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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*

This is my first correspondence published in our Newsletter as EAERE President. It is my pleasure to start by thanking my predecessor, Frank Convery, for the great quality he brought to this job during the two years of his Presidential term. It has been a great honour to work with him and the other colleagues on the Council. It is my privilege to take over and serve EAERE as President for the next two years.

I would like to welcome the three new members of our Council, Thomas Sterner (President-Elect), Santiago Rubio and Sjak Smulders. Our new members along with our continuing Council members - Frank Convery (Past President), Katrin Millock and Nick Hanley, Monica Eberle (secretary-general), and I - will do our best to provide continuity over the coming year.

The first meeting of the new Council took place in Venice very recently, on May 5th-6th. On that occasion the Council started to put into practice the motions approved at our last Extra-Ordinary General Assembly of members held in Brussels, on November 18th, 2005. In particular, the Council created a new Association in Italy. Founding members were the current EAERE Council, along with Karl-Göran Mäler and Ignazio Musu, who represented the group of colleagues who created our Association in Germany over fifteen years ago.

The next Council's actions will be to take all the necessary steps to dissolve the Association in Germany. Former Presidents Rüdiger Pethig and Klaus Conrad were given special authorization to act on behalf of EAERE for this purpose.

The establishment of EAERE with its legal seat in Italy is expected to bring the Association a number of benefits. In fact, former Councils encountered many bureaucratic problems in the past. Under its new legal framework, EAERE will be better able to manage and control its legal issues with autonomy and professionalism, for the benefit of the membership, since consolidation of the legal seat and the

Permanent Secretariat in the same location, and the handling of all legal matters in a common language provides obvious advantages in terms of efficiency.

During our last meeting, the Council completed the process of selecting the location and local organisers of our annual conference in 2008. It was a difficult decision in view of the high quality proposals the Council received. The Council decided to entrust the University of Gothenburg (Sweden) with this task, and Thomas Sterner will be chairing the Local Organising Committee. We hope to have a similar number of high quality proposals for the 2009 conference.

The Venice Council meeting was also an occasion for the Programme Co-chairs of the EAERE 2007 Annual Conference (Thessaloniki, Greece) - Aart de Zeeuw and Eftichios Sartzetakis - to update the Council about their progress. Preparations for the conference look very promising! Further information is forthcoming.

As regards the current year, our annual meeting will be part of the Third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economics, to be held in Kyoto (Japan) on July 3-7, 2006. EAERE is one of the main sponsors of this event. Michael Rauscher, the Co-Chair of the Programme Committee on behalf of EAERE, has provided us further details about the upcoming Kyoto programme on page 20. On page 21 you will find information about the DWP Commemorative Symposium being organised by Ed Barbier on behalf of EAERE to honour our late colleague David Pearce. The 2006 Eric Kempe prize (see <http://www.eaere.org/ek.html>) will be awarded at the Kyoto conference. This award is one of the most important tributes given by our Association.

In this issue of our Newsletter (page 7), you will also find information about the new arrangements that have been made - thanks to Ian Bateman and Kerry Turner, ERE co-editors -



in order to streamline the paper submissions, review and editorial system of the EAERE official journal. This is an important achievement that will give more power and greater efficiency to our journal.

Just prior to the Third World Congress (from June 25th to July 1st), our annual Summer School will be taking place in Venice. EAERE and its partners in this project, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and the Venice International University, are pleased to confirm that the European Commission awarded funds to cover almost all the costs of our 2006-2009 Summer Schools. I would like to take this opportunity to thank, in particular, the FEEM staff for this important achievement that provides recognition of the success of our Summer School series. Further information about the EAERE-FEEM-VIU Summer School series is provided in this Newsletter on page 8.

In terms of membership side, I would like to thank the EAERE supporters (listed on page 4) and EAERE country representatives (listed at <http://www.eaere.org/country.html>), who encouraged new members to join our Association. I would also like to welcome all the new EAERE members, both from the individual and institutional side. As regards the latter, you will find our call for institutional membership on page 4. The addition of new institutional members will enable our Association to broaden its objectives, and all the income from institutional memberships will be used to pursue the Association's aims. At the moment, our only Institutional Member is TEN Center – Thematic Environmental Networks (Venice International

University, Venice, Italy), which EAERE thanks very much for having promptly responded to our invitation, even before the massive circulation of this opportunity. We hope that many other institutions (companies, research institutes, universities, departments, etc) will respond positively to our call.

Regarding direct research supporting activities in Environmental and Resource Economics, EAERE's strategy is to provide, through the Summer School, advanced courses in frontier research topics to graduate students. EAERE is considering expanding this activity by supporting initiatives for similar types of advanced courses and by cooperating with other Associations towards this goal.

Finally, I would like to encourage you to use both our Newsletter and website to post workshop announcements, job offers, and information relevant to our profession. We would like our Association to offer an arena in which to exchange opinions about the role that environmental economics serves in Europe and beyond: our Newsletter and website have been designed as tools to make this real.

Our next appointment is in Kyoto, for our Annual General Assembly of members. The exact timing and location, as well as the meeting agenda, will be circulated in due time.

I look forward to meeting you and the colleagues of our sister Associations in Kyoto.

Sincerely,

Anastasios Xepapadeas
EAERE President

2006 EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

TEN Center - Thematic Environmental Networks
Venice International University, Venice, Italy
<http://www2.univiu.org/research/ten>

CALL FOR EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP January 1st – December 31st, 2006

In 2006 EAERE introduces INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIPS. Public and private institutions are invited to support the Association to further its aims by joining EAERE as institutional members.

For calendar year 2006, EAERE offers institutional members the following **benefits**:

- Designation of one staff member to receive a 2006 individual membership in EAERE (which includes an online or paper subscription to ERE, the bi-annual EAERE Newsletter and the other privileges of an individual membership)
(a savings of € 115.50)
- One non-transferable registration for institutional staff to the Third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists (Kyoto, Japan – 3-7 July 2006)
(a savings of up to € 565.00)
- 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 SUPPORTERS

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.

EAERE Supporters 2006:

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



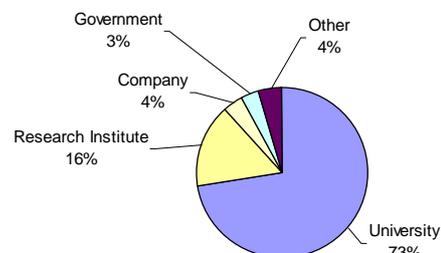
EAERE Membership Profile – Year 2005

EAERE ended the year 2005 with 588 members, 140 members more than 2004. A description of the EAERE membership profile is provided below.

Number of members from 2002 to 2005

Year	Members	Change
2002	390	
		27
2003	417	
		31
2004	448	
		140
2005	588	

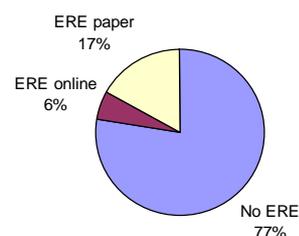
Affiliation category



Membership category

PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP	
Full membership	261
Reduced membership	124
TOTAL PRIMARY MEMBERSHIP	385
SECONDARY MEMBERSHIP	
AERE Full membership	67
AERE Reduced membership	11
ALEAR Full membership	1
ALEAR Reduced membership	2
TOTAL SECONDARY MEMBERSHIP	81
OTHER CATEGORIES	
Triennial 2003-2005	55
Complimentary memberships	67
TOTAL OTHER CATEGORIES	122
TOTAL	588

Subscriptions to ERE



Regions

Europe	422	71,77%
Eastern Europe	10	1,70%
North America	96	16,33%
Asia	35	5,95%
Oceania	15	2,55%
Africa	4	0,68%
Central America	3	0,51%
South America	3	0,51%
	588	100,00%



Countries – alphabetical order

Australia	11
Austria	5
Belgium	18
Brazil	2
Bulgaria	1
Canada	14
Chile	1
China	2
Costa Rica	1
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	23
Finland	11
France	33
Germany	66
Ghana	1
Greece	12
India	9
Ireland	15
Israel	4
Italy	45
Jamaica	1
Japan	18
Lao	1
New Zealand	4
Nigeria	2
Norway	22
Poland	7
Portugal	11
Spain	32
Sweden	38
Switzerland	14
Taiwan	1
Tanzania	1
The Netherlands	29
Trinidad & Tobago	1
Turkey	1
UK	46
USA	83
	588

Countries - rank order

USA	83
Germany	66
UK	46
Italy	45
Sweden	38
France	33
Spain	32
The Netherlands	29
Denmark	23
Norway	22
Belgium	18
Japan	18
Ireland	15
Canada	14
Switzerland	14
Greece	12
Australia	11
Finland	11
Portugal	11
India	9
Poland	7
Austria	5
Israel	4
New Zealand	4
Brazil	2
China	2
Nigeria	2
Bulgaria	1
Chile	1
Costa Rica	1
Croatia	1
Czech Republic	1
Ghana	1
Jamaica	1
Lao	1
Taiwan	1
Tanzania	1
Trinidad & Tobago	1
Turkey	1
	588



ELECTRONIC ERE!

Ian Bateman, University of East Anglia, UK
ERE Joint Chief Editor



The Association's official journal, Environmental and Resource Economics (ERE) has recently converted from a paper based submission, review and editorial system to an electronic system. This uses the 'Editorial Manager' software adopted by many leading journals across a vast array of disciplines. As such the software is well tried and tested and has already proved effective in speeding up the review and editorial process as well as easing the process of submissions.

Submission of manuscripts is now a fast and easy process. Authors can simply go to the journal's Editorial Manager website at <http://eare.edmgr.com> and follow the on-screen instructions from there. A single click on the 'Submit a Manuscript' link is enough to start the process. First time authors will be asked to register and issued with a login username and password. This is issued immediately via email and submission can proceed apace.

The journal's Editorial Manager website also provides full 'Instructions for Authors'¹ on how manuscripts should be formatted. The online manuscript submission and review system supports a wide range of file formats: for manuscripts - Word, WordPerfect, RTF, TXT and LaTeX; for figures - TIFF, GIF, JPEG, EPS, PPT, and Postscript.

In submitting a manuscript the system initially requests authors to provide various contact details, including email address, through which all subsequent communication is fed (this is an entirely paper-free operation). The author is then asked to specify (via a standard 'browse' button) the location of the files they wish to submit (e.g. the path and filename on the authors computer drive). Manuscripts, figures and notes to the Editor are all catered for. The system then uploads these files and asks that the author verifies that the upload process has completed successfully

(by automatically displaying these files on screen). Once this is done the submission is complete and a receipt and manuscript reference number is emailed to the author.

From an Editorial perspective, the great advantage of the system is the speed of the subsequent process (which of course benefits the author in turn). The submission is sent immediately to the Chief Editor who then downloads the files, reads them and either directly appoints referees, or allocates the paper to an appropriate Associate Editor for similar treatment. Potential referees are contacted directly via emails generated by the Editorial Manager system so as to include links to the submission itself. Referees indicate their willingness or otherwise to review the paper and review proceeds. Editors are notified of late reviews and can directly contact reviewers regarding this.

Once reviews are completed, referees submit them via links given in the initial email invitation. These are then fed back to the handling editor and decisions implemented. Authors are again contacted via email regarding these decisions. The revision process is handled in a similar manner using links embedded in the emails sent to authors. Final decisions are similarly communicated.

While it is early days still, indications are that the electronic submission, editing and review system is substantially improving the speed with which papers are handled. Informal contacts suggest that authors, editors and reviewers prefer the system over the old tyranny of postal systems and the dreaded yellow envelopes. However, one gripe from the Editors is that the system seems to have increased the frequency with which reviewers turn down invitations to review (which in turn puts pressure upon the Editors). Therefore let me end with a plea. It is very easy to click the 'decline' link in an email invitation to review. However, we are all both authors and reviewers and need to ensure that the system works if the journal is to continue to grow.

¹ These are also available from the journal website at <http://www.springerlink.com/> by searching on the journals name (specify that you are looking for publications; the default is articles) and then, the journal website, simply clicking on the 'manuscript submissions' link. Here the 'Instructions for authors' can either be viewed on-screen or downloaded as a PDF file.



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

Monica Eberle, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy – EAERE Secretary General
Angela Marigo, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy – Summer School Secretariat

Every summer since 2000, a group of around 20 young doctoral students from all over the world and 5 top professors convene for one full week in the Venetian lagoon, in the spirit of economic discovery, research, analysis, collaboration and internationality. The scorching sun of the Italian summer and the ancient buildings and gardens of the Island of San Servolo, just 5 minutes away from Saint Mark's Square, are the scenario that unites European participants with their national and international neighbours under the umbrella of the European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists (EAERE), and Venice International University (VIU).

The history of this successful series of events dates back to the early nineties, one year after the foundation of EAERE. In the autumn of 1991 and 1992, EAERE, FEEM, and the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti (IVSLA) organised two one-week courses in Venice for a small group of doctoral students in environmental and resource economics from all over Europe. Similar events took place at the Wageningen Agricultural University, The Netherlands, with financial support from the

Dutch National Science Foundation, in the autumn of 1995 and 1996.

In view of the lively interest that these initiatives had aroused, EAERE, FEEM, and Venice International University (VIU) created a self-financing partnership for the organisation of similar courses on a permanent yearly basis. The partnership organised its first annual European Summer School in Resource and Environmental Economics in 2000, and EAERE, FEEM and VIU have been successfully organising this School yearly thereafter. The Summer School is usually held in Venice and hosted at the VIU campus. To date the only exception to this fortunate partnership was in 2002 when the Summer School was held in Lavagna, Genoa (Italy), and organised in co-operation with the Interuniversity Centre for Game Theory and its Applications (CITG).

The specialised topic of the Summer School varies from year to year. The topics reflect issues that are current lively areas of new research and policy interest. The organisation of the EAERE Annual congresses, which gather over 400 papers from researchers from all over the world, gives the Organisers a privileged position to monitor current research and policy trends. The topics of past and future Summer Schools are presented in Box 1.

- | |
|---|
| <p><i>"International Dimension of Environmental Economics"</i> (2000, http://www.feem.it/ess00)</p> <p><i>"Economic Valuation Methods"</i> (2001, http://www.feem.it/ess01)</p> <p><i>"Game Theory and the Environment"</i> (2002, http://www.citg.unige.it/www/2002/index.html)</p> <p><i>"Political Economy of the Environment"</i> (2003, http://www.feem.it/ess03)</p> <p><i>"Dynamic Models in Economics and the Environment"</i> (2004, http://www.feem.it/ess04)</p> <p><i>"Welfare Measurement and Cost Benefit Analysis in Dynamic General Equilibrium"</i> (2005, http://www.feem.it/ess05)</p> <p><i>"Computable General Equilibrium Modelling in Environmental and Resource Economics"</i> (2006, http://www.feem.it/ess06)</p> <p><i>"Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity"</i> (2007)</p> <p><i>"Space in Unified Models of Economy and Ecology"</i> (2008)</p> <p><i>"Economics, Transport and Environment"</i> (2009)</p> |
|---|

Box 1: Topics of past and future Summer Schools



The three European institutions, EAERE, FEEM and VIU, frequently involved in high-level training activities, believe in the importance of providing advanced training for postgraduate students in environmental and resource economics by bringing them together with leading researchers to learn the latest developments in their field of specialisation. No single higher education institution has either the faculty or students required to organise advanced training on specialised topics: the Summer School aims at filling in this gap.

The Summer School allows postgraduate students to meet other postgraduate students working in closely related topics. This gives them the opportunity to learn what research is being undertaken elsewhere, that they might not be otherwise aware of, and to share research experiences and learn different methodological approaches, data bases etc which might be useful for their own research. Given the relatively small number of Ph.D. students in the field of environmental and resource economics in any single country, the benefits from collaboration also extend across the boundaries of nation states.

The internationality of the Summer School is one of its driving forces and is one of the reasons of its success. Given the diversity of environmental problems facing different countries, as well as the

policy responses to these problems, the pedagogical significance for the students who learn about these different approaches is obvious. The Summer Schools provide first-hand experience in sharing these ideas through dialogue with the students and faculty from other countries, from Europe and overseas. The benefits obtained from networking with other faculty and students extend beyond the period of the Summer School; the contacts established can be renewed at later conferences and other meetings.

Students from the 5 continents have already participated in the School, from north to south, from east to west, from industrialised to developing countries. Applications for attending the Summer School are open for students coming from all over the world. The selection criteria are quality and characteristics of applicants' profile and background, and connection of the applicants' dissertation topic area with the themes of the individual Summer School. Therefore, citizenship is not a selection criterion. In Figure 1 the countries of origin of the students who took part in the past Summer Schools are presented. Gender is not a selection criterion, just like citizenship. Until now, the Summer School has had an almost 50-50 gender balance, as indicated in Figure 2.

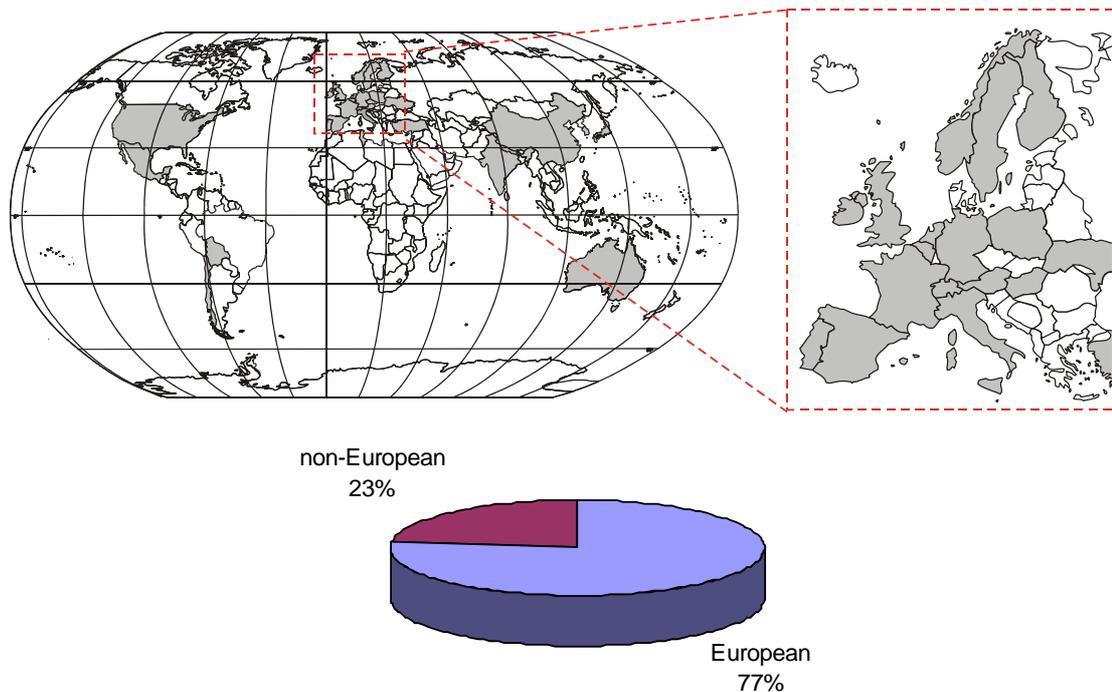


Figure 1: Countries of origin of students taking part in the Summer School

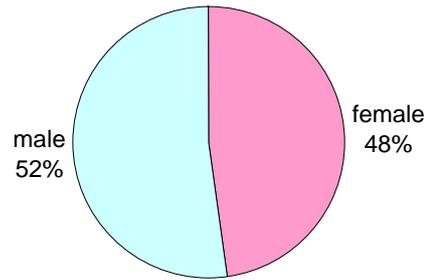


Figure 2: Participants' gender distribution

The internationality of the Summer Schools is not limited to the students: also the faculty is comprised of professors coming from Europe and beyond. The lecturers are leaders in their field and offer an overall coverage of the specialist area. EAERE, FEEM and VIU boast a wide network of very well qualified environmental and resource economists all around the world. Therefore, the EAERE-FEEM-VIU partnership can recruit the best professionals in the specific topic chosen for each Summer School. Professors accept the Organisers' invitation to teach in the School attracted exclusively by the pleasure of sharing one full week with distinguished academic colleagues and some of the best Ph.D. students in the world, in the spirit of economic discovery, intellectual challenge and internationality. In fact, lecturers do not receive an honorarium for their highly qualified lectures and very valuable time. Nevertheless, many times professors continued their lectures over the lunch time, or remained with students and colleagues in the classroom during their free time.

The Organisers recommend that there be no more than 2 non-European lecturers to ensure an appropriate balance between the benefits of being taught by top lecturers and maximising opportunities for subsequent networking within Europe. In fact, one of the aims of the Summer School is to serve the broader objective of training a cadre of young researchers on issues of environmental and resource economics who may be encouraged to be more mobile in their selection of subsequent employment within Europe and beyond.

The feedback from students and professors suggests that another reason of the success of the Summer School series is the chance attendees are given to discuss ideas with other junior and senior researchers more extensively and more informally than is often offered by a conference. During the one week of the Summer

School, students are given adequate time for presentation and discussion, and the degree of interaction is very high. The friendly and informal environment that is created amongst teachers and colleagues stimulates a close interaction, both during the hours of school activities and the free time. Figure 3 shows the group of students and professors of the 2004 Summer School, which was led by Prof. Aart De Zeeuw, in the VIU main entrance.

The experience of running the Summer School series since 2000 (6 individual Summer Schools so far) led to the definition of the maximum number of 20 students each year selected to attend the School. This seems the best number to form an interactive group with enough social cohesion to break down barriers, and to allow students to ask critical questions without other students feeling threatened.

The Summer School is designed to last for 6 days. The School usually includes a mixture of lectures, student presentations, consultation sessions and reading sessions, though there may be other forms of pedagogic activity which are more appropriate for some topics – e.g. worked examples, mini-projects, discussion groups, etc.

In the normal pattern, each of the 5 lecturers is expected to give 3 hours of lectures which are designed to survey the recent developments at the frontier of the topic area. Thus students are brought up to date with the most recent developments in the subject. There is time in the session for students to ask questions. The standard of the material to be presented is obviously of the postgraduate level, though lecturers need to consider the very wide backgrounds that students are likely to have. The aim of the lectures is to ensure that students have a grasp of the main concepts in the field to allow them to develop their own research.





Figure 3: Group of participants in the 2004 Summer School in the VIU main entrance

One of the most important forms of interaction with the students comes from the student presentations. Each student has a 45-minute session to discuss an aspect of his/her Ph.D., which is usually the first draft of a chapter of their thesis. The presentation lasts 30 minutes with 15 minutes for questions. Students not only have the chance to receive constructive comments on their presentation from the 5 professors, which improves the quality of their work and gives them guidance on further research, but they also see the kind of research being done by other students, in very similar fields, thus learning from each other.

Another important source of interaction between students and professors are the consultation sessions when students can informally talk 1-1 with professors about their theses or any issue that has been raised in the course. Consultations are usually much appreciated by students, and are one of the most important elements of the Summer School's overall structure.

Social events are also scheduled as part of the School activities in order to promote a more

favourable atmosphere of collegial exchange and collaboration. It must also be emphasised that there is social interaction between professors and students at meal times, coffee and tea breaks, and informally during the evening: all meals are served in the VIU campus, and students and the faculty members lodge in the VIU campus guesthouse. In order to reduce the burden on students and lecturers, a free afternoon is scheduled as well.

The feedback received from students after some years is still very satisfactory. They all remember that challenging and stimulating week spent in Venice: the discussions about environmental economics during the day, the visits to the city of Venice in the evenings and the exchange of experiences with other economists whilst listening to the sounds of the Venetian lagoon.

This article was published in the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Newsletter 1/2005.

FEATURE: EAERE Sponsored Workshops and 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 will feature presentations of workshops sponsored by EAERE regional networks in the next issues. We start with a text on the results of the EAERE-sponsored **Workshop on Economic Impacts of Air Pollution on Cultural Heritage** (6th -7th April 2006, Catania, Italy), a description and call for research proposals by the **Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program (LACEEP)** and a description of the recently started **Middle East and North Africa Network of Environmental Economists (MENANEE)**.

Valuing Impacts on Cultural Heritage from Air Pollution

*Ståle Navrud, Department of Economics and Resource Management,
Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Norway*

The EAERE-sponsored Workshop on Economic Impacts of Air Pollution on Cultural Heritage took place on 6-7 April 2006 in Catania, Sicily. It was organised jointly by the ICP Materials Task Force and NEBEI (Network of Experts on Benefits and Economic Instruments) of the UN/ECE (United Nations / Economic Commission for Europe) Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, the EU project CULT-STRAT (Assessment of Air Pollution Effects on Cultural Heritage – Management Strategies) and the local organisers Environmental Valuation Laboratory (ENVALAB) of the University of Catania.

The workshop was chaired by Ståle Navrud (NEBEI chair) and Vladimir Kucera (ICP Materials chair); and the local organizer, Professor Giovanni Signorello of the Environmental Valuation Laboratory of the University of Catania.

The major objective of the workshop was to present the most recent research on the physical and economic impacts of air pollution on cultural heritage buildings, monuments and artefacts. Results from the workshop will provide a basis for :

1. Revision of the Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme;

2. Future reviews of the 1999 Gothenburg Protocol of the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (CLRTAP).

The workshop was organized in five plenary discussions, during which 14 papers were presented. The program can be viewed at : <http://www.diseae.unict.it/envalab/eventi/eiapch/>.

Presentations will also be available soon at this website.

With regard to the economic assessment of damages to cultural heritage from air pollution, the following conclusions were adapted by the workshop:

1. Environmental valuation techniques have been successfully applied to value cultural heritage objects, but there are still very few empirical studies of cultural heritage compared to environmental goods. Navrud and Ready (eds.): "Valuing Cultural Heritage. Applying Environmental Valuation Techniques to historical buildings, monuments and artefacts". (Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, UK, 2002) list 27 studies, and by 2006 there are still probably no more than about 50 studies worldwide. The studies show that people have a significant positive average WTP for preservation of cultural heritage.



2. Most of these valuation studies are Stated Preference studies, including both Contingent Valuation studies and Choice Experiments, eliciting individuals' willingness-to-pay (WTP) for improvements in quality of cultural heritage sites. The studies cover a wide range of cultural heritage objects, and an attempt to group the studies according to type of object and policy context shows that the number of studies in each group seems too small to warrant reliable benefit transfer (or more generally value transfer, as also damage estimates can be transferred). We should use valuation and benefit transfer methods that can model heterogeneity both in cultural heritage sites and individuals' preferences (and WTP) for these public goods, including the significant proportion of the population that have zero (or even negative) WTP for these goods.

3. Only three of the existing valuation studies can be related to corrosion and soiling from air pollution, i.e., the Washington D.C. marble monuments study, the Lincoln Cathedral study, and the Oxford historic buildings study. However, none of these studies are linked directly to endpoints of dose-response functions calculating impacts from air pollution policies.

4. The economic value of cultural heritage is dominated by non-use values. Thus, calculating only the use value to visitors to cultural heritage sites will underestimate the total economic value of these public goods. Stated Preference techniques have the potential of estimating both use and non-use values.

5. Most valuation studies value single cultural heritage sites or small groups of sites, while estimates for all sites are needed in order to calculate social benefits of air pollution policies. The value of a single site cannot simply be multiplied by the number of sites affected by air pollution in, e.g., a country, as the sites might be substitutes or complements, and thus simple aggregation might over- or underestimate the total social benefits, respectively.

6. In a CBA context we should elicit individuals' preferences for cultural heritage in terms of

their WTP. The CBA will provide important information about the economic efficiency of different air pollution policies, and can be used in combination with corrosion and restoration experts' assessments in terms of tolerable levels of corrosion, and preferences of stakeholder groups and decision makers elicited in, e.g., multi-criteria analyses, in order for the politicians to make more informed decisions.

7. The Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) of the Clean Air for Europe (CAFE) Programme does not put an economic value on the reduced damages to cultural heritage objects from reduced air pollution, but notes that impacts on cultural heritage may be of significant value. This workshop has reviewed our knowledge in all steps of the damage function approach from emissions, change in concentrations, dose-response functions and stock of cultural heritage at risk to physical impacts in terms of soiling and corrosion, and the economic valuation of these impacts. Our current knowledge does not seem to be sufficient to provide an order of magnitude estimate based on benefit transfer, but we can identify the major research gaps we need to fill to be able to include cultural heritage impacts in CBA of air pollution policies.

Future research needs:

Estimating social benefits from air pollution policies means valuing impacts on a stock of cultural heritage sites rather than individual sites. Thus, there is a need for new Stated Preference studies of affected cultural heritage sites on a national and even international scale.

The scenarios presented in these Stated Preference studies should be closely linked with the predicted reductions in corrosion rates from the dose-response functions for different materials and stock-at-risk databases for cultural heritage containing information about the materials and surface areas of cultural heritage objects. The corrosion experts and economists should then sit together to construct valuation scenarios including illustrations of how the appearance of buildings and monuments would change as a result of reduced air pollution, recognizing also the time dimension of the problem.



Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Economics Program (LACEEP)

Francisco Alpizar R.
Dep. of Environment and Natural Resources, CATIE, Costa Rica
LACEEP Director



Call for Research Proposals 2006 – round 1

Supported by the Canadian International Development Research Center (IDRC) and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), LACEEP provides research grants in environmental and resource economics to Latin American and Caribbean researchers. It provides not only financial support but meetings, resource persons, access to literature, publication outlets, and opportunities for comparative research. LACEEP's research program focuses in general on applied, policy relevant research.

LACEEP's research awards are granted through twice-yearly competitions. Since funding is limited, the assessment of proposals is done on a competitive basis. Interested researchers should first submit a two-page **preliminary proposal** containing the title, name and address of the project leader and institution, a general description of the problem, including objectives and relevance for the region, and a brief outline of the research methodology. Proposals are first assessed on receipt; authors of the most promising entries are then encouraged to send a **full research proposal** (max 10 pages). The authors of the best proposals are invited to present them at the **LACEEP workshops**. LACEEP workshops also include **short courses** and presentations by international resource persons. At the workshops, authors will receive comments from a panel of resource persons. Authors whose proposals are approved in principle by the panel are then asked to make

revisions as needed to finalize the proposals. Approximately 7 research grants are available on this round.

Criteria for evaluating proposals: Proposals will be evaluated according to their quality and pertinence. The issues discussed should be relevant to the Latin American and Caribbean context and should include economic analysis of environmental problems or policies. Innovative research topics and methods are encouraged.

Who can apply? The grant program is aimed at junior researchers who are citizens of any country in Latin America or the Caribbean. Researchers should preferably be attached to an institution in the region. Applicants should have prior training in economics, preferably at the master level. Projects may be carried out by individuals or teams. For proposals of exceptional quality, grants may also be assigned to cover the cost of PhD fieldwork.¹ The research budget should not exceed US\$ 15.000. Projects should normally be one year in duration and are renewable.

The relevant deadlines are as follows:

- Preliminary 2 page proposal: May 15th, 2006
- Full proposal: June 30, 2006
- Workshop and short course: October 16-27, 2006.

All documents should be sent by email to the LACEEP Secretariat at the following address:

Dr. Francisco Alpizar R.
Program Director
Dep. of Environment and Natural Resources
CATIE
Fax: (506) 556 8514
Email: LACEEP@catie.ac.cr

¹ LACEEP does not cover tuition or residence



The Middle East and North Africa Network of Environmental Economists (MENANEE)

*Mohamed A. Abdrabo,
Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE), Egypt*

1. Background

Most Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region countries are known to rely excessively on the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources. The region is also one of the poorest in the world in terms of renewable water resources. In addition, MENA countries share a number of long-standing environmental issues including declining water quality and diminishing water quantity, land degradation and desertification, coastal area deterioration, high levels of industrial pollution and low quality of urban life. Such conditions are usually coupled with weak institutional capacities, and inadequate and/or inefficient legal framework concerning environment. More recently, the countries of the region have been faced with the environmental dimension of their economic liberalization efforts, trade liberalization, and globalization.

The MENA region countries, attempting to achieve long-term reduction in environmental damage, have adapted, to different extents and degrees of success, measures and policies to improve environmental quality and natural resources management. In the early phases of such actions, as usually argued, these countries have focused on easy and cheap options, often including win-win situations, which did not require extensive economic assessment. However, these countries have now to deal with far reaching and costly actions that need to go through thorough economic analysis for policy and decision making. This means that economic analysis of environmental and natural resources management needs to have a more prominent and effective role in decision and policy making, particularly when compared to early environmental actions.

It could be argued that the status of environmental economics in most MENA countries, in terms of institutional and research capacities, cannot perform such a prominent role in decision and policy making. Moreover, the lack of a consistent and concerted action at the

national and regional level can adversely affect policy and decision making processes. This, in turn, can lead to serious misallocation of resources in these countries, at the national level in general and the environmental sector level in particular.

Accordingly, MENA countries have, in terms of strategic priorities, a need to integrate environmental economics into decision and policy making processes. This can only be achieved through strengthening individual, institutional and academic capacities of environmental economics. Such a move may enable these countries to base their decision and policy making on more sound and integrated analysis of different issues.

A network of environmental economists, at the regional level, can play a significant role in this direction by bringing together researchers interested in the field of environmental economics to exchange experience and provide limited financial support for conducting research. A network can also provide support to individual and institutional capacity building activities at the regional level and to some extent at the national level in a systematic, concerted and well-coordinated manner. This is quite clear from the experience of other environmental economists' regional networks, e.g. SANDEE, RANESA, and ALEAR, which contribute greatly to individual and institutional capacities in the field of environmental economics.

Based on this, and with the valuable support of two renowned experts in the field of environmental economics; namely Prof. Karl-Göran Mäler and Prof. Partha Dasgupta, the establishment of a network for environmental economics for the Middle East and North Africa region was proposed. Accordingly, a workshop was held, in May 2005, at the ICTP, Trieste, Italy, to explore the potential of such a network, with participants from Egypt, Iraq, Israel and Turkey. During that workshop it was agreed on the pressing need for establishing this network and it was proposed that the Library of



Alexandria, Egypt, represents an excellent venue for the network secretariat and contacts were made with Dr. Ismail Serageldin, Director of the Library of Alexandria, that led to his approval of such arrangements.

Thereafter, plans were developed for the first activity of the network; namely a teaching workshop of environmental economics, with the support of the ICTP in Trieste, in December 2005. The workshop was held in Trieste, 5-16 December 2005 with 25 participants from Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestine, Sudan, Oman, Syria, Tunisia, and Turkey. This workshop involved, in addition to regular teaching sessions, participants presenting preliminary assessments of the status of environmental economics in their countries. Additionally, detailed discussion of the various aspects of the network was undertaken.

At that workshop, it was decided that a full proposal of MENANEE should be developed and submitted to potential donors in order to raise funds for the activities of the network. It was also agreed that a more detailed and well-documented assessment of the status of environmental economics in MENA countries were to be prepared by workshop participants for their respective countries. At present, the full proposal has been developed and was submitted to a number of potential donors and the detailed assessment of the status of environmental economics in MENA countries is being developed.

2. Mission and objectives

The Middle East and North Africa Network of Environmental Economists is a regional network that aims at strengthening individual and institutional capacities in the region in the field of environmental and resources economics. It also intends to highlight to policy and decision-makers the linkages between economic development and environmental change.

In order to attain this mission, a number of specific objectives were identified including:

- Enhancing the capacities of researchers in the region to conduct environmental and resource economics research work of relevance to the region;
- Teaching environmental economics to teachers of economics to make them more acquainted with the field of environmental economics;

- Assisting in the development of practical literature, of relevance to policy and decision-makers, on economic development and its links with environmental change;
- Supporting the development of environmental and natural resource economics in teaching and research institutions; and
- Facilitating dialogue among economists, environmental scientists and environmentalists.

It should be stated, in this respect, that the network has no political affiliation and will employ non-discrimination policy on any grounds, whether religious, gender, ethnic, etc.

3. Activities

In order to attain the above-mentioned mission and objectives of MENANEE, a number of activities may be carried out, at this stage, including:

- A small research grant programme to focus periodically on different areas of interest, with relevance to the region, within the environmental economics field.
- Training workshops and seminars in environmental and natural resources economics.
- A communication network between individuals and institutions with interest in the environment in general and environmental and resource economics in particular.
- Awareness raising among policy and decision-makers on the vital linkages between economic development and environmental changes.
- Seek cooperation with other environmental economics networks.

4. Management

In order to ensure smooth operation of the network, coupled with high technical quality of the work undertaken, a simple and professional management approach is being adopted. Accordingly, the management of the network is to be undertaken by a management and advisory committee consisting of ten internationally and regionally renowned experts. A list of possible candidates is being prepared. The Committee will meet on a bi-annual basis to assess progress in the network at a strategic level and provide technical guidance to the network's various activities. The main tasks of the committee may include:

- Strategic direction and vision of the network.
- Technical guidance.



- Support network activities.
- Assist in fund raising for the network.

There will be also a network secretariat, which will be in charge of:

- Day-to-day work of the network.
- Operational decisions.
- Follow up network activities.
- Ensure smooth operation of the network.
- Continuous updating of various dissemination means of the network.

It is worth mentioning that the rules of work that MENANEE will follow will be decided by the Advisory and Management Board in its first meeting.

5. MENANEE legal status and affiliation

Arrangements are currently being made to sign a Memorandum of Understanding between the Library of Alexandria and the network to host the network at the library. Furthermore, MENANEE, is expected, according to arrangements being made with Dr. Mohamed Hassan, Secretary General of The Academy of Sciences for the Developing World (TWAS), to be affiliated with TWAS. Such arrangements will give the network a significant credit and will keep it away from dealing with national laws and regulations that may adversely affect its flexibility.

6. Information dissemination

6.1 Main objectives of information dissemination

One of the main objectives of the network is to provide a stream of information to different interested parties, whether decision and policy-makers, researchers and the general public. In order to ensure effective and efficient dissemination of various network outputs; e.g. newsletter, research reports and general information, a thorough framework for a dissemination policy was developed. Such a framework aims generally to:

- Keep members informed about environmental and resource economics events and activities, taking place at national, regional and/or international levels.
- Assist members of the network in their efforts to publish their research work in academic journals.

- Provide continuous updating to members on present issues of concern and academic discussions in various aspects of environmental and resource economics to members.

- Provide accessible technical and non-technical information to whoever interested.
- Raise awareness of policy and decision-makers alike on environmental and resource economics issues.

6.2 Means of information dissemination

Annual newsletter providing information on environmental and resource economics issues and events in the region and around the world.

Webpage to disseminate information about activities and other publications and research work.

Research reports and publications and distribution to interested parties.

7. Cooperation with other networks

Such cooperation is intended to attain mutual benefits to these networks in terms of increasing training opportunities and work on joint ventures of interest to those involved. Possible networks for cooperation:

SANDEE: South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics

CEEPA: The Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa

EAERE: European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists

ALEAR: The Latin American and Caribbean Association of Environmental and Resource Economists

EEPSEA: Economy and Environment Program for Southeast Asia

Potential areas of cooperation with these networks may take one or more of the following forms:

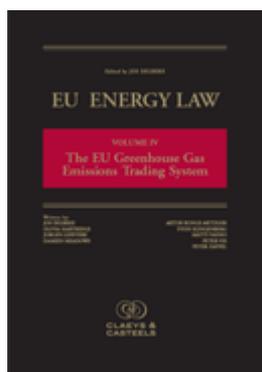
- Technical support in the form of training in their member institutions.
- Resource persons to be involved in training and capacity building activities.
- Joint research work on issues of mutual interest.



NEWS FROM THE EU COMMISSION

The Development of the European Emissions Trading Scheme

*Jos Delbeke, Director, Environment DG, European Commission
Editor of the book «The EU Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme », Claeys & Casteels
Publishing, EU Energy Law, Volume IV¹*



The Emissions Trading Scheme represents in many respects an innovative policy development within the EU. This is very much reflected in this book, written by those who formed the core team at the European Commission on climate change during the years 1998-2005. This generation shift in EU's environmental regulation was made possible due to five fundamental developments during the past two decades.

Firstly, the new instrument of emissions trading would not have been possible without the 1986 modification of the Treaty of Rome, better known as the Single European Act. It created a separate chapter in the Treaty on the environment, and through that created Community competence based on qualified majority voting and subsequently a co-decision between the European Parliament and the EU Member States, which work collectively in European Council. At the same time, attention was given to economic concepts such as the polluter-pays principle and the requirement to carry out an analysis of costs and benefits of environmental policies.

Secondly, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 led to the birth of a new generation of environmental policies. The adoption of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change was the emanation of a reinforced international approach tackling a

new global environmental problem, based on the sound scientific work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Thirdly, after the establishment of the European internal market and a consequent acceleration of Europe's economic integration, it became increasingly clear that Member States would find it difficult to tackle their greenhouse gas emissions individually. The fundamental reason is that their generation is closely connected with the development in the energy, transport, industry and agricultural sectors of the European economy. So a new and common approach was increasingly required as many of the markets were becoming increasingly competitive.

Fourthly, given the overall policy approach of the EU to rely more upon the dynamism of markets, it made a lot of sense to have that new orientation also reflected in the emerging common environmental policy. The promising interest in market-based instruments was strongly underlined in the 1990 Report of a Commission Task Force on the environment and the internal market. This report contained a strong recommendation on market based instruments and led ultimately to the proposal for a Directive "Introducing a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and energy [COM (1992) 226]". I had the honour of being deeply involved in this work as a newly recruited Commission staff member. Benefiting from the rich discussion between highly experienced environmental economists was a real privilege.

Lastly, in December 1997 the US succeeded to ensure a strong role for emissions trading and credit based mechanisms during the last nights of negotiations in Kyoto on the first Protocol under the UNFCCC. Concurrently it was becoming evident that the proposed Directive on the carbon-energy tax was not going to be adopted by Member States because of the need



to have unanimous approval in the Council of Ministers. These two parallel developments created a final element on the basis of which a new policy could be put on the starting block, also because all other alternatives appeared either impossible or intellectually unconvincing.

The new instrument of emissions trading, however, could not have been put into legislation without a solid preparation of the many different facets of the new approach. That is why a dedicated team of people with quite different but complementary skills was required. It consisted of economists, lawyers, engineers and political scientists. It is this team that made it all happen and it is the team that wrote the chapters of this book as a way of informing others about how this was achieved at a moment poised between looking back at what has been achieved and looking ahead at how we continue to build an international carbon market. They reflect the

different approaches to the same problem and I deliberately wanted to keep this variation in style and approach throughout the 9 chapters.

I am extremely grateful to my colleagues for their continued dynamism, hard work, and pragmatic creativity that made the EU Emissions Trading Scheme what it is today. I am equally grateful to the management in the European Commission and the Commissioners who always accepted the consequences of a long and difficult journey. This book is a collective product that clearly demonstrates how privileged one can feel to experience such an interesting and exciting policy experiment.

1. Further details on the book are available on page 22.



THE THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS



<http://www.worldcongress3.org/>

What topics will be presented, and where do participants come from?

*Michael Rauscher, Rostock University, Germany
Third World Congress, Co-Chair of the Programme Committee*

The Third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists will be held in Kyoto, Japan, from July 3rd -7th, 2006. The programme committee consisting of Hossein Farzin (University of California Davis), Kazuhiro Ueta (University of Kyoto) and myself has been involved in preparing the programme since summer 2004. The official start of the conference will be the opening ceremony on July 3rd followed by a four-day programme.

Keynote speakers are:

- Clive Granger (University of California San Diego, USA), Econometric Analysis of the Dynamics of Tropical Deforestation
- Geoffrey Heal (Columbia University, USA), Business and Environmental Responsibility
- Elinor Ostrom, (University of Indiana, USA), Environmental Problems and Collective Action
- Steve Polasky (University of Minnesota, USA), Economics of Biodiversity Conservation

Moreover, there will be a panel session on Global Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol involving speakers from all parts of the world. All my efforts to attract Klaus Töpfer (UNEP's Executive Director until 31 March 2006) for a keynote lecture have been unsuccessful in the end.

We received fewer submissions than expected, (about 1000 instead of 1600-2000) and our referees had less work than predicted. We

accepted about 700 of the papers and the geographical distribution of submitted and accepted papers is displayed in the following table.

	submitted	accepted
total number	1002	684
numbers by region:		
Africa	38	23
Asia	280	134
Australia/Oceania	28	18
Europe	418	335
Latin America	18	17
North America	209	157

Overall, there were submissions from 71 countries, the largest numbers coming from the USA (186), Japan (110), France (73), Germany and India (both 66). Submissions from 60 countries were accepted, the strongest country being the USA, followed by Japan and several European countries.

Besides asking for individual submissions, we also solicited proposed sessions, i.e., full sessions consisting of thematically related



papers or environmental policy panels. We received 35 such proposals and accepted 25 of them. Among those are a session devoted to the commemoration of David Pearce and a session organised by the International Society for Ecological Economics.

Several papers were withdrawn after having been accepted. Thus the congress will consist of

about 750 presentations. We think that we will have soon finalised an exciting conference programme with inspiring and thought-provoking contributions. The Local Organising Committee is doing its best to make this conference a great event from the social and cultural points of view, too. I hope to see many of you in Kyoto in July 2006.

David W. Pearce Commemorative Symposium

Ed Barbier, University of Wyoming, USA

The purpose of this special symposium parallel session, organized on behalf of the EAERE Council, is to honor the spirit and achievements of David Pearce in environmental economics and policy. As this is a special symposium session, its organization will differ from ordinary plenary sessions at the Congress. The session will consist of four invited presentations, with 15 minutes per presentation. There will be no discussant for each presentation but instead approximately 10 minutes of "open floor" comments from the audience per presentation, plus a total of 5 minutes for brief introductory and closing remarks by the session chair.

Although the four invited speakers are welcome to write their presentations in the form of a paper, it is not a requirement that they do so. Instead, each speaker will be asked to focus their presentation not on any formal theoretical or applied contributions but on the broad policy implications of David Pearce's contribution to environmental economics in a particular area that is well known to each speaker. Personal reminiscence and anecdotes concerning David Pearce are also encouraged in the presentations. The main aim is

to encourage throughout this session an informal and highly personal recounting of David Pearce's life, his achievements, and above all, his dedication to making environmental economics accessible to policymakers and the general public.

The following are the list of chair and four speakers and the area of focus of each presentation:

Session Chair - *Ed Barbier*

Frank Convery, David Pearce's contribution to European and international environmental economics and policy.

R. Kerry Turner (provisional), David Pearce's contribution to UK environmental economics and policy.

Kirk Hamilton, David Pearce's contribution to "greening" the World Bank and other international institutions.

Anil Markandya, David Pearce's contribution to environmental economics and policy in developing regions.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

STAKEHOLDER-ORIENTED WATER VALUATION

FAO Water Report 30

<http://www.fao.org/landwater/public.stm#wr>

Managing water to meet various needs of society, including food security, ecosystems sustainability and access to safe drinking water, requires a common understanding among stakeholders and decision makers of the priorities and necessary arrangements for sharing and allocating water resources. This can be usefully supported by water valuation, as a means to assess the multiple values associated with water resources and water-related goods and services. FAO Water Report 30 confronts concepts from the literature on water valuation with practical experiences from FAO, IUCN, IWMI and Imperial College London, resulting in an outline of a stakeholder-oriented valuation approach. This approach aims to embed valuation in the stakeholder processes that drive water resources management, recognizing that valuation is inherently subjective but can be usefully supported by sound and consistent assessment methods. These methods include, but are not confined to, methods from the domain of environmental economics that are commonly used for water valuation

THE EU GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

Edited by Jos Delbeke

Claeys & Casteels Publishing

EU Energy Law, Volume IV

<http://www.claeys-casteels.com>

Climate change is one of the most serious issues addressing our society in the 21st century. The EU emissions trading scheme is the cornerstone of the EU's climate change policy. It provides a market-based framework within which companies will benefit from addressing this challenge. The EU Emissions Trading Scheme is applicable to an increasingly wide range of business, a trend that looks certain to continue. A thorough understanding of the law and policy that underlies this scheme is

therefore essential for companies, their advisers and their legal representatives. Understanding this framework offers real business benefits, while failure to do so can result in important lost opportunities. Knowing when to invest in new emission rights, when to sell and when to install new, more energy efficient technology must now be an integral part of business decision-making both in the EU and internationally. This new volume provides a thorough understanding of the system and its implementation, enabling companies and their advisors to master this recent and fast developing subject.

The EU Emissions Trading Scheme is written by the team in the European Commission that has been responsible for the development, negotiation in Council and Parliament and now the implementation of this new mechanism.

Editor: Jos Delbeke, the overall editor and key contributor, is the Director of the European Commission's team dealing with this area and is widely recognised as the leading authority on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme.

Contributors: Olivia Hartridge, Jürgen Lefevere, Damien Meadows, Artur Runge-Metzger, Yvon Slingenberg, Matti Vainio, Peter Vis, Peter Zapfel

Key issues covered include:

Chapter 1: The Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS): The cornerstone of the EU's implementation of the Kyoto protocol

Chapter 2: International climate policy developments of the 1990s: The UNFCCC; the Kyoto protocol; the Marrakech accords and the EU ratification decision

Chapter 3: Basic design options for emissions trading

Chapter 4: The emissions allowance trading Directive 2003/87/EC explained

Chapter 5: The EU ETS linking Directive explained

Chapter 6: Economic analysis of emission trading in CO₂ emissions in the European Union



Chapter 7: The first allocation round: a brief history

Chapter 8: An introduction to the monitoring and reporting guidelines (Commission Decision 2004/156/EC) and registries regulation (Commission Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004)

Chapter 9: The potential role of the EU ETS for the development of long-term international climate policies

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Complete announcements are posted on the EAERE website (<http://www.eaere.org/conf.html>).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMICS OF POVERTY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE USE

Wageningen, The Netherlands

17-19 May 2006

<http://www.socialsciences.nl/enr/index.htm>

ECONOMIC GLOBALIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Warsaw, Poland

25-26 May 2006

<http://www.globalization.waw.pl/>

AERNA 2006, SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE HISPANIC PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

Lisbon, Portugal

2-3 June 2006

<http://www.dinamia.iscte.pt/>

13th ULVÖN CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS

Ulvön, Sweden

19-21 June 2006

<http://www-sekon.slu.se/%7Ebkr/ulv06.htm>

2nd ATLANTIC WORKSHOP ON ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS, ENERGY MARKETS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES

A Toxa, Spain

26-28 June 2006

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

3RD WORLD CONGRESS OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMISTS

Kyoto, Japan

3-7 July 2006

<http://www.worldcongress3.org/>

2006 FAR EASTERN MEETING OF THE ECONOMETRIC SOCIETY

Beijing, China

9-12 July 2006

<http://femes2006.em.tsinghua.edu.cn/>

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

Zaragoza, Spain

10-12 July 2006

<http://www.iamz.ciheam.org/GTP2006/>

QUALITATIVE DIVERSITY RESEARCH LOOKING AHEAD

Leuven, Belgium

19-20 Septembre 2006

<http://www.eaere.org/files/eurodiv.pdf>

2006 EIIT - EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Banff, Canada

6-8 October 2006

<http://www.eiit.org/ConfInfo/EIIT2006.html>



9th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR
ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS (ISEE)
Delhi, India
December 15 – 19
<http://www.ISEE2006.com>

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

M.S. and Ph.D. DEGREE PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES
Department of Economic and Finance, University of Wyoming, USA
<http://business.uwyo.edu/ECONFIN/>

JOB OFFERS

Complete announcements are posted on the EAERE website (<http://www.eaere.org/job.html>).

Director
The Beijer International Institute of Ecological
Economics, Stockholm, Sweden
http://www.eaere.org/files/job_beijer.pdf

**Quantitative Agricultural and Environmental
Economics Researcher**
CSERGE, University of East Anglia, UK
Intended start date: June 2006-05-15
http://www.eaere.org/files/job_cserge.pdf

Vacancies at Environment Agency

on specific topics:

- Flood Risk Management
- Water Framework Directive
- Water Resources
- London Development and Flood Risk Management
- Regional Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Water Protocols Project

<http://www.ea-economists.com/vacancies.aspx>

The EAERE Newsletter is published twice per year, in late May and late November. Issues are sent electronically to EAERE members and posted in the EAERE website (<http://www.eaere.org/newsletter.html>). The most recent newsletter is only available to EAERE members. Newsletters are available as Adobe .pdf files.

Contributions to the Spring/Autumn issue of the Newsletter must be sent by April 30th/October 31st. Please send your contributions to the Newsletter by email only and copy to the EAERE secretariat: eaere@eaere.org.

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

