has obviously not given any echoes until Bård got interested in the topic almost 20 years after Peter gave it the first shot. Finally Olivier Guéant guided us in the domain of ecological intuition versus economic reason, presenting issues about the discount rate to be used in projects aiming at improving the environment. Starting from an ecological discount rate defined as a function of interest rate and optimized growth rate he discussed different forms of the precautionary principle.

All these presentations generated animated discussions and were a tremendous start of the day before Simon Levin's great lecture. I'm sure Peter would have appreciated it as much as I did.

SPECIAL SESSION REPORT
"THE GREEN PARADOX AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE POLICY ARCHITECTURES"

by Enrica de Cian
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy

One of the special sessions of the 4th World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists held in Montréal tackled "the green paradox and its implications for international climate policy architectures". The session has been jointly organized by Carlo Carraro, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and University of Venice and Ottmar Edenhofer, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

The first speaker, Hans-Werner Sinn (Ifo Institute), discussed public policies against global warming using a supply approach. He developed a theoretical framework with the aim of explaining the empirical observation that worldwide CO2 emissions keep increasing, despite the interventions in some regions. Why this is the case? Popular climate policies that have been discussed proposed to directly reduce fuel demand or to promote the deployment of low carbon options. Green policies reduce the critical level at which carbon free options become competitive. Because they shift demand downward, they can be classified as demand policies. The technologies that are pushed from these policies share a common feature: they reduce the demand of fossil fuels. Although most discussion so far has focused on demand, in this context the supply side also matters and it might explain part of the ineffectiveness of current policy interventions. Under some assumptions, if green policies are

greening sufficiently fast, they would lead not only to leakage, but also to the green paradox (price effect which induces an acceleration in extraction). Therefore, global warming accelerates if green policies are greening sufficiently fast. What can we do then? To advocate green policies turning paler does not seem feasible. Set source taxes on financial investments to reduce the incentive to extract could be an option, or hope for the realization of a Super-Kyoto in which all countries participate.

Next Ottmar Edenhofer (Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research) proposed a new view on the green paradox, using a theoretical approach. He argued about designing a tax that is able to induce not only a timing effect on extraction, but also a volume effect that might reduce the overall use of resources. Such instrument would have two critical parameters, the tax level and the growth rate of the unit tax, which would determine the timing of extraction and the volume effect, leading to a case in which some of the resources are left underground. He showed that if the growth rate is larger than the interest rate and the initial value of the tax is lower than a critical value, then this instrument would have a strong impact on the path of extraction, leading to the green paradox. He concluded with an outline of future research. Implications of the green paradox in a 2nd best setting is very fruitful area of research. What is forthcoming a fragmented market and a



delayed in carbon pricing. It would be then interesting to see what would be reasonable in 2nd best setting.

Both first two speakers concluded that the green paradox can exist under some conditions. However, to understand whether these assumptions are fulfilled in reality a numerical analysis with a model calibrated on real data can help, and this was what developed in the third presentation by Carlo Carraro (Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and University of Venice). He proposed an empirical assessment of the green paradox, carbon leakage, and other perverse effects that might affect unilateral policies, when the interplay of carbon leakage through fossil fuel prices, innovation with international spillovers, green paradox, and free riding is explicitly considered.

The main result is that when there is a unilateral policy, the effect on emissions of non-abating countries depends on the stringency of the unilateral policy. Innovation and international technology spillovers can eliminate the risk of green paradox and dominate the fossil fuel price effect, if emissions are not reduced too much. When the unilateral policy is only temporary, and in the future the agreement will be global, expectations

lead to an anticipation in investments in carbon free technologies. This further reduces the risk of leakage and green paradox.

The session was concluded with an institutional perspective presented by Robert Stavins (Harvard University).

He discussed different promising architectures for addressing global warming, which could include targets and timelines, like Kyoto, harmonized or independent national policies, such as a portfolio of domestic commitments. He illustrated a done work by Bosetti and Frankel (2009) in which they analyzed what can be achieved in terms of emission reduction with a policy-feasible agreement. Such agreement include three key factors, progressivity (richer countries reduce more), latecomer factor (gradual emission reduction for non constrained countries under Kyoto), and an equalization factor (all countries are pushed towards equal per-capita emissions). Another option is a portfolio of domestic commitments, in which each participating country abide to its domestic climate commitment. A final option could be linking national and regional tradable permit system as a de fact global architecture.

SPECIAL SESSION REPORT
“GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TRADING:
FROM EU ETS TO US ETS AND J ETS (POLICY PANEL)”
by Barry Anderson
University College Dublin, Ireland

This special session organized by Dr. Frank Convery was centered around the role of emissions trading and the state of policy formation in various regions of the world. Ger Klassen from the European Commission offered in insider's perspective on the policy making process and insights into the factors being taken into consideration, as the rules for the post-Kyoto EU ETS are being discussed and finalized. The two other large regions discussing the use of emissions trading in the near future, Japan and North America, also received attention. Dr. Shiro Takeda presented the results of a study focused on evaluating different permit allocation options under the consideration using a CGE model of the Japanese economy. Dr. Takeda reported that full auctioning of permits was the preferred permit allocation strategy in order to maximize economic efficiency.

But, hybrid allocation measures such as output based allocation using on historical industrial shares of emissions or output based allocation mixed with partial auctioning are reasonable alternatives if one considers the possibility for carbon leakage and the compliance burden of domestic Japanese industry, two sources of major concern in Japan.

The North American discussion on the potential for emissions trading was approached from a variety of angles. Isabella Neuweg explained the history gave an overview of the current state of affairs in Canadian climate policy along with the pertinent issues that must be confronted if Canada is to implement emissions trading. Richard Schmalensee, Robert Stavins and Michael Hanneman presented different views on how an American emissions trading scheme should be designed, and the current state



of the policy processes. Both Dr. Hanneman and Dr. Stavins papers were largely centered on how emissions trading should be implemented. Dr. Hanneman contrasted the state of theory regarding the design of permit trading systems with experiences in the U.S. in the past, and made the case for a downstream cap accompanied by measures such as a renewable portfolio standard, efficiency standards for vehicles, appliances and buildings, and a low carbon fuel standard. Conversely, Dr. Stavins cited the virtues of imposing regulation as far upstream as possible, allowing for greater coverage and minimizing the number of firms that face compliance burdens.

These points may very well be neutralized by the current macroeconomic climate in the U.S., as Dr. Schmalensee noted a much greater skepticism towards the use of markets to reduce emissions, and Dr. Hanneman highlighted the detrimental effects of high unemployment on public willingness to tackle climate change. Despite the organizational failure, rife with political grandstanding that was the Copenhagen summit in 2009, Dr. Stavins displayed optimism that the resulting Copenhagen Accord might serve as a basis for meaningful climate policy architecture in the future.

PERSPECTIVES ON THE WCERE POSTER SESSION

**by Barry Anderson
University College Dublin, Ireland**

The WCERE conference provided my first experience as a participant in a poster session. Without knowing exactly what to expect, I was pleasantly surprised by the opportunities to discuss and interact with interested observers. While presenting a paper generally involves delivering a monologue and then fielding abbreviated questions, as quickly as possible, the open atmosphere of a poster session allows for the discovery of mutual interests, and also more insightful comments since there is not such a strong time constraint.

One aspect of the poster session that would have served both presenters and observers better was the location. Posters were placed in a wide corridor between two blocks of conference rooms that hosted parallel sessions. While this location provided lots of foot traffic, the reality was that people were generally trying to get somewhere. It seems an

optimal location for a poster session is one close to an area where people congregate, either for lunch or coffee breaks, rather than pass by.

At academic conferences it seems one can easily fall victim to the audience draining effect of a "superstar session" occurring in parallel to your paper. The collateral damage from a selfish perspective is that people, who otherwise may have been interested in your work, instead choose to listen to the intellectual giants in one's chosen field. Participating in a poster sessions somewhat helped to avoid this phenomenon as posters remained up on the wall after the session ended, allowing people to view my research at their leisure. This was a nice unexpected benefit. In summary, I found the poster session to be a great way to meet other researchers and the format allowed for a great two way flow of information.



LETTER FROM REGIONS

LATIN AMERICA



Francisco Alpizar
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and Higher Education Center (CATIE), Costa Rica*

A Land of Extremes

Latin America is a region of contrasts. A Mexican holds the No. 1 spot on Forbes 2010 World's Billionaire list (Forbes, 2010), while next door in Guatemala, more than half of the population lives in poverty (UNICEF 2009) and half of its children are chronically malnourished; if we look at Guatemala's rural, mostly indigenous areas, we see the poverty level rise to 80% (The Economist, 2009). Meanwhile, not so far away, Costa Rica, a country with a climate, topography and natural resource endowment similar to Guatemala's, ranks at the top of countries around the world on the Happy Planet Index, also enjoying the second-highest life expectancy in all of America (Canada has the highest; NEF, 2009). In the Caribbean, the island of Hispaniola is in itself a natural experiment, as it is shared by Haiti, one of the poorest countries in the world, and the relatively prosperous Dominican Republic—Human Development Index-positions 149 and 90, respectively, of 182 (UNDP 2009).

The Latin America and Caribbean region also holds the sad distinction of being one of the regions in the world most pervasively affected by income inequality (Gasparini, 2009). Poverty levels among European descendants are as low as 2.2% in Paraguay, 9.3% in Panama, and 12.3% in Mexico. Yet among indigenous and Afro-descendants, the numbers are a staggering 17.3% for Paraguay, 54.7% for Panama, and 40.9% for Mexico (Busso et al, 2005). These last groups are mostly dependent on agriculture and ecosystem services for their survival. Approximately 60% of Haiti's population and 40% of Bolivia's derives its income from agriculture (FAO, 2009). The average for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) is about 20%.

Yet despite these numbers, most LAC countries are regarded as urbanized or transforming countries by the World

Development Report 2008 (WDR, 2008). This is largely the result of emerging megacities in most LAC countries. This adds a new frontier in terms of environmental policy since most cities have unsolved issues related to congestion, air pollution, and deficient or nonexistent solid waste management and sanitation policies.

As a whole, I hope a picture is emerging of a region that has exhausted its "degrees of freedom" in terms of natural resource use, yet poverty and inequity problems remain unresolved. Moreover, poverty and inequity are closely linked to environmental management both in terms of the dependence of rural, indigenous populations on functioning ecosystems and the need to provide sustained ecosystem services to the growing urban sprawl.

A land of innovation

Latin America is also fertile ground for new ideas. For example, in 1996, Costa Rica launched its well-known national payment for ecosystem services (PES) program. Despite some problems, this program has become a point of reference for innovation and learning in natural resource management and market incentives. At about the same time, a myriad of local initiatives appeared throughout the whole region, involving small scale Coasian solutions to the internalization of externalities associated with land use decisions. Without casting my opinion on the success of these local, sometimes community-level, PES schemes, they do provide a test base for alternative designs, in varying institutional and governance conditions, for different ecosystem services and many other design variations, or "treatments." Nowhere in the world can one find such a wealth of information on payments for conservation, including successes and failures, as in Latin America. This information is key to the design of markets



for REDD credits. Not surprisingly, the world is turning its eyes to Brazil's REDD pilot projects in the Amazon Basin (the largest rainforest of the world) as well as to Costa Rica's lessons regarding monitoring, reporting and verification protocols (MRVs) for reduction of deforestation rates.

A great land for research

Add a region full of contrasts to a place open to policy innovation and you obtain a good place to do research. When you add a well-educated (and getting better as explained below) academic elite and relatively safe countries, free from political or religious wars, you end up with a great place to do policy-relevant research.

Main research areas

Today policy-relevant research topics in environmental economics in the region range from reducing deforestation in general (and in the Amazon Basin in particular), to solving the provision of drinking water and sanitation services to large cities. A full list of research topics is well beyond this short note. Still, I do want to provide a sense of four broad key research areas for Latin America.

The first area is improving our understanding of decisions related to adaptation to climate change, focusing on vulnerable agricultural communities in the region. The climate change predictions for the entire region add a layer of increased exposure to slow changes in climate to already impoverished and highly sensitive farming communities. Similarly, a stable prediction for the Central American and Caribbean region is increased exposure to more frequent and damaging tropical cyclones, with far-ranging consequences for coastal communities and urban planning. In both cases, understanding and improving our adaptation capacity and opportunities is likely to have broad implications for poverty alleviation.

The second broad area of research is land use and land use change, including inputs for the design of REDD and more broadly for the design of markets for ecosystem services. Once again, improving our understanding of land use change in the face of changing climate variables and market opportunities is likely to have profound implications for conservation of key ecosystems on the one hand (Latin America is host to 6 of the world's 17 megadiverse countries), and poverty alleviation on the other.

The third area of research revolves around water issues. Latin America has extremely varied natural endowments of this key natural resource, but whether it is scarce or abundant, management policies for water have been limited and rather poor, the big exception being the Chilean water markets. Desertification, salinization, appalling sanitation practices, melting of Andean glaciers, increased demand for irrigation in agriculture, and increased demand for hydropower are affecting the LAC countries in one way or another. Add to this the omnipresent need to provide quality drinking water to growing cities in the region.

A fourth area of research I loosely call "getting companies on board." Latin American governments have shown very little teeth in enforcing regulations and very limited capacity to pass legislation, including market disincentives for polluting firms, which could reduce the competitiveness of our local industries. Yet consumers worldwide, and most importantly in Latin America, are increasingly demanding more environmental quality and responsibility. The growing Latin American middle class is urban, educated, young and posh, and as demanding and connected as their European counterparts. Local firms (and politicians) are increasingly feeling the pressure, opening the field to interesting research contributions on certification, voluntary agreements, and niche markets.

Ongoing research initiatives in environmental and resource economics

The main research initiative in environmental and resource economics in the region is the Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program (www.laceep.org). This is a capacity-building program that provides research grants to LAC researchers. It also provides close advice to grant holders, short courses and networking. The emphasis is policy-relevant research in environmental and natural resource economics.

In Central America, I am the coordinator of the Environment for Development Center, an environmental research think tank located at CATIE (Tropical Agricultural Research and Higher Education Center) in Costa Rica. Our research aims to contribute to the design and evaluation of public policies and local institutional arrangements that affect environmental protection, sustainable



natural resources management and poverty alleviation.² Similar centers of excellence in research in the region include the National Institute of Ecology (INE) in Mexico,³ Universidad de los Andes and Universidad Javeriana in Colombia,⁴ and Universidad de Concepción in Chile. In all these cases, an interested European researcher will find great partners in research and policy incidence.

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² www.efdnitiative.org/centers/central-america

³ www.ine.gob.mx



NEWS FROM THE RESEARCH

The Porter Hypothesis How can Environmental Regulation Enhance Innovation and Competitiveness

Source: *Environment for Development (EfD)* - <http://www.efdinitiative.org>

On June 28 in Montreal, just prior to the World Congress of Environment and Resource Economists (WCERE), Sustainable Prosperity (SP) and Resources for the Future (RFF) brought together leading global scholars in this field for a high level dialogue to compare research, share insights, and identify future policy research priorities on understanding how environmental regulation might enhance innovation and increase competitiveness.

Thomas Sterner, Professor of Environmental Economics at the University of Gothenburg, and Chair of the EfD Research Committee, was part of the Scientific Advisory Council and acted also as a discussant of the second session "*Effect of Regulatory Instrument Choice*". Sterner says: "Porter has written an eminently sensible article about the design of environmental policy instruments. He expresses strong faith in technical change but he does explicitly NOT say that regulation is always good for a company irrespective of other conditions. Economists should reflect on the way they have exaggerated his opinions turning them into a illogical "straw-man" theory that they have then proceeded to attack time and again."

Dr Carolyn Fischer, RFF Senior Fellow and EfD Research Fellow, also attended and chaired the workshop "Effect of Environmental Regulation on Productivity and Competitiveness".

Growing interest in climate policy and the 20th anniversary of the "Porter Hypothesis" make this an opportune time to assess the state of knowledge and identify future research needs on this important question.

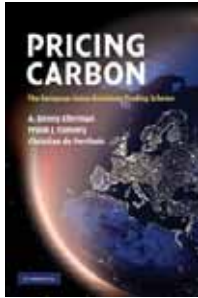
The High-level Experts lunch Panel featured keynote speaker Professor Michael Porter of Harvard University (widely seen as the world's top competitiveness expert), followed by an International Experts Panel on how environmental regulations can be designed to boost innovation and competitiveness.

Porter argues that strong environmental regulation need not hurt the economy, but can drive innovation and growth. He has written: "Countries need an entirely new way of thinking about the relationship between environment and industrial competitiveness. No lasting success can come from policies that promise that environmentalism will triumph over industry, [or] that industry will triumph over environmentalism. Instead, success must involve innovation-based solutions that promote both environmentalism and industrial competitiveness."

For more information, program, a short background paper summarizing the international research on the Porter Hypothesis please visit <http://www.sustainableprosperity.ca/event/porter-hypothesis-20-june-27-28-montreal-qc>.



Pricing Carbon: The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme



Ellerman, A.D., Convery, F., de Perthuis, C., Alberola, E., Buchner, B., Delbosch, A., Hight, C., Matthes, F., 2010, Pricing Carbon: The European Union Emissions Trading Scheme, Cambridge University Press

Pricing Carbon is the story of how a diverse set of nations succeeded in putting a price on a significant share of their greenhouse gas emissions and of the results from doing so. Published simultaneously in English and French, Pricing Carbon presents a comprehensive ex post evaluation of the first three years (2005-07), or trial period, of the European Union's Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS): the world's first cap-and-trade system to limit greenhouse gas emissions. The EU ETS is also the largest such system to date and the only multi-national cap-and-trade system. Pricing Carbon incorporates the results of a two-year, multi-national research effort undertaken by primarily university-based researchers in France, Ireland, the United States, and Germany.

The central finding of the book and the underlying research is that the EU ETS is a success. This conclusion does not imply that there were no problems. There were many, as discussed fully in the book; however, they were overcome and none were fatal to the basic objective: reducing CO₂ emissions. The sometimes voiced argument that the EU ETS has been a failure cannot be sustained on the basis of the evidence. Looking back at the three years of the trial period with the benefit of hindsight and now-available data, it is clear that European CO₂ emissions were reduced as a result of the carbon price created by the EU ETS. Moreover, those emission reductions were obtained in cost-effective and, in some cases, unexpected ways with moderate implementation and transaction costs. Losses of competitiveness, a concern voiced by capped industries, did not materialize in these first three years.

The authors emphasize, however, that the main accomplishment was not the emission reduction in the first three years of the EU ETS, which was modest in keeping with the ambition of the cap in the trial period, but the successful creation of the regulatory mechanism, in the face of significant difficulties, by which later more ambitious reductions can be accomplished. Equally important is the accompanying change of attitude and practice by the operators of the included facilities. For instance, the EU ETS has had a profound impact on European power markets where the cost of carbon is now a firmly established factor in determining investment and dispatch. As stated by the authors, the EU ETS has gone from being "a quixotic, and for some, dubious initiative" to being "an accepted fact and the centerpiece of European climate policy."

The authors also note that its multi-national character makes the EU ETS even more of a success. While the participating nations are all members of the European Union, they remain sovereign nation-states with significant differences among them, not only in economic circumstances and historical experience with markets but also in the degree of commitment to climate policy. While these differences are not as great as those existing on a global scale, the EU ETS demonstrates the practical feasibility of establishing a multi-national trading system for reducing greenhouse gas emissions despite significant diversity among participating nations. As such, it provides the cornerstone for a potential global regime. In this respect, the authors observe that the EU ETS is "a path-breaking public policy experiment whose implications will extend far beyond the EU."



NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Seventh Research Framework Programme (FP7) - Open Calls of interest

<http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/dc/index.cfm?fuseaction=UserSite.FP7CallsPage&rs>



Specific Programme: COOPERATION

► HEALTH

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22

► FOOD, AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, AND BIOTECHNOLOGY

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22
FP7-KBBE-2011-5-CP-CSA	KBBE 2011	2010-07-20	2011-01-25
FP7-KBBE-2011-5-SME	KBBE 2011	2010-07-20	2011-01-25
FP7-OCEAN-2011	The ocean of tomorrow	2010-07-20	2011-01-18

► ENERGY

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-ENERGY-2011-2	Energy Call Part 2	2010-07-20	2011-04-07
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22
FP7-OCEAN-2011	The ocean of tomorrow	2010-07-20	2011-01-18

► ENVIRONMENT (INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE)

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-OCEAN-2011	The ocean of tomorrow	2010-07-20	2011-01-18

► TRANSPORT (INCLUDING AERONAUTICS)

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-SST-CIVITAS-2011-MOVE	FP7- SUSTAINABLE SURFACE TRANSPORT (SST)-2011-MOVE-1	2010-09-21	2011-04-12
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22
FP7-OCEAN-2011	The ocean of tomorrow	2010-07-20	2011-01-18
FP7-GALILEO-2011-ENTR-1	FP7-GALILEO-2011-ENTR-1	2010-07-20	2010-12-16
FP7-GALILEO-2011-GSA-1-a	FP7-GALILEO-2011-GSA-1	2010-07-20	2010-12-16

► SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22
FP7-SSH-2011-1	FP7-SSH-2011-Collaborative projects (large scale integrating research projects)	2010-07-20	2011-02-02
FP7-SSH-2011-2	FP7-SSH-2011- Collaborative projects (small or medium scale focused research projects)	2010-07-20	2011-02-02
FP7-SSH-2011-3	FP7-SSH-2011-Coordination and support actions	2010-07-20	2011-02-02

► GENERAL ACTIVITIES

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-ERANET-2011-RTD	ERA-NET Call 2011	2010-07-20	2011-02-22





Specific Programme: PEOPLE

► MARIE-CURIE ACTIONS

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-PEOPLE-2011-IRSES	Marie Curie International Research Staff Exchange Scheme (IRSES)	2010-10-20	2011-03-17
FP7-PEOPLE-2011-CIG	MARIE CURIE CAREER INTEGRATION GRANTS (CIG)	2010-10-20	2011-03-08
FP7-PEOPLE-2011-COFUND	MARIE CURIE CO-FUNDING OF REGIONAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES (COFUND)	2010-10-20	2011-02-17
FP7-PEOPLE-2011-ITN	Marie Curie Initial Training Networks 2011 (ITN)	2010-07-20	2011-01-26
FP7-PEOPLE-2011-NIGHT	Researchers' Night	2010-09-28	2011-01-12



Specific Programme: IDEAS

► ERC

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
ERC-2011-ADG_20110406	ERC Advanced Investigators Grant	2010-11-04	2011-04-06
ERC-2011-ADG_20110310	ERC Advanced Investigators Grant	2010-11-04	2011-03-10
ERC-2011-ADG_20110209	ERC Advanced Investigators Grant	2010-11-04	2011-02-09



Specific Programme: CAPACITIES

► RESEARCH FOR THE BENEFIT OF SMEs

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-SME-2011-BSG	Research for the benefit of SMEs	2010-07-20	2010-12-08
FP7-SME-2011-CP	Research for the benefit of SMEs	2010-07-20	2010-12-08

► REGIONS OF KNOWLEDGE

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-REGIONS-2011-1	Transnational cooperation between regional research-driven clusters	2010-07-20	2010-12-09

► ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-INCO-2011-6	Reinforcing Cooperation with Europe's neighbours in the context of the ERA	2010-07-20	2011-03-15
FP7-INCO-2011-7	Strengthening European research facilities in third countries - INCO-LAB	2010-07-20	2011-03-15
FP7-INCO-2011-8	Strengthening joint European S&T centres in Third Countries - INCO-HOUSE	2010-07-20	2011-03-15

► SCIENCE IN SOCIETY

Call identifier	Call Title	Publication Date	Deadline
FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2011-1	FP7-SCIENCE-IN-SOCIETY-2011-1	2010-07-20	2011-01-20



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Contributed announcements are published in the Newsletter and posted on the EAERE website. EAERE members are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity. This service is free of charge. It is sufficient to send an e-mail to eaere@eaere.org containing the information to be posted.

Books

Environmental Economics

Alfred Endres
Cambridge, UK, 2010
ISBN-13: 9780521173926

Valuing the Environment: Economics for a Sustainable Future

David Glover
IDRC, Canada 2010
ISBN: 978-1-55250-476-5

The Social Cost of Electricity. Scenarios and Policy Implications

Anil Markandya, Andrea Bigano and Roberto Porchia (contributors and editors)
Edward Elgar Publishing, UK 2010
ISBN: 978-1-84844-350-1

Deforestation and Climate Change

Valentina Bosetti and Ruben Lubowski (editors)
Edward Elgar, UK, 2010
ISBN-13: 978 1 84844 824 7

Pricing Carbon

A. Denny Ellerman, Frank J. Convery and Christian de Perthuis
Cambridge, UK, 2010
ISBN-13: 9780521196475

Events

24 - 28 January 2011, Esbjerg, Denmark
Ph.D. Course on: The Economics of Marine Resources: Ecological-Economic Modeling and Management of the Marine Environment
http://www.sdu.dk/Om_SDU/Institutter_centre/C_FAME.aspx?sc_lang=en
University of Southern Denmark, Centre for Fisheries & Aquaculture Management & Economics

10 - 11 February 2011, Venice, Italy
International Workshop on Economics of Natural Disasters – Bridging Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation Efforts and Strategies
http://www.iccgov.org/workshop_economics_natural_disasters.htm
International Center for Climate Governance, the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, the Euro-Mediterranean Centre for Climate Change and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis.

4 March 2011, London, UK
Envecon 2011: Applied Environmental Economics Conference
http://www.eaere.org/files/Conf_10_10_envecon%202011_Applied_environmental_economics_conference.pdf
The UK Network of Environmental Economists (UKNEE)

13 - 15 April 2011, Exeter, UK
International Forum Towards Global Agreements on Environmental Protection and Sustainability: Frontiers of Future Economic Research
<http://business-school.exeter.ac.uk/events/>
Department of Economics at the University of Exeter Business School

9 - 10 June 2011, Seattle, Washington, USA
AERE Seattle 2011 - Inaugural Summer Conference
<http://www.aere2011.com/>
Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (AERE)

16 - 18 June 2011, Venice, Italy
Fourteenth Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis: "Governing Global Challenges: Climate Change, Trade, Finance and Development"
<https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/events/conferences/2011/>
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), the University of Venice and the Centre for Global Trade Analysis of Purdue University, in cooperation with the International Center for Climate Governance (ICCG), the Euro-Mediterranean Centre on Climate Change (CMCC) and Climate Policy Initiative Venice (CPI).



29 June - 2nd July 2011, Rome, Italy
EAERE 18th Annual Conference
<http://www.eaere2011.org/>
EAERE and University of Rome "Tor Vergata"

3 - 9 July 2011, Venice, Italy
**EAERE-FEEM-VIU European Summer School
"Developments in Resource Economics"**
<http://www.feem-web.it/ess/ess11/01index.html>
The European Association of Environmental and
Resource Economists (EAERE), the Fondazione
Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), and the Venice
International University (VIU)

11 - 12 July 2011, Riverside California, USA
The 8th Game Theory Practice (GTP) meeting
<http://www.wspc.ucr.edu/gtp/index.html>
The Water Science and Policy Center at the
University of California, Riverside

14 - 15 July 2011, Dallas, Texas, USA
**4th International Workshop on Empirical
Methods in Energy Economics**
<http://cox.smu.edu/web/maquire-energy-center/call-for-papers>
EMEE Network and Edwin L. Cox School of
Business, Southern Methodist University.

4 - 9 September 2011, Grindelwald, Switzerland
**10th International NCCR Climate Summer
School "Climate Change, Extremes and
Ecosystem Services"**
http://www.eaere.org/files/Conf_10-10_International_NCCR_Climate_Summer_School_NCCR.pdf
NCCR Climate, Switzerland's centre of excellence
in climate and climate impact research

27 - 30 June 2012, Prague, Czech Republic
EAERE 19th Annual Conference
eaere@eaere.org
EAERE and Charles University Prague, in
collaboration with the University of Economics Prague

1 - 7 July 2012, Venice, Italy
**EAERE-FEEM-VIU European Summer School
"Management of International Water"**
<http://www.feem-web.it/ess/index.html>
The European Association of Environmental and
Resource Economists (EAERE), the Fondazione Eni
Enrico Mattei (FEEM), and the Venice International
University (VIU)

June 2013
EAERE 20th Annual Conference
Call for Expressions of interest – Local Organising
Committee and Conference Venue
http://www.eaere.org/files/2013_call.pdf
Deadline: 15 December 2010

Educational Programmes

An inventory of the PhD and Masters Courses on Environmental and Resource Economics in Europe and beyond is available in the EAERE website at <http://www.eaere.org/education.html>. Members are encouraged to contribute by sending announcements to eaere@eaere.org.

Job Market

OPEN POSITIONS

<http://www.eaere.org/job1.html>

Research Positions

The Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Potsdam, Germany
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-10_Research_Positions_PIK.pdf
Deadline for applications: (PIK) will begin considering candidates from November 30th, 2010. The deadline remains open until the positions are filled.

Assistant Professor (tenure-track) in Economics

Cerna, MINES ParisTech, Paris, France
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-12_Assistant_Professor_Economics_MINES_ParisTech.pdf
Deadline for applications: February 15th, 2011.

Researcher Position

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Venice, Italy
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-11_Research_Position_FEEM.pdf
Deadline for applications: FEEM will begin considering candidates in November 2010 and will continue until the position is filled.

Postdoctoral Researcher in Environmental Economics and Experimental Economics

Water Science and Policy Center and in the Anderson Graduate College of Management, University of California, Riverside, California, U.S.A.
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-10_Postdoctoral_Researcher_in_Environmental_Economics_and_Experimental_Economics_University_Riverside.pdf
Deadline for applications: March 1st, 2011



Assistant Professor of Economics

The School of Economics at the University of
Maine, Orono, Maine, USA
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-09_Assistant_Professor_of_Economics_University_of_Maine.pdf
Deadline for applications: Review of applicants will begin on December 1, 2010 and remains open.

Research Scholar in Agriculture and Forestry Sector Modelling

International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), Laxenburg, Austria
<http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Admin/PE/Jobs/2010-04-for-rs.html>
Deadline for applications: Open

Junior and Senior Analysts

Climate Policy Initiative (CPI), Venice, Italy
http://www.eaere.org/files/JOB_10-04_Junior_and_Senior_Analysts_CPI.pdf
Deadline for applications: Open

Postdoctoral Research Fellowships Available

The Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and the Cluster of Excellence "The Future Ocean" at the Christian-Albrechts University - Kiel, Germany:
<http://www.ozean-der-zukunft.de/english/the-network/humboldt-future-ocean-postdoctoral-research-fellowship/>
Deadline for applications: Positions remain open until filled.

CANDIDATES

A list of the Candidates presents in the Job Market is available in the EAERE website <http://www.eaere.org/job2.html>.

Journals



Strategic Behavior and the Environment

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<http://www.sbejournal.com/journal.aspx?product=SBE>

The journal *Strategic Behavior and the Environment* provides a platform for various disciplines that jointly contribute to our understanding of strategic behavior in design and implementation of environmental policies. Scholars in economics (including experimental economics, political economy, and game theory), political science, international relations, negotiation, and other relevant disciplines, are invited to submit manuscripts for publication consideration, following a peer-review process. Submit a manuscript (following instructions on the journal website) for publication consideration to Prof. Ariel Dinar, Water Science and Policy Center, University of California, Riverside, USA (adinar@ucr.edu).



Environmental Innovation and Societal Transitions (EIST)

Elsevier

<http://ees.elsevier.com/eist/>

This journal intends to report the results of fundamental and applied research on solutions and policies responding to environmental problems that take the form of innovation in a broad sense. It will be published by *Elsevier* and open to a wide range of disciplines and research approaches. The journal is associated with the Sustainability Transitions Research Network (STRN), which can be joined free of charge (<http://www.transitionsnetwork.org>). The editorial team includes editor-in-chief Jeroen van den Bergh (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Spain, and VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands) and associate editors Giorgos Kallis (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona and ICREA, Spain) and Bernhard Truffer (University of Berne and Eawag - Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Switzerland). A first issue on the interface of innovation, socio-technical transitions and environmental policy is planned with short essays by internationally reputed researchers. Authors can obtain more information and submit papers online at <http://ees.elsevier.com/eist>.



Environmental Economics and Policy Studies (EEPS)

Springer

<http://www.springer.com/economics/environmental/journal/10018>

The new editorial board of *Environmental Economics and Policy Studies (EEPS)* has launched recently. The *EEPS* is an environmental economics journal published by *Springer* as an official journal of the Society of Environmental Economics and Policy Studies since 1998. On this occasion you are cordially invited to submit your papers to the *EEPS*. They intend to complete the 1st round review process within three months.



EAERE members are eligible for a discounted subscription rate in:



Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE)

Official Journal of EAERE

© Springer

<http://www.springer.com/10640>

On-line version: free access for members

Paper version: discounted subscription rate for members.

Year 2010: Euro 87

Year 2011: Euro 87,83



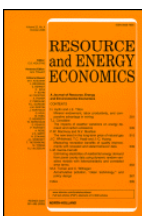
Environment and Development Economics (EDE)

© Cambridge University Press

<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=EDE>

Paper version: discounted subscription rate for members.

Year 2010 and 2011: £ 40 or US\$ 60



Resource and Energy Economics

© Elsevier

http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/505569/description#description

Paper version: discounted subscription rate for members.

Year 2010: Euro 57 or US\$ 62,50 (+ VAT or sales tax)

Year 2011: Euro 59 or US\$ 65 (+ VAT or sales tax)



Resources Policy

© Elsevier

http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/30467/description#description

Paper version: discounted subscription rate for members.

Year 2010: Euro 83 or US\$ 92,50 (+ VAT or sales tax)

Year 2011: Euro 86 or US\$ 96 (+ VAT or sales tax)



EAERE and Annual Reviews are committed to the advancement of research in environmental and resource economics, and are pleased to offer EAERE members a **30% discount** on all Annual Reviews publications, including the following titles:

- *Annual Review of Resource Economics* - <http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/resource>
- *Annual Review of Environment and Resources* - <http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/energy>
- *Annual Review of Economics* - <http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/economics>
- *Annual Review of Financial Economics* - <http://www.annualreviews.org/journal/financial>

Take advantage of these great resources that critically review, synthesize, and filter the vast amount of primary research in the discipline of environmental and resource economics and other related topics. Annual Reviews publishes in 40 different disciplines for the Biomedical, Life, Physical and Social Sciences. View a list of all journals at <http://www.annualreviews.org>.

Order directly from Annual Reviews by contacting service@annualreviews.org or calling 650.843.6609. Be sure to mention your special member discount code "EAERE" when ordering!

Miscellaneous

► Call for experts for mentorship program

The International Development Research Centre and the Swedish International Development Agency support a series of environmental economics networks in developing countries. Each network holds a twice-yearly competition for research awards; offers short courses; and mentors young researchers. Among the mentors in these networks are Vic Adamowicz, Partha Dasgupta, Karl-Goran Maler, Jeff Vincent, and Dale Whittington. The number and diversity of research projects and courses have increased to the point that we need to expand our roster of experts. We therefore invite interested environmental & resource economists to apply for inclusion in this roster. The research projects tend to be practical, empirical ones that deal with local environmental problems. Many involve cost-benefit analysis and most involve surveys of households or firms. Reviewers should therefore be familiar with practical aspects of fieldwork and data analysis, preferably in developing countries. While this should be seen mainly as a service to the profession, the networks do provide fees.

To help us compile this roster, we'll ask you to respond using the following format: a) E-mail subject line: "Reviewers' Roster"; b) E-mail message: - your name & institution, - up to 4 areas of expertise, - a one-paragraph statement, if you wish, - responses to the following questions: 1. Are you willing to serve as a paid peer-reviewer of research proposals received by the networks? (This does not require travel.) 2. Are you willing to serve as a paid peer-reviewer of research reports by network researchers? (This does not require travel.) 3. Are you willing to serve as a paid instructor in network training courses of 2-5 days? (This requires travel.) 4. Are you willing to serve as a paid guest lecturer at network meetings? (This requires travel.) 5. Are you willing to serve as a paid advisor for network-funded research projects? (This requires travel and an ongoing commitment.); c) Attachment: CV, including publications list

Please send applications to: Southeast Asia & China eepsea@idrc.org.sg; South Asia: krishas@sandeeonline.org; Latin America & Caribbean: robalino@catie.ac.cr; Middle East & North Africa: habouali@erf.org.eg; Africa: rashid.hassan@up.ac.za. (The websites of each network can be found at http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-118117-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html.)

► School of Sustainability, Israel's Hertzelia Interdisciplinary Center (IDC)

In the next academic year, Israel's Hertzelia Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), a private, non-profit, accredited Academic College (<http://portal.idc.ac.il/en/main/homepage/Pages/homepage.aspx>) will launch a new School of Sustainability. Professor (Emeritus) Mordechai Shechter, presently serving as Chair of the Graduate Dept. of Environmental and Natural Resource Management at the School of Management, University of Haifa, and Director of the Natural Resource and Environmental Research Center at the University, was appointed Dean of the new School.

► EMS Thematic Issue on Innovative Approaches to Global Change Modelling

A new call for a Thematic Issue of Environmental Modelling and Software has been posted to the iEMSs web site at http://www.iemss.org/society/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=162:innovative-approaches-to-global-change-modelling&catid=37:journal-special-issue&Itemid=101

The title of the TI is Innovative Approaches to Global Change Modelling. Four colleagues have agreed to contribute as Guest Editors: Mark Borsuk, Klaus Hasselmann, Bert de Vries, and Carlo Giupponi. They invite scientists involved in global change studies and modelling to contribute to the Thematic Issue with original papers dealing specifically with the integration of the three dimensions of sustainability: economics, society and the environment. Such studies may be at various scales but must have in common the attempt to integrate the various dimensions within a common methodological and modelling framework. The involvement of stakeholders, multiple experts and policy/decision makers is also of specific interest. If you are interested in participating, please read carefully the instructions of the call and email your contact details and intended contribution to globalchange@iemss.org by the 30th of November. They plan to collect the selected full papers by April 2011. Please feel free to promote the issue with colleagues unfamiliar with iEMSs and the journal EMS, noting for them that the journal has created a strong niche and has a rising Impact Factor of 3.085.





ADVERTISEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

EAERE WEBSITE AND NEWSLETTER

The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE <http://www.eaere.org>) offers the opportunity to circulate the advertisement of journals, books, events, educational programmes, and other relevant information for the profession, through its website and newsletter. Ads will be posted in the appropriate section of the EAERE website according to the standard format used in these pages.

If dates permit, the advertisement will be placed also in the next issue of the EAERE Newsletter at no additional charge. The EAERE Newsletter is published twice per year, in late May and late November. Issues are sent electronically to EAERE members and posted in the EAERE website (<http://www.eaere.org/newsletter.html>). The most recent newsletter is only available to EAERE members. Newsletters are available as Adobe .pdf files. Contributions to the Spring/Autumn issue of the Newsletter must be sent by April 30th/October 31st.

Those who would like to take advantage of this opportunity are invited to submit the advertisement for the EAERE Council's approval by sending both a .pdf and a .doc file not exceeding one page and 2,000 fonts (excluding spaces) to the EAERE Secretariat (eaere@eaere.org). If the announcement is comprised of images, those should be sent also as a separate .jpg file.

The advertisement will be posted for three months upon the receipt of € 200. This amount must be remitted through bank transfers made out to:

Beneficiary: EAERE – European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists
Reason for payment: "Company name" – contribution to EAERE Website and Newsletter
Name of the bank: UniCredit Banca – Agency 02491
IBAN: IT66L0200802025000040690905

* Please note that bank charges are the responsibility of the payee.

EAERE encourages members' use of the Association's Website and Newsletter as an outlet for professional news and information. These vehicles are also meant as means of exchange about the role that environmental economics serves in Europe and the direction that our field of research should take.

For further information please contact the EAERE Secretariat, at eaere@eaere.org



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Please send your contributions to the spring/autumn issue by April 30th/October 31st by email only to eaere@eaere.org.

Editor: Barbara K. Buchner. Email: barbara.buchner@eaere.org
The EAERE website: <http://www.eaere.org>

