



## SPRING 2007

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# Newsletter

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Please send your contributions to the Newsletter by email only and copy to the EAERE secretariat: [eaere@eaere.org](mailto:eaere@eaere.org)

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

# EAERE INSTITUTIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

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## PRESIDENT CORRESPONDENCE

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

Dear Colleagues,

Summer is approaching, and with it, our annual conference and our annual summer school.

The 15<sup>th</sup> annual conference, which is being held in Thessaloniki from June 27 – 30, promises to be a very interesting event. 598 papers were submitted, and 347 were accepted for presentation. The Scientific Committee, with Co-Chairs Eftichios Sartzetakis and Aart de Zeeuw, did a great job in selecting varied and provocative papers that reflect the scientific evolution of environmental and resource economics. As usual, there will be an exciting social program to complement the scientific program.

The General Assembly of the Association will take place within the Conference, on Friday the 29<sup>th</sup> of June, at lunch time (12.15-13.45). I urge all of you to attend so that we can have a fruitful exchange of ideas. In addition to the regular items of business, also on the agenda is the presentation of the Erik Kempe Award. In keeping with the recent decision of the Board, representatives whose countries have 5 or more delegates in EAERE will be invited to give a 5-minute speech during the General Assembly. Moreover, special badges for country representatives will be given in Thessaloniki.

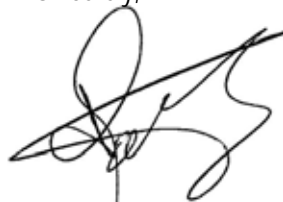
I'd also like to mention that the 2008 conference will be held in Gothenburg (25-28 June 2008), while the 2009 conference – as was decided at the last Council meeting – will take place in Amsterdam (24-27 June 2009).

The Association's annual summer school in Venice will be held this year from 4 to 10 July. We received over 80 applications this year, of which 20 were selected to participate. This year's topic is "Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity" and the Scientific Co-ordinator is Cees Withagen.

I would like to thank all the individual members who renewed their subscriptions. I'd also like to welcome our institutional members, which currently include the UK Environment Agency, the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Environmental Economics Unit of Göteborg University, the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, the Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche en Economie of the University of Rouen, and the Thematic Environmental Networks Center of the Venice International University. We continue our efforts to increase institutional memberships along with individual memberships.

I look forward to seeing you all in Thessaloniki.

Sincerely,



*Anastasios Xepapadeas  
EAERE President*

**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.

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## EAERE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS – CONVOCATION AND AGENDA

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### CONVOCATION

Dear EAERE Member,  
you are invited to join us for our 2007 Annual General Assembly of members convened as follows:

- First convocation: June 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2007, from 9.00 to 10.30  
EAERE headquarters – Castello 5252, Venice, Italy
- Second convocation: June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007, from 12.15 to 13.45  
Thessaloniki, Greece – University of Macedonia

In particular, EAERE Country Representatives are invited to attend; representatives whose countries have 5 or more delegates in EAERE will be invited to give a 5-minute speech during the General Assembly.

Lunch will be served in the room.

Please find the proposed agenda below.

In case you will not be able to attend, please remember that every member may authorize in writing another member to represent him/her at the General Assembly: a proxy template is available in the following pages. This will help us with quorum purposes. No member can represent more than two other members.

Looking forward to seeing you in Thessaloniki.

*Anastasios Xepapadeas*  
*EAERE President*

### AGENDA

1. Approval of the minutes of the General Assembly of Members held on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006 in Kyoto (available on EAERE website at <http://www.eaere.org/agm.html>)
2. Announcement of the winner of the Erik-Kempe Award
3. Elections 2007: Nominating Committee proposal of candidates for President and Council Members
4. Individual and institutional membership profiles
5. Final Accounts 2006: report of Auditors and accounts approval
6. Preliminary budgets for 2007 and 2008, approval of membership fees
7. Appointment of auditors for financial years 2008 and 2009
8. EAERE Country representatives
9. Journal Matters – Report on ERE, Ian Bateman
10. Any other business

### PROXY TEMPLATE

I (YOUR NAME AND SURNAME) hereby authorise (DELEGATE'S NAME AND SURNAME) to represent me in the EAERE Annual General Assembly of Members, to be held in Thessaloniki, Greece, on June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007.

(YOUR NAME AND SURNAME)

Please send the proxy from your e-mail account to the EAERE Secretariat: [eaere@eaere.org](mailto:eaere@eaere.org).



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## EAERE COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVES

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According to our statutes, the objectives of our Association are:

- Contribute to the development and application of environmental economics as a science in Europe;
- Improve communication and contacts between researchers, teachers and students in environmental economics in the different European countries;
- Develop and encourage cooperation between teaching institutions of university level and research institutions in Europe.

Achieving these objectives is important in terms of enhancing the presence and effectiveness of environmental and resource economics, and supporting our association to develop and fulfil its potential. The more talent we have in our membership, the more effective we will be in advancing these objectives.

Within this framework, EAERE nominated 'EAERE Country Representatives'. Their active presence in the Association should improve the communication between the Association and EAERE member countries, and increase the number of members in each country. Our country representatives are listed below. Country Representatives in other countries will be nominated soon.

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## ERE – FREE ACCESS VALID FOR JUNE AND JULY

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Springer is delighted to offer unrestricted **FREE access** to all volumes of *Environmental and Resource Economics* - The Official Journal of the European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists. This offer is valid for June and July.

This FREE Access celebrates the publication of our **Special Issue (37:1)**, commemorating the life, work and academic contribution of **Professor David. W. Pearce**, OBE, Member of the United Nations "Global 500" Roll of Honour and the first recipient of the EAERE Lifetime Achievement Award.

The Special Issue features articles from leading authorities in a wide range of fields including economic instruments, climate change, biodiversity and conservation, the valuation of environmental preferences, cost-benefit analysis and sustainable development.

Journal Homepage:  
[www.springer.com/10640](http://www.springer.com/10640)

Free access:  
<http://springerlink.metapress.com/content/100263/>

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## 2007 INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

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Environment Agency, UK

<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>



Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei - FEEM

<http://www.feem.it>



School of Business,  
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GÖTEBORG UNIVERSITY

Göteborg University - School of Business, Economics and Law  
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The Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics -  
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

The Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics  
The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

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



Université de Rouen

CARE - Centre d'Analyse et de Recherche en Économie

Environmental Economics Unit

<http://www.univ-rouen.fr/droit-sceco-gestion/Recherche/CARE/index.php>



VENICE ■ INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Venice International University

TEN Center - Thematic Environmental Networks

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

*EAERE is most grateful for their valuable support*

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## CALL FOR EAERE INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

January 1<sup>st</sup> – December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2007

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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 15<sup>th</sup> 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](mailto:eaere@eaere.org).

### 2007 EAERE SUPPORTERS

*Trond Bjørndal, UK*  
*Aart de Zeeuw, The Netherlands*  
*Monica Eberle, Italy*  
*Cars Hommes, The Netherlands*

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.



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

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There are only 40 days left before the start of the Thessaloniki conference. I'm happy to report that preparations for the conference are moving smoothly and we are getting ready to welcome you to Thessaloniki. The Programme Committee is in the process of finalizing a very stimulating academic program, while the Local Organizing Committee and the supporting team are putting the final touches on the social programme and making the necessary arrangements to ensure the proper organization and the success of the upcoming event.

Myself and my team are looking forward to welcome you to Thessaloniki.

Best regards,

Eftichios Sartzetakis

*Chair of the Local Organizing Committee*

*Associate Professor of Environmental Economics*

*University of Macedonia*

### **ACADEMIC PROGRAMME**

- 598 papers have been submitted for presentation to the conference.
- 347 papers were selected through the review process.
- 69 colleagues accepted our invitation to serve on the Scientific Programme Committee.
- The programme is organised thematically around ten parallel tracks: two are mainly on pollution control, two on resources, two on growth, international aspects and climate, two on valuation, and two miscellaneous tracks.
- The papers will be presented in 8 parallel sessions, five of which are scheduled for two hours and will accommodate four papers and three that will last two hours and fifteen minutes and will accommodate five papers. (Modifications will be made pending on withdrawal of papers). Each parallel session consists of ten parallel tracks .
- The programme has four plenary speakers: a theorist (Michael Hoel), an expert on empirical and experimental work (John List), an equally distinguished speaker from another discipline, ecologist Paul Ehrlich, as well as a practitioner, Stavros Dimas, European Commissioner for Environment.
- The programme now extends until Saturday afternoon, because we plan a social trip to a famous archaeological site.
- Since an extension for registration was given up to May 28<sup>th</sup>, the final programme will be published on the web site in the beginning of June.

## PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

<i>WEDNESDAY 27/06/07</i>	
<i>18:00-20:30</i>	REGISTRATION
<i>19:30-21:30</i>	WELCOME RECEPTION
<i>THURSDAY 28/06/07</i>	
<i>08:00-08:30</i>	REGISTRATION
<i>08:30-10:30</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (1)
<i>10:30-11:00</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>11:00-11:30</i>	OPENING-WELCOME SPEECHES
<i>11:30-12:30</i>	PLENARY SESSION - Prof. Paul R. Ehrlich
<i>12:30-13:45</i>	LUNCH
<i>13:45-16:00</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (2)
<i>16:00-16:15</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>16:15-19:30</i>	VISIT TO THE ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE OF VERGINA
<i>17:30-23:00</i>	CONGRESS DINNER
<i>FRIDAY 29/06/07</i>	
<i>08:45-10:45</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (3)
<i>10:45-11:15</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>11:15-12:15</i>	PLENARY SESSION - Prof. Michael Hoel
<i>12:15-13:45</i>	LUNCH – EAERE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS
<i>13:45-15:45</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (4)
<i>15:45-16:15</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>16:15-18:30</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (5)
<i>18:15-19:30</i>	PLENARY SESSION - Stavros Dimas, Commissioner of the Environment (t.b.c.)
<i>20:30-23:00</i>	GALA DINER
<i>SATURDAY 30/06/07</i>	
<i>08:45-10:45</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (6)
<i>10:45-11:15</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>11:15-12:15</i>	PLENARY SESSION - Prof. John List
<i>12:15-13:45</i>	LUNCH
<i>13:45-16:00</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (7)
<i>16:00-16:30</i>	COFFEE BREAK
<i>16:30-18:30</i>	PARALLEL SESSIONS (8)

## SOCIAL PROGRAMME

### Social Events: Wednesday afternoon & evening



On Wednesday afternoon, at 19:30 the welcome reception will be held at the foyer and the external gardens of the University of Macedonia. A light buffet and drinks will be served in these areas (and mainly in the external gardens – weather permitting) and a band will accompany our welcome wishes.

The registration desk will be open from 18:00 for those who arrive early.

### Social Events: Thursday afternoon & evening

On Thursday afternoon, after the end of the last session get ready to discover **Macedonia's royal tombs** at the nearby town of **Vergina**. Vergina is about an hour drive from Thessalonica (80 kms on the highway towards the city of Veroia and another 12 kms to Vergina on a small country road).



Buses will leave at about 16:00 and will arrive at the archeological site around 17:15. The drive might seem a bit long on a hot June afternoon but you will certainly be rewarded by a spectacular tour inside a cool 13 m high, 110 m wide tumulus.

The royal tombs of **King Philip II** and a young prince identified as Alexander IV, son of **Alexander the Great**, are protected inside the earthen mound. The two graves that date from the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC were found intact and lavishly decorated with splendid wall paintings. The discovery of the tombs is considered to be one of the most significant archaeological events of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is listed as one of UNESCO's World Heritage sites (<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/780>).



The tour should last about an hour for each group. Buses with the first group will depart at about 18:45 for the evening's last stop which is **Vermion Hotel**, situated at the scenic **park of Agios Nikolaos** (St. Nicolas).

The trip from Vergina to Agios Nikolaos is about 30 min on a country road (35 kms approximately). A traditional Greek meal will be served on the premises of the park by the slopes of mountain Vermion, under shady plane trees. [In case of a rainy day –very unlikely- dinner will be served inside the Hotel's Restaurant]. You will get to taste local wines, enjoy folklore dances and try your Greek dancing skills...

Buses will start departing for the return trip to Thessaloniki at about 23:00.

### Social Events: Friday evening

On Friday evening at 20:00 the Gala Dinner will be hosted at the hotel **Makedonia Palace**, which is one of the official conference hotels and is located by the sea, on the main city avenue and within walking distance from the University of Macedonia.

Makedonia Palace and particularly the hall **Alexandros I**, where the dinner will be hosted, offers breathtaking views of the white Tower and Thermaikos Gulf.



Makedonia Palace Hotel

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## WORKSHOP ON CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

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Thessaloniki, Greece, the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2007



This workshop is organized with the support of the  
European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists

The workshop will take place the 27<sup>th</sup> of June 2007, immediately before the 15<sup>th</sup> EAERE Annual Conference, in Thessaloniki, Greece, in the same venue. The aim of the workshop is to create a discussion forum where realized studies or work in progress on land use, farm and forest management and carbon sequestration will be presented, bearing in mind that insights from theoretical models and case studies can be of great help shaping regional and global carbon credit systems, opening the agricultural and forest sector to the global carbon market.

The one day program will consist of three sessions: one morning session with two invited keynote speakers and two afternoon sessions with selected contributions and a final keynote lecture. After the presentation of every full paper a discussant will provide comments. Thereafter, we have a discussion which is open to the audience.

The keynote speakers are

1. **Andrew Plantinga**, Oregon State University, U.S.A., (Land-Use Changes and Carbon Sequestration)
2. **Olli Tahvonen**, Finnish Forest Research Institute, Finland, (Economic-ecological models for optimizing the use of forest resources)
3. **Philip M. Fearnside**, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), Brazil, (Amazon Forest Maintenance as a Source of Environmental Services)

Please, find below the proposed tentative schedule, although the timing could be slightly modified. The complete and latest information about the workshop is available at <http://www3.udg.edu/fcee/greco01/workshop/index.htm>.

The webpage will be shortly updated to incorporate the final schedule, information regarding the registration process and other workshop details.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE WEDNESDAY 27th of June 2007	
09:00-09:30	Registration
09:30-10:30	1 <sup>st</sup> keynote speaker
10:30-10:50	Coffee break
10:50-11:50	2 <sup>nd</sup> keynote speaker
11:50-13:20	LUNCH
13:20-14:50	PARALLEL SESSIONS (1)
14:50-16:20	PARALLEL SESSIONS (2)
16:20-16:40	Coffee break
16:40-17:40	3 <sup>rd</sup> keynote speaker

## 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 the Economy and Environmental Program for Southeast Asia (EEPSEA) and the South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE).

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### THE ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM FOR SOUTHEAST ASIA (EEPSEA)

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*Herminia Francisco*  
Director, EEPSEA, Singapore

EEPSEA was established in May 1993 to support training and research in environmental and resource economics. Its goal is to strengthen local capacity for the economic analysis of environmental problems so that researchers can provide sound advice to policy makers. It receives financial support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). These donors make up the Sponsors Group that approves the Program of Work and Budget of EEPSEA. IDRC administers the Program on behalf of the Sponsors Group and hosts the EEPSEA Secretariat at its Regional office in Singapore. In the early years of its existence, it has also received funding support from other donors like DANIDA (Denmark), ODA (UK), Norway and the MacArthur Foundation. The Program has an Advisory committee consisting of senior scholars and policy makers from the region and an international resource person. Member countries consist of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, China and Sri Lanka.

The program provides not only financial resources for research and training to researchers in its 10 member countries; it also makes possible access to resource persons (both from within and outside of the region), literature, and the scientific community through networking and support to conferences. EEPSEA also provides opportunities for comparative research across its member countries.

#### Our Research Focus:

##### Our Research Focus

- The theme of our research program is the internalisation of external costs and the improvement of how environment and natural resources are managed. There is widespread interest in minimizing pollution and resource degradation by ensuring that economic agents face the full costs of their activities and are aware of the tradeoffs involved in resource management options. EEPSEA thus encourages research that answers questions such as:
  - What are the market & policy failures that encourage environmentally damaging behaviour in the first place?
  - What is the economic value of the environmental damage incurred by a given activity?
  - What roles can sectoral and macroeconomic policies play in damaging the environment and how can these be corrected, either through pricing or institutional reforms? What could constrain the implementation of said pricing or institutional reforms?
  - What roles do community management, other forms of changes in property rights and institutional factors play in reducing environmental or resource degradation?
  - Does full-cost pricing have negative effects on the poor and how might these be mitigated?
  - What are the implications of full-cost pricing for economic growth and structural change?

An analysis of the topical focus of the research grants (Table 1) shows that countries in Southeast Asia have been mostly concerned with forest management and urban pollution.

Table 1. Distribution of EEPSEA-Funded Research Projects by Area

Research Area	%
Forest Resource Mgt.	29
Urban Pollution: air & water	16
Water Management	11
Fishery/Marine Resource Mgt.	10
Rural/agric/livestock Pollution	10
Economy-wide, Trade Lib & Global Issues	8
Energy & Resource Pricing	7
Solid Waste Management	4
Environmental Disaster/Mining	3
Cultural Heritage	2

A further characterization of the research projects revealed that policy analysis dominates at 24%. This includes evaluation of a government program, policy, or economic activity that may have impacts on the environment; evaluation of possible management options to address a given environmental problem. The next dominant group of research projects involved valuing environmental impacts (18%). Contingent valuation gained popularity from 2000, with the number peaking in 2005, following the EEPSEA short course on this subject.

Other popular approaches involved valuation; application of economic instruments, including pricing; and research intended to understand or explain the roots of an environmental problem.

#### Our Training Program:

EEPSEA's first two years of training activities were limited to sponsoring researchers to attend the Environmental Economics & Policy Analysis course at the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), the Environmental Economics course of the Gothenburg University, and other similar courses in various parts of the world. EEPSEA still offers limited support to participation in these non-EEPSEA training courses.

In 1995, EEPSEA offered its first 3-week course in Environmental Economics in Vietnam, followed by another course in 1996. In 1997, it offered its first 4-week Regional environmental economics course. This course was offered every year in the

next four years and every other year, starting in 2000.

EEPSEA also offered specialized courses on both the tools of economics (e.g. econometrics) and the science of forestry, marine and pollution control, and practical skills like effective writing and fund-raising. It also sponsored one-week introductory courses on environmental economics for policy makers in Lao PDR and Vietnam.

In addition to these training courses, EEPSEA also sponsors the participation of researchers at varied international conferences and provides limited post-doctoral awards. The distribution of training awards to its member countries is given in Figure 1.

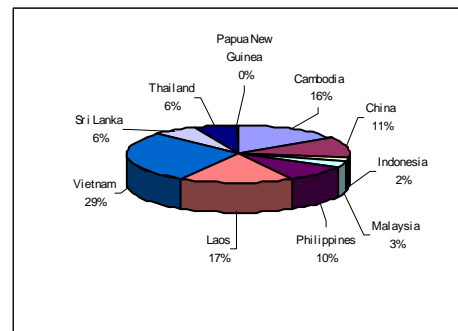


Figure 1. - Distribution of Course Participants by Country, 1995-2007

#### Our publications

EEPSEA Research Reports are published in our website with about 200 hard copies printed out for distribution by the researchers and mailing to libraries in the region and outside. A 4-page Policy Brief that puts the findings and recommendations in layman's terms for wider distribution accompanies each report. There is also a series of Special Papers emphasizing methodology and Technical Papers Series consisting of final reports of a more technical nature. These have not been edited and are aimed more at researchers than the general public.

In addition to in-house publication, EEPSEA also encourages its researchers to publish in international and local journals and in other forms of publications.

#### Visit us:

Our website address is: [www.eepsea.org](http://www.eepsea.org). Our website contains information about how to apply for research and training awards; free, downloadable publications; notices about training opportunities, conferences, jobs around the world; extensive links to other environmental economics websites and databases; and more.

Our contact address is: EEPSEA, C/o IDRC, 22 Cross Street, # 02-55, South Bridge Court, Singapore 048421, [hfrancisco@idrc.org.sg](mailto:hfrancisco@idrc.org.sg)



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## THE SOUTH ASIAN NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS (SANDEE)

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*Priya Shyamsundar*  
*Program Director, SANDEE*



The South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics (SANDEE) was created in late 1999 to bring together professionals in India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh who were interested in economic questions related to the environmental problems faced in these countries.

For many of us in South Asia, meeting other professionals who live across the border is a minor miracle. All the visa restrictions we face and the constant low-level skirmishes within and between countries make this a rare event. Thus, when SANDEE (which means 'meeting or joining' when pronounced as Sandhi) got started, an important motivation was to simply meet our neighbors and understand what was happening in other countries in the region. So we wanted to discuss economic issues, so we were disturbed by degradation and bad air and water quality, but we also wanted a peek across the border!

SANDEE has evolved since then into a regional network that does serious capacity building in the area of environment and development economics. Our goal is to create a small army of professional thinkers who use economic insights to understand and solve the environmental problems we face. We undertake a number of activities to meet this goal.

Our research program focuses on four key areas: a) poverty and natural resource management; b) the economics of pollution management; c) coastal communities and adaptation; and d) the economics of climate change. Under this program, we provide research support, both monetary and technical, to scholars in South Asia. Each year, we start with a widely advertised biannual research competition and about 5% of applicants receive grant support. The technical assistance we then provide is quite detailed. In some ways doing a SANDEE research project is not unlike writing at least one paper for a Ph.D. dissertation. Perhaps more difficult, because our researchers have to defend their work to international theorists of the like of Partha Dasgupta and Karl-Göran Mäler, empirically minded scholars such as Jeff Vincent and locally well informed experts such as M.N. Murthy. This is not an easy path to tread. But this effort appears to be paying off as we now have a stream of publications, both international and local, that is beginning to emerge.

When SANDEE started, there were few 'second-generation' environmental economists in the region. So one idea was to train economists from other fields in the methods and tools of environmental economics. This led us to our flagship course, a three-week course on environment and development economics, which we offer every spring. We also offer shorter 'methods' related courses for SANDEE associates. These courses are on a range of topics from CGE modeling to survey methods. Our most recent course was on the economics and science of climate change. SANDEE has done little work on climate issues but this will change from this year. To learn more about climate change we organized a four day course bringing together top-notch scientists, economists and local experts. We will now begin to provide grants in the area of climate change economics.

SANDEE has grown over the last few years because of the support and good will of many friends within and outside South Asia. We have had strong donor commitments from European donors, we have had the friendship and intellectual support of the Beijer Institute of Ecological Economics in Sweden and we have had many European economists help with research reviews, presentations and by acting as mentors to us and our researchers. We are very interested in engaging with the EAERE community. We are always looking for scholars who are interested in South Asian environmental economics and experts who can help us in the four areas that we are working on. Please visit our website – [www.sandeeonline.org](http://www.sandeeonline.org) - to learn a bit more about us and please let us know if you are interested in partnering with SANDEE.



# NEWS ON EUROPEAN RESEARCH

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## CONSULTATION ON THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

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Text from [http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/consultation-era\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/consultation-era_en.html)

“With the Green Paper on the European Research Area (ERA), the European Commission launches a broad institutional and public debate on what should be done to create a unified and attractive European Research Area, which would fulfil the needs and expectations of the scientific community, business and citizens.

The debate is open to everyone with an interest in the realisation of a European knowledge society. In particular, the Commission expects to receive responses from research institutions (including universities), researchers, industry, civil society organisations, national and regional public authorities as well as the general public. The Commission will use the results of the debate to prepare initiatives that will be proposed in 2008.

### ***How to participate in the debate?***

The best way to engage in the debate is to express your views in the on-line consultation ([http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/questionnaire\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/questionnaire_en.html)) linked to the Green Paper. We are interested in receiving your views on the overall priorities for ERA, as well as on six main dimensions on which the consultation is focused, namely:

- Realising a single labour market for researchers;
- Developing world-class research infrastructures;
- Strengthening research institutions;
- Sharing knowledge;
- Optimising research programmes and priorities; and
- Opening ERA to the world.

You are invited to comment on as many or as few of these dimensions as you wish depending on your areas of expertise and interest.

The online consultation will remain open for 4 months, from the 1st of May 2007 to the 31st of August 2007. You can access the questionnaire at [http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/questionnaire\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/research/era/questionnaire_en.html).



# RESEARCH UPDATES

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## REFLECTIONS ON THE EUROPEAN UNION EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME (EU ETS) – WHAT CAN WE LEARN?

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*Frank J. Convery*

*Heritage Trust Professor of Environmental Policy, UCD Dublin, Ireland*

(I am grateful to Christian De Perthuis of Caisse des Depots and Denny Ellerman, MIT for very helpful comments on an earlier draft. They bear no responsibility for the final text.)

The pilot phase of EU ETS is now well into its third year. What lessons can we draw from the experience? There are many, but the following strike me as being of particular interest. They are not the products of in-depth research, but rather the fruits of intellectual osmosis – insights absorbed by listening to stakeholders of differing perspectives, and researchers beginning a process of formal *ex post* analysis.

### ***I. Second Mover Advantage - The European scheme learned lots from the US in two respects.***

- The early failed efforts in the US, where restrictions on trade, and transactions costs choked the development of the market.
- The acid rain scheme, where most of these lessons were internalised, and the market worked.

### ***II. Miracles happen, and people evolve.***

*The stone which the builders rejected has become the corner stone.* Getting what you want is not always for the best. The European Union opposed trading in the Kyoto negotiations, but did not prevail.

### ***III. People and institutions matter.***

Edward Mortimer observed that: *A nation is a group of people united by a common dislike of their neighbours, and a shared misconception about their ethnic origins* This comes close enough to capturing the European essence, so it takes a strong ring master to move a collective agenda forward. In the European system, the European Commission has singular responsibility for proposing legislation and - once it is enacted – for its enforcement via the European Court. There was focused leadership from a variety of individuals including the Commissioner (Margot Wallström), Director General Environment (Catherine Day) and Unit chief (Jos Delbeke), and subsequently the European Parliament (Jorge da Silva). This focus resulted in an EU scheme that achieved a sufficiency of convergence across a continent of diverse economies and cultures; allowance allocation and implementation

mechanisms were developed in 25 countries (now 27) with a population approaching 500 million, 23 official languages, and GDP per capita ranging from \$43,000 in Ireland to \$14,000 in Latvia.

### ***IV. Europe can lead effectively.***

Henry Kissinger famously expressed bemusement about ‘who to call’ when he wanted to speak to Europe, the plausible implication being that a headless organism cannot lead. In the environmental and renewable energy arenas, a supportable case can now be made that the Union is the global leader, and EU ETS is a symbol and flagship of this phenomenon.

### ***V. Panic can be a useful motivator.***

It became clear that, notwithstanding the emission reduction benefits of the dash for gas in the UK and the carbon emission reducing restructuring in unified Germany, under business as usual, the Union would not come close to meeting its collective Kyoto target; this led to a ‘something must be done’ deliberation at EU level. In parallel, national trading schemes, led by Denmark and the UK, were emerging which, if the pattern became generalised, could have resulted in 25 individual national schemes, all with special features reflecting local interest group pressures, and posing potential transfrontier incompatibilities, single market problems, and generally comprising a ‘tyranny of small decisions’ that would suffer from serious diseconomies of scale and scope.



## ***VI. History is always a surprise – most allowance price predictions got it wrong.***

The price stayed in the 15-30 Euro a tonne range for about 12 months – higher than most expectations. This was a product on the demand side of those who were short (utilities) being willing and able to buy, and reluctance on those who were long to sell, shifts in relative natural gas and coal prices that increased demand, weather effects that resulted in reduced hydro supply, and perhaps most saliently, delay in supply from (supply-rich) Poland coming on stream due to delays in approval of allocation plans and registry set up. Bet against the pundits seems to be the lesson.

## ***VII. Keep it simple.***

The European Union scheme has no price caps, is cap and trade instead of baseline and credit, based on installations, there is no need for permission to trade, one gas initially (CO<sub>2</sub>), and the sectors included are readily identifiable, being those already in the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) licensing system - electricity and heat (>20MW) and most heavy industry. Undue complexification was avoided in part because of lessons from US experience, and some of the complexities emerging in the UK domestic trading scheme.

## ***VIII. Let the market work.***

There have been great swings in allowance price, but no price cap. Price does what it should do in every well functioning market, it allows demand and supply to balance. The biggest change came when real information on the demand and supply balance prevailing for year 2005 became available in April 2006, showing that most countries and sectors were 'long'. There was an immediate downward adjustment, from €30 to about €12, and the fall has continued, exacerbated by the fact that there is virtually no banking allowed between the pilot and Kyoto phases. This means that those now (2007) holding allowances surplus to requirements must sell before year- end if they are to capture any value.

Instead of an annual ex post official balance showing the realities as regards emissions and allowances held, there is a case for the largest emitters releasing data quarterly. This will cost and also 'complexify', but may pay off in terms of smoother price adjustments. Providing a long period for banking and borrowing – this in any event is more appropriate for emissions that have a

residence time of 100 years - and making the market as wide and deep as feasible will also help.

The most important actors in meeting the climate change challenge are the Innovators. They see reducing carbon and other greenhouse gas emissions as an environmental challenge and a commercial opportunity. It is important not to set a ceiling on their ambition by setting a ceiling on the CO<sub>2</sub> price.

## ***IX. The trading impulse takes hold quickly.***

As Adam Smith observed, it is not the fact that we have a soul that explains our uniqueness as humans, but rather our impulse to trade: *Man is the only animal that makes bargains; one dog does not change bones with another dog.* The market emerged very quickly. The futures market in Europe appeared over a year before the regulations and registries, etc., were finalised. By August 2006, there were 7 brokers and 5 exchanges in operation, serving buyers and sellers at a variable cost of 0.01 to 0.05 Euro cents per tonne. Although in principle access was available to all, the author knows from experience that there are considerable transactions costs imposed on individuals and small-scale traders so the market is not as open as the rhetoric implies.

## ***X. Reduction in emissions is quickly achieved.***

As the pilot phase took off, natural gas prices rose sharply - in the EU they are linked to oil prices – while coal prices did not. There was a strong incentive for utilities that could do so to bring relatively carbon intensive coal fired plant on line and move them up the dispatch order. But this required the acquisition of more allowances, which increased their price, and this in turn in some cases changed the tradeoffs. So the CO<sub>2</sub> market acted as wedge, limiting the extent of the default to coal, the calculus in some cases favouring less carbon intensive natural gas or shifting advantage from more to less carbon intensive coal. Estimates vary, but it seems that in the first year of the pilot phase, reductions below the counterfactual of 2-4 per cent<sup>1</sup>, or about 100 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, were achieved.

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<sup>1</sup> See: 'Over-allocation or abatement? A preliminary analysis of the EU ETS based on 2005 emissions data', by Denny Ellerman and Barbara Buchner, *Nota di Lavoro 139*, 2006, FEEM, Italy.

***XI. The European horizon – 2005-2012 – is too short on its own to induce major new capital investment in carbon reduction and carbon-reducing innovation.***

It is too early to definitely conclude that this is the case, but all the feedback from those in the trading scheme is that they need a longer horizon to justify major investment.

To provide more assurance in this regard, the current EU proposal is to set a mandatory reduction target of 20 per cent to be achieved by 2020, and to reflect this in the allocations to the trading scheme.

***XII. Free allocation of allowances was necessary to get sufficient Member State support, but the implications in terms of pass through in electricity prices are proving contentious.***

As the EU ETS proposal was being debated, the main stakeholder involvement was industry, the main concern was competitiveness, and the main consequence was free and generous allocation of allowances – with the non power sectors getting what they needed or more, and the power sector being left moderately short. An outcome has been the passing through by some utilities of some of the opportunity costs of the free allowances, with consequent implications for electricity prices to consumers.<sup>2</sup> This is giving rise to talk – in the Netherlands – of ‘double taxation’ – with the tax in this case accruing to the utilities and their shareholders in the first instance, with some claw back by government depending on the ownership structure of the utilities in question, and how corporation profits and dividends are taxed.

***XIII. Competitiveness has not yet emerged as a major phenomenon.***

The estimated outcomes of *ex ante* analyses typically depended crucially on the assumptions made concerning the counterfactual. Those who wished to show substantial negative effects assumed that no other policy action would take the place of emissions trading – i.e. that ‘do nothing’ was the counterfactual. Those making the case for trading assumed that command and control was the option, in which case of course trading, and especially trading across European frontiers, showed large net gains. Sectoral work

tended to show that, at least in the short run, only sectors not in the trading scheme – and therefore not benefiting from free allowances – but importing electricity prices that reflected in part CO<sub>2</sub> allowance prices, such as smelters, would suffer competitive disadvantage. The *ex post* work remains to be done.

***XIV. The importance of the Pilot Phase (and luck) in achieving a scarcity price.***

A price for CO<sub>2</sub> is needed that however imperfectly, tells the world that the capacity to absorb more greenhouse gas is scarce, and must be paid for. The pilot phase of the European scheme was focused mainly on getting the system up and running. Allocations were mostly free, and were perceived as generous relative to likely demand, which would imply a low price. However, a combination of forces yielded a rising price up to April 06, which succeeded in making people sit up and take notice. However, as the demand supply realities have been recognised post April 06, the price has fallen sharply, reaching less than one Euro per tonne for 2007 vintage allowances. In contrast, the forward price for allowances in 2008 is in the range €14-17. These two prices recognise two realities; there is a ‘surplus’ of allowances in the pilot phase that can’t be carried forward, and the supply of allowances for the Kyoto phase (2008-12) is likely to be cut by 8-10 per cent relative to the pilot phase. They also illustrate the importance of luck – the concatenation of events that yielded a strong price signal in the first half of the pilot phase notwithstanding the fact that the market was technically in surplus – and the change in policy which internalised the lessons of the pilot phase and cut allowances by about 8 per cent for the Kyoto phase, with the resulting firming of the price.

***XV. But a Half Loaf is Better than No Bread.***

The emissions trading scheme has emerged as the pan-European policy instrument of choice in part because an effort to introduce a Europe-wide carbon tax failed. Because tax measures require unanimous approval of all 27 Member State governments, it has no chance of succeeding. There remains much academic debate about how much more desirable a tax would be. But it’s not an option for the EU in this life, and perhaps not in the next. Likewise, a strong case can be made for auctioning allowances, and using the revenues to reduce distorting taxes elsewhere. But the Commission judged that insistence on auctioning most of the allowances would have engendered

<sup>2</sup> For some early analyses, see a series of articles in the June 2006 edition of *Climate Policy*, including: Sijm, J., Neuhoff, K, and Chen, Y., 2006. ‘CO<sub>2</sub> cost pass through and windfall profits in the power sector’, *Climate Policy*, June.

such virulent opposition and acrimonious debate that no action would be the outcome. But the benefits of auctioning are manifest; a gradual evolution to a hybrid of free and auctioned should be actively supported.

***XVI. Ensuring the integrity of the system.***

Europe learned the importance of credible monitoring, verification and enforcement lessons from the acid rain programme. While there are strict provisions in these regards in the Directive, and backed by the European Court, application in the form of base line estimation and emissions monitoring in the pilot phase seems in some countries to be uneven and this will need to be improved. As in the acid rain programme, enforcement is automatic, not dependent on unspecified civil and criminal penalties. Non-compliance is a lot more costly than going to the market. The automatic enforcement provisions in EU ETS and acid rain are to be preferred to the civil and criminal penalties in RECLAIM NO<sub>x</sub>.

***XVII. A key benefit of the European Scheme has been to animate greenhouse gas reducing projects in third countries.***

The European scheme is 'linked' to the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) whereby emissions abatement in projects that reduced emissions in developing countries could be counted as reductions for the firms paying for such reduction. This animated the CDM market, which heretofore had been moribund, and encouraged and facilitated China and India in particular to become involved, including the possible establishment in China of a carbon trading exchange in Beijing that 'could establish the Chinese capital as a centre for the global trade in carbon credits' (*Financial Times*, February 6, 2007, p.1).

***XVIII. Complement trading with other policies that drive the innovation impulse.***

The key feature of trading is that it provides an immediate and tangible cash dividend to greenhouse gas reducing innovation. If the allowance price is €15 per tonne, an innovation that reduces emissions by 2 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per annum immediately on implementation yields a cash dividend of €30 million annually. In Europe, the availability of this dividend is being complemented by large expansions in funding for R&D and a range of supports for the development of carbon neutral renewables.

***XIX. Coverage and Flexibility.***

It is notable that the European scheme does not include road transport, which is recognised as the main source of growth in emissions. This is because excise duties on petrol (gasoline) and diesel are high in Europe [The excise duties on gasoline in Germany is equivalent to €275.20 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>]. Governments did not wish to risk the loss of this revenue, and environmentalists worried that if trading were substituted for the tax, the environmental achievements of the tax would be compromised. Conversely, there is a proposal to include aviation in the scheme, because it is a rapidly growing source of emissions, and there are no taxes to be foregone on aviation fuel. There is an examination ongoing in Europe at present of the feasibility, costs and benefits of allowing domestic offsets – where verified reductions achieved in projects and sectors not now included in the trading scheme can qualify for carbon allowances in EU ETS. The outcome of these deliberations may allow such an evolution.

***XX. Allowances are tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>, not tons of carbon.***

Adopt the European convention!

***XXI. Dealing with new Entrants.***

In EU ETS, there are free allocations set aside by Member States for new entrants. This has weakened the environmental effectiveness of the scheme, in particular as some carbon intensive new projects have been so supported. Indeed it may be the case that free allowances associated with new entrants subsidise such projects. An important lesson from the pilot phase is that there should be no free allocation for new entrants.

***XXII. Policy is a process.***

It is common to hear European (and other) efforts to address climate change characterised as fruitless, as they only account for a relatively small and diminishing share of global emissions. This rationale has been a basis for inaction at US Federal level. However, by providing a price signal, other things begin to happen, including for example the triggering of action in China in regard to the Clean Development Mechanism and prospective setting up of a carbon exchange in Beijing. As innovators begin to emerge, their successes, driven by the profits to be captured in the context of the trading scheme, will spill over to enhance global performance. A platform is also established from which to link with other emerging



trading schemes. It is particularly important that the EU ETS and whatever emerges in the US from about 2012 has sufficient symmetry that they can be linked, and comprise an Atlantic nexus and fulcrum around which future policy can be levered.

### **XXIII. The Future**

In her beautiful poem *Birthday*, Wislawa Szymborska writes:

*Take dioxide: a lightweight, but mighty in deeds;  
What about octopodes, what about centipedes?  
I could look into prices, but don't have the nerve:  
These are products I just can't afford, don't  
deserve.  
Isn't sunset a little too much for two eyes*

*That, who knows, may not open to see the sun  
rise?*

Europe has had the nerve to 'look into prices,' and EU ETS is the result. It is likely to become a permanent feature of our economy and society, because it: has strong political support – no Member State leader opposes its continuance; is producing results; is more congenial and lower cost to emitters than command and control at individual plant level. It is already characterised by a number of vested interests, including: a large group of traders who like to make money; bureaucracies established to issue allowances, set up registries and monitor performance; free allocations that involve billions of assets transferred to emitters; and no evidence that competitiveness is being damaged. So, perhaps for some of the wrong reasons, it will be with us for a while.

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## **ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT - MAKING A DIFFERENCE WITH RESEARCH -**

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Poor management of natural resources and environmental degradation are serious constraints to poverty reduction and efforts to reach the Millennium Development Goals. Application of environmental economics has the potential to improve management of the scarce natural resources upon which a majority of the poor depend. By giving value to environmental goods not traded on markets or providing policy instruments to manage scarce natural resources, environmental economists can make a difference. Unfortunately, domestic academic capacity is not fully tapped when national development plans, poverty reduction strategies and tenure reforms are designed.

The Environment for Development (EfD) initiative builds on 15 years of Sida-supported capacity building in environmental economics. EfD signals environment as an important resource for development rather than as a constraint. It aims to tap the potential of environmental economics by supporting research, training and policy advice in six centers:

- **Environmental Economics Program**, Peking University, China
- **Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia**, EDRI/AAU, Ethiopia

- **Environment for Development Program for Central America**, CATIE, Costa Rica
- **Environment for Development Kenya**, KIPPRA/Nairobi University, Kenya
- **Environmental Policy Research Unit**, University of Cape Town, South Africa
- **Environment for Development Tanzania**, University of Dar-es-Salaam/NEMC, Tanzania

These centers are characterized by i) a good environment for applied research in environment and poverty-related issues; ii) strong connections to institutions with influence on national policy processes; iii) involvement in national and regional Master and PhD programs; iv) facilities to support international visiting researchers.

The long-term goal of the initiative is to improve policy making in developing countries. A major activity will be international research collaboration in areas such as design of policy instruments, non-market valuation, management of natural resource, behavioral and experimental economics with applications to equity, governance and social capital.

In brief the initiative seeks to:

- Increase domestic capacity for high quality research in environmental economics.



- Increase the quality and quantity of national graduate programs in environmental economics.
- Increase the extent and quality of policy-relevant advice based on environmental research.
- Increase the domestic impact of international initiatives through involvement of local expertise in international policy processes.

The EfD initiative is managed by the Environmental Economics Unit at Göteborg University. The project is funded by the Swedish

International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, and builds on Sida's Environmental Economics Capacity Building program.

Research collaborations with other institutions and individuals are highly encouraged. Resources for the Future has already joined as a partner. RFF will hopefully be followed by many others that want to participate in policy relevant research in developing countries.

For more information, please see contacts listed below.



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<http://www.handels.gu.se/econ/EEU>

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### Environment for Development partners:



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 Environmental Economics Program  
*Peking University*

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**Ethiopia**  
 Environmental Economics Policy Forum for Ethiopia  
*Ethiopian Development Research Institute (EDRI)*

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**Costa Rica**  
Environment for Development Program for Central America  
*Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE)*

*Coordinator*  
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**South Africa**  
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**Kenya**  
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*Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)*

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**Tanzania**  
Environment for Development  
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*Coordinator*  
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<http://www.udsm.ac.tz>



# ANNOUNCEMENTS

Complete announcements are posted on the members' area of the EAERE website

(<http://www.eaere.org/member.html>).

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## CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

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23-25 May 2007, Prague, Czech Republic

### CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENTAL ACCOUNTING AND INDICATORS

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

*Information:* Egor Sidorov (EA-SDI Conference Secretariat) - [sidorov@rek.ujep.cz](mailto:sidorov@rek.ujep.cz)

*Organisation:* Jan Evangelista Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem, in collaboration with Charles University, the Czech Statistical Office and Ministry of the Environment of the Czech Republic and under the auspices of Mr. Martin BURSIK, Minister of the Environment of the Czech Republic, and Mr. Jan Fischer, President of the Czech Statistical Office.

4-5 June 2007, Grenoble, France

### CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT, INNOVATION AND PERFORMANCE

[http://www.eaere.org/files/conf\\_grenoble.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_grenoble.pdf)

*Information:* Mariane Damois - [mariane.damois@grenoble.inra.fr](mailto:mariane.damois@grenoble.inra.fr)

*Organisation:* INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique) and GAEL (Laboratoire d'Économie Appliquée de Grenoble).

5-7 June 2007, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway

### WORKSHOP ON "ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF GRAZING SYSTEMS"

[http://www.eaere.org/files/conf\\_trondheim.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_trondheim.pdf)

*Information:* Anne Borge Johannesen - [anne.borge@svt.ntnu.no](mailto:anne.borge@svt.ntnu.no)

*Organisation:* Centre of Economic Research and Department of Economics at Norwegian University of Science and Technology, NTNU

5-8 June 2007, Leipzig, Germany

### 7TH BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS - Integrating natural and social sciences for sustainability

<http://www.esee2007.org/>

*Information:* Conference Secretariat - [esee2007@fu-confirm.de](mailto:esee2007@fu-confirm.de)

*Organisation:* UFZ, Centre for Environmental Research Leipzig-Halle, Germany

6-8 June 2007, Esbjerg, Denmark

### WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL & NATURAL SCIENTIFIC ADVICE IN MARINE RENEWABLE RESOURCE: CLOSING THE GAP BETWEEN POLITICS & THEORETICAL IDEALS IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

[http://www.eaere.org/files/conf\\_fame.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_fame.pdf)

*Information:* FAME, Esbjerg - [fame@sam.sdu.dk](mailto:fame@sam.sdu.dk)

*Organisation:* Centre for Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Economics (FAME) and the Nordic Network in Resource and Fisheries Economics and Management (NorFame)

7-8 June 2007, Paris, France

### MACRODYNAMIC THEORY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS: A TRIBUTE TO PHILIPPE MICHEL IN PARIS, FRANCE

[http://economix.u-](http://economix.u-paris10.fr/en/activites/colloques/index.php?id=27%20)

[paris10.fr/en/activites/colloques/index.php?id=27%20](http://economix.u-paris10.fr/en/activites/colloques/index.php?id=27%20)

*Information:* Julien Pierre Chevallier - [jchevall@u-paris10.fr](mailto:jchevall@u-paris10.fr)

*Organisation:* EconomiX, University of Paris X.

14-16 June 2007, Montpellier, France

### SECOND WORKSHOP ON LANDSCAPE ECONOMICS

<http://www.ceep-europe.org/>

*Information:* Robert Lifran - [lifran@ensam.inra.fr](mailto:lifran@ensam.inra.fr)

*Organisation:* This workshop is part of the global project of the European Consortium for Landscape Economics, CEEP, funded by the French Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD).

21-22 June 2007, Hochiminh City, Vietnam

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

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

*Information:* Seminar Secretariat - [seminar@asia-link-recreate.com](mailto:seminar@asia-link-recreate.com)

*Organisation:* The conference is organised by the EU funded Asia-Link RECREATE project coordinated by Wageningen University with Nanjing Agricultural University, the University of Economics Ho Chi Minh City, Humboldt University Berlin and the Institute of Social Studies participating as partners.

27 June 2007, Thessaloniki, Greece

### WORKSHOP OF CARBON SEQUESTRATION IN AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

<http://www3.udg.edu/fcee/greco01/workshop/index.htm>

*Information:* Renan-Ulrich Goetz - [renan.goetz@udg.es](mailto:renan.goetz@udg.es)

*Organisation:* This workshop is organized with the support of EAERE.







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

27-30 June 2007, Thessaloniki, Greece

**EAERE 15th Annual Conference**

<http://www.eaere2007.gr/>

**Information:** Conference Secretariat -

[eaere2007@eaere2007.gr](mailto:eaere2007@eaere2007.gr)

**Organisation:** University of Macedonia



4-7 July 2007, Venice, Italy

**EAERE-FEEM-VIU SUMMER SCHOOL IN RESOURCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS Trade, Property Rights and Biodiversity**

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

**Information:** Ms Angela Marigo, [ess@feem.it](mailto:ess@feem.it)

**Organisation:** EAERE, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) and Venice International University (VIU)

12-13 July 2007, Urbino, Italy

**CONFERENCE AND SUMMER SCHOOL ON TRANSPORT**

[http://www.eaere.org/files/education\\_Urbino.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/education_Urbino.pdf)

(The conference will focus on "Pricing, Financing, Regulating Transport Infrastructures and Services").

**Information:** Prof. Edoardo Marcucci -

[marcucci@uniurb.it](mailto:marcucci@uniurb.it)

**Organisation:** Kuhmo Group and Nectar Cluster 2 in cooperation with Boston College, University of California - Irvine, University of Cergy-Pontoise and ENPC -Paris, University of Urbino, University of Virginia, VU University Amsterdam.

20-21 September 2007, Kings College Cambridge, UK  
**9TH INTERNATIONAL BIOECON CONFERENCE ON "ECONOMICS AND INSTITUTIONS FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION"**

[http://www.eaere.org/files/conf\\_bioecon.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/conf_bioecon.pdf)

**Information:** [http://www.bioecon.ucl.ac.uk/04\\_9\\_ann-conf.html](http://www.bioecon.ucl.ac.uk/04_9_ann-conf.html)

**Organisation:** BIODiversity and Economics for CONservation in Association with UK-DEFRA, FAO, IUCN, and UNEP-WCMC.

15-16 November 2007, Milan, Italy

**2ND EPIGOV THEMATIC CONFERENCE - ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INTEGRATION AT LOCAL/REGIONAL LEVEL; ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INTEGRATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL**

<http://www.ecologic.de/projekte/epigov>

**Information:** Francesca Polatti - [francesca.polatti@feem.it](mailto:francesca.polatti@feem.it)

**Organisation:** FEEM under the EU project EPIGOV  
3-4 December 2007, Sunway Lagoon Resort, Bandar Sunway, Selangor, Malaysia

**MONASH UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA CONFERENCE, 2007 BUSINESS, ENVIRONMENT, INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ASIA PACIFIC ECONOMIES**

[http://www.eaere.org/files/Call\\_for\\_Papers.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/Call_for_Papers.pdf)

**Deadline for submissions:** 30 June 2007

**Information:** Prof. G. Sivalingam -

[Sivalingam.vglingam@buseco.monash.edu.my](mailto:Sivalingam.vglingam@buseco.monash.edu.my)

**Organisation:** Prof. G. Sivalingam, MONASH University, Selangor, Malaysia.

14-16 April 2008, Stockholm, Sweden

**RESILIENCE 2008 - RESILIENCE, ADAPTATION AND TRANSFORMATION IN TURBULENT TIMES. INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE AND POLICY CONFERENCE**

<http://www.resilience2008.org>

**Information:** Christina Leijonhufvud - [chris@beijer.kva.se](mailto:chris@beijer.kva.se)

**Organisation:** Centre for Transdisciplinary Environmental Research (CTM) at Stockholm University, Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics in collaboration with Resilience Alliance, Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences and International Council for Science (ICSU).

12-13 June 2008, Stockholm, Sweden

**3RD EPIGOV THEMATIC CONFERENCE - ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INTEGRATION AT GLOBAL LEVEL; ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY INTEGRATION AND MULTI-LEVEL GOVERNANCE**

<http://www.ecologic.de/projekte/epigov/>

**Information:** Mans Nilsson - [mans.nilsson@sei.se](mailto:mans.nilsson@sei.se)

**Organisation:** Stockholm Environment Institute under the EU project EPIGOV

25-28 June 2008, Gothenburg, Sweden

**EAERE 16TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**Information:** [eaere@eaere.org](mailto:eaere@eaere.org)

**Organisation:** University of Gothenburg

24-27 June 2009, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

**EAERE 17TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE**

**Information:** [eaere@eaere.org](mailto:eaere@eaere.org)

**Organisation:** Department of Spatial Economics of the Faculty of Economics and Business Administration of the Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, in cooperation with the Institute of Environmental Studies (IVM)



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## JOB OFFERS

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### POSTDOC AND PhD STUDENT: DYNAMIC STOCHASTIC MODELING

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany.

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_PIK.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_PIK.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: not announced*

### POST-DOCTORAL ASSOCIATE POSITION IN THE ECONOMICS AND ECOLOGY OF ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

School of Life Sciences at Arizona State University, USA.

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_Post%20Doc%20Ad.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_Post%20Doc%20Ad.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: The deadline for applications is May 15; and if not filled biweekly thereafter until the search is closed*

### VACANCY FOR A PROFESSORSHIP

Full-time Professor in the rank of Lecturer (docent) or Professor in the rank of Senior Lecturer (hoofdocent) in the Department of General Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, University of Ghent, Belgium.

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_vacature%20Gent%20ENG.PDF](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_vacature%20Gent%20ENG.PDF)

*Deadline for applications: 22 May 2007.*

### JUNIOR PROFESSORSHIP IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND RESOURCE ECONOMICS

Department of Economics, University of Heidelberg, Germany.

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_Junior%20Prof%20EnvResEcon1.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_Junior%20Prof%20EnvResEcon1.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: 25 May 2007.*

### POSTDOCTORAL VACANCY: THEORETICAL AND APPLIED MODELLING IN ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMICS

THEMA-CNRS research center in economics, University of Cergy-Pontoise, France.

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_postdoc\\_thema-en.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_postdoc_thema-en.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: June 2007.*

### FOUR POSITIONS ON GLOBAL ASSESSMENTS ON WATER AND AGRICULTURE (POST-DOC AND PhD STUDENT)

Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK), Germany

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_pik1.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_pik1.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: 15 June 2007.*

### FULL PROFESSOR OF THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE (M/F)

VU University Amsterdam, The Netherlands

[http://www.eaere.org/files/job\\_ivm.pdf](http://www.eaere.org/files/job_ivm.pdf)

*Deadline for applications: 15 June 2007.*

### 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)
- ◆ Environment and Development Economics: € 50.00
- ◆ Resource and Energy Economics: € 49.00
- ◆ Resources Policy: € 77.00

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The EAERE Newsletter is published twice a year, in late May and late November.  
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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](mailto:eaere@eaere.org).

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

