



AUTUMN 2006

Newsletter

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Please send your contributions to the Newsletter by email only and copy to the EAERE secretariat: eaere@eaere.org

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

EAERE INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

PRESIDENT CORRESPONDENCE

*Anastasios Xepapadeas, University of Crete, Greece
President, EAERE*

Dear Colleagues,

The third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists, which took place in Kyoto in early July, was a great success both scientifically and socially. I would like to thank the scientific organizing committee, the local organizing committee, as well as all the other colleagues involved in the organization, for such a productive Congress. A total of around 600 papers were presented and a high percentage of them were authored or co-authored by members of EAERE, which shows the active involvement of our members in the ongoing evolution and development of Environmental and Resource Economics.

During the Kyoto Congress we held a Board meeting, as well as the General Assembly of the Association. Details about the decisions that were taken are available on our web site (<http://www.eaere.org/agm.html>). Some of the most important points include the presentation and installation of the EAERE Council 2006-2007, a discussion on the role of EAERE Country Representatives, updating on the EAERE legal seat, the report of Ian Bateman on the Journal *Environmental and Resource Economics*, information on future EAERE events (annual conferences and summer schools), and financial issues.

The major upcoming events for 2007 are the EAERE annual conference which will be held in Thessaloniki in late June and the Summer School which will be held in Venice in early July. Some preliminary information about the Thessaloniki conference can be found in a short piece on pages 9-10 written by the local organizer, Eftichios Sartzetakis. The co-chairs of the scientific committee, Eftichios Sarzetakis and Aart de Zeeuw, along with Monica Eberle from the EAERE secretariat, are working hard to ensure that we will have another great conference.

The Summer School, which is organized this year by Cees Withagen, will focus this time on Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity, a very interesting and relevant topic. Applications are already open.

Following the terms of our contract with Springer, there was a revision in the price structure for the

Journal *Environmental and Resource Economics*. The new price arrangements provide that the yearly subscription fee for EAERE members amount to € 80.00, and that those who will choose the EAERE membership bundled with ERE will be entitled to both the paper copy and the online access to the Journal's electronic version. Our contract with Springer ends in May, 2008 and I think that it is probably time to start thinking about the new negotiations.

With the finalization of the new pricing policy we launched our campaign for new members and new institutional members. Details are available on pages 3-5. I would urge all colleagues to help attract new members, both individual and institutional, to the Association, since this is a very important factor in our success.

Next year is also an election year for the Association. We will be electing a new president whose term will start in 2010, and two new Board members whose terms will begin in January 2008. Details about the upcoming elections can be found on page 3.

The Board of the Association will have a meeting in Paris on February 23rd and 24th. Members of EAERE or other interested colleagues who wish to bring issues to the Board's attention are welcome to communicate them to either me or Monica Eberle by sending an email to eaere@eaere.org.

In closing I would like to wish you all good health and personal and scientific success in the upcoming year. I also encourage you to start finalizing your papers for the Thessaloniki Congress.

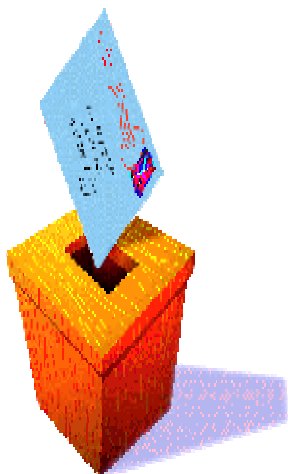
Sincerely,

Anastasios Xepapadeas
EAERE President



EAERE ELECTIONS 2007

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL MEMBERS



In year 2007, EAERE members will vote for a President (whose two-year term will begin in January 2010), and two new members of the Council who will serve for four years beginning in January 2008.

The nominations are being handled by a Nominating Committee comprised of Frank Convery (chair), Karine Nyborg, and Thomas Sterner. If you have a candidate whom you would like to see nominated, please send an e-mail to the EAERE Secretariat at eaere@eaere.org before April 30th, 2007.

The names of the four candidates for Council members and two candidates for President will be presented in the next General Assembly. Their profiles will be posted in the EAERE website. In early September EAERE members will receive detailed information about the voting mechanism. Elections will close on November 15th. The results of the elections will be announced by December 1st.

The Nominating Committee would like to propose the following criteria for the two categories of nominees:

President

Some combination of the following: demonstrated capacity in:

- Strategic thinking
- Ability at organisational development and management
- Fund raising
- Intellectual contribution - refereed articles, books etc
- Personal qualities re networking, ability to communicate both orally and by email, reach consensus
- Other (EAERE 'history' etc.)

Council Members

Demonstrated capacities as regards:

- Intellectual contribution
- Niche area(s) of potential contribution - e.g. Newsletter, finance, communication, membership development, contacts in new areas, disciplines or countries, fund raising, organisation of conferences or workshops, contacts with industry, politics and other organisations
- Journal development
- Personal qualities re networking, ability to communicate, reach consensus
- Other (EAERE 'history' etc)

CALL FOR EAERE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP

January 1st – December 31st, 2007

EAERE is launching its membership renewal campaign for calendar year 2007.

As in previous years, EAERE offers a rich portfolio of individual and collective benefits, which are listed in the call for individual memberships below. In particular, two changes have been introduced in next year's membership campaign:

- applications for a triennial membership valid for 2007, 2008 and 2009 will be repaid with a 10% discount;
- those who choose the EAERE membership bundled with a subscription to ERE (Environmental and Resource Economics, the Association's official Journal) will be entitled to both the paper copy and the online access to the Journal's electronic version.

Renew your membership now and keep supporting the Association to further its aims!

CALL FOR EAERE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP January 1st – December 31st, 2007

Join online at <http://www.eaere.org/membership.html>

Join EAERE for calendar year 2007!

*** Membership benefits ***

For 2007, the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists offers a number of individual and collective benefits for members.

Individual benefits

1. A reduced personal subscription rate for the Association's official journal, Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), published by Springer. Members' subscription entitles to both the paper copy and the online access to the Journal's electronic version.
2. A reduced personal subscription rate for Resource and Energy Economics, Environment and Development Economics and Resources Policy.
3. A reduced registration fee for the 15th EAERE Annual Conference (27-30 June 2007, Thessaloniki, Greece)
4. The possibility to apply for participation and scholarships in the EAERE-FEEM-VIU European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics (Topic: Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity , 4-10 July, 2007, Venice, Italy).
5. A 50% discount on dues for secondary membership in our sister association AERE.
6. 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.
7. Access to the EAERE membership directory.
8. The right to vote in the EAERE General Assembly and in the EAERE President and Council elections.
9. The right to post announcements of conferences, 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:

1. EAERE membership bundled with the delivery of ERE (paper copy and online access): € 121.00 (or € 92.00 for reduced membership fees)
2. EAERE membership on its own (no journal): € 41.00 (or €12.00 for reduced membership fees)
3. EAERE triennial membership on its own (January 1st, 2007 – December 31st, 2009, no journal): € 110.70 (or € 32.40 for reduced membership fees)

*** How to renew your membership ***

The renewal of EAERE membership is 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 or bank transfer. If you choose to pay by credit card, you will be redirected to a separate and secure page. EAERE accepts Visa, Mastercard, American Express, Diners and JCB.

It is also possible to apply for a secondary membership with AERE at a discounted rate. If you wish to do so, please contact the EAERE Secretariat at eaere@eaere.org and you will be sent the relevant information.

We hope that you will enjoy your 2006 EAERE membership!

For further information: eaere@eaere.org



CHECK YOUR 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.

2006 EAERE SUPPORTERS

Carlo Carraro, Italy
Manuel Frondel, Germany
Henrik Hammar, Sweden
Mirko Moro, Ireland
Leszek Preisner, Poland
Milan Scasny, Czech Republic

As a symbolic sign of gratitude for their efforts to develop the Association, EAERE nominates as 'EAERE Supporters' the members who successfully get 2 or more new members to join the Association. When new members apply, they are invited to indicate who encouraged their application, and this is the basis on which decisions on the above recognition is made.

CALL FOR EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

January 1st – December 31st, 2007

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

The category *institutional members* 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.

For calendar year 2007, EAERE offers institutional members the following benefits:

- ✓ Designation of one staff member to receive a 2007 individual membership in EAERE (which includes a print and electronic subscription to the Journal Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE), the bi-annual EAERE Newsletter and the other privileges of an individual membership)
(a savings of € 121.00)
- ✓ One non-transferable registration for institutional staff to the 15th EAERE Annual Conference (Thessaloniki, Greece, 27-30 June 2007)
(a savings of € 365.00)
- ✓ Visibility at the EAERE Annual Conference through a sponsorship listing in the Conference material and website
- ✓ Receive recognition at the EAERE Annual Conference
- ✓ Receive 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

Dues are set to € 1,200. Incomes from institutional membership fees will be used exclusively and completely to further the aims of the Association.

Those who are interested in this opportunity are kindly requested to contact Ms. Monica Eberle, EAERE Secretary General, at eaere@eaere.org.



2006 EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

EAERE Institutional Members for calendar year 2006 are:

**Environmental Economics Unit, Department of Economics
School of Business, Economics and Law, Göteborg University**
Göteborg, Sweden

<http://www.hgu.gu.se/item.aspx?id=2496>

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei - FEEM
Milan, Italy

<http://www.feem.it>

TEN Center - Thematic Environmental Networks
Venice International University, Venice, Italy

<http://www2.univiu.org/research/ten>

EAERE is most grateful for their valuable support.

THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS Insights from the Global Environmental Policy Panel

Barbara Buchner, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy

At the Kyoto Panel Session in the historic halls where the Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1997, Chairman Professor Kazuhiro Ueta from Kyoto University, Japan, led a discussion on the international framework for a post-Kyoto protocol among five distinguished experts on climate change policy. The panelists included, in alphabetical order, Professor Carlo Carraro from the University of Venice and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Italy; Ambassador Chandrashekhar Dasgupta from the Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), India; Professor Kejun Jiang from the Energy Research Institute, China; Professor Takamitsu Sawa from Ritsumeikan University, Japan; and Professor Joseph Stiglitz from Columbia University, USA.

The first round of commentaries, in which the panelists and the chairman summarized the scientific premises for Post Kyoto, highlighted a strong consensus on the threat of climate change. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change, and particularly the economic loss induced by both, received special attention. Similarly, the difficulty experienced by developing countries was discussed, as being the most affected by the problem while having contributed less to it. In this context, Prof. Stiglitz pointed out

the serious distributional consequences determined by the absence of the USA, the largest world emitter, in international climate change control. The alarming and unexpected speed of climate change was discussed, as well as the issues that further enhance the climate change problem: the scarcity of energy supply, in particular fossil fuel sources, and the increasing role of both energy security and energy distribution. Prof. Carraro suggested addressing both issues at the same time, by tackling a short-term problem such as energy to solve a long-term problem such as climate change.

After setting the scientific floor for the policy discussion, Prof. Ueta asked all panelists to evaluate the Kyoto Protocol. Despite its shortcomings it emerged that the Kyoto Protocol is generally regarded as extremely important for the international community from a political viewpoint and as a breakthrough of international climate change collaboration that has steadily increased public awareness of this phenomenon. Prof. Sawa emphasized that the support to the Kyoto Protocol is also essential from a precautionary viewpoint. The panelists agreed that the achievements of the

Kyoto Protocol fall short of initial expectations but that this agreement still represents a crucial first step in setting quantified emission targets proportional to different responsibilities. The major drawback of the Kyoto protocol is its inability to effectively reduce greenhouse gases. The limited number of participating countries was also strongly criticized, particularly by Prof. Stiglitz, who emphasized the need for comprehensiveness, given that the problem of climate change can only be solved if everyone – or at least all major emitters cooperate in climate change control. Similarly, sources also need to be comprehensively covered. On the contrary, the inclusion of several economic mechanisms, particularly of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), was considered as one of the Kyoto Protocol's strongest features, as it embraces market mechanisms and allows for the involvement of developing countries. Prof. Carraro concluded that it is now time to learn the lessons if one wants to continue a Kyoto-type approach: relatively moderate short-term goals in combination with market-based mechanisms and cost constraints through hybrid instruments are to be used, and incentives for participation and compliance need to be provided. This final issue was also emphasized by Prof. Stiglitz, who stressed the need for an improved enforcement mechanism.

These insights led to a discussion on how to conduct international negotiations and on proposals and ideas for a post-2012 framework. While all panelists agreed that participation incentives are the key for a successful future climate protocol, opinions on how to achieve the final aim largely differed, and a variety of remedies to the weaknesses of the current system were identified.

Pointing to low participation incentives in the context of climate change control and to the fact that economic development remains a priority in all countries, Prof. Carraro suggested to allow countries to negotiate at a more regional scale rather than aiming immediately at a global agreement. A post-Kyoto agreement should thus permit regional coordinated efforts to control climate change, with instruments and timetables specified at the regional level. The outcome would be a situation in which countries cooperate through a set of small regional agreements on climate change, a trend which can already be observed at present. Recalling the above-mentioned energy problem as one of the key causes of an unexpectedly rapid climate change, the real objective of any post-Kyoto protocol

should be the improvement of the energy system. A Kyoto-type protocol on cap & trade – the most likely framework in practice after 2012 – should therefore be complemented by a technology protocol. In addition, a complementary adaptation protocol should be included to shift the focus from mitigation to adaptation. Prof. Carraro proposed two further corrections to a Kyoto-type approach to render a post-2012 protocol more successful: more ambitious emission reduction targets as well as a more detailed specification of enforcement mechanisms.

Prof. Jiang emphasized the role of strong policies for energy and sustainable development as a long-term strategy to cope with climate change. Such a strategy allows a country – particularly a developing country like China – to achieve greater progress in terms of climate change control than is currently required by the international climate change regime. Prof. Jiang underlined that the key instrument for future mitigation is technology, as well as international collaboration on this issue. In particular, multi-lateral and bi-lateral collaborations are gaining momentum and should play a key complementary role in any future protocol. A post-Kyoto protocol should thus be based on domestic energy and environmental policies supported by international technology partnerships. In addition, Prof. Jiang suggested that a future protocol should have a more flexible target-setting methodology, as countries like China may commit if suitable methodologies are available.

While acknowledging that the progress made by developing countries such as China is essential for a successful strategy of international climate change control, Prof. Sawa criticized the attitude of the US government which has remained basically unchanged despite its critical role in the post-Kyoto scenario.

Given the current difficulties in climate change negotiations, particularly related to the role played by the US and the developing countries, and the burden-sharing of industrialised countries, Ambassador Dasgupta suggested "Kyoto II" as a realistic post-Kyoto option: a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol without the US, supplemented by bilateral agreements with other countries and improved opportunities for developing countries. The



latter feature is to be achieved through an improved CDM, which would also enable greater and proactive participation by developing countries and would thereby help curb increasing emissions from these countries. A major reason for the "Kyoto II"-strategy lies in the short time period available to negotiate the next agreement. Indeed, to avoid a gap and thus a major set-back in the international climate architecture after 2012, a decision on the next protocol needs to be made before 2008. As a consequence, "Kyoto II" should be accepted as the best available structure, while in parallel future possibilities are to be discussed.

Prof. Stiglitz suggested three reforms to improve the current situation and pave the way to an effective agreement. First, sanctions need to be imposed to better enforce agreements using the World Trade Organization as an enforcement mechanism. Second, to extend the comprehensiveness of the current approach, credits should be assigned for avoided deforestation in order to compensate developing countries for their environmental services to the developed world. Finally, a common emissions tax could avoid a key problem of the Kyoto framework, i.e. the establishment of targets for

developing countries, while leading to the same level of emission reductions. Despite political feasibility problems, a global emission tax could become the solution if the target-based approach reaches an impasse.

In short, the panel transmitted the general message that the threat of dangerous climate change is real, but that no silver bullet exists to resolve this problem. Still, even though there is no single measure to approach climate change, firm conviction for the crucial role and potential of technological innovation to help coping with climate change exists. In addition, due to different priorities in countries, any agreement needs to pay proper attention to participation incentives for an effective implementation. While the final wish for any international climate agreement appears to be an inclusive framework in which as many countries as possible take part, the short-term feasible solution might rather resemble an improved Kyoto-type agreement and many of the specific solutions suggested by experts may only become elements of a climate agreement that might obtain consensus after a second Kyoto period.



It is possible to download the full papers presented at the Third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economist through the congress website at <http://www.worldcongress3.org/> or through the Webmeets.com website at <http://www.webmeets.com/ERE/WC3/Prog/>

EAERE 2007
15th EAERE ANNUAL CONFERENCE - <http://www.eaere2007.gr/>

Dear Colleagues,

I am very pleased to invite you to Thessaloniki, Greece, to participate in the 15th annual conference of the EAERE.

The conference will be held on the premises of the University of Macedonia, located near the centre of the city of Thessaloniki. The University of Macedonia is one of the newest academic institutions in Greece with a reputation for its solid academic programs in the area of Economic and Social Studies, and its high level of research. Its great facilities have established it as the preferred venue for highly qualified academic conferences. The University of Macedonia is one of the very few European Universities that has registered its Environmental Management System according to EMAS regulations.

The city of Thessaloniki is the second largest city in Greece and an important commercial, cultural and academic focal point for northern Greece and north-eastern Europe. The uninterrupted historical development over the centuries, starting around 316/315 BC, and continuing through the Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman eras, has left many marks of high historical value which the visitor can enjoy walking around the town. Today Thessaloniki is a modern, metropolitan city with a population of over one million inhabitants, offering its visitors a great variety of cultural and leisure activities.

I look forward to welcoming you to the city of Thessaloniki, for what will certainly be a memorable event both for its academic and social aspects.

Eftichios Sartzetakis

Chair of the Local Organizing Committee

Associate Professor of Environmental Economics, University of Macedonia

CALL FOR PAPERS

You are invited to submit theoretical and applied papers in all areas of economics for presentation at the EAERE's annual meeting to be held in Thessaloniki, Greece, during June 27-30, 2007.

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 EAERE 2007 web site.

They must consist of a single PDF file with a maximum size of 2MB. No other format will be accepted. Details for the submission can be found on the conference web site at www.eaere2007.gr (On Line Submissions).

The deadline for submission of papers is February 2, 2007. Notification of acceptance will be sent by April 16.

IMPORTANT Accepted papers will only be included in the final programme if presenting authors have registered by May 7.



EAERE 2007 THESSALONIKI

European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)

15th Annual Conference 27-30 June, 2007 - University of Macedonia Thessaloniki, Greece

GENERAL INFORMATION	15th Annual conference of EAERE June 27-30, 2007 Thessaloniki, Greece
VENUE	The facilities of the University of Macedonia, located near the city center.
LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE	Chair: <u>Eftichios Sartzetakis</u> , Associate Professor, University of Macedonia Members: <u>Christos Constantatos</u> , Associate Professor, University of Macedonia <u>Thodoros Palivos</u> , Professor, University of Macedonia <u>Andreas Papandreou</u> , Associate Professor, Athens University <u>Anastasios Xepapadeas</u> , Professor, University of Crete
SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME COMMITTEE	Co-chairs: <u>Aart de Zeeuw</u> , Professor, Tilburg University <u>Eftichios Sartzetakis</u> , Associate Professor, University of Macedonia
REGISTRATION	Online registration through the conference website
KEYNOTE SPEAKERS	<u>Mr Stavros Dimas</u> , European Commissioner for the Environment <u>Professor Paul Ehrlich</u> , Bing Professor of Population Studies, Stanford University, USA <u>Professor Michael Hoel</u> , University of Oslo, Norway <u>Professor John List</u> , University of Chicago and NBER, USA
WEBSITE	www.eaere2007.gr This website serves as a complete reference point on all matter related to the meeting. Through the website you can find all relevant information regarding the event, the University, accommodation, the city and leisure activities around the area.
IMPORTANT DATES	November 15, 2006 Paper submission and early registration begin February 2, 2007 Deadline for submission of papers April 16, 2007 Notification of paper acceptance May 7, 2007 Early registration bonus expires May 7, 2007 Deadline for accepted papers to be included in the final program

EAERE 2009 17th EAERE ANNUAL CONFERENCE – June 2009

CALL FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST Local Organising Committee and Conference Venue Deadline: December 15, 2006

The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE) solicits proposals for the Local Organising Committee and for the Conference Venue for its 17th Annual Conference, tentatively to be held in late June 2009.

Expressions of interest consist in a formal letter stating that the candidate will assume all of the administrative, organisational and financial responsibilities listed in the "Guidelines for Applications" available in <http://www.eaere.org/files/2009guidelines.pdf>. The formal letter may be accompanied by any further documentation that the candidates judge useful for the evaluation process, such as a presentation of the candidates, a preliminary conference budget, and a presentation of the conference venue. The presentation of these documents as annexes of the expression of interest is not mandatory; however, EAERE may ask candidates to present all or some of these documents, or further documents in a second stage.

Expressions of interest should be sent by e-mail to EAERE at the appropriate address by December 15, 2006. Any material that cannot be sent electronically should reach EAERE by mail or fax by December 15, 2006.

Selections will be made by the EAERE Council.

A final decision is expected to be taken by May 2007.

Expressions of interest should be sent to:

European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE)
c/o Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
Castello, 5252, I-30122 Venice, Italy
Phone: +39.041.2711458, Fax: +39.041.2711461, e-mail: eaere@eaere.org

ADVERTISEMENT OPPORTUNITIES – YEAR 2007 EAERE Website and Newsletter

Dear Colleagues,

As you already know, our Association's website includes a Members' Area designed in order to serve as a reference point for information about the opportunities that the environmental and resources economists' community offers to EAERE members, and to enhance the exchange of information among members.

All EAERE individual members in good standing are permitted and we invite them to post announcements of conferences, educational programmes, job announcements, professional profiles, announcements of new books, suggestions concerning web resources or materials of interest to the profession. Announcements can also be viewed by non members. If dates permit, advertisements are placed in the EAERE Newsletter. Individual members' announcements are free of charge. Institutional members can post one announcement free of charge as a benefit from their membership.

EAERE offers also to non members the opportunity to circulate advertisements upon the receipt of a contribution of € 200, according to the rules announced in the attached file. We would like to invite you to spread these advertisement opportunities among your institutions. Raised funds will be used exclusively to pursue the Association's aims.

We thank you for any efforts you would like to make in order to spread and support this initiative.

Best regards,

Anastasios Xepapadeas, EAERE President
on behalf of the EAERE Council



ADVERTISEMENT OPPORTUNITIES – YEAR 2007

EAERE Website and Newsletter

The European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE) is an international scientific association which aims:

- to contribute to the development and application of environmental and resource economics as a science in Europe,
- to encourage and improve communication between teachers, researchers and students in environmental and resource economics in the different European countries,
- to develop and encourage cooperation between university level teaching institutions and research institutions in Europe.

Founded in 1990, EAERE has over 500 members from Europe and beyond (40 countries), from academic institutions, the public sector, and private industry. Interests span traditional economics, agricultural economics, forestry, and natural resource economics.

EAERE offers the opportunity to circulate the advertisement of journals, books, events, job offers, 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 members' area (<http://www.eaere.org/member.html>), according to the usual format used in these pages.

If dates permit, the advertisement will be placed in the next issue of the EAERE Newsletter at no additional charge. The EAERE Newsletter is published twice a 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 € 200.00. 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 Monica Eberle, EAERE Secretary-General, at eaere@eaere.org.

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



It is possible to download the programme, list of participants, teaching material, and full papers presented by participants at the Summer School year 2006 Webpage at <http://www.feem.it/ess06/>

SUMMER SCHOOL 2006

*Elisa Lanzi, School of Advanced Studies of Venice and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy
Summer School Participant*

The European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics is by now a well-known yearly event and in the wish-list of most PhD students with interests in environmental and resource economics. It takes place in the Island of San Servolo in Venice and is organised by EAERE, FEEM and VIU. The Summer School gives the chance to students from different countries but similar research interests to assist to high-quality lectures as well as to gain experience from the close interaction with other students and enjoy the friendly atmosphere that the selection of a small group of students allows to create.

This year 20 students were admitted with a wide range of specializations and interests, which triggered interesting conversations and a very intellectually stimulating environment. Furthermore, the wonderful organisation by FEEM, and in particular by Angela Marigo who takes care of the Summer School, together with the coordinator of the School Prof. Boehringer, allowed everyone to avoid thinking of practical issues and just get the most out of the Summer School.

The theme of the Summer School for this year was CGE models, which made the school even more exclusive and stimulating. In fact, the percentage of economists dealing with environmental and resource economics issues is already small, but those who engage in modelling activities are even

fewer. Nonetheless the summer school received plenty of applications and selection was a hard task. This is rather encouraging and it shows that there is an increasing number of students who understand the potential and importance of modelling within environmental economics and who can give a very important and innovative contribution to research in the field of environmental economics.

Although being a specific tool, CGE modelling can be applied to several environmental and resource issues, ranging from water resources, to climate change, impact valuation assessment or technological change. This is why this summer school really gave a great chance to all participants to enrich knowledge and broaden perspectives on the possibilities that CGE modelling offers.

To show how wide and rich the range of possible applications is, the lecturers gave several interesting lectures concerning very different issues. Furthermore, a novelty of this summer school was to introduce laboratory activities which followed each set of lectures. Laboratories gave a possibility to see some applications of the themes dealt with during the lectures and were certainly a very good

idea for increasing the quality of the summer school.

Prof. Boehringher, from the University of Heidelberg and the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), focused his lectures on energy policy and emissions trading. The first part of his lectures illustrated how to formulate market equilibrium as a mixed complementarity problem (MCP) with the purpose to combine CGE models and their economic details with the technological details of bottom-up energy system models. The second was more applied and showed an analysis of the European Emissions Trading Scheme aimed at showing how adjustments to the current characteristics of the ETS could lead to higher harmonization. The combination of a technical with an applied part was extremely useful to link the theoretical background of CGE modelling with policy analysis, particularly in such a popular and interesting issue as Emissions Trading.

Prof. Rutherford, from the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW), gave a first lecture on integrated assessment of climate policy measures showing a decomposition approach for integrated models and a second lecture on specific programming tools necessary to represent stochastic equilibrium problems in GAMS. His lectures were definitely something most people had not learned in lectures and will prove very useful in the writing up of the thesis of most of the students.

Prof. Proost, from the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, focused his lectures on modelling feedback externalities in general equilibrium settings. He succeeded to illustrate this by guiding the students through numerous examples in the fields of public finance and transport. It was very interesting to see how modelling techniques can be used to analyse problems such as transport and congestion, that are often less well known than the climate-change related applications.

Prof. Roson, from the University of Venice and FEEM, also focused on another specific issue that could also potentially stimulate very interesting research in the future, that is how to model imperfect competition in CGE models. His lectures combined a theoretical part with two interesting applications on trade liberalization in agriculture and exogenous changes in energy demand induced by climate change.

Finally, Prof. Gerlagh, from the Institute for Environmental Studies in the Netherlands (IVM), engaged in the task to ensure that everyone was really sure of knowing what CGE modelling is about. His first lecture aimed at showing a more systematic way to assess environmental policies with CGE models by showing some useful tools for modelling and explaining the results and illustrating an example on triple-dividends in South-Africa. His second lecture focused on technological change and showed an interesting example on how to construct a meta-analysis of results coming from CGE models.

Unfortunately Prof. Taylor, from the University of Calgary, could not come to the Summer School due to personal problems. Nonetheless he kindly provided all participants with a copy of his book "Trade and the Environment: Theory and Evidence" as well as the codes and instructions of the applications contained in the book. Surely this proved useful to many of the students who most likely spent some of their summer working on the codes.

As the lecturers focused on a wide range of subjects, the student presentations also showed several interesting applications including biodiversity, carbon trading, technological spillovers, sustainable development, forestry, agriculture, labour markets, renewable energy and environmental taxes. The work of the students were at different levels but everyone showed the skills and will to make the most out of the experience of the Summer School.

Overall this summer school was successful in creating a stimulating environment for studying, learning and interacting both academically and just to have some fun. It is a highly-recommended experience to any PhD student interested in the subject. The 2007 Summer School will take place on 4th-10th July and will be organized by Prof. Withagen from Tilburg University, together with the help of Angela Marigo at FEEM. The theme is Trade, Property Rights, and Biodiversity and surely there is already a long list of PhD students who are interested in coming.



SUMMER SCHOOL 2007



CALL FOR APPLICATIONS

<http://www.feem.it/ess07>

Deadline for application: February 1, 2007

The European Association of Environmental and Resources 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 2007 Summer School will take place from the 4th to the 10th of July, at the VIU campus on the Island of San Servolo, in Venice, located just in front of St. Mark's Square. The theme of this Summer School is **Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity**.

An important condition for the successful design of policies regarding trade and biodiversity is that it takes into account the complex interactions between ecological, economic and institutional factors, including property rights arrangements. The correct assessment of the impacts of trade on resource management and economic welfare is indispensable in order to propose policy measures to remedy externalities. Issues arising include rent-seeking, lobbying and corruption; endogenous institutions and market development; and economic geography.

Biodiversity is one of the key environmental problems. Protection of biodiversity is high on the policy agenda. The Summer School will make an important contribution to capacity building in this area, because it will give PhD students an excellent opportunity to communicate with internationally renowned experts in the field. These experts will share with them the most recent advances.

FACULTY

Prof. Cees A. WITHAGEN – School Coordinator

Free University Amsterdam and Tilburg University, The Netherlands

Prof. Erwin BULTE, Tilburg University and Wageningen University, The Netherlands

Prof. Timo GOESCHL, University of Heidelberg, Germany

Prof. Paulo A.L.D. NUNES, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and School for Advanced Studies in Venice Foundation, Italy

Prof. Steve POLASKY, University of Minnesota, USA

Prof. M. Scott TAYLOR, University of Calgary, Canada

ADMISSION AND APPLICATION

The Summer School is targeted to doctoral and post-doctoral students. Admission is conditional on the presentation by each student of his/her doctoral work; therefore applicants normally need to be advanced in their PhD to have produced at least one substantive chapter, but not to have completely finished their thesis. Admission to the School is open to both European and non-European citizens. Application is restricted to current EAERE members. Women are encouraged to apply. Given the highly interactive activities planned at the Summer School, the number of participants is limited to 20. There is no participation fee.

SCHOLARSHIPS

This activity is part of the ESS RESECON project, that has received funding from the European Community's Sixth Framework Programme, Marie Curie Actions - Human Resources and Mobility. Scholarships covering living and travel grants are available.

For further information on application and funding please access the Summer School Website at <http://www.feem.it/ess07> or contact the Summer School Secretariat.

Summer School Secretariat
Ms. Angela Marigo
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei
angela.marigo@feem.it
<http://www.feem.it/ess07>



Marie Curie Actions
Human Resources and Mobility Activity



This activity is part of the ESS RESECON project, that has received funding from the European Community's Sixth Framework Programme, Marie Curie Actions - Human Resources and Mobility. Sole responsibility lies within the author and the Commission is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained herein.

THE ERIK KEMPE AWARD IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

REQUEST FOR NOMINATIONS Year 2007 – Papers published in 2004-2006

Dear EAERE members,

As announced by our President at the General Assembly of Members held in Kyoto, the Erik Kempe Award for year 2006 was postponed by one year. The reasons behind this decision are that the Nominating Committee has not received sufficient nominations for the prize (only 8 nominations, out of which only 2 were eligible).

Therefore, on behalf of the Kempe Foundation and EAERE, we have the honour of inviting you once again to nominate candidates for The Erik Kempe Award in Environmental and Resource Economics.

In year 2007, the prize will be awarded for the best paper in the field of environmental and resource economics published in a refereed journal in years 2004, 2005 or 2006. At least one of the paper's author must be affiliated with a European research institution. The Award amount is 10,000 Euro.

Nominations can be submitted by sending the paper's complete reference to eaere@eaere.org by March 30th, 2007. We encourage you to justify your choice. The quality and success of the process very much depend on your active participation. Please take the time required to make your nomination.

The EAERE President will convey the Erik Kempe Award year 2007 during the 15th EAERE Annual Conference (Thessaloniki – June 27-30, 2007). In the fall (October-November) of the same year the prize-winner(s) is (are) invited to Umeå University, where the formal prize ceremony takes place, and the prize-winner(s) delivers (deliver) the Erik Kempe lecture.

We look forward to receiving your nominations for the Erik Kempe Award.

Best regards,

The Erik Kempe 2007 Nominating Committee
Thomas Aronsson - chair
Aart de Zeeuw
Michael Finus

THE ERIK KEMPE AWARD

The Erik Kempe 2007 Nominating Committee

It all started in 1994 during the process of planning for the annual EAERE meeting held in Umeå 1995. The local organizing committee, comprising Runar Brännlund and Karl-Gustaf Löfgren, contacted Rüdiger Pethig, President of the EAERE at that time, to discuss the possibility of instituting an award for research in environmental economics. They agreed to do so, and the leaders at Umeå University were positive to the idea as well. From the perspective of Umeå University, this new award came to replace an earlier award in regional science, The

Palander Award, named after Tord Palander, who was Professor of Economics at Uppsala University in the 1950s and 1960s. The local organizing committee and Umeå University then approached Carl Kempe, the chairman of the Kempe Foundation, who was interested in being part of the project and generously agreed to provide funding for this award. The new award was named 'The Erik Kempe Award', after Erik Kempe (1898-1959). Erik Kempe was Doctor of Philosophy (he took his degree at Uppsala University in 1924) and managing director of the company Mo and



Domsjö from 1949. He was also a collector of books and donated books to the University-library in Uppsala.

According to the agreement on which it is based, The Erik Kempe Award should be given biannually to the best paper within the area of environmental and resource economics, which is published in an international journal (with referee system) during the two year period preceding the Award, and at least one of the authors should be affiliated with a European research institution. In addition, the Award is to be decided upon by a committee consisting of three members; one of them appointed by Umeå University and the others by EAERE. The new Award was announced at the EAERE conference in Umeå 1995.

Since the institution of the Award, the award-winning papers have covered a broad set of topics, and the Award has been handed out five times so far, 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002 and 2004. The first Award-winning paper dealt with 'self-enforcing international environmental agreements' and was written by Scott Barrett. A basic theme was the incentives for individual countries to sign, as well as stick to, international agreements; a topic addressed by means of game theory. The importance of this research is, of course, that it provides vital information for our ability to solve international environmental problem within the existing jurisdictional structure. The second award-winning paper dealt with 'optimal environmental taxation in the presence of other taxes' and was written by Lans Bovenberg and Laurence Goulder. This paper had a clear connection with – as well as extended – earlier research on environmental taxation in second best economies. It also became the starting point for the subsequent research on so called 'double dividends'; a research area still very active. The third award-winning paper addressed 'coordination of environmental policy for transboundary environmental problems' and was written by Michael Hoel. In a way similar to the first award-winning paper, this paper also dealt with international environmental policy; let be from a different perspective. The basic research question here is whether international environmental targets (which are what countries typically agree upon) should be supplemented with agreements about the policies to be used to reach these targets; an issue of considerable importance for policy design. The fourth award-winning paper – with the interesting title 'Homo Economicus and Homo Politicus' - focused on the 'interpretation and aggregation of

environmental values' and was written by Karine Nyborg. This paper examined the possibility that an individual may have two different sets of preferences – one as consumer in the usual sense and the other as "citizen" concerned with the interests of society as a whole. The contribution was to formalize this idea as well as analyzing its implications for the contingent valuation method. As such, the paper provides a new perspective on how to interpret measures of environmental value reported by individuals. Finally, the fifth award winning paper dealt with 'environmental policy incentives to adopt advanced abatement technology' and had an intriguing subtitle: "Will the True Ranking Please Stand up?". The authors were Till Requate and Wolfram Unold. Their contribution was to theoretically characterize how emission taxes, tradable emission permits and direct regulations affect the incentive structure facing individual firms. As such, the paper analyzed mechanisms of crucial importance for our understanding of how firms respond to environmental policy.

We are now in the process of starting the nomination period for the sixth Award. With the short description of earlier award-winning papers presented above, we want to emphasize the importance of high-quality research. All earlier award-winning papers have made important contributions to our knowledge in environmental and resource economics, and we want this high quality to be a characteristic also for future award-winning papers. In addition, note that we strictly obey the agreement on which the Award is based: to be considered, the paper must be published in an international journal, and at least one of the authors must be affiliated with a European research institution. Finally, in order to ensure the high quality of this award, it is important that there are many submissions. Note that self-submissions will not be accepted. Submissions should be made by a third person, who writes a short note why he/she finds that a particular paper qualifies for the award. The submission should (i) describe the contents of the paper and (ii) should clearly outline the special features of the paper that makes it an outstanding contribution. Submissions should be sent to eaere@eaere.org. The deadline for submissions is March 30, 2007.

We hope and think that the Erik Kempe Award will be as prestigious in the future as it is today.



"We received the Erik Kempe Award for a paper which - after having been rewritten several times - still proved unable to find its way into American journals in the field of Environmental and Resource Economics, possibly because it cast doubt on received wisdom about policy instrument incentives for the adoption of new abatement technology. As we were convinced that we had something economically important to say, we eventually submitted the paper to the European Economic Review. After the initial rejections and several extremely hostile reviews, we were both completely astounded to hear that we had been chosen as Kempe Award winners in 2004. The most gratifying thing about it was that receiving the Erik Kempe Award meant that our work had finally been acknowledged by the scientific community.

There is little that we can say about whether or not the award has had a positive impact on our careers. Wolfram Unold left the academic sphere immediately after finishing his PhD and works now for a large German company. Till Requate had already been established as a full professor for several years, and he has not moved from the University of Kiel since 2004. Nevertheless we both greatly appreciate being awarded the prize and are still grateful for the acknowledgement of our work that it represents. We hope that in the future the award will continue to encourage excellent research in the field of environmental and resource economics."

Till Requate and Wolfram Unold, Winners of the 2004 Erik Kempe Award for their article "Environmental Policy Incentives to Adopt Advanced Abatement Technology: Will the true Ranking Please Stand Up?", European Economic Review 47, 125-146, 2003.

"For me, receiving the Kempe Award in 2001 was an extraordinary event - personally as well as professionally.

The first version of the prize-winning paper was included in my doctoral dissertation, submitted to the University of Oslo in 1996. Nevertheless, it took four years before the paper appeared in a journal. In addition to the usual extensive time lags in scientific publication, it was first rejected in another (and in my view, poorer) journal. When the article was finally published, however, it felt as if it was still just lying in the drawer of my desk: Almost nobody, not even researchers working with very similar issues, seemed to have noticed it. The analysis was, presumably, most interesting to environmental economists; but, as I started to realize, environmental economists did not seem to read JEBO.

Counterfactual analysis is not a straightforward task, of course, but my impression is that the Kempe Award did make things change. The paper is still not world famous, but it is not unnoticed. It is now being cited by the kind of people I felt previously that I should, but could not reach, namely other scholars working on related issues, including people I do not know and have never met. The Kempe Award certainly drew attention to the paper; in addition, since the paper proposed somewhat unconventional ideas, the professional acknowledgement embedded in its receiving the Kempe Award might, perhaps, have reduced potential readers' a priori skepticism towards it.

Participating in Umeå University's annual celebration, in which the prize is actually awarded, was an absolutely overwhelming experience. I will never forget it. From the dark and snowy Northern winter night you're drawn into a whirl of tail suits, gala dresses, classical music, and then food, drink, singing and dancing through the night. The feeling of happy confidence I was left with after all this did, indeed, stay with me for a long time. Whether it improved my research, I don't know; but it does affect one's motivation to experience that one's work did not, in fact, pass unnoticed."

Karine Nyborg, Winner of the 2002 Erik Kempe Award for her article "Homo Economicus and Homo Politicus: Interpretation and Aggregation of Environmental Values", Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization, 42/3, 305-322, 2000.



"I was very surprised to receive the Erik Kempe Award in 2000. The paper I got it for had been through several revisions before being accepted in the Journal of Public Economics. Throughout this process I was convinced that the topic my paper treated was important and relevant, and receiving the prize was a greatly appreciated acknowledgment of my work.

Environmental economics has been an important part of my research for several decades. The "popularity" of this field in the economics profession has varied over time. I believe that it is quite likely that there will be an increased focus on environmental issues in the coming decades, and that there will be many good candidates for the Erik Kempe Award in the years to come. "

**Michael Hoel, Winner of the 2000 Erik Kempe Award for his article
"Coordination of Environmental Policy for Transboundary Environmental Problems", Journal of Public Economics, 66, 199-224, 1997.**

"The Kempe Award was for me an important recognition. It encouraged me to continue to work in academics and apply my field (public economics) in other areas. The idea to link public economics to that of environmental economics had proven fruitful! I am still very proud of this prize. Although I have won Dutch scientific prizes since, this is my one and only international prize.

For me it was also proof that environmental economists were coming of age. Although the results of our research were not seen as favourable for supporters of strong environmental policies, the EAERE granted us the Award. Indeed, we had had several heated and emotional debates on our research. Still, I believe that our work in fact helped environmental policy. The introduction of environmental taxes should be based on environmental benefits rather than other reasons (e.g. the revenue potential of the taxes)."

**Lans Bovenberg, Winner of the 1998 Erik Kempe Award jointly with Lawrence Goulder, for their article:
"Optimal Environmental Taxation in the Presence of Other Taxes: General Equilibrium Analyses",
American Economic Review, 86(4), 985-1000, September 1996.**

"I was the fortunate recipient of the first Erik Kempe Award, given in 1996. I remain very proud of that achievement.

I am especially proud because the paper that won that award, "Self-Enforcing International Environmental Agreements," had been rejected by two journals before appearing, finally, in a special issue of Oxford Economic Papers. The first draft of this paper was written in 1989 under the title, "The Paradox of International Environmental Agreements" (an early reviewer said that the title should be changed, so I changed it, though I still prefer the original title). The paradox was that, contrary to popular wisdom, countries should be able to sustain an international agreement comprising a large number of signatories, each agreeing to reduce their emissions by a lot—but only when cooperation was not needed (when the treaty improved little on the Nash equilibrium). When we really needed an agreement consisting of a large number of parties, each agreeing to cut their emissions by a lot—when countries would not reduce their emissions by a lot unilaterally—that was when such an agreement could not be sustained.

The first journal to which I submitted this paper took a year before rejecting it. The second journal was quicker, but rejected the paper on the recommendation of a referee who believed that, if the parties to a treaty would be better off collectively by cooperating, then of course they would cooperate; there was no problem! Apparently, this reviewer had not heard of the prisoners' dilemma.

I say this to give heart to young researchers. This remains my most highly cited paper.

The paper is often cited for showing that only a small number of countries will participate in a treaty. I've never understood why. The paper's main contribution is to show that the number of parties and the actions they take depend on the nature of the payoff functions—that is, on the costs (technologies) and benefits (environmental problem). As noted before, the paper explains why a large number of countries may participate in a treaty.

One of the other pleasures of winning this award is that I was invited to join the committee responsible for selecting future winners. I believe that this committee has made wise choices, and I hope that the Erik Kempe Award has served its purpose: by drawing attention to papers that will go on to stimulate new research, and by rewarding the authors that created this stimulus to the profession as a whole."

**Scott Barrett, Winner of the 1996 Erik Kempe Award for his article
"Self-Enforcing International Environmental Agreements", Oxford Economic Papers, 46, 878-894, 1994**



FEATURE: Regional Networks

One of the objectives of the EAERE is to encourage and improve communication and cooperation between teachers, researchers and students in Europe, but also on a wider scale, several of our members are active in developing regional networks for environmental economics around the world. To help disseminate information about such networks, the EAERE Newsletter features presentations of regional networks as well as of workshops sponsored by EAERE regional networks. In this issue you can learn more about CEEPA, RANESA and other African environmental economics networks.

CEEPA, RANESA and African Environmental Economics Networks

Rashid Hassan, Director

Centre for Environmental Economics & Policy in Africa (CEEPA), University of Pretoria, South Africa

The Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa (CEEPA) was established by a Senate decision in 2001 at the Faculty of Natural and Agricultural Sciences of the University of Pretoria (UP) in South Africa with the mission to "enhance the capacity of African researchers to conduct environmental economics and policy inquiry of relevance to African problems and increase the awareness of environmental and economic managers and policy makers of the role of environmental economics in sustainable development". An Advisory Board and Executive Secretariat govern CEEPA with support from an Academic Committee and a Research Committee. There is also an international Advisory Committee that is made up of international and regional experts who advise CEEPA on technical issues. CEEPA Executive Secretariat is currently manned by a Director, Assistant Director, one Senior Lecturer, three Post-Doctoral Fellows and Visiting Scholars supported by two administration staff personnel. CEEPA offers and manages several training, research and networking and dissemination activities in support of its mission.

The Centre has resident post-graduate degree training from which 12 Master and 8 PhD students from Africa have so far graduated and 14 students (90% from outside South Africa) are currently enrolled. CEEPA has also developed, coordinated and taught a collaborative regional master degree-training program specialised in environmental economics and policy in collaboration with 14 economics and agricultural

economics departments from universities in the eastern, central and southern Africa region with funding from the Rockefeller Foundation. After successfully running for four consecutive years (during which 80 students from the region have graduated from the program), the Rockefeller Foundation decided to model a broader collaborative regional Master program after CEEPA's program, which adopted CEEPA's Master's curricula in environmental economics as one of the four specialisation options offered. The training activities of CEEPA are governed by an Academic Committee that follows the UP academic rules but has members from collaborating regional universities.

CEEPA conducts research in selected areas guided by a research strategy. In addition to the research activities of its resident students and faculty, CEEPA currently coordinates two major regional research projects. The first is a Sida funded regional program on natural resource and environmental accounting, which is now in its third phase covering 9 countries in eastern and southern Africa. The second is an Africa-wide GEF/World Bank funded project on the impacts of and adaptation of African agro-ecosystems to climate change. This project involved 11 countries from east, south, north and west Africa and technical backstopping from a number of international institutions including the FAO, IWMI, and a number of universities (Yale, Colorado, UCL). A Research Committee with regional



membership from participating countries manages CEEPA's overall research activities with support from project level steering committees (Visit CEEPA website for more information on these activities and their products and the governance structure of CEEPA)

In addition to the above research networks, CEEPA also manages and coordinates the activities of a number of other regional networks, including the Resource and Accounting Network for Eastern and Southern Africa (RANESA) funded by Sida and the current network of researchers and collaborating regional and international resource persons and institutions under the "capacity strengthening in environmental economics and policy" initiative funded by Sida. Under this program CEEPA provides funding and support to training and research activities in the field of environmental economics and policy. The program is designed to raise the academic and professional profile and strengthen the institutional capacity of participating economics and agricultural economics departments at regional universities and research institutions in eastern, central and southern Africa. It seeks to put in place measures that help to retain and expand the core of high-level staff in these institutions by enhancing opportunities for academic and professional career development through an integrated set of activities in research, training and publications. The project builds on the already long and successful collaboration between CEEPA and these regional institutions in the area of environmental economics and policy and therefore has a firm grounding in the region, and

strong support from benefiting institutions (see CEEPA website: www.ceepea.co.za for more information on the various regional collaborative activities in this field managed and coordinated by CEEPA). The program specifically funds research grants, training workshops, PhD scholarships and post-doctoral and visiting faculty fellowships for Africans, fellowships for visiting international scholars, networking and publication activities and support to library resources for research and training.

CEEPA collaborates with and receives support from many regional and international agencies and individuals with renowned expertise in this field including: The Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, Goteborg University, The World Bank Environment Department, World Bank Institute, Columbia University, Cambridge University, UNEP, Yale University, CIRAD, University of Western Australia, among others.

CEEPA publishes peer reviewed discussion paper series reporting results and analyses of research conducted under the funding of its various projects and networks. Other research contributions of relevance and high quality are also accepted for publication in the discussion papers series. In addition, CEEPA occasionally publishes research monographs and other periodicals such as policy briefs and newsletters. The centre also disseminates published research in this field of relevance to Africa's natural resources and environmental management problems in a reprint series (visit CEEPA publications at its website).



NEWS ON EUROPEAN RESEARCH

Bringing Great Ideas to Life: European Research Council to Announce First Call



In January 2007, the European Research Council or 'ERC' – the first pan-European initiative to support the best scientists, engineers and scholars – will announce its first call for proposals. By challenging the most original minds to develop breakthroughs at the frontiers of science, the ERC hopes to foster those unpredictable discoveries that can change the course of human understanding, thus opening up new avenues for technological progress and solving enduring social and environmental problems.

Helping Europe live up to its potential

Given its tradition of scientific excellence and abundance of scientific talent, Europe should be leading the world in pioneering research. The European Union's recent expansion has given it with one of the world's largest pools of highly educated people. However Europe has not only lost its leadership position in many areas of science to the US, it is also in danger of being outgunned by the rising giants of Asia – India and China.

It is recognised that developments in research and scientific understanding are what drive forward developments in society and economy. Thus, countries with leading edge research are not only best positioned to advance their quality of life and their positions in the world, but also best able to establish leading edge industries and generate intellectual assets with long term returns.

With this in mind, the creation of a European Research Council is a prominent feature of the EU's upcoming Seventh Framework Programme for Research (FP7), which will run from 2007 to 2013. In fact, the ERC will implement FP7's €7.5 billion 'Ideas' programme.

The ERC is based on the concept that researchers are best placed to identify the new opportunities and directions at the forefront of knowledge that will lead into the industries, markets, and social innovations of the future. Therefore the ERC approach is wholly investigator-driven, or "bottom-up", in nature. Instead of relying on political priorities, the focus is on supporting the best research from all disciplines by funding individual teams in open competition at pan-European level, solely on the basis of excellence.

New realities require new thinking

The ERC is a new approach to science for Europe – in what it aims to achieve as well as how it will achieve it.

First, the ERC will make it possible for researchers in Europe to compete with all other researchers to win funding in a way that guarantees open competition between the best players, whoever and wherever they are, and regardless of nationality.

Second, the ERC has been established as an autonomous entity under independent leadership. The ERC is supervised by a Scientific Council composed of 22 high level scientists from various institutional backgrounds and the full range of research disciplines. The role of the Scientific Council is to define the funding strategy of the ERC, oversee its operational management, monitor the quality and achievements of the operation, and ensure the transparency of the ERC by communicating its activities and achievements.

What is 'frontier' research and what are its benefits?

The need for establishing an ERC structure has been described in terms of the importance of supporting the best 'basic' research. However in today's terms the distinction between 'basic' and 'applied' research has become blurred, due to the fact that emerging areas of science and technology often cover substantial elements of both. As a result, the term 'frontier research' was coined for ERC activities since they will be directed towards fundamental understanding, at the 'frontier' of knowledge.

Concretely, the ERC aims to bring about a wide range of benefits. First, by creating open and direct competition for funding between the



best researchers in Europe, the ERC will enhance aspirations and achievements. It will enable the best ideas and talents to be recognised from a much larger pool than exists at national level, and thus will raise the overall level of expectation and achievement. The ERC's competitive funding will also be able to channel funds into the most promising new fields, with a degree of agility not always possible in national funding schemes.

On the economic side, the ERC will help nurture science-based industry and create a greater impetus for the establishment of research-based spin-offs. From a societal perspective, it could provide a mechanism for investing rapidly in research targeted at new and emerging issues confronting society.

The ERC should also make Europe more attractive to the best researchers, irrespective of their country of origin. Europe's record of attracting and retaining the best researchers from around the world is rather weak. Despite producing more scientists and engineers than either the US or Japan, Europe is a net exporter of talented researchers. The ERC will help keep them in Europe by providing them with the resources to develop their full potential.

Two targeted funding schemes

Two types of ERC grants will be available. These funding streams, operating on a "bottom-up" basis without predetermined priorities and across all research fields, are expected to be the core of the ERC's operations during the 7th Framework Programme.

First, the Starting Independent Researcher Grants or 'ERC Starting Grants' will provide support to the independent careers of excellent researchers, whatever their nationality, located in or moving to the EU and associated countries, who are at the stage of establishing and leading their first research team or program.

European research often lacks opportunities for young investigators to develop independent careers and make the transition from working under a supervisor to being independent research leaders in their own right. This structural problem leads to a dramatic waste of research talent. It limits the emergence of the next-generation of researchers and encourages talented researchers at an early stage of their career to seek advancement elsewhere, either in other professions or as researchers outside Europe. While Europe has made small scale efforts to address these problems, the ERC is well placed to develop a

broad, international and consistent scheme on a scale large enough to make a difference.

ERC Starting Grants will be offered at pre-set levels, for example between €100,000 and €400,000 per year (in increments of €50,000) for a period of up to 5 years. The level of grant will be determined by the nature of the project and team, based on an evaluation by a panel of peers. With a budget of approximately one-third of the ERC's annual budget, it is estimated that around 200 Starting Grants could be made annually. The ERC Starting Grant stands to make a substantial effect on Europe's research culture and the vitality of its research institutions and universities.

The second ERC Grant, the Advanced Investigator Grants or 'ERC Advanced Grants' will support excellent research projects by leading investigators across the EU member states and associated countries. ERC Advanced Grants will complement the Starting Grant scheme by targeting researchers who have already established themselves as independent research leaders.

The ERC's funding will increase substantially over the period 2007-2013. The first call (300 M€) will cover research proposals only for Starting Grants. The Advanced Grant will be introduced in the second call (550 M€) for proposals in late 2007. From 2008 annual calls (approximately 1 billion € per year) will be held for both ERC Starting and Advanced Grants. As the portfolio of funded projects builds up, the Scientific Council will evaluate achievements, hone mechanisms and procedures, and elaborate the strategy as appropriate.

The secret of success

The ERC will offer the long-term support that can provide world-class researchers the freedom and flexibility they need to succeed. As a result, it will boost Europe's competitiveness by helping to attract and retain the best researchers; supporting risk-taking; stimulating novelty and high-impact research; and promoting discovery.

The ERC should help provide Europe with the capabilities in frontier research necessary to meet global challenges. And, who knows? It may even help increase the number of Nobel Prize winners in Europe - be they European by nationality or in their choice of place to do research.



THE ERC STARTING GRANT

1st Call for Proposals

NEEDS:

- A ground breaking research idea
- Excellent scientific track record and proven potential
- Based in an EU Member State, Candidate Country, Associated Country, or international European Interest Organisation
- First independent research team
- 2-8 years since completion of PhD

DETAILS:

Amount of funding: €300M
Number of grants: Approximately 200
Duration: Up to 5 years
Application: Online, 2-stage process
Evaluation criterion: Scientific Excellence
Submission deadline: April 2007



For more information and to apply:
<http://erc.europa.eu/>

RESEARCH UPDATES

Ex-post Evaluation of Aggregate Taxes

David Legg, Environment Agency for England and Wales

This is the first in a series of studies commissioned by the European Environment Agency (EEA) that aim to raise awareness of the use of economic instruments and assess their effectiveness. The emphasis is on sharing good practice and increasing knowledge and understanding across European countries in this emerging policy area.

A methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of economic instruments has been developed and this will examine whether the inclusion of economic instruments in complex policy packages can improve the overall performance, particularly as a prevention tool in terms of resource use and waste generation

The focus for this initial study is the use of aggregate taxes in four EU countries which include the Czech Republic, Italy, Sweden and the UK so that a range of experiences (e.g. geographical, political etc.) can be included. The findings will be used to inform and influence future policy development in other EEA countries.

The methodological approach is divided into two main sections:

Technical analysis, which covers quantitative and qualitative analysis

Process design, i.e. who should be involved when, where and how. Process design is essential if the full learning benefits are to be gained from the technical analysis, which is the ultimate objective of these evaluations.

Technical Analysis

The analysis of causality in each of the studies can be broken down as:

1. Analysis of the economic instruments, their objectives and relationships with the package of relevant Government interventions i.e. what was the intervention and how was it intended to work.
2. PEST analysis i.e. political, economic, social and technological. Considering the dynamic effects that drive the behaviour of the targets of the interventions i.e. what does the system look like prior to the policy intervention – the 'baseline assessment'.

3. Analysis of the relationship between the baseline assessment and the policy intervention i.e. how might the intervention have actually affected the system, at what cost and when – the impact hypothesis(es).

The change of these indicators can then be investigated systematically through data analysis (e.g. econometric studies etc) and interviews/workshops. This investigation forms a major component of the evaluation plan. The plan should set out the above analysis and its evidence base. It should then identify knowledge gaps and explain how these should be filled.

This process should ensure that the original hypotheses are tested against data and also the opinions of key stakeholders. Ultimately this should lead to one or at least a small number of hypotheses, which are reasonably supported by the data and key stakeholders' views. From this informed conclusions may be drawn as to what actually happened as a result of the intervention and why.

Process design

The process design is differentiated between

1. Engaging with stakeholders in the EEA countries that are involved in the studies and
2. Communicating the lessons to other EEA member countries where the studies may be applicable to their policy objectives.

Engaging with stakeholders in the study member countries

A stakeholder analysis is being conducted for each of the country studies and will distinguish between two distinct groups of stakeholders:

1. Those individuals that have knowledge and understanding of the key processes
2. Those individuals that have a political interest in the economic instruments and influence e.g. Ministers, civil servants, company CEOs etc



The main considerations include assessing the stakeholder interest, influence and knowledge of the economic instrument process. Once the relevant stakeholders have been identified an engagement strategy should then be developed, which has three main objectives:

1. The right information is collected, by quality assuring the data and validating the analysis with stakeholders.
2. Learning is interactive, by explaining the results of the analysis to stakeholders and recording their ideas and opinions.
3. Conclusions have legitimacy, by undertaking accurate analysis and actively involving political stakeholders throughout the process.

A number of approaches to support these objectives are suggested, which include using questionnaires, organising workshops or undertaking interviews where appropriate.

Communicating the lessons to other EEA member countries

This relates to those countries that are not directly involved in an economic instrument country study. The objective is to develop a communication strategy that will enable these other EEA member countries to learn from the lessons of the studies and assist them to design their own economic instruments in the future.

Four distinct groups of target audiences are identified:

- 1) policy makers
- 2) industry
- 3) NGOs
- 4) academic, researchers and consultants

These stakeholder groups may each have different needs (e.g. political stakeholders needing to understand the potential barriers that need to be met by the evaluation study and so different methods and formats of communication may be appropriate, e.g. conferences, final report, web based, journals, articles in newspapers etc.

Future development of the project

Evaluation plans for the 4 country studies were completed in May 2006

Interviews and data analysis for each of the countries is being undertaken between June – November 2006

A workshop will be organised in early 2007 to discuss the main conclusions and validate the results with country representatives.

A report will be published by June 2007 to disseminate the key findings and lessons with other EEA member countries.

Suggestions for opportunities to present the study next year are welcome

For further information on this study please contact david.legg@environment-agency.gov.uk



ANNOUNCEMENTS

Complete announcements are posted on the members' area of the EAERE website (<http://www.eaere.org/member.html>).

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

JOINT PRODUCTION AND RESPONSIBILITY IN ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

On the Foundations of Environmental Policy

Stefan Baumgärtner, Malte Faber and Johannes Schiller (2006), Edward Elgar Publishing

ISBN-13: 978 1 84064 872 0

ISBN-10: 1 84064 872 4

380 pp.

http://www.eaere.org/files/b_jppee.pdf

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

Combining concepts and methods from philosophy of science, systems theory, thermodynamics, economics and ethics in a truly interdisciplinary manner, the authors convincingly argue that the joint-production perspective has fundamental and far-reaching implications for the valuation of economic goods, the dynamic analysis of economy-environment interactions, and the accumulation of stocks in ecological-economic systems. Complementing the joint production perspective with the ethical notion of responsibility, the authors develop principles of sustainable environmental policy, and give philosophical support to the precautionary principle. Four extensive case studies illustrate and deepen the approach.

With a wide range of analysis and case studies, this book will be of great interest to researchers and students in ecological economics, environmental and resource economics, environmental policy and regulation, environmental valuation, as well as environmental ethics and responsibility.

FRONTIERS IN THE ECONOMICS OF ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND LIABILITY

Marcel Boyer, Yolande Hiriart and David Martimort

Series: Ashgate Studies in Environmental and Natural Resource Economics

ISBN: 0 7546 4208 9

<https://www.ashgate.com/shopping/title.asp?key1=&key2=&orig=results&isbn=0%207546%204208%209>

Industrial and environmental accidents are seldom far from the headlines in any part of the globe. Yet what factors determine their occurrence and is there a pattern to their distribution?

This book brings these key questions into focus by examining three critical aspects of the topic: the belief formation vis-à-vis risk or misconduct; the design of legal sanctions; and the effects of risk regulation and liability rules on business and on the supply of finance.

The book as a whole offers real insights into the institutional and incentive constraints faced by the major players involved in the public and private management of industrial and environmental risk.

DISCOUNTED JOURNALS PERSONAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR EAERE MEMBERS

EAERE members are eligible for the following reduced personal subscription rates:

- ◆ Environmental and Resource Economics, the official Journal of EAERE: € 80.00 (paper and online subscription)
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- ◆ Resource and Energy Economics: € 49.00
- ◆ Resources Policy: € 77.00

CALLS FOR COLLABORATION

DEVELOPMENT OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS DIPLOMA AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT

Official concern and interests in the environment in Egypt have begun in the early 1980s, but the real steps taken by the government of Egypt towards environmental protection involved the development of the first EAP, which was prepared in 1992, the approval of the Environment Law No. 4 of 1994, and the appointment of the first Minister of State for the Environment appointed in 1997. The 1992 EAP was also updated and a priority list of action developed in 2002, yet without the use of any meaningful set of criteria e.g. the extent of the damage involved or conducting any economic assessment in terms of costs and benefits involved.

It could be argued that Egypt is currently facing far reaching and costly actions in the environmental arena, which means that economic analysis of the environmental and natural resources management issues need to have more prominent and effective role in decision and policy making. However, it could be argued that the status of environmental economics in Egypt in terms of institutional and research capacities, cannot perform such a prominent role in decision and policy making. Moreover, no university/or research center offer a degree or developed training in the field of environmental economics.

The Department of Environmental Studies, University of Alexandria, in addition to being involved in a number of national and regional projects, grants a general diploma degree in environmental Studies, M.Sc. and Ph.D. in this field. Despite that most taught courses cover a wide range of environmental aspects they are mostly outdated in terms of topics and contents.

The proposed project represents an attempt to contribute to the enhancement of the status of environmental economics in Egypt, by providing properly developed courses in different areas of the

environmental economics field, leading ultimately to granting academic degrees in the field. In order to attain this objective, a number of the already taught courses in the general diploma would be used as part of the new environmental economics diploma, while new specialized environmental economics courses would have to be developed. The proposed project therefore intends to deal with a number of issues of interest including:

1. More advanced teaching methodologies to be employed, allowing for more interactive and effective teaching context;
2. Some of the existing courses to be incorporated in the environmental economics diploma would have to be updated in terms of contents and materials, which would be accompanied by supporting the scientific and technical capacities of the staff members; and
3. Academic and research infrastructure in the department would have to be upgraded and extended, which includes more up-to-date references (either in paper or electronic format), and teaching and information technology equipment.

The proposed project has already one partner with interest in the technical side of the ecosystems, which means that there is a need for a second EU partner institution with interest in environmental economics. The deadline for submitting the proposal to the EC Tempus Programme is 15/12/2006.

If you are interested in this proposal, please contact Dr. Mohamed A.K. ABDRABO, Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (Cedare), Cairo, Egypt, mabdrabo@cedare.org.eg.



CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

LINKAGES BETWEEN ENERGY AND WATER MANAGEMENT FOR AGRICULTURE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Hyderabad, India

29-30 January 2007

http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_india07.pdf

INTEGRATED COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT AND VALUATION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Venice, Italy

12-13 March 2007

Call for papers - ENCORA 1st Thematic Network Conference

Deadline for submissions: January 15, 2007

<http://www.encora.corila.it/Events/Events.html>

envecon 2007: APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS CONFERENCE

London, UK

23 March 2007

Deadline for submissions: January 12, 2007

http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_envecon.pdf

WORKSHOP ON PUBLIC GOODS, PUBLIC PROJECTS, EXTERNALITIES

Marseille-Luminy, France

2-4 April 2007

Deadline for submissions: December 31, 2006

<http://www.pgppe.cnrs.fr>

CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING AND INDICATORS

Prague, Czech Republic

23-25 May 2007

Deadline for submissions: January 15, 2007

<http://ea-sdi.ujep.cz/en/2007>

CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT, INNOVATION AND PERFORMANCE

Grenoble, France

4-5 June 2007

Deadline for submissions: January 1, 2007

http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_grenoble.pdf

WORKSHOP ON ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF GRAZING SYSTEMS

Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

5-7 June 2007

Deadline for submissions: March 1, 2007

http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_trondheim.pdf

7th BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS Integrating Natural and Social Sciences for Sustainability

Leipzig, Germany

5-8 June 2007

<http://www.esee2007.org>

SECOND WORKSHOP ON LANDSCAPE ECONOMICS

14-16 June 2007, Montpellier, France

Deadline for submissions: February 28, 2007

http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_ceep.pdf

SUSTAINING GROWTH? ECONOMIC TRANSITION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN EAST AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

Hochiminh City, Vietnam

21-22 June 2007

Deadlines for submissions: February 28, 2007

<http://www.asia-link-recreate.com/>

15th EAERE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Thessaloniki, Greece

27-30 June 2007

Paper submissions and early registration begins: November 15, 2006

Deadline for submission of papers: February 2, 2007:

Notification of paper acceptance: April 16, 2007

Deadline for accepted papers to be included in the final programme: May 7, 2007

<http://www.eaere2007.gr>



16th EAERE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Gothenburg, Sweden

25-28 June 2008

http://www.eaere.org/eaere_conf.html

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

Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity

Venice, Italy

4-7 July 2007

Deadline for applications: February 1, 2007

<http://www.feem.it/ess07>

17th EAERE ANNUAL CONFERENCE, YEAR 2009

Call for expressions of interest:

<http://www.eaere.org/files/2009call.pdf>

Guidelines for applications:

<http://www.eaere.org/files/2009call.pdf>

Deadline: December 15, 2006

JOB OFFERS

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR – ENERGY ECONOMICS

University of Calgary

The Department of Economics at the University of Calgary seeks to fill one tenure track position at the rank of Assistant Professor, effective July 1, 2007. Applicants with an interest or expertise in the economics of energy or energy markets and closely related fields are encouraged to apply. Excellence in research and teaching are the primary criteria. Candidates should have or expect to complete a Ph.D. by July 2007. Candidates are expected to teach at the graduate and undergraduate levels with participation in the undergraduate Applied Energy Economics Program.

The University of Calgary respects, appreciates and encourages diversity. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and Permanent Residents will be given priority. Applicants should submit a covering letter, curriculum vitae and sample of research. Three confidential letters of reference should also be sent directly to the same address. Send applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Wilman, Department Head, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4, Canada, Fax: (403) 282-5262

Applicants should indicate whether they are attending the Canadian Economics Employment Exchange and/or the ASSA meetings. Applications may be submitted by fax to meet the deadline but the original application must also be forwarded by mail (no emails). Applications will be considered

beginning November 17, 2006 until the position is filled.

CANADA RESEARCH CHAIR

Faculty Position in Energy Policy at the
University of Calgary

The University of Calgary invites applications for a Tier II Canada Research Chair in the economics and policy of energy, effective July 1, 2007. The Chair is a tenure track position in the Department of Economics at the assistant or associate professor level with a reduced teaching load and enhanced research support. Applicants with expertise in the economics of energy or energy markets and closely related fields, who have received a Ph.D. within the last ten years, are encouraged to apply. Excellence in research and teaching are the primary criteria. Candidates are expected to teach at both the graduate and undergraduate levels and take advantage of collaborative research opportunities provided by the Institute for Advanced Policy Research and the Institute for Sustainable Energy, Environment and Economy.

The University of Calgary respects, appreciates and encourages diversity. Applications are encouraged from both Canadian and foreign candidates. Applicants should submit a covering letter, curriculum vitae and sample of research. Three confidential letters of reference should also be sent directly to the same address. Send

applications to: Dr. Elizabeth Wilman, Department Head, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Calgary, 2500 University Dr. N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4, Canada, Fax: (403) 282-5262

Applications will be considered beginning November 17, 2006 until the position is filled. Nomination to the Canada Research Chairs Program is planned for September 2007.

POSTDOC - SUSTAINABLE HYDROGEN TECHNOLOGY

Energy research Centre of the Netherlands, Amsterdam and Petten (The Netherlands).

The Energy research Centre of the Netherlands (ECN) is an independent institute for technology research and development with as central aim to facilitate the transition towards a more sustainable energy system. Its Policy Studies Department combines fundamental academic research with energy policy advice to national governments, international organisations and industry. ECN Policy Studies, with offices in Amsterdam and Petten, is a multidisciplinary team of about fifty specialists working on a wide range of energy-related subjects and using a large variety of economic models, analytical tools, and technology databases. In the Energy Innovation and Transition group a vacancy is available for a

POSTDOC - Sustainable Hydrogen Technology

Working area. The aim of the research conducted by the Postdoc is to further our understanding of the extent to which a transition can be made to an environmentally beneficent energy system based on hydrogen technology. In particular, the role of deployment (learning-by-doing) and R&D (learning-by-searching) as major drivers for the required cost reductions for hydrogen technology are the main research subjects. Many barriers will have to be overcome in order to achieve a transition towards a hydrogenbased energy system. Among these, significant reductions of investment costs, achievable through both increased R&D efforts and technology deployment, are fundamental. How to balance R&D and deployment remains an unanswered question for scientists and policy makers, and depends on the type of technology considered and the stage of technical maturity. The key objectives of the proposed research are:

- Analysis of the mechanisms of learning-by-doing and learning-by-searching behind the required cost reductions for hydrogen technology.
- Development of learning curves for hydrogen applications with technology deployment as key driver for these cost reductions.

- Formulation of a support strategy for balancing R&D expenditures with deployment stimulation for hydrogen technologies.

Your position. The Postdoc position is open for an expert in the field of energy technology learning as applied to hydrogen-based applications. The Postdoc will carry out research projects in collaboration with an interdisciplinary team of researchers. In addition to conducting research, he or she will assist in coordinating activities of other researchers and stay in close contact with an international network of scientists working in the same field of study. Important tasks will be to publish research results in leading academic journals, disseminate findings through presentations at workshops and conferences, and may involve the acquisition of new research projects.

Your profile. We are looking for a qualified scientist holding a PhD in the natural, economic, or environmental sciences, with demonstrable expertise in the quantitative analysis of policy questions, preferably in the field of energy innovation and technology. The successful candidate has outstanding research and writing skills, possesses excellent communication skills, and is prepared to travel regularly for attending project meetings and international conferences. He or she has affinity with energy or environmental policy, is a good team player, and has experience in the management of research projects.

Our offer. We offer a scientific position at the Postdoc level, with high policy relevance, a strong international focus, and in a multidisciplinary team. For more information please contact Dr Bob van der Zwaan (+31 224 564442, vanderzwaan@ecn.nl). Please send your application letter and curriculum vitae, including publication list and contact details of two references, to ECN, Mrs Jacqueline Smal, Human Resources Department, P.O. Box 1, 1755 ZG, the Netherlands, or by e-mail to p+o@ecn.nl.

N.B. For this vacancy in principle only applications from EU residents are considered.



JOURNALS

INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS (IRERE)

The International Yearbook of Environmental and Resource Economics edited by Henk Folmer and Tom Tietenberg is being transformed into a journal called *The International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics* (IRERE) to be published by Now Publishers. Formerly published by Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., the Yearbook is a leading source for high-quality review articles in environmental economics.

The *Review* will be similar to the Yearbook in the sense that it will continue to publish comprehensive reviews of the main issues in environmental and resource economics written by leading international scholars. At the same time, it will introduce a new section of short communications and letters of no more than five printed pages. In addition, the Review will be available both online and in print with articles published within 45 days from acceptance. The first issue of IRERE will be published in the first quarter of 2007.

Contents for *International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics*, volume 1 (2007)

"A tale of rent seeking, corruption, stockpiling and (even)tragedy: Re-telling the tale of the commons"

Timothy Swanson, University College London

"Privatization of natural resources in developing countries"

Nick Johnstone, OECD and Joshua Bishop, IUCN

"National environmental accounting: a practical introduction"

Joy Hecht, Independent Consultant

"Analytical issues surrounding the peak oil debate"

Tim Considine, Penn State

"Implications of spatial processes for renewable resource use"

James Sanchirico, RFF, and James Wilen, UC Davis

"International trade and environmental policy under different market structures"

Cees Withagen, Free University Amsterdam and Tilburg University

"The economics of invasive species"

David Zilberman, University of California at Berkeley

"Energy demand modeling"

Carol Dahl, Colorado School of Mines

"Instrument mixes for environmental policy"

Nils-Axel Braathen, OECD

"Payments for environmental services"

Stefano Pagiola, World Bank

For more information contact Zac Rolnik at zac.rolnik@nowpublishers.com.

WEB RESOURCES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMISTS

BLOG: GLOBALISATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

<http://globalisation-and-the-environment.blogspot.com/>

A place to find news, research and discussion on economic issues related to the globalisation and environment debate.

The site also provides links to academic journals, datasets, environmental institutions, other environmental economics blogs and Green issue websites.

The primary contributors are Robert Elliott, Matthew Cole and David Maddison, all at the University of Birmingham.

VIRTUAL RESOURCE CENTRE ON GREEN ACCOUNTING - UNEP'S ECONOMICS AND TRADE BRANCH

http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/VRC_index.php

UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch has recently established a Virtual Resource Centre on Green Accounting on its website at http://www.unep.ch/etb/areas/VRC_index.php.

The Centre provides a searchable database for a wide range of materials and internet links related to integrated environmental and economic accounting, also known as green accounting. It supports the objectives and programme of work of the United Nations Committee of Experts on Environmental-Economic Accounting.

The database offers its users a compilation of key documents from governments, academic institutions, international organizations, non-governmental organisations and individuals on selected topics relating to green accounting,



environmental statistics and indicators. It is organised into five categories: Frameworks, Research Resources, Case Studies, Other Materials, and Related Links. A summary of each document and, where possible, a link to its full text is provided (the text can be downloaded free of charge).

UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch intends to further develop and add to this database over time and welcomes comments and suggestions. Individuals and institutions working in this area are invited to send their works to be included in the database to Desiree Leon (desiree.leon@unep.ch).

For more information on the work of UNEP's Economics and Trade Branch, please visit <http://www.unep.ch/etb/index.php>.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EARTH

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

Dear Colleague,

I invite you to help build what is fast becoming a seminal reference on understanding and managing the environment. With the recent public release of the Encyclopedia of Earth, scientists from around the world are joining to create a comprehensive, authoritative source of information about the environments of Earth and their interactions with society. The Encyclopedia is written and governed by experts working in a unique collaborative environment, and it has been released through the initial work of about 300 Authors and 100 Topic Editors. The Encyclopedia's oversight comes from an outstanding group of international scholars, our International Advisory Board (see below).

You can write on or edit any topic that interests you and that falls within the scope of Encyclopedia. Entries are from 250 to 5,000 words, geared to a general audience. Your articles can be drawn directly from existing material you have written, subject to any copyright restrictions. The Encyclopedia is built, maintained, and governed by experts like you via a specially adapted "wiki," an online resource that allows users to add and edit content collectively. Significantly, unlike other wikis, access to the Encyclopedia wiki is restricted to approved experts, and all content is peer reviewed and approved prior to being published at the free public site.

Contributing is easy: visit <http://www.eoearth.org/>, click on CONTRIBUTE TO THE EOE, and follow the guidelines there. The site also contains additional information about the project.

I encourage you to circulate this invitation widely among your colleagues.

Contact me or editorial assistants Alejandra Roman <eoearth@earthportal.net> or Ida Kubiszewski <ida.kub@gmail.com> with questions.

Thanks for your consideration.

With best regards,

Cutler J. Cleveland

*Editor-in-Chief, Encyclopedia of Earth
Professor, Department of Geography and
Environment and Center for Energy and
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The EAERE Newsletter is published twice a 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.

Please send your contributions to the spring/autumn issue by April 30th/October 31st by email only to the Editor and copy to the EAERE secretariat: eaere@eaere.org.

Editor: Katrin Millock. Email: millock@univ-paris1.fr
The EAERE website: <http://www.eaere.org>

