

ESEE News Letter

ESEE Newsletter

Information from The European Society for Ecological Economics - Issue N°5 – May 1998

A Word from the President

A Strategy for Building the Visibility and International Influence of ESEE

First of all, I thank you very much for the trust you have placed in me, as ESEE President for the period 1998-2000 after the elections held in March 1998 at the General Meeting of the Society in Geneva.

After the excellent European participation at the March 1998 ESEE international conference in Geneva, it is time for ESEE to increase its visibility and influence, not only at the European level, but also at the international scale. With more than 250 members, a regular newsletter, a high calibre book series with Edward Elgar (*The International Library of Ecological Economics*), and the co-ordinated development of three Journals (*International Journal of Sustainable Development*, *International Journal of Global Energy Issues* and *International Journal of Environment and Pollution*) all oriented to the analysis-policy-society interface on environmental and economic issues, the European chapter is now the strongest regional branch of the International Society for Ecological Economics. We need to work together on strategies, for the long run, to reinforce the visibility and influence of Ecological Economics in research and policy domains. With this in mind, the following directions of our activity are being developed.

➤ We are initiating several activities to link up around the Mediterranean Basin and, further, with centres, networks and individuals in all parts of Africa. Indeed, the European Ecological Economists have a challenge to be active in this part of the world. I think that they can be very effective in responding to the challenge for historical, cultural reasons. Many important themes for research and co-operation come to mind - water management, development and environment, capacity building, demography, renewable energies, soil erosion, competitiveness and environment, local innovation, etc.... A number of links have already been made between ESEE and African networks. As an example, during the third week of June, I have an official visit in Tunisia with decision makers at a high level, business people and academics, to start a real partnership in this region. Also I will go to Morocco in September this year, for the same reasons. Other ESEE colleagues are active in building links with Central and West African networks, especially on themes of water, energy and renewable resources. We are planning, with these stakeholders, not only programmes of research and research-development, but also courses in Ecological Economics in collaboration with European Institutes involved in Ecological Economics.

➤ We need to strengthen exchanges with Latin America. Thanks to pioneers such as Joan Martinez-Alier and Ignacy Sachs, there are already some established lines of communication. Now we can look at ways of building institutional co-operation. This year, at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) in Mexico City, we have co-operated in the development of a Diploma and a Masters programme in Ecological Economics. For the Diploma teaching in the summer of 1998, most of the teaching

contributors from outside Mexico will come from within the ranks of the ESEE.

➤ We also have an excellent opportunity to present the specificities of the European research in Ecological Economics during the next ISEE international conference which will be held (as you all should know) in Santiago, Chile, November 15th-19th, 1998. A large European participation is necessary. To help in this way, we are inviting European Commission officers (in the research department, DG-XII) to present information on their work programme in the environment field and prospects of international co-operation, and we have asked the EC to provide some sponsorship to subsidise costs of European researchers travelling to the Chile conference to present the results of EU-funded research in Ecological Economics.

➤ Last (but not least) is the reinforcement of our network at an institutional level within Europe itself. This is not just confined to the European Union countries. Also, through the activities of many ESEE members, we are seeking to build up the exchanges between Western and Eastern European countries. When it is possible, it should be fruitful to organise international conventions between our universities, through the international relations services of the institutions. This is, for example, what some of our members are doing to organise a European Masters and PhD programme in Ecological Economics. The initial development will be sponsored by the University of Keele (United Kingdom), the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (Uppsala, Sweden), the Autonomous University of Barcelona (Spain) and the University of Versailles-St.-Quentin-en-Yvelines (France). The teaching programme for the European Masters in Ecological Economics should begin officially in September 1999.

These are just some of the ways that how we can work together to develop our influence. There are many others being initiated by our members across Europe, and lots of others will come. We will be most effective in building skills if, where possible, we work together, and this can also help to build up visibility. So, if you have these kinds of projects, please share your experience and results with all ESEE members, using the society's Newsletter and web-site to diffuse plans and information. ■

Sylvie Faucheux

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Conference Reflections. International Conference of the ESEE on Ecology, Economy, and Development

By Roderick Lawrence, University of Geneva, Switzerland

The Second International Conference of the European Society for Ecological Economics was held at the University of Geneva from March 4th to 7th, 1998. A few less than 300 participants from 28 countries attended the plenary and parallel paper sessions that considered themes related to Ecological Economics and Development. The Conference provided a platform for academics, researchers, public administrators and international civil servants, as well as policy decision-makers from the public and the business sectors, to debate the interrelations between ecological and economic approaches to subjects such as agricultural production; biodiversity; consumption and production processes; governance; transboundary pollution; water resource management; sustainable development; taxes, subsidies and incentives; trade; and town and country planning. In addition, a few papers discussed the analogies and metaphors used to interpret culture-nature and people-

environment relationships. Moreover, there were some papers that presented the participatory approaches applied to understand the diverse uses, values and meanings attributed to different types of natural resources, public parks and nature reserves. Books and special issues of academic journals are in preparation with the fruitful material presented at the conference. Copies of the Conference Programme and Book of Abstracts (120 contributions of 250-1000 words) can be obtained at a cost of 20 Swiss francs from Roderick Lawrence, CUEH, University of Geneva, 102 Boulevard Carl-Vogt, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland. This sum of money should be paid by direct bank transfer to the Union Bank of Switzerland, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland: Sort Code 240: Account Number ESEE 182 850 - Fondations Universitaires (Université de Genève). Please mention your name on the transaction and send a copy to Roderick Lawrence.

"A New Approach for a New Century". The European Consultative Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development

By Sylvie Faucheux, C3ED, Université de Versailles-St.-Quentin-en-Yvelines (member of the Forum), France

During its last plenary session on April 24th, 1998, recognising the importance of the Cardiff Summit, the European Consultative Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development has discussed the means of improving environmental integration. The Consultative Forum calls upon the Heads of States and Government to use the Cardiff Summit to create a new type of European leadership: "a new approach for a new century".

This leadership should be based on the integration of environmental responsibility in a wider international context and in all sectors of society in the pursuit of sustainable development. Therefore the Chairman of the Consultative Forum, Thorvald Stoltenberg, has submitted to the statement of Mrs Ritt Bjerregaard (the Commissioner of DG XI), to Jacques Santer (President of the Commission), José María Gill-Robles (President of the European Parliament) and to Prime Minister Tony Blair (President of the European Council), the Forum's statement and the supporting memorandum, setting the Forum's opinion on the key elements.

In the Forum's view, the goal should be to present a new model of development where social and economic goals are fully integrated with environmental ones. The adoption of national as well as European sectoral targets and the use of policy indicators will facilitate this process of integration. Such targets and indicators constitute an important mechanism for enabling European and national leaders to get the message across to all stakeholders and to

the general public. The Forum also proposes that integration and shared responsibility must be reflected in the way the European Commission and other institutions of the European Union organise their work. This means above all that every General Directorate must take full responsibility for the integration of environmental considerations in its policies and legal decisions. The European Consultative Forum urges the Summit to adopt a "Cardiff Declaration on the Principle of European Environmental Integration" along these lines and to establish a timetable and a procedure whereby each national government and each General Directorate prepares an action plan for the implementation of this principle. The Summit should establish a procedure of regular reviews and reports on progress and obstacles to progress.

Other than that, the Forum has recently finished its report on Agriculture and Sustainability. This report will be available in a few days. Two further reports are nearing completion: one on the Environment and Employment and the other on Enlargement of the European Union and the Environment. Four other working groups have started their deliberations: on Policy Implementation and Governance; Urban Issues; European Climate Change Policy and International Trade and Environment.

For further information contact the Forum by E-mail:
forum@dg11.cec.be

The Amsterdam Treaty and Sustainability: Reason for a Change

By Friedrich Hinterberger and Philipp Schepelmann, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany

In 1997, the Amsterdam European Council amended the EU-Treaty. With respect to sustainable development the revised Treaty of the European Community contains historical improvements: Article 2, describing the goals of the EC was changed in such a way that the social and economic goals were complemented with an environmental dimension to the objective of sustainable development. Together with the institutional goals of the Community (such as the Monetary Union) the Treaty reflects all four dimensions of sustainability as described by United Nations Commission for Sustainable Development (UN CSD) and various

The interconnectedness of these dimensions are further emphasised by the integration principle in Article 6: "environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Community policies ... in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development".

As the Union is primarily an economic and social association the integration principle applies also and above all to the economic dimension of Community policies. After the Cardiff European Council it will be a major responsibility of the Austrian, German and

Finnish EU-Presidencies to co-ordinate concrete steps towards the integration of sustainability as paramount objective of the Union.

Next to its institutional goals (such as the Economic and Monetary Union and the EU enlargement) the Union is preoccupied with two social and economic challenges: the global economic competition and a high unemployment rate. The European answers to these problems are the goals of increasing competitiveness of European industry and additional employment opportunities. The question that arises from the mentioned amendment of the EU Treaty is whether the environmental goals of the Union are compatible with competitiveness and job creation.

To understand under which conditions competitiveness, employment and protecting the eco-sphere harmonise, the micro, macro, meso and meta levels of the European economy must be taken into account.

With the Common Agricultural Policy and the Cohesion Policies, over 80% of the budget of the European Union consists mainly of expenses that are either direct subsidies or strongly related to it. This is not compatible with a sustainable systemic competitiveness.

But this is only one important and frequently mentioned aspect. In a broader view, with the enlargement of the Union and the Economic and Monetary Union, many policies will come under pressure and require substantial change. This can be seen as a window of opportunity to make first steps toward an integration of economic, social and environmental affairs as required by the new EU Treaties.

With the introduction of EMU, important parts of the European economic policies will be centralised on a macro-economic scale. Decisions of monetary policy will be taken at the European Central Bank, while other conditions for the macroeconomic development will still be taken at the national levels, such as wage policy and tax schemes. But these play a decisive role for both the employment

rate and the state of the environment. Within the sphere of the Euro (the hard core of EMU), no exchange rate adjustment will be possible to adapt to such differences, which makes national decisions more difficult. It is therefore important to look for policies on the European level that match the challenges of the EMU, such as harmonised eco-taxes, tradable permits and a co-ordinated monetary, fiscal, and wage policy that allows employment to grow.

While economic decisions on the corporate and household level are likely to converge, regional cultures and institutions (which determine economic processes on the meso and meta levels) will integrate much slower. Therefore, and according to the principles of subsidiarity and individual liberty, policies on the meso-level (communication, education, research...) should be developed for the smaller regional levels: member States, regions, etc.

On all levels, it is important that the success of such policies be measured in a comparable way. Therefore, again, compatible indicators are necessary for the integration of ecological, economic and social developments on a micro, meso and macro scale.

The amendments of the Amsterdam Treaty should be reason enough for change. Austria, holding the first EU-Presidency after the Cardiff European Council, could play a leading role to facilitate the integration of environmental policies "in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development" and will hopefully be supported by the EU-Troika together with like-minded governments in Britain, Germany and Finland. There are certainly other policy fields that are equally important, such as cultural, research and educational policy. But EMU, CAP and regional policy seem to be the fiscal, institutional and monetary back-bone of all other activities. Therefore these are the policies of major importance for introducing the principles of sustainable development and integration to all European legislation.

Environmental Management and Audit Scheme and Material Flows

By Christa Liedtke and Holger Rohn, Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Germany

With the regulation No. 1836/93 of June 29th, 1993 (EMAS) on the voluntary participation of commercial enterprises in a joint system for environmental management and environmental audits, the EU-Commission, despite all criticism, has successfully delivered a an environmental management system. Now the ordinance is being revised by the European Commission.

As the first instrument of its kind on a European scale, the regulation provides the opportunity of developing a management system that avoids cumulative environmental costs, by means of precautionary policy measures and strategies, while improving, or at least stabilising, the profitability of business.

One main critical point is that until now EMAS has only weak requirements of how and with which indicators and methods the material flows of a firm should be taken into account. The

knowledge of material flows and therefore valid and comparable physical data is the prerequisite for a successful integrated (economic and environmental) management. To reach the goal of a "sustainable company" it is necessary for the businesses to receive information on where the optimising potential is greatest, both "in-house" and "from cradle to grave".

Therefore the requirements of EMAS should in the future consider a defined set of material and energy flow indicators, both on firm level and from "cradle to grave". This data should be processed periodically and published in detail in environmental statements.

For discussion contact: Christa Liedtke and Holger Rohn,

E-mail: Christa.Liedtke@wupperinst.org or

Holger.Rohn@wupperinst.org. ■



News

Elections at the ESEE

The ESEE held its biennial Ordinary General Meeting on March 6th, 1998, during the Geneva ESEE International Conference. At this meeting, the Elections of the ESEE Executive and of the Members of the Board for the 3-year period 1998 - 2000 took place. The following members were elected unopposed:

ESEE president:

ESEE vice presidents:

ESEE administrative council:

Sylvie Faucheux (France), E-mail: Sylvie.Faucheux@c3ed.uvsq.fr

Fritz Hinterberger (Germany), E-mail: fritz_hinterberger@mail.wupperinst.org

Clive Spash (UK), E-mail: cls27@cam.ac.uk

Christian Azar (Sweden), E-mail: chazarc@iiec.org

Anne Mette Visser (Denmark), E-mail: visser@ruc.dk

Mario Giampetro (Italy), E-mail: giampetro@inn.ingm.it

Kristin Jakobsson (Sweden), E-mail: Kristin.Jakobsson@ekon.slu.se

Sandrine Simon (UK), E-mail: eva24@envss.keele.ac.uk

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News

At a meeting held after the Geneva Conference, **Jean-François Noël** (France) was appointed as ESEE Treasurer and **Martin O'Connor** (France) agreed to continue in the post of ESEE Secretary in a transitional period, until December 1998.

During the Ordinary General Meeting, **Juan Martinez-Alier** (Spain) was proposed as a Life Member of the ESEE, and elected by acclaim.

Elections at the ISEE

By *Lisa Speckhardt, Director of Publications and Development, Secretariat of the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE), USA*

We would like to congratulate the newly elected officers of ISEE. **Richard Norgaard**, the current president of ISEE, has been voted president-elect; **Susan Hanna** is the new vice president, and **Carl Folke** is secretary and treasurer. Officers in ISEE serve a two-year term, and the next nominations will be held in spring of 1999, with elections held in fall of 1999, for a term beginning in January of the year 2000.

Richard Norgaard is Professor of Energy and Resources and of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of California at Berkeley. He is a member of the U.S. Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE, hosted by the National Research Council), and he was the Founding Chair of the Board (1994-1997) of Redefining Progress, an NGO helping communities to international organisations develop indicators of sustainability and other projects.

Susan Hanna is Professor of Marine Economics at Oregon State University. Her fields of research are fishery economics and management, economics of natural resource institutions, and economic history of fisheries. She is a member of several advisory boards and committees related to ocean and fishery resources, including the Scientific and Statistical Committee and the Pacific Fishery Management Council, of which she is chair of the Economics Subcommittee.

Carl Folke is Professor of Natural Resources Management at Stockholm University, and works part-time at the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, where he was the Deputy Director from 1991 to 1996. He has been the Book Review Editor of the journal *Ecological Economics* since its inception in 1989, and was the co-organiser of ISEE's 1992 conference in Stockholm.

For further information please contact Lisa Speckhardt by E-mail: speckhar@cbl.umces.edu.

Two International Workshops in Uppsala, Sweden

By *Andrew K. Dragun, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala, Sweden, with the support of ESEE*

The University of Uppsala organises two international events:

1. "Trade Liberalisation, Agricultural Sustainability and Environment". In the framework of the European Network on Sustainable Development, June 11th and 12th, 1998

This is a workshop in the context of the European Network on Sustainable Development initiated by the French Ministry of the Environment and Territory Planning and under the scientific responsibility of the C3ED (Université de Versailles-St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, France). This workshop is restricted to no more than 50 participants. About 18 papers have been selected, based on their interest relative to current research, policy issues and insight on particular country problems. The papers, after revision, will be considered for publication in a commercially published book volume.

The main topics of the workshop will be the following:

i) Trade Liberalisation-Development and Environment

The trend towards globalisation and trade liberalisation is seen by many economists as an international win-win game. However, there is also evidence of negative impacts. The theme of this workshop is to consider the balance of positive and negative impacts especially in terms of the developing countries, the environment and sustainability.

ii) Trade Liberalisation and Agricultural Sustainability

Sustainable land use is not only a question of pricing, allocation, technology or economic policy. It is also a matter of negotiating agreements among people with diverse interests about what land is used for, by whom and how it is managed. This involves better tools for dealing with conflict, adaptive management, resource quality assessment and user friendly monitoring indicators at various levels of social aggregation.

2. Forum: "Environmental Degradation: Is there a role for Ecological Economics?" June 13th and 14th, 1998

Environmental degradation continues to be a major world problem - despite twenty years of extensive environmental economic application and now the development of Ecological Economics. Some of the key issues, which modern environmental economic analysis does not appear to have addressed, include:

- The increased globalisation of major environmental problems,
- The concentration of environmental problems in regions of poverty.

In this setting the following questions arise:

- Has environmental economics, in the neo-classical vein, provided any insight into environmental problems and their resolution? Is there a role for environmental economics on environmental problems at all?
- Does Ecological Economics offer a radical and constructive alternative or a complementarity to neo-classical environmental economics?

The following participants have already confirmed their presence to one or both of these events:

Heenk Kox (Netherlands); Mark Sagoff (USA); Bina Agarwal (India); Martin O' Connor (France); Rekha Mehra (USA); Werner Raza (Austria); Adebayo Olokoshi (Nigeria); Charles Saludo (Nigeria); Dominique Njinkou (Senegal); Tadesse Zerihun (Ethiopia); Michel Damian (France); Mario Giampetro (Italy); Sylvie Fauchoux (France); Peter Soderbaum (Sweden); Jacques Weber (France); Niels Roling (Netherlands); Janice Jiggins (UK-Sweden); Kristin Jakobsson (Australia-New Zealand); Andrew Dragun (Australia-Sweden); Sarah Bogaert (Belgium); Julie Whittaker (UK); Alexandre Borde (Italy); Brian Czech (USA); Narrepa Nagaraj (France) and Jörg Eggers (Germany).

For further information contact: Professor Andrew Dragun, E-mail: Andrew.Dragun@ekon.slu.se or Professor Janice Jiggins, E-mail: Janice.Jiggins@lbutv.slu.se.

Call for papers for the Bionautics Prize

The *Bionautics Institute: Man in Biosphere* calls for papers on "Designing Economy and Policy for the Future". The papers should focus on co-evolutionary processes between Wo/Man, Technology and Biosphere. Papers can be submitted in English or German. The aim of the competition is to challenge present day science and policy. The idea of the organisers is to support participatory processes that enable societies to create post-normal science perspectives and action. We see Wo/Man not only as part of societies but more of the biosphere and we strongly believe that the present day economy, which is based on an ever increasing consumption of fossil fuels and on debts rather than on co-operation, will not favor humans' future on



Earth. We need to design a new economy and political culture which is based on the understanding that we are part of the biosphere. In this regard we also need to design technologies that correspond to these processes. The Bionautics Institute will host a workshop where the participants can discuss their contributions. Bionautics will award the best paper with the *Bionautics Prize* which has a value of DM 5000. Please send your papers to: Interkulturelle Forschungsgesellschaft e.V., Büdnerreihe 20a, D-18239 Heiligenhafen, Germany or contact us:
Tel.: ++ 49 38295 70410, Fax: ++ 49 38295 71415,
E-mail: bionautics@easymod.com.

European Environmental Pressure Indices

On the basis of a large survey realised in 1995 and 1996, the Statistical Office of the European Communities has recently published a set of indicators that reflect both the need for scientifically sound information and the limitations imposed by the current data situation in the field of environmental pressure. The indicators are based on about 500 questionnaires answered by scientists all across Europe. The results can be consulted at the following website: <http://www.telcom.es/tau/sheets.htm>.
See statement from the panel (on page 6).



Pascal Delisle from the OFCE in France will be teaching sustainable development and doing research at Denison University, Granville, Ohio in the USA for one year from next August on. In case of interest, he would like to create contacts between European researchers in Ecological Economics and the institute at Denison. He will work in the "international studies program" which represents a transdisciplinary program uniting economists, sociologists, political scientists, researchers in environmental studies, anthropology etc...

His address from August 15th on will be:

Pascal Delisle, Denison University, International Studies Program, Granville, Ohio 43023, USA, E-mail: delisle@cc.denison.edu. His current address is: OFCE, 69 quai d'Orsay, 75340 Paris Cedex 07, Tel. ++ 33 1 44185467, Fax: ++ 33 1 44185478, E-mail: delisle@ofce.sciences-po.fr ♦

CSD6 Panel Discussion on Science and Sustainable Development, Commission for Sustainable Development 6th Session United Nations, New York

By Martin O'Connor, Silvio Funtowicz and Jerome Ravetz

The Panel was sponsored by the British Presidency of the European Union. It was co-organised by Mr. Alan Apling (UK) and Mr. Silvio Funtowicz (ISIS-JRC Ispra, EC), with technical support from Martin O'Connor (C3ED, Université de Versailles-St.-Quentin-en-Yvelines) and Jerome Ravetz (Research Methods consultancy, London).

The Panel theme was set by reference to *Agenda 21, Chapter 35, Science for Sustainable Development*, which asserts:

"Often there is a communication gap amongst scientists, policy makers, and the public at large, whose interests are articulated by both governmental and non-governmental organisations. Better communication is required among scientists, decision makers, and the general public".

Panel participants were:

- Professor Eric ODADA (Director, Pan-African START Secretariat, Department of Geology, University of Nairobi, Kenya);
- Professor Michael SCULLOS (Department of Environmental and Marine Chemistry, University of Athens, Greece);
- Professor Anil GUPTA (Society for Research and Initiatives for Sustainable Technology and Institutions, Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India);

- Professor Sheila JASANOFF (Faculty Chair, Department of Science and Technology Studies, Cornell University, USA);
- Dr. Sekou TOURE (High Commissioner for Hydraulics, Office of the Prime Minister, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire);
- Dr. Chandrakant THATTE (Secretary-General, International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage, New Delhi, India).

The Panel discussed the design and implementation of processes for effective knowledge exchange and use of scientific information and advice in decision making for sustainable development. It was suggested that key elements for effective quality assurance, science communication and public policy processes include: public procedures for the societal evaluation of science advances, technology transfer seen in the framework of reciprocal learning and capacity building, and a reassessment of the forms and locations of the "centres of excellence" capable of contributing knowledge and judgement needed for sustainability. Freshwater featured as a CSD6 transversal theme, and two Panel speakers addressed the question how well scientific understanding, information and advice has so far been used in the CSD6 deliberations on freshwater and where there is room for improvements.



News

CSD6 Panel on Science and Sustainable Development recommendation

“Every possible effort should be made to improve the processes of generating, sharing and utilizing science for sustainable development. This will include a commitment to overcome the communication gaps within the scientific community and between scientists, policy makers and the general public. Future CSD sectoral issues, such as Oceans and Seas (CSD7), should explicitly address and implement more effective science communication processes”.

This recommendation, together with a set of Key Points (below) was communicated through the European Union delegation to the CSD6 Plenary reporting session on April 23rd, 1998.

Considerations for an Improved Science Communication Process

“The principle of sustainable development has been conceived in response to perceived inadequacies of earlier models of economic development. Promotion of sustainable development involves a learning process about societal, economic and environmental goals. Scientific activity for sustainable development will therefore be issue-driven as well as curiosity-generated and mission-oriented. Policies to encourage research, knowledge exchange and science applications for sustainable development must address urgent social needs and also complex and difficult issues where our knowledge is incomplete, values are in dispute and stakes are high.

New processes and institutions are needed for quality assurance in science and technology applications and to maintain public trust and support for the contributions of science to both urgent and long-term problems. The old conception of a largely one-way traffic of information from the experts to the public, and from developed countries to the developing ones, is being replaced by a more reciprocal partnership among those involved in the process.

Such partnership necessarily is constructed through a close dialogue and co-operation of scientists and technical experts with policy makers, implementers and stakeholders, including full participation by experts with local knowledge in developing countries.”

- Science communication is a self-renewing process involving mutual learning between different sectors of society, not a one-way traffic from expert to public.
- Priorities in science communication should include commitments of resources in support of:
 - "mundane science" (local problem-solving, utilising all appropriate scientific and societal resources);
 - vernacularisation of science (science activity and communication of original scientific research in local languages);
 - fora and media that disseminate science information accessible to wide audiences;
 - communication networks, based on locality and on common concerns using all appropriate media (voice, paper, ICT);
 - education for improved awareness of "mundane science" among students, researchers and policy makers in established science;
 - demonstrations of the positive potential of science - on large and small scales - as a force for sustainable development.
- Research and capacity building for sustainable development is an investment responding to social needs with a long term perspective. The effective use of science for sustainable development will require bringing together different strands of knowledge and experience in problem solving, for example:
 - combining expertise of public, private and community sectors;
 - establishing interfaces between formal knowledge and informal understanding and knowing-how;
 - recognising complementarities between local and external expertise;
 - reconciling different stakeholder interests covering urgent social needs, commercial interests, policy makers' requirements and long run sustainability concerns.
- Quality in science for sustainability refers not only to internal standards of rigour and coherence, but also accountability to external societal considerations such as:
 - reconciling science and technology interests with wider social concerns;
 - transparency in the ways that policy makers and the science community are responsible in addressing high-stakes risks;
 - the ability of the scientific community to demonstrate their contributions to resolving important problems of their societies;
 - the participation of scientists, in their professional capacities, in the processes of policy debate, the communication of risks and the evaluation of decision stakes.
- Important decisions for development and environment will often involve difficult judgements about risks and collective hopes in situations of very incomplete knowledge.
 - These judgements depend on explicit assessment of scientific uncertainty, and on acceptance of legitimate scientific and social dispute on complex issues;
 - Involvement from the onset of stakeholders in the knowledge assessment process, in identifying constraints and defining resource use options and their costs and benefits, is important for robust, socially legitimate and credible policy choices;
 - A full scientific understanding of ecosystems and environmental processes will integrate the knowledge contained in local history, traditions and innovative practices.
- Opportunities should be sought within the scientific community and international organisations to design, promote and implement these new conventions for scientific communication and quality assurance.

Papers and comments from Panel participants will be published later in 1998 in a special issue of the new *International Journal of Sustainable Development* (see presentation of the IJSD elsewhere in the ESEE Newsletter)

For further information on the Panel and the forthcoming special issue of the IJSD, contact :
Martin.OConnor@c3ed.uvsq.fr

Making Sustainability Operational: Critical Natural Capital and the Implications of a Strong Sustainability Criterion (CRITINC)

By Sandrine Simon, Keele University, UK

A new research project is about to start! It will be carried out by the Environmental Policy Unit at Keele University, UK (co-ordinator of the project); the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Italy; Stockholm University, Sweden; Wageningen Agriculture University, The Netherlands; the Wuppertal Institute, Germany, and the C3ED, Université de Versailles-St. Quentin en Yvelines, France.

It is a European Project, funded within Area 4 Human Dimensions in the Environment and Climate RTD programme of the European Commission, and will last for two years, starting this May.

The overall goal of the project is to gain insights and understanding that are relevant to environmental policy concerning the application of the strong sustainability criterion to the use of the environment and its resources. EU Members States are committed to achieving a process of sustainable development in the framework of the EC's Fifth Environmental Action Plan *Towards Sustainability*. Clarifying the distinction between weak and strong sustainability and, identifying the critical components of natural capital which are related to the latter, are of fundamental importance for increasing the policy usefulness of the concept of sustainability.

The project is divided into three main parts:

Work package 1 generally focuses on the identification of Critical Natural Capital. The objective is to construct a theoretical framework for the identification and the classification of CNC.

Work Package 2 focuses on the application of the Strong Sustainability Criterion. In each country, a particularly significant example of critical natural capital will be examined, in view of

investigating the economic and social implications of applying a strong sustainability criterion that requires the maintenance of the selected CNC. The Keele unit will be looking at river system Sites of Special Scientific Interest; Italy will focus on air quality; Sweden on parks, green belts and other ecosystems in urban areas; The Netherlands will be looking at riverine and coastal wetlands; Germany at forests, and France at agricultural land and water resources.

Work Package 3 concentrates on the comparison of individual country studies.

This project should help generate new insights into the question of 'critical natural capital', and should enable EU environmental legislation and other policy measures to be more focused and better articulated with regards to the crucial environmental issues involving critical natural capital. Furthermore, it will provide some policy recommendations concerning the socio-economic implications of applying a strong sustainability criterion in Europe.

The key scientists of each institute are: Dr. Paul Ekins (UK), Ms. Marcella Pavan (Italy), Pr. Carl Folke (Sweden), Dr. Rudolf de Groot (Netherlands), Dr. Reinhard Loske and Ms. Christiane Beuermann, in Germany, and Dr. Martin O'Connor in France.

If you need more information or would like to make some comments on the project, you are welcome to contact *Dr. Sandrine SIMON* (Research Fellow for the project at *Keele University, Department of Environmental Social Sciences, ST5 5BG, Staffs, UK*). ♦



Official Dates June - September 1998

The following time-table of official environment-related dates has been established by the European Consultative Forum on the Environment and Sustainable Development. For further information contact the Forum by E-mail: forum@dg11.cec.be, or see the DGXI website <http://www.europa.eu.int/en/comm/dg11home.html>

May 26 th - 27 th , 1998	Norway, Seminar on Sustainable Production and Consumption (organised by the Norwegian Government)
June 11 th , 1998	Copenhagen, Creation of the Charter for a Sustainable Information Society
June 14 th - 16 th , 1998	Cardiff, European Summit (Council of EU ministers)
June 16 th - 17 th , 1998	Luxembourg, EU Formal Environment Council
June 17 th , 1998	Luxembourg, EU Joint Environment and Transport Council
June 23 rd - 25 th , 1998	Århus, Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe"
June 29 th - July 3 rd , 1998	Montreal, 1st Meeting of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee for the negotiations of the POP Convention
July 7 th - 9 th , 1998	Colmar, International Commission for the protection of the Rhine (plenary session)
July 7 th - 10 th , 1998	Geneva, 17th Meeting of the open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
July 17 th - 19 th , 1998	EU Informal Environment Council
July 22 nd - 23 rd , 1998	Lisbon, OSPAR Ministerial Meeting (Oslo and Paris Commissions)
August 24 th - Sept. 1998	Montreal (date to be confirmed, 1 st week), Convention on Biological Diversity - 4th Meeting of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice
September, 1998	Rotterdam (date to be confirmed), Prior Informed Consent Diplomatic Conference , Opening for signature of PIC Convention
September 1998	Brussels (date to be confirmed), 4th Informal Meeting between Commissioner Bjerregaard and the Environment Ministers of the Associated Countries
September 4 th , 1998	Geneva, Intergovernmental Forum on Forests
September 9 th - 11 th , 1998	Brussels, Meeting for the Contracting Parties to the Bonn Agreement for Co-operation in Dealing with Pollution of the North Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances ■

Ecological Economic Teaching and Courses

Undergraduate programme in Ecological Economics at Mälardalen University, Västerås, Sweden

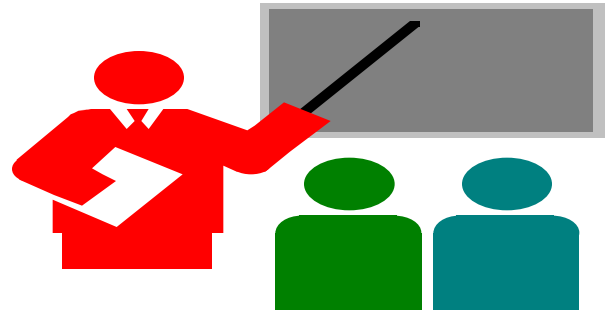
Ecological Economics is very much seen as a field for research and studies at the post-graduate level. But the conceptual framework, theories and methods of Ecological Economics are of course equally important for undergraduate studies. At the Swedish University for Agricultural Sciences in Uppsala I gave a 5 weeks course in Ecological Economics in 1992 which was followed by similar courses in 1993 and 1995. The feed-back from students encouraged us to continue on this path. At a different university or "högskola", Mälardalen University, Västerås, planning for a 3 years undergraduate programme started and we got our first students in the autumn of 1995. 30 students are now close to their exam and they will be followed by 50 students next year. A fourth Master year is currently being planned and will be given in Swedish the first year and later hopefully in English and opened for international students. A textbook in English for this Master level is now at a final stage.

More interesting for the readers of this newsletter is perhaps our way of combining different subjects as part of our programme. The first course, Ecological Economics I, is an introductory course. Ecological Economics is broadly defined as 'economics in the spirit of Agenda 21'. We argue that economics as well as business management has to be adapted to the new realities of environmental and development problems and that this calls for a pluralistic attitude to theoretical perspectives and methods in the two disciplines. Ordinary courses in business management (accounting and investment appraisal, organisation theory, marketing) play a significant role. Similarly students get a five weeks course in neo-classical microeconomics and lectures in neo-classical environmental economics to exemplify how attempts can be made to adapt traditional economics to environmental issues.

More radical ideas about changes in theoretical perspectives and methods are offered in Ecological Economics II (5 weeks) and III (10 weeks). The former course is about approaches to decision making where Environmental Impact Assessment and Positional Analysis are suggested as alternatives to traditional Cost-Benefit Analysis. Ecological Economics III is about 'Environmental politics, environmental action and social change'. A political economics view of individuals (Political Economic Person), relationships and organisations (Political Economic Organisations) is suggested in an attempt to adapt economics and business management to deal with environmental issues at the levels of organisations, municipalities, nations and internationally. Ecological Economics IV (for the Master year) will be about 'Development economics. Theory and practice'. Students write short papers in almost all courses and somewhat longer papers in Ecological Economics the second (corresponding to 5 weeks) and third year (thesis for their first exam 10 weeks).

About half of the courses in the programme existed before we entered the scene in Västerås. The other half are developed for purposes of our students. Ecological Economics courses as indicated above together represent 35 points out of 120 for the total exam. Traditional business economics courses as indicated above together represent 20 points and neo-classical environmental economics 5 points. The Department of Energy and Environmental Technology is giving a 20 points package of courses on town planning, eco-cycles, environmental management systems, environmental law and another set of courses in ecology and environmental science. Last but not least important, sociologists offer courses for students in social science methodology and in social change.

The programme is interdisciplinary also in the sense that we have two departments as principals (Department of Economics and the Department of Energy Technology). Students formally get their exam in Business Management with emphasis on Ecological Economics'.



This association with Business Management or Business Studies is, as I see it, a big advantage because of the emphasis on relevance and the often interdisciplinary orientation of business economists as an organisational culture.

Mälardalen Högskola is a young university with 8 000 students on two campuses in Eskilstuna and Västerås. These towns are situated on the Northern and Southern side of lake Mälaren and we are relatively close to Stockholm and Uppsala, two other university towns on the shores of the same lake. Young universities are today encouraged by the Swedish government because they are believed to offer a bit more of flexibility. A young "högskola" also represents additional opportunities for interaction between the academia and business corporations and municipalities. Today, one can even notice a pressure from the business community and from 'eco-municipalities' to make things happen in the world of science and education.

Peter Söderbaum, Mälardalen Högskola, Department of Economics and Informatics, Box 883, 72123 Västerås, Sweden, E-mail: peter.soderbaum@mdh.se.

Masters Programme in Ecological Economics at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland

The Institute of Ecology and Resource Management (IERM) at the University of Edinburgh offers a Masters/Diploma level course in Ecological Economics. The course aims to provide an understanding of the interactions between ecological and economic systems. It will focus on the role of economics and ecology in the design and implementation of sustainable economic and environmental policies.

The course starts in October each year and lasts nine months for the Diploma and twelve months for the MSc. The curriculum consists of six taught modules each of equal weight followed by a period of individual project work. The study tour, which takes place at the end of the second term, is also an integral part of the programme. A wide range of modules are offered such as: Environmental and Natural Resource Economics; Applications in Ecological Economics; Conservation Biology; Environmental Ethics; Environmental Impact Assessment; Project Appraisal, Geographic Information Systems, Management of Sustainable Development, Sustainable Utilisation of Wildlife etc.

The core modules of the course will be taught by members of the Environmental and Natural Resource Economics Group under the direction of Professor Nick Hanley. Members of this group have a long commitment to applied economics in a wide variety of situations, and have advised both government and non-government organisations in policy matters relating to the environment.

For further information contact Professor Nick Hanley: N.D.Hanley@ed.ac.uk; or Wendy Kenyon: w.kenyon@ed.ac.uk, Institute of Ecology and Resource Management. The University of Edinburgh, School of Agriculture Building, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, EH9 3JG. Fax: +44 (0)131 667 2601. Further information can also be found on the website: <http://helios.bto.ed.ac.uk/ierm/teaching/ecoleco.htm> ■

New Website on Energy and Ecdevelopment

<http://www.globenet.org/helio>

All who are genuinely concerned about Energy and Ecdevelopment are invited to consult HELIO's newly created website. HELIO INTERNATIONAL is an international non-governmental network incorporated in France. It created the Global Energy Sustainability Observatory and nodes of observers-reporters around the world to assess and monitor the contribution of energy policies and systems to sustainable development. The members of its Board of Administration, its Steering Group and its Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee, as well as its observers-reporters, are world-renowned energy and environmental experts who contribute their work on a voluntary basis for the promotion of a more viable and equitable way of life for all.

HELIO's website provides access to:

- the full-length Rio+5 Report of the Global Energy Sustainability Observatory (GEO),
- GEO's methodology and selected indicators of energy sustainability which will be used for future GEO reports,
- links to some sites concerned about energy and sustainable development.

This new site is also:

- an invitation to test the sustainability of the energy policies of your own country. Use the special matrix to see who decides the energy future of your country. You may even want to contribute to the work of the Observatory by writing your own national report!
- an opportunity to publicise your own sustainable energy stories, or those you know first-hand.

But most of all HELIO is a proactive site where:

- people who want to lift the veil from unsustainable energy projects and policies which are frequently being decided and conducted against the wish of local populations can expose energy initiatives which should be monitored, describe the facts and get advice from others who have already experienced similar situations. Go to "Monitored Projects" and contribute your own experience!

Material intensity and service units

<http://www.wupperinst.org/WI/Projekte/mipsonline/index.html>

Most people would instinctively agree with the supposition that the material, energy and surface demands of a product have a good deal to do with its environmental tolerance: the more "environment" required for the product, the worse it appears from an ecological perspective.

For this purpose, the concept of Material Input Analysis (MAIA) and the resource-efficiency measure MIPS (material input per unit of service) were introduced at the Wuppertal Institute in Germany. MIPS is a methodology to measure material input (MI) at all levels (product, company, region,

national economy) including all their "ecological rucksacks", i.e. the total mass of material flows activated by an item of consumption in the course of its life cycle. This MI is then referred to the end user service (S) derived from the product in question.

Information about MIPS (history, definition, calculation, results and applications) is now accessible online. Currently "MIPS online" is only available in German. The English version will be provided within the next two months.

By Michael Kuhndt and Friedrich Hinterberger

On-line National Library for the Environment

<http://www.cnie.org>

The on-line National Library for the Environment, provided by the Committee for the National Institute for the Environment, Washington, USA, contains seven free information resources:

1. Hundreds of up-to-date objective, non-partisan issue reports
2. Environmental Education Programs and Resources
3. Environmental Laws -- local, state, federal and international
4. An in-depth resource on Population-Environment Linkages
5. A Virtual Library of Ecology and Biodiversity
6. Information on environmental conferences and meetings
7. Environmental Careers and Jobs

Virtual Newsletter on Energy

<http://www.nrglink.com>

"ENERGIES" from Green Energy News for the week of April 26, 1998 is now posted on the Web at <http://www.nrglink.com>. Past issues are posted in Recent Energies and Archives at the site. ENERGIES, the free weekly newsletter covering clean, efficient and renewable energy, is also available by direct E-mail subscription by contacting bmulliken@nrglink.com.

Website on climate policy

<http://perso.easynet.fr/~michaelo/ji.htm>

This website contains publications and links concerning climate policy with a special focus on JI and AIJ. A German language version can be found under [ji-deu.htm](http://perso.easynet.fr/~michaelo/ji-deu.htm). Comments and suggestions for improvement as well as new links are welcome! Please write to Axel Michaelowa, E-mail: michaelo@easynet.fr.

Website on Sustainable Design

<http://www.cfsd.org.uk>

The homepage of the Centre for Sustainable Design offers information on:

- managing eco-design
- sustainable product development and design
- design aspects of environmental communications
- journal of sustainable product design

The ESEE Web Site can be visited at: www.c3ed.uvsq.fr/esee

The members of the Executive and Administrative Council board of the ESEE can be contacted by E-mail :

President:	Professor Sylvie Faucheux (France)	E-mail: Sylvie.Faucheux@c3ed.uvsq.fr
Vice Presidents:	Fritz Hinterberger (Germany)	E-mail: fritz_hinterberger@mail.wupperinst.org
	Clive Spash (UK)	E-mail: cls27@cam.ac.uk
Administrative Council:	Christian Azar (Sweden)	E-mail: chazarc@iiec.org
	Anne Mette Visser (Denmark)	E-mail: visser@ruc.dk
	Mario Giampetro (Italy)	E-mail: giampetro@inn.ingm.it
	Kristin Jakobsson (Sweden)	E-mail: Kristin.Jakobsson@ekon.slu.se
	Sandrine Simon (UK)	E-mail: eva24@envss.keele.ac.uk
Treasurer:	Jean-François Noël (France)	E-mail: Jean-Francois.Noel@c3ed.uvsq.fr
Secretariat:	Martin O'Connor (France)	E-mail: Martin.Oconnor@c3ed.uvsq.fr

Diverse Publications



Axel Michaelowa Michael Dutschke: Interest groups and efficient design of the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, HWWA Discussion Paper No. 58, Hamburg, March 1998

The implementation of activities aimed to mitigate global greenhouse gas emissions is more cost-efficient in developing countries than in most of the industrialised world. A Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is to assure that the interests of all parties implicated in Joint Implementation between industrialised and developing countries be equally represented. This mechanism was decided upon on the Kyoto Conference of the Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, but no provisions on the construction of the CDM were taken. The authors propose to take the form of a clearinghouse and a project fund. In the light of game-theoretical analysis and practical experience collected during the pilot phase for Activities Implemented Jointly which started in 1995, they advocate a clearly defined set of rules and incentives in order to balance the variety of interests involved and at the same time make the CDM an efficient instrument in preventing man-made climate change.

Jörg Köhn, John Gowdy, Friedrich Hinterberger and Jan van der Straaten (eds.): Sustainability in Question: The Search for a Conceptual Framework, Publication at Edward Elgar of the contributions to two conferences in Vilm and Rostock, Germany, 1998

In 1996 and 1997, the Rostock University and the Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Energy, Environment organised two conferences on sustainability. Edward Elgar agreed to publish a collection of papers from both conferences. The first volume under the title "Sustainability in Question: The Search for a Conceptual Framework" is now ready for print and will hopefully be available in your bookstores by the end of 1998. Melinda Kane, Jan van der Straaten, Thomas Sikor & Richard Norgaard, John Gowdy, Jörg Köhn, Joachim Schütz, Fred Luks and Clive Spash revise the conceptual framework for sustainability. Sylvie Faucheux, David Pimentel, Julia Haake, Michael Kuhndt, Christa Liedtke, Thomas Orbach & Holger Rohn, Bruce Rettig, Ekko van Ierland & Erik Schiemann apply their research on sustainable production. In a third section of the book, a group of Dutch researchers (Wander Jager, Marjolein van Asselt, Jan Rotmans & Charles Vlek) develop a consumer behaviour model. Inge Røpke and a group from the Wuppertal Institute (Maria-Elisabeth Fischer, Friedrich Hinterberger, Nese Yavuz, Aldo Femia & Fred Luks) add to this section with their contributions on sustainable consumption. Finally, Frans Berkhout, Peter Söderbaum, Frank Dietz & Jan van der Straaten and Andreas Renner design steps for a new political economy that will support sustainability. Jörg Köhn, John Gowdy, Friedrich Hinterberger and Jan van der Straaten are the editors of this book.

A second conference volume will be published under the title "Sustainability in Action: Regional and Sectoral Case Studies." The collection of papers mainly bases on the 1997 conference in Rostock, which was sponsored among others by the ESEE and the Vereinigung für Ökologische Ökonomie. The book will be available at the beginning of 1999. The contributions will focus on actors perspectives and experiences. We will inform in a coming ESEE newsletter about the contributors and their papers.



B. De Marchi, S. Funtowicz, C. Gough, A. Guimaraes Pereira, E. Rota: "The Ulysses voyage. ULYSSES at JRC" EUR 17760EN Ispra: Joint Research Centre - E.C., 1998

This recent publication is about the use of information and communication technology in the context of participatory research. For further information see the following website: <http://ta-www.jrc.it/frontpage.html>

Sylvie Faucheux, Martin O'Connor and Jan van der Straaten (eds.): Sustainable Development: Concepts, Rationalities and Strategies Kluwer Academic Publishers, Series Economy and Environment, Dordrecht/Boston/London, 1998

In this book, we consider concerns for "sustainability" under the three broad headings of economic, social, and ecological. This distinction refers (1) to the nature of the system of feature being "sustained" and (2) to the sort of units used in the measure or evaluation. The book is divided into four parts, a structure that reflects the mix of conceptual and decision making methodology studies integrated in this work. The first part, with three frameworks and analytical approaches relating to sustainability. This introductory addresses questions of institutional change, social and political dimensions of decision making and conflict resolution, uncertainty and irreversibilities. They also make it clear that traditional preoccupations with economic evaluation (for example, cost-benefit analyses, market dynamics), must, in application to sustainability problems, take account of these wider dimensions. This makes clear the sense in which the following three parts of the book focus on, successively, institutional dimensions of analyses of sustainability, the challenges and limits of monetary valuation approaches, and lastly the questions of decision making processes, rationality and social legitimacy with regard to sustainability norms and policies.

Sylvie Faucheux, Martin O'Connor (eds.): "Valuation for Sustainable Development, Methods and Policy Indicators", Advances in Ecological Economics, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, 1998

This book develops an ecological-economics perspective on sustainability at the regional, national and international level. It explores prospects for sustainable development using methods firmly grounded in empirical reality, as well as emphasising scientific, economic and socio-political concerns. This approach is based on the construction of non-monetary indicators for sustainability, and the application of cost-effectiveness analyses to identify robust alternatives for the achievement of specified policy norm. In calculating the requirement for sustainability, it attaches importance to multiple criteria decision aid (MCDA) methods of analysis to evaluate the key components of sustainability and helps assess the sustainability of a regional or national economic development trajectory. Case studies of water pollutants in the Bretagne region in France and greenhouse gas reduction in Europe are used to investigate resource allocation from this perspective. The contributors use the M3ED model (a structural economy-environment simulation model), which gives a multi-sectoral representation of national economy's production, final consumption and environmental pressures to explore feasible economic futures. It is applied to scenarios in France to demonstrate ways that prospects for sustainability can be investigated at a national level. The book compares and contrasts these models with the aims of more typical neo-classical modelling in the search for more effective approaches to defining operational measures for sustainability. ♦

Job offers

Vacancy working in Environmental Accounts branch, UK's Office for National Statistics, Central London

The vacancy will suit a numerate economist or statistician with existing skills or aptitude in using spreadsheets and statistical software. The post is at assistant economist / statistician level. Applicants must be European Union citizens and be allowed to work for the UK Government. Further information on the UK's environmental accounts is available on our web-site <http://www.ons.gov.uk> under "other ONS services" then "the ONS environmental accounts" on the main menu.

To register interest either mail to Prashant Vaze (Head of environmental accounts branch) prashant.vaze@ons.gov.uk or phone at 44 171 533-5916.

The Center for Environmental Research, Leipzig-Halle (UFZ) and the Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg jointly seek a German speaking Professor for environmental economics

She/He will have to lead the Section "Ecological Economics and Environmental Sociology" at the Center for Environmental Research (UFZ). Additionally, she/he is designated to teach at the Department of Economics of the Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg. Research at the UFZ is interdisciplinary and linked to practical application. The Section "Ecological Economics and Environmental Sociology" main research areas are sustainable development of cities and regions and environmental-quality targets. Teaching at the Martin-Luther-University should cover theoretical environmental economics and environmental policy. Co-operation with the professorships on public finance and corporate environmental management is highly appreciated.

The applicant's profile should include:

- post-doctoral thesis or comparable qualification in economics,
- outstanding disciplinary work and international research and publications with a link to sociology,
- the capability to lead and to work in teams.

Applications are due until **May, 21st 1998**. They should be sent to:

Dekan der Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Fakultät - Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
Grosse Steinstrasse 73 - D-06099 Halle

For further information and the official German text of the job offer contact:

Bernd Siebenheuner, Corporate Environmental Management, Institute for Business Administration, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Tel: ++ 49 34555 23464, Fax: ++ 49 34555 27199, E-mail: shuener@wivi.uni-halle.de

Eastern European Law Center needs deputy program director

The International Centre for NotforProfit Law (ICNL) based in Budapest, Hungary is seeking a Deputy Program Director for Central and Eastern Europe (with the possibility to advance to Program Director). The successful candidate should be a citizen of a Central or East European Country, have a law degree and be fluent in English, and have at least 3 years work experience. The candidate will be responsible for designing and implementing programs in support of non profit activities related to community development, equity and the environment. The person will be responsible for general legal assistance on ICNL projects and the development of regional office into an autonomous, sustainable regional Centre on NotforProfit Law. The International Centre for NotforProfit Law (ICNL) is working in 14 Central and Eastern Europe countries. ICNL staffs this project through its headquarters in Washington, DC and its regional office located in Budapest, Hungary. Salary from US\$ 18,000 to 24,000 per year.

Applicants should send a cover letter and c.v. to Gloria Jean Garland, Program Director, CEE Office, Apaczai Csere Janos 17 I, 1052 Budapest, Hungary, Tel. + (361) 118 6923, E-mail: icnl@pronet.hu, or infoicnl@icnl.org.

(Information taken from the "Gallon Environment Letter" distributed by E-mail by: cibe@web.net.)

Cambridge Research for the Environment (CRE), Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge: Personal Assistant

Skills : Experience working in small group, open office environment, Experience of organising a busy travel schedule, Experience organising conference/seminar/workshops, General office management skills, Desktop publishing, Windows95, Word/WordPerfect, Spreadsheets, European language(s) besides English (especially French), A background in environmental management, ecological economics or similar environmental subject area, with qualifications, would be an advantage

Requirements : You would support the current Director of CRE as personal assistant and work closely with the CRE Project Manager. Your work would include a range of tasks including: helping in the production of publications, corresponding with authors and responding to enquiries, maintaining office records, transcribing meeting tapes, keeping meeting minutes, helping maintain Internet pages, and general support roles for research activities.

In terms of the current projects running at CRE you would be involved in helping organise and maintain an international network of academics working on various environmental problems e.g., helping arrange international meetings and managing travel claims. You would occasionally be expected to attend national and international workshops on a range of environmental issues and help in preparing summary reports.

The potential to be flexible about working outside normal office hours is an advantage.

The post will commence as soon as possible. Initial appointment will be for four months with the potential for extension for an additional two years. Pay will be on the assistant staff scale and depend upon age and experience. A less than full time arrangement may be considered if desired.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 26th June, no applications will be considered after this date. Applicants must supply a cover letter and three copies of a curriculum vitae, and references from three individuals (incomplete applications will not be considered). These should be sent to:

Dr Clive L. Spash, (Personal Assistant Post), Cambridge Research for the Environment, 19 Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EP, England.
<http://www.landecon.cam.ac.uk/resenv.html>

Cambridge Research for the Environment (CRE), Department of Land Economy, University of Cambridge: Project Manager

Skills: Degree qualification(s) in ecological economics, environmental management, environmental economics or similar, Experience as editor and in desk top publishing, European language(s) besides English (especially, French and/or German), Excellent presentation and communication skills, Computer literate (e.g. Word, Windows, Spreadsheet and Publishing Packages), Organised and punctual, Experience working in small group, open office environment, Experience managing and applying for research grants, Research publications record and potential

Requirements: The post requires working closely with the current CRE Director on research project design and management. You would supervise and liaise with secretarial and administrative support staff and be expected to work in an open office environment.

You would be in charge of the day to day management of a major international initiative concerning environmental valuation and policy. This requires close co-operation amongst European partners so good communication skills are essential. A series of workshops around Europe will be co-ordinated by CRE over two years and you would aid in their smooth conduct as well as organising meetings yourself. You would be expected to travel nationally and abroad as required.

You would be responsible for the production of publicity materials for CRE including establishing and updating web pages. Publication of reports, discussion papers, books and special issues of academic journals would require your editorial skills. You will need to be able to understand diverse materials on environmental valuation and policy design with the skills to synthesise such material to produce policy updates. Occasional translation of papers into English would be required.

You would, in close co-operation with the current Director of CRE, develop research proposals, obtain funding and help manage the resulting projects.

The post will commence as soon as possible. Initial appointment will be for four months with the potential for extension for an additional two years. Pay will be on the Research Associate scale £15,159 to £21,016 depending upon age and experience.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 29th May, no applications will be considered after this date. Applicants must supply a cover letter and three copies of a curriculum vitae, and references from three individuals (incomplete applications will not be considered). These should be sent to:

Dr Clive L. Spash, (Project Manager Post), Cambridge Research for the Environment, 19 Silver Street, Cambridge, CB3 9EP, England.
<http://www.landecon.cam.ac.uk/resenv.html> ■



Forthcoming Conferences and Workshops

UFZ-International Summerschool, June 29th - July 2nd, 1998, Leipzig, Germany

For further information contact: Irene Ring, UFZ-Centre for Environmental Research, OEKUS, PO Box 2, D-04301 Leipzig, Germany, Tel.: ++ 49 341 235 2480, Fax: ++ 49 341 235 2511, E-mail: ring@alok.ufz.de.

Harvard University Executive Program on Climate Change and Development, July 6th - 17th, 1998, Cambridge MA, USA

This program is an intensive training in key issues of global climate change and their implications for economic development. It is intended for climate change diplomats, policymakers, business executives and NGO leaders.

For further information contact: Theodore Panayotou (Program Director), E-mail: tpanayot@hiid.harvard.edu.

Conference on "Environmental Management in States with Coastal Problems - Through Research, Education and Leadership Towards Sustainable Development", July 8th - 12th, 1998, Riga, Latvia

For further information contact: University of Latvia, Riga, Fax: 371 7820113.

10th international conference on Socio-Economics, "Challenges for the future: European Advancements in Socio-Economics - EuroSASE", July 14th - 16th, 1998, Vienna, Austria

The conference comprises a session forum titled "Towards an Integrated Policy to Improve Competitiveness, Employment, Technology and Environment in Europe", chaired and organised by Friedrich Hinterberger and Sylvie Fauchoux

Based on the insight that environmental and economic policy must be integrated, an Ecological Economic policy can be defined as one possible integrative policy strategy. This can be achieved by a strategy focusing on environmental threats in a very broad and comprehensive sense rather than trying to "steer" every single pollutant towards a proposed optimum which cannot be determined anyway. Some of the possibilities and effects of the transition towards a general dematerialisation as an approach to circumnavigate this dilemma could increase competitiveness e.g. by challenging innovation capabilities and a low waste economy.

Those invited to speak and discuss are: Silvio Funtowicz, JRC, Ispra, Dietmar Kanatschnig, Austrian Institute for Sustainable Development, Vienna, Andrzej Kassenberg, Institute for a Sustainable Development (InE), Warsaw, Juan Martinez-Alier, Universitat Autònoma, Barcelona, Dirk Messner, Universität Duisburg, Yannis Paleocrassas, Ambio Ltd. (Integrated Environmental Management Consultants), Athens, Per Sørup, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS), Sevilla, Joachim Spangenberg Wuppertal Institute for Climate, Environment and Energy, Anastasios Xepapadeas, University of Crete, Perivolia, Rethymnon, and Paul Weaver, University of Durham.

For further information contact: Society for the Advancement of Socio-Economics, PO Box 39008, Baltimore MD 21212, Tel. / Fax: ++ 1 410 377 7965, E-mail: saseorg@aol.com. Or visit the following websites:

www.wupperinst.org/WI/Projekte/compete/compete.html and www.sase.at.

Advanced Study Course 1998 of the EC Environment and Climate Programme on "Environmental Change; Valuation Methods and Sustainable Indicators", August 29th - September 5th, 1998, San Miniato, Tuscany, Italy

For further information see the following website: <http://www.unisi.it/indicator/>.

First International Symposium of the APPREMA, "Environmental Economics: Concept, Scientific Tools, and Applications, September 3rd and 4th, 1998, Corsica, France

For further information contact: Dr. Pascal Oberti, APREMA, University of Corsica, B.P. 46, 20250 Corte, France, Tel. ++ 33 4 95461650, Fax ++ 33 4 95450080, E-mail: oberti@univ-corse.fr.

European Symposium: "Strategic Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes", September 10th and 11th, 1998, Angers, France

For further information contact: Catherine Le Gouez, Tel. ++ 33 2 41235555, Fax ++ 33 2 41235565, E-mail: c.legouez@iname.com.

Second International Interdisciplinary Scientific Conference on Conditions and Mechanisms for Sustainable Development, September 21st - 24th, 1998, Bialowieza, Poland

For further information contact: Bialystok Technical University, Department of Environmental and Tourism Management, Wiejska 45 A, 15-351 Bialystok, Poland, Tel. ++ 48 85 422041 in.383 or 431, Fax ++ 48 85 428404 or 48 85 443400, E-mail: konfer@peritus.pb.bialystok.pl.

ISEE Conference on "Beyond Growth: Policies and Institutions for Sustainability", Santiago, Chile, November 15th - 19th, 1998

The International Society for Ecological Economics holds its Fifth Biennial International Conference, on the theme of "pathways toward sustainability". Topics for proposed papers are widespread, reaching from environmental indicators, over ecological-economic modelling, globalisation and environmental fairness, to political ecology and cultural identity. The deadline for abstracts is March 27th.

For further information see the conference website: www.uchile.cl/facultades/isee3.html, mail to: iseeconf@abello.dic.uchile.cl.

Conference on Geostatistics for Environmental Applications, November 18th - 20th, 1998, Valencia, Spain

For further information contact by E-mail: geoENV98@dihma.upv.es.

International NWO Conference "Beyond Sustainability. Integrating behavioural, economic and environmental research", November 19th and 20th, 1998, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

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First International Symposium on Sustainable Ecosystem Management: "Planetary Garden 99", March 14th - 18th, 1999, Chambéry (Savoie), France

Call for papers: deadline for abstracts: June 15th, 1998

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