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### Special Item of Interest

**The 2009 Nobel Award in Economics Recognizes the Work of ISEE Founder and Ecological Economics' Editorial Board Member Elinor Ostrom. (Page 5)**

### **President's Message: How can we take constructive advantage of (the economic) crisis? How can we be sure we don't let it go to waste...? " (Page 2)**

Resilience to economic crisis is encouraging, and we may actually see a temporary respite from ecologically damaging growth patterns of the past decade (e.g., a slight dip in the pace of deforestation in the Amazon), but this doesn't seem very likely to be a sustained reduction in pressure given the kinds of infrastructure and agribusiness stimulus decisions that continue to be made. That is – the institutions are in place to stimulate growth, not to respond to the opportunity of crisis with innovation and creativity.

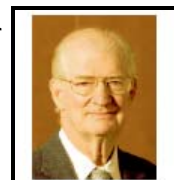
### **ISEE ANNOUNCES ITS 11th BIENNIAL CONFERENCE: "ADVANCING SUSTAINABILITY IN A TIME OF CRISES" TO TAKE PLACE IN OLDENBURG AND BREMEN, GERMANY IN 2010 (Page 16)**

The 11th Biennial ISEE Conference, 2010 will take place from 22 - 25 August, 2010 with the theme: "Advancing Sustainability in a Time of Crises". The conference will take place in the two adjacent cities of Bremen and Oldenburg. The city of Oldenburg is the economic, administrative and cultural centre of the Weser-Ems region in north-western Germany.

### **From a Failed Growth Economy to a Steady-State Economy**

#### **Herman Daly — USSEE lecture, June 1, 2009 (Page 7)**

A steady-state economy is incompatible with continuous growth— either positive or negative growth. The goal of a steady state is to sustain a constant, sufficient stock of real wealth and people for a long time.





## President's Message: Where is Ecological Economics going? An action agenda<sup>1</sup>

As Obama's chief of staff – Rahm Emmanuel – is quoted to have said: “don't ever let a serious crisis go to waste”. In the January 2009 ISEE newsletter – I sought to emphasize that crisis may breed opportunity for ecological economics... In fact, our 2010 conference – to be held in Oldenberg and Bremen, Germany, has specifically set as its theme how ecological economics may provide insights and responses in times of crisis.

A few months ago at the USSEE conference in Washington D.C., Herman Daly informed us that some are now asking him if he is happy now that the economy has stopped growing, and his response is – “No, of course not! – I'm adamantly against inadvertent and destructive decline, but in favor of positive action to achieve a steady state”.

What is our own ability as an “epistemic community” to respond to crisis? What is the final state to which we aspire? Do we have actionable proposals? Or are we going to sit back and say “I told you so?”

In previous conferences, we discussed the need for institutional innovation to make more creative use of the unprecedented growth in the emerging economies (the so-called BRIC countries), while offering prospects for more sustainable pathways.

Now we are in global crisis. Yet several of the BRICs are proving themselves more resilient than the North. China is still the global front runner despite the loss of foreign exchange revenue, while India and Brazil continue to stave off crisis, consolidate democracy and attract investment. No one really knows where Russia is going, but as long as the gas and oil prices are high, they'll be happy...

Resilience to economic crisis is encouraging, and we may actually see a temporary respite from ecologically damaging growth patterns of the past decade (e.g., a slight dip in the pace of deforestation in the Amazon), but this doesn't seem very likely to be a sustained reduction in pressure given the kinds of infrastructure and agribusiness stimulus decisions that continue to be made. That is – the institutions are in place to stimulate growth, not to respond to the opportunity of crisis with innovation and creativity.

How can we take constructive advantage of this crisis? How can we be sure we don't let it go to waste...? If ever there were a time in which the

tenets of ecological economics have been proven central to solution, it is now. And we must act, or should we just retreat into the safety of the academy and study how once again response to crisis failed to turn the course of humanity in the right direction?

One thing that continues to be urgent is for us to become more engaged in debate and proposals with respect to the global conventions. Our work with TEEB, with the Forest Dialogues, UNEP, IUCN and others over the past year or so has shown that we have an institutional voice that is increasingly being called upon to opine in these matters. TEEB is one endeavor in which many of the ecological economics community have been particularly involved.

But ISEE leaders can't fulfill this promise without constructive engagement and definition of positions on the part of the membership. So I would urge those who have a passionate interest in these matters to canvass other members and develop one or more position statements that can be used as a basis for discussion with other actors in global forums following ECOECO's lead (see the Letter from Cuiabá” on Page 11 in this Newsletter) .

The Copenhagen COP is a crucial moment, in which we certainly have something to say, from the perspective of our work on valuing ecosystem services, adaptive management, and the real and potential effectiveness in GHG reduction and the equity impacts of economic instruments such as cap-and-trade, CDM, PES, REDD, among others that are on the drawing boards or already in force.

Another important opportunity in this regard is the October 2010 CDB Conference of the parties in Nagoya, where the tremendously contentious issues associated with establishing a protocol on access and benefits sharing need to be sorted out. It seems to me that we know something about bringing equity into decisions, but if we don't have an institutional position, there is something wrong.

The ISEE board would welcome input from ESEE members in this regard. Please get in touch with me ([president@ecoeco.org](mailto:president@ecoeco.org)), or with your regional society leadership to see how we can pursue these objectives.

<sup>1</sup>Thanks to USSEE and ESEE for providing venues in which this challenge was first discussed with members over the course of the year.



ISEE President,  
Peter May  
[president@ecoeco.org](mailto:president@ecoeco.org)





## Editorial: Ecological Economics in a World in Crisis

Between May and October a series of remarkable developments have called the attention of the world. These are of enormous significance for the ecological economic community. The new events of the world economic “crisis” while the new figures on climate change were revealed has made evident the need to pay urgent attention to many of the tenets that Ecological Economics has proposed for more than two decades.

The meeting at Copenhagen seems to be building a large amount of expectation and skepticism from diverse sectors. Alongside, we have seen the real devastating effects of a very strong “El Niño” season and the surge of the A1H1 pandemic.

At the same time, the Nobel Awards community suggests interesting trends. A premonitory Peace award to President Barack Obama, whose environmental and social agenda seem to receive a pat in the back by this international recognition (beyond his ideas on disarmament), coincides with an economics award that, aside from being given for the first time to a woman: Elinor Ostrom, is focused on work in economic governance, the resurgence of common property and the recognition that economic transactions take place not only in markets, but also within firms, associations, households, and agencies. The step forward is the recognition that whereas economic theory has comprehensively illuminated the virtues and limitations of markets, it has traditionally paid less attention to other institutional arrangements. Unfortunately, the full integral approach of ecological economics is not present yet in this recognition. Yet a move from market orthodoxy should be welcomed by those that aspire to expand from the narrow view in which neoclassical economics has thrown us into. Beside this, Elinor Ostrom is a founder of the ISEE and a member of the editorial board of Ecological Economics, which fully honors us.

Amid this environment Kalle Lasn, in the July 16 issue of the Canadian magazine *Adbusters*, challenged the ecological economics movement, as she called it, to be less academic and more action oriented. We have literally taken issue with this challenge.

Aside from celebrating Ostrom’s accomplishment, this issue seeks to display some of the solutions that our transdiscipline is proposing from different angles. Our role as professional societies is inevitably oriented toward the generation of ideas. Those ideas seek to motivate the action of practitioners in different areas.

We feel that this action is gradually taking place. A noted ecological economist, Fander Falconi from Ecuador now holds office as a Minister of Foreign Relations in his country’s government. In this Ecuadorean administration, some of the ideals of our field are expressing themselves in policy

proposals. A good example is the Daly-Correa Carbon Tax which seeks to stimulate leaving petroleum reserves in the ground. Further several NGOs, such as Earth Economics in the United States and Fundación Neotrópica in Costa Rica have explicitly adopted an ecological economic frame of action in their work and are translating it into concrete field work. The promotion of alternative measures of progress is on its way with the work of organizations such as the Global Footprint Network and Redefining Economics. The CEECEC (Civil Society Engagement with Ecological Economics) initiative, based out of the University of Barcelona, aims to enable Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to engage in and lead collaborative research with ecological economists. The overall focus is not on theory but on case study learning, whereby CSOs and academics will identify and explore key issues for research in areas such as water management, mining, energy, forestry and agriculture, based on CSO needs and interests. At the same time, TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity) and other institutional initiatives that our president Peter May points out in his message place Ecological Economics at the center of initiatives by the European Union, the United Nations Environment Program and other governmental organizations that seek to draw together expertise from the fields of science, economics and policy to enable practical actions moving forward that resolve some of the most pressing environmental problems of the time.

All of these applications are proof that today Ecological Economics is much more than “a theoretical squabble over paradigms.” It is a very complex interweaving of practitioners and theoreticians with powerful synergistic relationships.

This development proves the importance of critical analysis. The depth and insidiousness in our criticism is in the essence of our success in being the most serious challenge to the current development paradigm. This is why, in this issue we present in our forum on solutions to the crisis Herman Daly’s address at the USSEE meeting this last June, the Letter from Cuiabá out of the recent biennial meeting of the Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics and a provocative piece by John Gowdy our incoming president on why developing countries need to exercise more agency in climate change policies. We hope these pieces to be good representatives of a continuing effort that will hopefully culminate in a more organic set of proposals at the next ISEE meeting in Germany.

Continued on Page 4





### Editorial (Continued from Page 3)

You, our members and readers are invited to contribute with your practitioner stories and critical ideas so the coming issues of this bulletin are living proof of how our field has advanced beyond just theory.

Ligia Umaña-Ledezma and Bernardo Aguilar-González\*

[lumana@neotropica.org](mailto:lumana@neotropica.org)  
[baguilar@neotropica.org](mailto:baguilar@neotropica.org)

*\*Bernardo Aguilar-González is the executive director of the Fundación Neotrópica, San José, Costa Rica and adjunct faculty for Northern Arizona University and Universidad Interamericana de Costa Rica. Ligia Umaña-Ledezma is Coordinator of Education, Volunteer, Environmental Recreation*

*and Community programs at the Fundación Neotrópica in San José, Costa Rica.*



Bernardo Aguilar-Gonzalez



Ligia Umaña-Ledezma

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## The 2009 Nobel Prize and the Coming of Age of Ecological Economics

By John Gowdy & Richard Norgaard

“Economic transactions take place not only in markets, but also within firms, associations, households and agencies. Whereas economic theory has comprehensively illuminated the virtues and limitations of markets, it has traditionally paid less attention to other institutional arrangements. The research of Elinor Ostrom and Oliver Williamson demonstrates that economic analysis can shed light on most forms of social organization.” Press Release of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, October 12, 2009.

“Paradigm change” is one of the most overused phrases in academic discourse. But it is now undeniable that dramatic changes are happening in the field of economics. In one sense this year’s Nobel Prize in Economics, or more formally the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, is no anomaly. The majority of winners in the last ten years rejects many of the basic tenets of neoclassical welfare economics. Behavioral economics is well represented in the work of recent Nobel Prize winners and seems to be moving toward a dominant position in explanations of individual and firm behavior. Most economists now recognize that the social and institutional context of economic activity has been neglected by standard theory (Akerlof 2007). In another sense the award of the prize to Elinor Ostrom is a break with the past because it is the first recognition by the Nobel committee that the biophysical world is the ultimate context for all economic activity. Ostrom’s work is grounded in the basic premise of ecological economics, that the economy is a subset of human society *and* of the natural world. In a recent interview Ostrom (2008) stressed this point: “[T]hose of us who do research on how humans use and abuse resources, have been trying to develop a better way of thinking about the ecological side, or biophysical side, as well as the social side, so that we’re not looking at this just as social scientists or just as biophysical scientists.”

The importance of Ostrom’s work is not only that it is a confirmation of the premises of ecological economics, it also validates the importance of local institutions in studying coupled human and natural systems. The world’s poorest will face the brunt of the damaging effects of rapid climate change in the coming decades. Many if not most of the world’s poor live in regions where national governments are ineffective and markets are limited. Understanding and enhancing the ability of local institutions to adapt to changing environmental conditions will be the key to managing much of the transition to a warmer and more unpredictable world.

Ecological economists long have cherished Elinor Ostrom’s powerful intellect and constructive camaraderie. She serves on

the editorial board of *Ecological Economics*, and has published in *Ecological Economics*, participated in many ecological economics meetings, and co-authored with Daniel Bromley, Robert Costanza, Carl Folke, Marco Janssen, Richard Norgaard, Stephen Schneider, and surely many others who contribute to our broad field. This is a Nobel Prize we can be proud of.

Akerlof, G., 2007. The missing motivation in macroeconomics. *American Economic Review* **97**: 5-36.

Ostrom, E., 2008. Interview with Joe Cone “Communicating Climate Change” October 30 [http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/blogs/communicatingclimate/transcripts/Episode\\_9a\\_Elinor\\_Ostrom.html](http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/blogs/communicatingclimate/transcripts/Episode_9a_Elinor_Ostrom.html)



Elinor Ostrom  
Photo courtesy of  
Indiana University  
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**Editor’s Note:** The European Society for Ecological Economics is putting up a laudatory article for its website, with links to Ecological Economics conference presentations and associated articles by Lin Ostrom, who presented a keynote address at the 2007 ESEE conference in Leipzig as well as participated as a lecturer in the THEMES Summer School in Slovakia. For more information visit <http://www.euroecolecon.org/pdf/OstromNobelPrize.pdf>





## ISEE Forum on Ecological Economics and the Current Global Economic Crisis

### What does ecological economics propose in a time of crisis?

**FROM ADBUSTERS MAGAZINE: AN OPEN LETTER TO THE ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS MOVEMENT**  
(Published with authorization of *Adbusters Magazine*)

16 Jul 2009

Greetings fellow travelers,

Well, here we are living through a very scary historical moment ... nature is dying, ecosystems are crashing and our measures of progress have all gone haywire ... and to top it all off, we're in the middle of the deepest recession since the 1930s. So how come we are not up in arms against the neoclassicists who ignored our warnings and got us into this horrible mess? Why are we still puttering around, posting articles on obscure websites and giving speeches at far-flung conferences? Have we gone hoarse preaching to the proverbial choir? Shouldn't we be seizing this dark moment – when billions of people are actually paying rapt attention – to capture the imagination of the world with our vision of the future?

Much of the theoretical groundwork of our movement is already in place. We stand on the shoulders of pioneers like Kenneth Boulding, Fritz Schumacher, Howard Odum, Herman Daly and a host of brilliant young economists featured in these pages. Isn't it time now to ram our agenda home?

The annual meeting of the American Economic Association is a good place to begin. Just about everyone attending this year's meeting was caught flat-footed by the meltdown. Not one of them saw it coming, and yet there they were, convening, chatting, calmly sipping lattes ... a newly chaste herd of converted Keynesians. Let's crash their January 3, 2010 meeting in Atlanta ... let's march in en masse waving placards that read "your economic system is a doomsday machine" and then proceed to engage them in a spontaneous debate for the soul of our profession.

Meanwhile let's muscle our way onto the national stage ... let's take Summers, Geithner, Krugman and company to task for their knuckle-headed stimulus packages and bailouts and for their loony notion that the way out of this crisis is more growth, more credit, more consumption, more of that five-planet opulence that got us into this mess in the first place.

Our fight with the neoclassicists is much, much more than a theoretical squabble over paradigms. This is high noon ... and humanity's only got one bullet left in the chamber – one last chance to shift our global system onto a sustainable path. Ultimately, this battle is about who – they or us – will manage the planetary household over the next critical 20 to 30 years ... and about whether we have any future at all.

In his classic 1962 book, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, Thomas Kuhn shows us how scientific revolutions are always nasty, messy, dirty affairs, very much like political revolutions. They don't unfold quickly or easily or without the painful overthrow of the people in power. Kuhn's most profound insight is that, contrary to the way scientific progress is supposed to happen, an old paradigm cannot be replaced by evidence, facts or "the truth" ... it will not be thrown out because its forecasts are wrong and its policies no longer work. An old paradigm will only be replaced by a new one when a group of maverick scientists orchestrate a coup and throw the old-school practitioners out of power.

So let's take that lesson to heart, step outside our comfort zones and have some fun! Our coup is long, long overdue ...

*in solidarity, Kalle Lasn*

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT ADBUSTERS MAGAZINE VISIT [www.adbusters.org](http://www.adbusters.org)**





## FROM A FAILED GROWTH ECONOMY TO A STEADY-STATE ECONOMY

USSEE lecture, June 1, 2009

Herman E. Daly  
School of Public Policy  
University of Maryland

A steady-state economy is incompatible with continuous growth— either positive or negative growth. The goal of a steady state is to sustain a constant, sufficient stock of real wealth and people for a long time. A downward spiral of negative growth, a depression such as we are entering now, is a failed growth economy, not a steady-state economy.

Halting an accelerating downward spiral is necessary, but is not the same thing as resuming continuous positive growth. The growth economy now fails in two ways:

(1) positive growth becomes uneconomic in our full world economy; (2) negative growth, resulting from the bursting of financial bubbles inflated beyond physical limits, though temporarily necessary, soon becomes self-destructive. That leaves a non-growing or steady-state economy as the only long run alternative. The level of physical wealth that the biosphere can sustain in a steady state may well be below the present level. The fact that recent efforts at growth have resulted mainly in bubbles suggests that this is so. Nevertheless, current policies all aim for the full re-establishment of the growth economy. No one denies that our problems would be easier to solve if we were richer.

The question is, does growth any longer make us richer, or is it now making us poorer?

I will spend a few more minutes cursing the darkness of growth, but will then try to light ten little candles along the path to a steady state.

Some advise me to forget the darkness and focus on the policy candles. But I find that without a dark background the light of my little candles is not visible in the false dawn projected by the economists, whose campaigning optimism never gives hope a chance to emerge from the shadows.

We have many problems (poverty, unemployment, environmental destruction, budget deficit, trade deficit, bailouts, bankruptcy, foreclosures, etc.), but apparently only one solution: economic growth, or as the pundits now like to say, “to grow the economy”— as if it were a potted plant with healing leaves, like

aloe vera or marijuana.

But let us stop right there and ask two questions that all students should put to their economics professors.

First, there is a deep theorem in mathematics that says when something grows it gets bigger! So, when the economy grows it too gets bigger. How big can the economy be, Professor? How big is it now? How big should it be? Have economists ever considered these questions? And most pointedly, what makes them think that growth (i.e., physical expansion of the economic subsystem into the finite containing biosphere), is not already increasing environmental and social costs faster than production benefits, thereby becoming uneconomic growth, making us poorer, not richer? After all, real GDP, the measure of “economic” growth so-called, does not separate costs from benefits, but conflates them as “economic” activity. How would we know when growth became uneconomic? Remedial and defensive activity becomes ever greater as we grow from an “empty-world” to a “full-world” economy, characterized by congestion, interference, displacement, depletion and pollution. The defensive expenditures induced by these negatives are all added to GDP, not subtracted. Be prepared, students, for some hand waving, throat clearing, and subject changing. But don’t be bluffed.

Second question; do you then, Professor, see growth as a continuing process, desirable in itself-- or as a temporary process required to reach a sufficient level of wealth which would thereafter be maintained more or less in a steady state? At least 99% of modern neoclassical economists hold the growth forever view. We have to go back to John Stuart Mill and the earlier Classical Economists to find serious treatment of the idea of a non-growing economy, the Stationary State. What makes modern economists so sure that the Classical Economists were wrong? Just dropping history of economic thought from the curriculum is not a refutation!

Here are some reasons to think that the Classical Economists are right.

A long run norm of continuous growth could make sense, only if one of the three following conditions were true:

- (a) if the economy were not an open subsystem of a finite and non-growing biophysical system,
- (b) if the economy were growing in a non physical dimension, or
- (c) if the laws of thermodynamics did not hold.

(Continued on Page 8)





## ISEE Forum on Ecological Economics and the Current Global Economic Crisis

### STEADY-STATE ECONOMY (continued from Page 7)

Let us consider each of these three logical alternatives. (If you can think of a fourth one let me know.)

(a) Some economists in fact think of nature as the set of extractive subsectors of the economy (forests, fisheries, mines, wells, pastures, and even agriculture....). The economy, not the ecosystem or biosphere, is seen as the whole; nature is a collection of parts. If the economy is the whole then it is not a part of any larger thing or system that might restrain its expansion. If some extractive natural subsector gets scarce we will just substitute other sectors for it and growth of the whole economy will continue, not into any restraining biospheric envelope, but into sidereal space presumably full of resource-bearing asteroids and friendly highly evolved aliens eager to teach us how to grow forever into their territory. Sources and sinks are considered infinite.

(b) Some economists say that what is growing in economic growth is value, and value is not reducible to physical units. The latter is true of course, but that does not mean that value is independent of physics! After all, value is price times quantity, and quantity is always basically physical. Even services are always the service of something or somebody for some time period, and people who render services have to eat. The value unit of GDP is not dollars, but dollar's worth. A dollar's worth of gasoline is a physical amount, currently about half a gallon. The aggregation of the dollar's worth amounts of many different physical commodities (GDP) does not abolish the physicality of the measure even though the aggregate can no longer be expressed in physical units. True,  $\$/q \times q = \$$ . But the fact that  $q$  cancels out mathematically does not mean that the aggregate measure, "dollars' worth", is just a pile of dollars. And it doesn't help to speak instead of "value added" (by labor and capital) because we must ask, to what is the value added? And the answer is natural resources, low-entropy matter/energy—not fairy dust or frog's hair! Development (squeezing more welfare from the same throughput of resources) is a good thing. Growth (pushing more resources through a physically larger economy) is the problem. Limiting quantitative growth is the way to force qualitative development.

(c) If resources could be created out of nothing, and wastes could be annihilated into nothing, then we could have an ever-growing resource throughput by which to fuel the continuous growth of the economy. But the first law of thermodynamics says NO. Or if we could just recycle the same matter and energy through the economy faster and faster we could keep growth going. The circular flow

diagram of all economics principles texts unfortunately comes very close to affirming this. But the second law of thermodynamics says NO.

So—if we can't grow our way out of all problems, then maybe we should reconsider the logic and virtues of non-growth, the steady-state economy. Why this refusal by neoclassical economists both to face common sense, and to reconsider the ideas of the early Classical Economists?

I think the answer is distressingly simple. Without growth the only way to cure poverty is by sharing. But redistribution is anathema. Without growth to push the hoped for demographic transition, the only way to cure overpopulation is by population control. A second anathema. Without growth the only way to increase funds to invest in environmental repair is by reducing current consumption. Anathema number three. Three anathemas and you are damned—go to hell!

And without growth how will we build up arsenals to protect democracy (and remaining petroleum reserves)? How will we go to Mars and Saturn and "conquer" space? Where can technical progress come from if not from unintended spin-offs from the military and from space research? Gnostic techno-fantasies of escaping earth to outer space, and of abolishing disease and death itself, feed on the perpetual growth myth of no limits. Digital-brained tekkies, who have never heard of the problem of evil, see heaven on earth (eternal growth) just around the corner.

Without growth we must face the difficult religious task of finding a different god to worship. Too scary, we say, let's try to grow some more instead! Let's jump-start the GDP and the Dow-Jones! Let's build another tower of Babel with obfuscating technical terms like sub-prime mortgage, derivative, securitized investment vehicle, collateralized debt obligation, credit default swap, "toxic" assets, and insider slang like the "dead cat bounce". (If you drop it from a high enough tower of Babel even a dead cat will bounce enough to make some profit.)

Well, let us not do that. Let us ignore the anathemas and instead think about what policies would be required to move to a steady-state economy. They are a bit radical by present standards, but not as insanely unrealistic as any of the three alternatives for validating continuous growth, just discussed.

(Continued on Page 9)





## Steady-State Economy (continued from Page 8)

Let us look briefly at ten specific policy proposals for moving to a steady-state economy, i.e., an economy that maintains a constant metabolic flow of resources from depletion to pollution—a throughput that is within the assimilative and regenerative capacities of the ecosystem.

1. Cap-auction-trade systems for basic resources. Caps limit biophysical scale by quotas on depletion or pollution, whichever is more limiting. Auctioning the quotas captures scarcity rents for equitable redistribution. Trade allows efficient allocation to highest uses. This policy has the advantage of transparency. There is a limit to the amount and rate of depletion and pollution that the economy can be allowed to impose on the ecosystem. Caps are quotas, limits to the throughput of basic resources, especially fossil fuels. The quota usually should be applied at the input end because depletion is more spatially concentrated than pollution and hence easier to monitor. Also the higher price of basic resources will induce their more economical use at each upstream stage of production. It may be that the effective limit in use of a resource comes from the pollution it causes rather than from depletion—no matter, we indirectly limit pollution by restricting depletion of the resource that ultimately is converted into wastes. Limiting barrels, tons, and cubic feet of carbon fuels extracted will limit tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted. This scale limit serves the goal of biophysical sustainability. Ownership of the quotas is initially public—the government auctions them to the individuals and firms. The revenues go to the treasury and are used to replace regressive taxes, such as the payroll tax, and to reduce income tax on the lowest incomes. Once purchased at auction the quotas can be freely bought and sold by third parties, just as can the resources whose rate of depletion they limit. The trading allows efficient allocation; the auction serves just distribution, and the cap serves the goal of sustainable scale. The same logic can be applied to limiting the off-take from fisheries and forests.

2. Ecological tax reform—shift tax base from value added (labor and capital) and on to “that to which value is added”, namely the entropic throughput of resources extracted from nature (depletion), and returned to nature (pollution). This internalizes external costs as well as raises revenue more equitably. It prices the scarce but previously un-priced contribution of nature. Value added is something we want to encourage, so stop taxing it. Depletion and pollution are things we want to discourage, so tax them. Ecological tax reform can be an alternative or a supplement to cap-auction-trade systems.

3. Limit the range of inequality in income distribution—a minimum income and a maximum income. Without aggregate growth poverty reduction requires redistribution. Complete equality is unfair; unlimited inequality is unfair. Seek fair limits to the range of inequality. The civil service, the military, and the university manage with a range of inequality of a factor of 15 or

20. Corporate America has a range of 500 or more. Many industrial nations are below 25. Could we not limit the range to, say, 100, and see how it works? People who have reached the limit could either work for nothing at the margin if they enjoy their work, or devote their extra time to hobbies or public service. The demand left unmet by those at the top will be filled by those who are below the maximum. A sense of community necessary for democracy is hard to maintain across the vast income differences current in the US. Rich and poor separated by a factor of 500 become almost different species. The main justification for such differences has been that they stimulate growth, which will one day make everyone rich. This may have had superficial plausibility in an empty world, but in our full world it is a fairy tale.

4. Free up the length of the working day, week, and year—allow greater option for part-time or personal work. Full-time external employment for all is hard to provide without growth. Other industrial countries have much longer vacations and maternity leaves than the US. For the Classical Economists the length of the working day was a key variable by which the worker (self-employed yeoman or artisan) balanced the marginal disutility of labor with the marginal utility of income and of leisure so as to maximize enjoyment of life. Under industrialism the length of the working day became a parameter rather than a variable (and for Karl Marx was the key determinant of the rate of exploitation). We need to make it more of a variable subject to choice by the worker. And we should stop biasing the labor–leisure choice by advertising to stimulate more consumption and more labor to pay for it. Advertising should no longer be treated as a tax deductible ordinary expense of production.

5. Re-regulate international commerce—move away from free trade, free capital mobility and globalization, adopt compensating tariffs to protect, not inefficient firms, but efficient national policies of cost internalization from standards-lowering competition. We cannot integrate with the global economy and at the same time have higher wages, environmental standards, and social safety nets than the rest of the world. Trade and capital mobility must be balanced and fair, not deregulated or “free”. Tariffs are also a good source of revenue that could substitute for other taxes.

6. Downgrade the IMF-WB-WTO to something like Keynes’ original plan for a multilateral payments clearing union, charging penalty rates on surplus as well as deficit balances—seek balance on current account, and thereby avoid large foreign debts and capital account transfers. For example, under Keynes’ plan the US would pay a penalty charge to the clearing union for its large deficit with the rest of the world, and China would also pay a similar penalty for its surplus. Both sides of the imbalance would be pressured to balance their current accounts by financial penalties, and if need be by exchange rate

(Continued on Page 10)





## ISEE Forum on Ecological Economics and the Current Global Economic Crisis

### Steady-State Economy (continued from Page 9)

adjustments relative to the clearing account unit, called the *bancor* by Keynes. The *bancor* would serve as world reserve currency, a privilege that should not be enjoyed by any national currency. The IMF preaches free trade based on comparative advantage, and has done so for a long time. More recently the IMF-WB-WTO have started preaching the gospel of globalization, which, in addition to free trade, means free capital mobility internationally. The classical comparative advantage argument, however, explicitly assumes international capital immobility! When confronted with this contradiction the IMF waves its hands, suggests that you might be a xenophobe, and changes the subject. The IMF-WB-WTO contradict themselves in service to the interests of transnational corporations. International capital mobility, coupled with free trade, allows corporations to escape from national regulation in the public interest, playing one nation off against another. Since there is no global government they are in effect uncontrolled. The nearest thing we have to a global government (IMF-WB-WTO) has shown no interest in regulating transnational capital for the common good.

7. Move away from fractional reserve banking toward a system of 100% reserve requirements. This would put control of the money supply and seigniorage in hands of the government rather than private banks, which would no longer be able to create money out of nothing and lend it at interest. All quasi-bank financial institutions should be brought under this rule, regulated as commercial banks subject to 100% reserve requirements. Banks would earn their profit by financial intermediation only, lending savers' money for them (charging a loan rate higher than the rate paid to savings account depositors) and providing checking, safekeeping, and other services. With 100% reserves every dollar loaned would be a dollar previously saved, re-establishing the classical balance between abstinence and investment. The government can pay its expenses by issuing more non interest-bearing fiat money to make up for the eliminated bank-created, interest-bearing money. However, it can only do this up to a strict limit imposed by inflation. If the government issues more money than the public wants to hold, the public will trade it for goods, driving the price level up. As soon as the price index begins to rise the government must print less and tax more. Thus a policy of maintaining a constant price index would govern the internal value of the dollar. The external value of the dollar could be left to freely fluctuating exchange rates (or preferably to the rate against the *bancor* in Keynes' clearing union).

8. Stop treating the scarce as if it were non-scarce, but also

stop treating the non-scarce as if it were scarce. Enclose the remaining commons of rival natural capital (e.g. atmosphere, electromagnetic spectrum, public lands) in public trusts, and price it by a cap-auction-trade system, or by taxes, while freeing from private enclosure and prices the non-rival commonwealth of knowledge and information. Knowledge, unlike throughput, is not divided in the sharing, but multiplied. Once knowledge exists, the opportunity cost of sharing it is zero and its allocative price should be zero. International development aid should more and more take the form of freely and actively shared knowledge, along with small grants, and less and less the form of large interest-bearing loans. Sharing knowledge costs little, does not create un-repayable debts, and it increases the productivity of the truly rival and scarce factors of production. Existing knowledge is the most important input to the production of new knowledge, and keeping it artificially scarce and expensive is perverse. Patent monopolies (aka "intellectual property rights") should be given for fewer "inventions", and for fewer years. Costs of production of new knowledge should, more and more, be publicly financed and then the knowledge freely shared.

9. Stabilize population. Work toward a balance in which births plus immigrants equals deaths plus out-migrants. This is controversial and difficult, but as a start contraception should be made available for voluntary use everywhere. And while each nation can debate whether it should accept many or few immigrants, such a debate is rendered moot if immigration laws are not enforced. Support voluntary family planning, and enforcement of reasonable immigration laws, democratically enacted in spite of the cheap labor lobby.

10. Reform national accounts—separate GDP into a cost account and a benefits account. Compare them at the margin, stop throughput growth when marginal costs equal marginal benefits. In addition to this objective approach, recognize the importance of the subjective studies that show that, beyond a threshold, further GDP growth does not increase self-evaluated happiness. Beyond a level already reached in many countries GDP growth delivers no more happiness, but continues to generate depletion and pollution. At a minimum we must not just assume that GDP growth is "economic growth", but prove it. And start by trying to refute the mountain of contrary evidence.

(Continued on Page 11)





## Steady-State Economy (continued from Page 10)

While these policies will appear radical to many, it is worth remembering that they are amenable to gradual application. One hundred percent reserves can be approached gradually, the range of distribution can be restricted gradually, caps can be adjusted gradually, etc. Also these measures are based on the conservative institutions of private property and decentralized market allocation. They simply recognize that private property loses its legitimacy if too unequally distributed, and that markets lose their legitimacy if prices do

not tell the whole truth about opportunity costs. In addition, the macro-economy becomes an absurdity if its scale is structurally required to grow beyond the biophysical limits of the Earth. And well before reaching that radical physical limit we are encountering the conservative economic limit in which extra costs of growth become greater than the extra benefits, ushering in the era of uneconomic growth, so far unrecognized.

## Letter from Cuiabá regarding the critical state of the economic effects on the environment Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics (ECOECO)

The Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics (ECOECO), during its Eighth National Meeting held at Cuiabá, Mato Grosso, from August 5 to 7, 2009, lays out the positions agreed to by its members regarding the critical state of the economic effects on the environment reflected by global, national and local trends.

We consider the current economic model intrinsically predatory, as it is based on the intensive use of energy from fossil sources and of renewable natural resources at a pace which threatens the capacity to generate ecosystem services essential to life. We are thus quickly approaching our Planet's limit of resilience. In many regions, this limit has effectively been reached or even exceeded, according to the Millennium Ecosystems Assessment. Regarding global climate change, the great majority of the world's scientists, as represented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), agree that this threshold may be reached during the next decade if current growth trends continue.

The economic model and the predatory accumulation pattern also exclude the many. It cannot be universalized due to physical, ecological and economic limits. This is demonstrated by the ecological debt of the rich countries compared to the poor, as well as the inequitable distribution of wealth within most countries which still leaves many people without the means neither to overcome deprivation nor to attain the essential freedoms of basic citizenship.

Therefore, considering the planet's thermodynamic processes in terms of materials and energy flows, one cannot fail to recognize that income and consumption disparities among developed and developing countries cannot be reduced

without stabilizing the rate of growth of production and consumption in the former. The current world economic and financial crisis may present an opportunity to redirect the development process towards ecologically more sustainable production and consumption patterns.

Under these circumstances using GNP as the only measure of social welfare means being guided by the myth of economic growth at any cost. New parameters, beyond GNP, need to be conceived to help measure countries' ecological, social and economic development.

While the world is living through this environmental crisis, several Brazilian conservative leaders have been seeking, during recent months, to destroy environmental legislation, especially the Forest Code and the power of the National Environmental Council (CONAMA) under the pretext of "making norms more flexible and reconciling production and preservation."

Therefore, we seek the urgent implementation of 17 general and specific measures towards sustainable national development, through changes in growth patterns, emission controls and other environmental instruments:

### Growth Patterns

1. Seek to influence change in consumption and production patterns towards global, national and local sustainable development.
2. Increase, support and spread governmental, business and society success stories on the sustainable use of natural resources and of profound changes in the current development model.

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## ISEE Forum on Ecological Economics and the Current Global Economic Crisis

### Letter from Cuiabá (continued from Page 11)

3. Revise rural and urban infrastructure policies such as in energy, transportation and sanitation, seeking alternatives which reduce social and environmental impacts and greenhouse gas emissions.

#### Emissions Controls

4. Adopt a national emissions control system and promote federal-state-municipal coordinated actions to define and carry out programs to reduce emissions.

5. Periodically bring together surveys of the country's greenhouse gas emissions in a Sustainable Development Statistics and Indicator System and System of National Environmental Accounts, to be implemented.

6. Release the current National Inventory of Human Caused Greenhouse Gas Emissions, along with its detailed methodology and parameters, for the knowledge of all, given the approaching post-Kyoto negotiations (COP-15, Copenhagen, scheduled for December, 2009).

7. Improve the National Environmental Information System (Sinima) so that the data and information be effectively and consistently available in a friendly and agile manner to all.

8. Revise the National Plan for Climate Change with more participation, filling important gaps and incorporating essential information such as updated estimates on climate change mitigation and adaptation costs, including the methods and parameters used.

9. Include financial mechanisms for forest preservation in the global agreement on climate change, such as those contemplated in REDD (Reduction in the Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation).

#### Environmental Instruments

10. Guarantee that the principles and norms of our environmental legislation are appropriately applied, in an equitable and fair manner, to small farmers, indigenous and traditional peoples and communities.

11. Implement effective national and sub-national mechanisms to compensate efforts to reduce environmental costs such as the Amazon Fund, applied in a fair and effective manner, under Brazilian responsibility, through government-society interaction.

12. Carry out environmental service payment systems for small farmers, indigenous and traditional peoples and communities.

13. Make social and environmental restrictions on agribusiness effective through control, self-auditing and monitoring systems.

14. Provide incentives for state governments to adopt policies which slow the expansion of monocultures and develop non-predatory and less impacting agricultural practices.

15. Integrate the actions of the Ministries of the Environment, Education and Agriculture to develop a broad rural education program to reduce the problems that arise from the indiscriminate use of agricultural chemicals and the resulting poisoning of farmers and contamination of air, soil and water.

16. Restore illegally appropriated land to the public domain to establish and expand conservation units.

17. Accelerate well-controlled public forest concession legislation.





## Two reasons why developing nations should embrace climate change mitigation

John Gowdy  
President-Elect ISEE  
Department of Economics  
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

*Responsibility for atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations does not lie solely with the developed nations.*

A sticking point in climate negotiations has been the conflict between the developed nations and the world's emerging market economies. The argument of countries like China is that the wealthy countries of the West are responsible for the bulk of human-caused atmospheric carbon and that it is unfair to ask developing countries to cut back on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. A problem with this argument is that, even if emissions were sharply reduced in North America, Japan, and Europe, this would have only a limited effect on future climate regimes if emission rates in China and other developing countries continue to grow at current rates. Growth rates in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in developing nations currently dwarf those of the developed nations. If current trends continue, by the middle of the 21<sup>st</sup> century China will overtake the U.S. as the major *cumulative* contributor to atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Furthermore, China will surpass the U.S. in *per capita* cumulative emissions by the last quarter of this century (Botzen, Gowdy, van den Bergh 2008). This goes to the heart of the ethical argument as to the responsibility for past damages.

The assertion that China and India should be spared having to comply with strict emission standards because of the past culpability of the West is rarely challenged. Yet the simple mathematics of exponential growth shows that, if current trends continue, China will bear equal or greater responsibility for increases in atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in just a few decades. All countries have an ethical responsibility to protect the global commons. We need to get beyond blame others for our current predicament and start to forge agreements with concrete immediate goals and penalties for non-compliance.

*The first adverse consequence of climate change for humans is likely to be local resource disruptions and the resulting ethnic conflicts and the developing world is most susceptible.*

An ominous factor in climate change is the potential for increased institutional failure arising from migration, ethnic conflicts, and changing power relationships. For example, environmental deterioration in the Indus delta has caused occupation switching of one ethnic group from agriculture to fishing causing increased pressure on fish stocks from unsustainable fishing techniques (Gowdy and Salman 2009). Ethnic conflicts have also erupted over mangrove management

and this has exacerbated the destruction of this essential natural resource. These sorts of resource conflicts among the world's poorest are happening throughout the coastal areas of South Asia and will likely get much worse as climate change disrupts local ecosystems. The implications are sobering not only for the future of the environment but also for social stability worldwide.

In recent months tens of thousands of families in China and India have been displaced by severe flooding. Chandrashekar Dasgupta (2007) asks: "If a developing country is so vulnerable even to normal seasonal variations, how will it cope with the impacts of climate change—floods and droughts, sea level rise, changes in rainfall patterns, cyclones or typhoons?" Recent monsoons in India resulted in a major river changing course resulting in the loss of thousands of human lives and tens of thousands of refugees. Water shortages in South Asia due to melting glaciers and sea-level rise along the coast will eventually result in millions of environmental refugees flooding the region's major inland cities. Environmental health risks will also accelerate with climate change, as water shortages become more acute and as more environmental refugees seek refuge in inland urban centers. It is the very poor who are most susceptible to the effects of climate change and the resulting disruption of ecosystem functions (Gowdy and Salman 2009).

Of course it is the developing world that has the technology, the wealth and the moral responsibility to take the lead in addressing the climate change challenge. But if the effects of climate change are to be kept within manageable bounds, the developing world must share the responsibility for both mitigation and adaptation.

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- Gowdy, J. and A. Salman. "Ecosystem Functions, Institutions and Climate Change: The Case of Keti Bunder, Pakistan" SCAPES (Strengthening Capacity to Alleviate Poverty through Ecosystem Services) Bangalore, India, June 13.





## ISEE NEWS

### 11th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics

#### ISEE 2010

Advancing Sustainability in a Time of Crisis  
22 - 25 August 2010

Oldenburg and Bremen, Germany  
SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS

#### Conference Theme

Ecological systems and their services to humans have been exposed to stress, exploitation and destruction for decades. Biodiversity is being lost at an almost unprecedented pace. Climate change will bring about rapid and unpredictable changes in the earth's entire biophysical system. There are thus massive indications of a crisis of ecosystems caused by human activity. In 2008 the global financial system collapsed and pushed many economies towards crisis. A deregulated banking sector acted outside the boundaries of safe and trustworthy operations resulting in a collapse of confidence in economic institutions not seen since the 1930s. Economic breakdowns in many countries have already generated dramatic social problems adding to existing poverty, hunger and inequality. But times of crisis are also times of opportunity. The financial meltdown has led to a renaissance in public responsibility and an avalanche of stimulus packages that stand against the neo-liberal creed of minimal government. While many of these measures follow conventional lines of unsustainable economic practices, there is a growing awareness for the need for active public policies to create more sustainable economic structures and processes to combat both economic and ecological crises. Green recovery, a global Green New Deal, and a green energy revolution are catch phrases that now find their way into governance and policy making processes.

In 2010 the United Nation's Millennium Development goals will be a decade old and there will only be five years left to achieve them. Meeting their challenge requires bold and concerted action on global, national and local levels and across societal groups and organisations in the global North and the South. With the entirety of closely connected social, health, economic and ecological goals the Millennium Development Goals guide an integrated approach to development and human well-being that goes beyond the usual polarisation between development and environmental goals. In this situation, ecological economics is poised to play a leading role in addressing these global challenges.

The rapidly changing patterns of economic, political, and economic systems necessitate integrated and innovative analyses, ideas, concepts and solutions. Ecological economics seems well prepared for this call as a field that has pioneered in integrating ecological and social concerns into economic analyses and practical solutions. It has united scientists, practitioners and decision makers from various disciplinary backgrounds in innovative and participatory research and decision-making processes.

The rapidly changing patterns of economic, political, and economic systems necessitate integrated and innovative analyses, ideas, concepts and solutions. Ecological economics seems well prepared for this call as a field that has pioneered in integrating ecological and social concerns into economic analyses and practical solutions. It has united scientists, practitioners and decision makers from various disciplinary backgrounds in innovative and participatory research and decision-making processes.

In particular, ecological economists have argued strongly against concepts of neo-liberalism and unregulated financial systems. They developed novel approaches to understand economic processes as inextricably linked and dependent on ecological support systems as well as the social institutions in which they are embedded. The field has a long tradition in finding solutions to practical as well as conceptual problems of social well-being, economic development and ecological sustainability.

Since the last ISEE conference held in Europe in 1994, the community has come a long way and evolved tremendously. From the early dichotomy between environmental economics and ecological economics, more dialogue and collaboration between the fields has emerged to address problems of sustainability. Overlapping research interests now common to both ecological and environmental economics include integrated modeling, agent-based modeling, valuation of ecosystem services, market based policy instruments, multi-criteria evaluation, and the economics of adapting to environmental change. The size the climate change challenge and dire state of the earth's ecosystems necessitate further exchange and cooperation to gain a unified voice in the political domain. The 2010 ISEE conference will emphasize this exchange and debate.





## 11th Biennial Conference (continued from page 14)

Since the early days, ecological economics has always been a field of methodological diversity, transdisciplinary work, and it has now significantly developed its standards for scientific rigour as well as its social and policy relevance. It has been driven by ideas of fairness and justice among humans and between humans and the natural world. This thematic scope reaches out to a great variety of related disciplines such as conventional economics and ecology, political science, sociology, management, biology, physics and engineering. The necessary cross-disciplinary collaboration requires bridging concepts between research and society in a solutions-oriented manner. While, on the one hand, the field has grown stronger in its analytical understanding of the interactions between humans and the ecosystems in which they live, the link to governance questions and practical application has become ever more challenging and urgent. This point of interconnections between the various disciplines of ecological economics and the systems of environmental governance and practice will therefore form one central focus of the 2010 conference.

We particularly invite contributions to the conference that address the following main themes:

- *Climate Change* – causes, impacts, mitigation, adaptation, and policy options
- *Energy* – renewable energy, energy flows, peak oil, green stimulus policies, energy and entropy, alternative energy and energy distribution technology
- *Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services* – valuation issues and policy integration
- *Land Use* – including coastal zone management, water issues, ecosystem restoration, bioregionalism
- *Ecology* – complex systems, economy-ecology modeling, theoretical ecology
- *Dematerialization and De-Growth* – industrial ecology, eco-efficiency, sustainable consumption and production
- *Sustainable Development* - environment and industrial development, inequalities between rich and poor, indigenous rights and wisdoms, environmental colonialism and debt, environmental GDP of the poor, sustainability and self-actualization
- *Environmental Ethics and Values* – norms, ethical concepts, environmental values and decision-making
- *Governance and Public Policy* – green macroeconomics, recapturing the public space in an age of neo-liberalism, Green New Deal, green recovery, politics and public participation in decision making

- *Knowledge and social learning* – knowledge systems, dynamics and mechanisms of social learning and change in economic and policy processes
- *Green Business* – corporate social responsibility, ecological economics of the firm, industrial ecology, trade and taxation, incentives and entrepreneurship
- *Heterodox Economics* – opportunities after the crisis for institutional, evolutionary, post-Keynesian, post-autistic economics, synergies with ecological economics
- *Transdisciplinarity* – post normal science, sustainability science, transdisciplinary research designs, participatory methods, methodological and theoretical challenges
- *Teaching Ecological Economics* – curriculum development, practical experiences, learning as sustainability

### Abstract Submission

There will be five tracks for abstract submissions:

- Long presentation (approx. 15 min. presentation on the basis of a full paper)
- Short presentation (approx. 5 min. presentation within a discussion session)
- Poster presentation
- Special sessions (on the basis of full papers with up to four 15 min. presentations organised by a session chair)
- Discussion sessions (thematically focused session with about four short presentations organised by a session chair).

All of them require an online abstract submission of max. 400 words via the conference website at:

[www.isee2010.org](http://www.isee2010.org) The deadline for online submission is **30 November 2009**. Submissions will be reviewed by an international review panel before being accepted.

For full paper presentations, the paper has to be submitted no later than 1 July 2010. Full papers can also be submitted before 31 October 2009. Session proposals must include an abstract introducing the rationale of the session, the name of the session chair(s), and the abstracts of the individual contributions (can be submitted individually if relevance to the session is mentioned). Alternative innovative formats are welcome in coordination with the conference organisers.

Conference organisers are undertaking all efforts to ensure funding to reimburse travel costs and participation fees of presenters coming from non-OECD countries and of young researchers.

**Conference Website** [www.isee2010.org](http://www.isee2010.org)

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## ISEE NEWS

# 11th Biennial Conference (continued from page 15)

### Conference Venue

The 11th ISEE Conference will be organised in the adjacent cities of Oldenburg and Bremen in Northwestern Germany. Both hosts, Bremen and Oldenburg University have a strong record in ecological economic research and teaching and are centres of interdisciplinary environmental and sustainability research with a strong focus on social science and economic dimensions of sustainability problems.

The conference will have different formats including full plenaries for all participants, semiplenaries with keynote speeches held in parallel and different formats of parallel sessions, including a discussion session for innovative ideas or short project outlines. In addition, a poster session will be organized with short presentations of poster presenters.

Prior to the conference, a number of pre-conference events like workshops, regional chapter meetings, book authors meetings and alike will be scheduled on Friday and Saturday 20 -21 August 2010.

The official conference will start on Sunday 22 August in the afternoon with an inauguration ceremony and a reception. It will continue with the scientific sessions on Monday to Wednesday (23 – 25 August 2010). The conference dinner is scheduled for 24 August 2010 to be held in Bremen.



### Executive Committee

- Professor Klaus Eisenack, Oldenburg University
- Dr. Katharine Farrell, Autonomous University of Barcelona
- Professor Michael Flitner, Bremen University
- Professor John Gowdy, Rennselear Polytechnic Institute, ISEE President elect
- Dr. Pushpam Kumar, University of Liverpool
- Dr. Felix Rauschmayer, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research Leipzig
- Professor Peter May, Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, ISEE President
- Dr. Inge Røpke, Technical University of Denmark
- Professor Bernd Siebenhüner, Oldenburg University (Chair)

### Partners & Sponsors (preliminary)



European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE)



Earth System Governance Project, a Core Project of the International Human Dimensions Programme on Global Environmental Change (IHDP)



German Association for Ecological-Economic Research (Vereinigung für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung, VÖW)



German Association for Ecological Economics (Vereinigung für Ökologische Ökonomie, VÖÖ)



German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)



German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF)



The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Programme





## REGIONAL SOCIETY CONFERENCES



The 8th Biennial Conference of the Canadian Society for Ecological Economics (CANSEE)

"PROSPERITY FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY"

Tuesday October 20th – Thursday October 22nd 2009  
Vancouver Convention & Exhibition Centre, 999 Canada Place

Delivered in collaboration with:  
**Gaining Ground / Resilient Cities Conference and Smart Growth**

### Keynote Speakers



**Paul Hawken**

Author of "The Ecology of Commerce", "Growing a Business" and "Blessed Unrest" and co-author (with Amory and Hunter Lovins) of "Natural Capitalism"



**Mark Jaccard**

Lead author for sustainable energy policy on the Global Energy Assessment (due 2010) and a member of Canada's National Roundtable on the Environment and Economy.



**C.S. (Buzz) Holling**

A recent inductee into the Order of Canada, Buzz is a world renowned systems ecologist who played a central role in developing the concept of "resilience" and originated the concept of "panarchy"

### About the Conference

Hundreds of delegates and speakers from over 25 nations attended the 2009 CANSEE and Gaining Ground / Resilient Cities Conferences to exchange ideas, cultivate partnerships and capitalize on new learning opportunities and synergies.

The conference brought together leading practitioners of ecological economics, researchers, government representatives, developers, planners, urban sustainability experts, non-profit organizers, professionals, students, and academics from the Lower Mainland, Pacific Northwest, and around the world.

With a rich program including plenary sessions, panel discussions and poster presentations, the 2009 CANSEE Conference offered a trans-disciplinary environment for exploring how ecological economics can build prosperity for a sustainable society.

Sessions were designed to enhance attendee knowledge and

understanding in the following key subject areas:

- Strategies for Building a Resilient and Sustainable Future
  - Applying Concepts of Ecological Economics to Resource Management
  - Business and Sustainability
  - Energy Issues and Approaches to Climate Change
- For the first time, CANSEE is collaborating with the Gaining Ground / Resilient Cities and Smart Growth BC to deliver its biennial conference. This will allow attendees the unparalleled opportunity to participate in concurrent programming [www.gaininggroundssummit.com](http://www.gaininggroundssummit.com) being offered by our partners.

The program included three panel sessions.

- Panel 1: Watershed Wealth
- Panel 2: Getting ahead of the wave
- Panel 3: Climate Justice





## REGIONAL SOCIETY CONFERENCES



### Green Mileage in the Global Meltdown: An Ecological Economics Way Forward

27-30 October 2009

Conference of the Australia and New Zealand Society for Ecological Economics (ANZSEE)

Registration now on-line [http://www.anzsee.org/2009conference/2009conference\\_pageholder.asp](http://www.anzsee.org/2009conference/2009conference_pageholder.asp)

The 2009 ANZSEE Biennial Conference will be held at the Darwin Convention Centre from the 27th to the 30th of October. The overall theme of the conference this year will be Green Mileage in the Global Meltdown: An Ecological Economics Way Forward. This has been chosen to encourage discussion and ideas on how ecological economics can help provide both economic and sustainability solutions in the wake of the global financial crisis. A recent report released by the United Nations Environment Program concluded that 'The right mix of policy actions can stimulate recovery and at the same time improve the sustainability of the world economy. If these actions are adopted, over the next few years they will create millions of jobs, improve the livelihoods of the world's poor and channel investments into dynamic economic sectors. [www.ecoeco.org/pdf/GGND-ES.pdf](http://www.ecoeco.org/pdf/GGND-ES.pdf) In other words we need to build on the opportunities for recrafting economic policies so that the overall outcomes will enhance social and economic well-being as well as environmental sustainability. As part of the conference, we will be offering masterclasses on specific methods as well as a special day long workshop at the end looking at research related to indigenous issues and in particular, climate change. We recommend a weekend trip to Kakadu National Park [www.environment.gov.au/parks/](http://www.environment.gov.au/parks/) after the conference. For details please visit the venue [www.ecoeco.org/anzsee09/venue](http://www.ecoeco.org/anzsee09/venue) page. It is approximately 3 hours from Darwin to the park's Bowali Visitor Centre. We look forward to seeing you all at ANZSEE09.

### KEY PRESENTERS



**Prof. Bob Costanza**, Gund Professor of Ecological Economics, Director of the Gund Institute for Ecological Economics at the University of Vermont, Founding Editor of the Ecological Economics Journal and Co-Founder of the International Society for Ecological Economics



**Prof. Clive Hamilton (AM)**, Professor of Public Ethics at the Centre for Applied Philosophy and Public Ethics, and author of *Scorcher: The dirty politics of climate change* and *The Freedom Paradox: Towards a post-secular ethics*



**Prof. Richard Howarth**, Editor in Chief, Ecological Economics

### Conference themes for delegate presentations:

- Green new deal - discussion/roundtable
- Renewable energy transformation
- Climate change and Copenhagen
- Indigenous perspectives and opportunities
- Climate adaptation
- Integrated assessment
- Environmental values
- Measuring progress in the 21st Century
- Sustainable production and consumption

### Please note there are two awards for students at the conference.

1. Best Presentation by a Student or Early Career Researcher (\$A250.00)
2. Best PhD presentation (\$A500)

Morning tea, lunch and afternoon teas are provided for the duration of the 4 days at no additional cost to conference participants. A welcome function with drinks and light snacks is provided on the Tuesday. Please note breakfast and dinner are not provided as part of conference registration.





## REGIONAL SOCIETY CONFERENCES



evaluating the present situation, future trends and in particular

### Fourth Meeting of Ecological Economics Society of Argentina and Uruguay (ASAUEE) and International Course on Ecological Economics.

Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 25-28, 2009

Universidad Nacional General Sarmiento - Buenos Aires

In November 2000, a group of researchers from Argentina and Uruguay, gave birth to the Argentina-Uruguay Association for Ecological Economics (ASAUEE) ([https://www.ecoeco.org/about\\_regional.php](https://www.ecoeco.org/about_regional.php)) with the aim of expand the knowledge base and research carried out on the issue at regional level. Since then, the society has held 3 conferences. The third, in 2007, was held in the town of San Miguel de Tucuman, under the theme "Economy, Ecology and Ecological Distributive Conflict Resolution in the Southern Cone" with a response and presentation of more than a hundred documents, later published in a book of Abstracts, CDs and magazines as the Journal of the Iberoamerican Network for Ecological Economics (<http://www.redibec.org/>).

Since 2003, ASAUEE has been an important part in the formation of the Iberoamerican Network for Ecological Economics (IRES), which gathers companies from the two regions in question.

On this occasion, the meeting, in addition to its traditional presentation of papers at workshops, poster sessions, plenary talks and round tables will be integrated with an International Course on Ecological Economics of 20 hours, with the participation of some of the more representative teachers of the transdiscipline from the Americas and Europe.

The Fourth Meeting will be held at the premises of the General Sarmiento National University ([www.ungs.edu.ar](http://www.ungs.edu.ar)) in Buenos Aires under the theme "New Global Scenarios and Alternatives for Sustainable Local Development. Ecological Economy as Opportunity".

The current problem from the point of social, economic and environmental merit a thorough job and research needs for

the proposals and alternatives that could be from the perspective of the economy products and their sister disciplines to collaborate with companies that are inserted in both its researchers and their research and development centers.

The serious problems associated with uncontrolled urban development, environmental pollution, degradation of nature, the deterioration of the resource base to be displayed on the problems of deforestation, expansion of the agricultural frontier, the advance of desertification and erosion, climate change and its regional impacts in cities, rural areas and ecosystems as well as changes in the new global demands, the impact of financial crisis, recent ecological changes and the role of these technologies, economic growth, relationships North-South, social issues and changes generated, end consumerism, issues of wealth, poverty and environment are some of the issues that are likely to be discussed during the Conference with the use of tools, approaches and methodologies involved in each case, under this integrated vision.

These Conferences are sponsored by major global entities linked to the development of the discipline:

- \* International Society for Ecological Economics ISEE
- \* Iberoamerican Network for Ecological Economics, REDIBEE
- \* Revista Iberoamericana de Economía Ecológica, REVIBE





## OTHER CONFERENCES

### 24TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR CONSERVATION BIOLOGY (ICCB) July 3-7, 2010

SCB is an international professional organization with more than 10,000 members around the globe (see [www.conbio.org](http://www.conbio.org) for more information).

The meeting is being held in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada on **July 3-7, 2010**. The theme of the meeting is "Conservation for a Changing Planet." Because of the focus on environmental change, the meeting will highlight the importance of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to conservation.

The call for symposia, workshops, discussion groups, and short courses in Edmonton is now open. **The deadline for proposals was October 14<sup>th</sup>**. Contributions from all fields of conservation research and practice are welcome, including natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities.

Additional information on the meeting, including links to instructions for submitting proposals, is available here: [www.conbio.org/2010](http://www.conbio.org/2010).

If you have additional questions, please contact me ([mrudd@swgc.mun.ca](mailto:mrudd@swgc.mun.ca)). For general information about the SSWG, please contact Rich Wallace, SSWG's vice president and program committee chair, at [rwallace@ursinus.edu](mailto:rwallace@ursinus.edu).

### INTERDISCIPLINARY CLIMATE CHANGE RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM

<http://discrcs.org/DISCCRposter.pdf>

**13-20 March 2010**

Saguaro Lake Ranch, AZ

Participation limited to thirty-four early career scholars  
Airfare and on-site expenses supported by the National Science Foundation  
<http://discrcs.org/>

During the week-long symposium -- held in the Tonto National Forest near Phoenix, Arizona -- participants will present and discuss their research, hone interdisciplinary communication and team skills, and discuss emerging research, societal and professional issues with each other and with established researchers invited to serve as mentors. For more information please visit:

<http://discrcs.org/symphelp.html>

Register your PhD dissertation and search for other recent climate change dissertations: (over 900 PhDs have added their dissertation abstract on climate change to this database).

<http://discrcs.org/register.html>

Contact: [info@discrcs.org](mailto:info@discrcs.org)

**WATER RESOURCE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE (LA GESTION INTEGRADA DEL RECURSO HIDRICO FRENTE AL CAMBIO CLIMATICO)**

**November 9- 13, 2009**

Cali, Colombia

For more information contact:

JORGE LATORRE MONTERO

Director Instituto Cinara [jorgelat@univalle.edu.co](mailto:jorgelat@univalle.edu.co), or visit

<http://www.agua2009.info>





## ISEE MEMBER NEWS

# START YOUR ISEE 2010 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL NOW



Marsha Kopan  
ISEE Secretariat

To renew or update your membership, visit [www.ecoeco.org](http://www.ecoeco.org). If you are a renewing member click on the Renew Your Membership link on the left. If you have a “free” abstract account you may wish to upgrade to a paid membership. To do that use the “Click here to login” link on the left.

Click on the appropriate link if you have forgotten your password. Be sure to update your personal information if there have been any changes. Note that you may now enter an alternative email address. The ISEE will only use this second address if we are receiving bounced messages from your first email address.

### RENEWAL OF MEMBERSHIP (2010)

By renewing your membership in the ISEE, you are also renewing your membership in the Regional Society representing your country of residence. You may also choose to be an Associate of one other Regional Society. All memberships are calendar year. Memberships received after October 1 will be members through the following year. Members who do not renew prior to March 31, 2010 will no longer have member privileges.

### THREE YEAR RENEWAL OPTION

You may wish to choose to renew for three years. The three year option choice may also include your electing to subscribe to either version of Ecological Economics for the same period.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP

As a member of the ISEE, you will receive the Newsletter; reduced registration fees at ISEE sponsored events; and special discounts on selected books. You will also have access to the “Members Only” portal of the ISEE website, where you may access ISEE annual reports and past newsletters, as well as the members’ database.

The ISEE is the scientific society of reference for the journal,

Ecological Economics, published under agreement with Elsevier Press. Members are eligible to subscribe to an electronic version by itself or elect to also receive the subscription in paper format at a substantially reduced rate.

Mark your calendar for the 11th ISEE Conference that is in the process of being organized in the adjacent cities of Oldenburg and Bremen in Northwestern Germany. (For more information about the conference see Page 17) or visit the conference website at [www.isee2010.org](http://www.isee2010.org)

### DUES AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Your membership fees are based on annual income. Income information is confidential and will not be disclosed.

The 2010 annual dues rates are as follows:

Annual Income Less than US\$15k	dues = US\$ 15.00
Annual Income US\$15k - <US\$30k	dues = US\$ 35.00
Annual Income US\$30k - <US\$60k	dues = US\$ 70.00
Annual Income US\$60k - <US\$90k	dues = US\$110.00
Annual Income US\$90k and over	dues = US\$130.00

Note: The above rates are annual. Dues rates are 1/2 for persons from qualifying regional societies. If you choose to renew for three years the dues rate is triple the amount stated above for annual dues. *While you may renew at anytime, if you do not renew your membership by March 31, 2010 you will not be able to access the “members only” area of the ISEE website, where we provide exclusive access to conference proceedings and other proprietary services. You will also no longer receive the e-newsletter or be qualified to receive member discounts.* So please renew promptly!

During the renewal process you may also choose to make a donation to the ISEE and/or to any Regional Society.

Continued on Page 22





## ISEE 2010 RENEWAL (continued from Page 23)

### JOURNAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:

The journal, Ecological Economics, is concerned with extending and integrating the study and management of “nature’s household” (ecology) and “humankind’s household” (economics). This integration is necessary because conceptual and professional isolation have led to economic and environmental policies which are mutually destructive rather than reinforcing in the long term. The journal is transdisciplinary in spirit and it’s methodologically open.

Specific research areas covered include: valuation of natural resources, sustainable agriculture and development, ecologically integrated technology, integrated ecologic-economic modeling at scales from local to regional to global, implications of thermodynamics for economics and ecology, renewable resource management and conservation, critical assessments of the basic assumptions underlying current economic and ecological paradigms and the implications of alternative assumptions, economic and ecological consequences of genetically engineered organisms, and gene pool inventory and management, alternative principles for valuing natural wealth, integrating natural resources and environmental services into national income and wealth accounts, methods of implementing efficient environmental policies, case studies of economic-ecologic conflict or harmony, etc. New issues in this area are rapidly emerging and will find a ready forum in Ecological Economics.

For further details on Ecological Economics, including the

editorial board composition, information for submissions, and details on its philosophy and guiding principles, visit the journal website at: [http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws\\_home/503305/description#description](http://www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/503305/description#description)

Your membership affords you a subscription at a significantly reduced rate. Your subscription will commence on January 1. If selected, you will receive specific instructions on accessing the electronic version of the Journal. Note also that if you have selected the paper version for new subscribers that it will take 4 to 6 weeks for it to arrive following its publication date depending on your address.

Please note that it is imperative that you keep us up to date with your address by making necessary changes online as soon as possible.

A one year subscription to the electronic Journal is available during your ISEE membership renewal process for US\$21; An Electronic and Paper Journal subscription is available to members for US\$62. The paper version of the Journal is not available by itself. If you choose to renew for three years these rates are triple. Please note that these rates are substantially reduced from those available to non-members.

If you have any questions, contact Marsha Kopan, the ISEE Secretariat at [secretariat@ecoeco.org](mailto:secretariat@ecoeco.org)



Don't miss an issue of Ecological Economics. Subscribe to this prestigious Journal when you join or renew the ISEE!





## Regional News

### INSEE

#### Indian Society for Ecological Economics

[www.ecoinsee.org](http://www.ecoinsee.org)

The Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE) has uploaded the conference papers from its 5<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting which was held in Ahmedabad at Gujarat Vidyaapeeth in collaboration with Gujarat Institute of Development Research, (GIDR), between January 21 to 23, 2009. The main theme of the conference was “**Environmental Governance.**” The conference had plenary sessions on important problems and policy issues related to environment and natural resources, and lectures and technical sessions on nine sub-themes. In addition, a roundtable on “Environmental Challenges in Gujarat” was also held. The papers dealt with a range of sub-themes outlined below.

#### Sub-themes:

- Emerging concepts and applications of interdisciplinary knowledge involving ecology and economics
- Regulatory institutions, regulatory failures, pollution

control boards, EIA debate, etc.

- Institutions for natural resources management and needs for innovation
- Markets and environmental governance, carbon credits, etc.
- Information, knowledge and IPR regimes for environmental governance
- Gender issues in environmental governance
- Law, judiciary and environmental governance
- Global environmental governance – climate change, WTO, etc.
- Alternate frameworks for environmental governance – Green parties, Green consumerism, etc.

The papers can be downloaded at <http://www.ecoinsee.org/fbconfpapers.htm>



Views of the speakers and the audience at the 5<sup>th</sup> Biennial Meeting of the INSEE, Jan. 21-23, 2009. Photos from the INSEE website. A full photo gallery can be found at <http://www.ecoinsee.org/photogallery.htm>





### ECOECO Brazil 2009 Conference

**The VIII Meeting of the Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics took place between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> of August, 2009 in Cuiabá, Mato Grosso.**



[www.ecoeco.org.br](http://www.ecoeco.org.br)

With close to 370 participants, the VIII meeting of the Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics (ECOECO) was held between August 5 and 7 in Cuiabá, Matto Grosso. The participants included fishermen, academics, government technicians, liberal professionals and private business plus student representatives from practically all Brazilian states. The scientific committee selected 108 submissions for oral presentation and 30 for posters. Considering the affiliation

of first authors 46 institutions were represented: academic, public institutions, NGOs and diverse entities. Most admitted submissions came from UNB (17), followed by UNICAMP and IBGE (7 each), considering just first author information. From the submissions selected for oral presentation, 40 came from southeastern Brazil, 25 from the center-west, 20 from the north, 12 from the northeast and 5 from the south.



**Opening Ceremony of the VIII ECOECO (from left to right) - Karin Kaechele (ICV), Peter May (ISEE), Ivo Bucaresky (MMA), Maria Amélia Enríquez (ECOECO), Salatiel Araújo, representing the State Secretariat of the Environment of Mato Grosso and Elimar Nascimento (CDS/UnB). Photo from ECOECO.**

The event was sponsored by the Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (BNDES), the government of Mato Grosso, the Banco do Nordeste (BNB), the Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica Aplicada (IPEA), the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES), the Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA) and the Centro de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento (CORECON-RJ), aside from the support of the Centro de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (CDS) of UNB, the Instituto Centro de Vida (ICV) and the International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE).



**General Attendance View.  
Photo from ECOECO.**

(Continued on Page 25)





**Regional News**

**ECOECO Brazil 2009 Conference** (continued from Page 26)

The panels included “Ecological Economics: Global Economic Crisis, Economic development Models and BRICs” with the participation of Peter May (CPDA-UFRRJ), Joan Martinez Alier (Univ. Autònoma de Barcelona) and Joshua Farley (University of Vermont)

Other panel topics were “Macrosystemic Services of the Brazilian Amazon: A View from the Scale Perspective of Ecological Economics”; “Perspectives on Payments for Environmental Services in Brazil”; “Post-Kyoto Challenges for Development”; “The Development of the Amazon: Policies, Mechanisms, Incentives and Financing”; “Expansion of Agriculture and Socio-environmental Regulation” and “The Political Economy of Growth and Sustainability”.

A Membership meeting was held where highlights were the election of the new board of directors of the society, the approval of the Letter from Cuiabá (a statement included in our forum section) and the planning of future strategies. Best posters received awards in the closing ceremony.

A Membership meeting was held where highlights were the election of the new board of directors of the society, the approval of the Letter from Cuiabá (a statement included in our forum section) and the planning of future strategies. Best posters received awards in the closing ceremony.



Panel “Ecological Economics: Global Economic Crisis, Economic development Models and BRICs) Peter May (ISEE President), Joan Martinez-Alier (Past-ISEE President) and Joshua Farley.

Photo from ECOECO.

New ECOECO Board of Directors.

Photo from ECOECO.





## The 5th bi-annual conference of the United States Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE)



UNITED STATES SOCIETY  
for ecological economics

[www.ussee.org](http://www.ussee.org)

The 5th bi-annual conference of the United States Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE) was held in Washington DC from May 31st to June 3rd 2009. The conference theme "Science and Policy for a Sustainable Future" reflected an intent to move the debate from scientific discoveries and insights to practical solutions and viable policies. Conference participants came from academia, the non-profit sector and the public sector with the goal of promoting collaborations between the private, public and non-profit sector to advance sustainability.

Conservation for Humanity's website (<http://conservationforhumanity.blogspot.com/2009/06/ussee-conference-2009-washington-dc.html>) reported that "this four day conference housed at American University was attended by more than 100 representatives from universities, government agencies, nonprofits and the private sector.

The Commonage (<http://www.thecommonage.com/?s=USSEE>) reported fully on the conference including cover-

age on plenary and significant talks such as The Crisis of Ecological Economics at this Time of Global Economic Uncertainty presented by Pavan Sukhdev, TEEB Study Leader; "Replacing the GDP with Science-based Measures for 21st Century Economic Policy." by David Batker; "Misuse of the GDP and the Need for New Measures of Progress." by Robert Costanza; "The Most Important Number in the World" by Bill McKibben; Taking Stock of Nature's Value System: Ecology, Economics, and Life's Principles by Dayna Baummeister from The Biomimicry Guild and the conference wrap up panel discussion which discussed the direction and trajectory of Ecological Economics at large. The panel consisted of USSEE President-elect, Jon Erickson from the University of Vermont; Richard Howarth of Dartmouth College and Ellie Perkins of York University.

Other highlights included the awarding of the Herman Daly award to John Gowdy, ISEE's president elect. This award was given to him during the June 1<sup>st</sup>, luncheon where Dr. Daly delivered the speech that we include in this issue.

**Herman Daly delivers his talk at the luncheon on June 1, 2009 during the USSEE conference.**

**Photo by Karin Limburg.**



**The Herman Daly award was given this year at the USSEE conference to John Gowdy, ISEE's president-elect.**

**Photo by Karin Limburg.**





## Regional News

### ESEE News

#### THE 8TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS



EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR  
ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

[www.euroecolecon.org](http://www.euroecolecon.org)

The 8<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the European Society for Ecological Economics took place at the University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical Faculty, Slovenia between 29<sup>th</sup> June - 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2009. The conference topic was "Transformation, Innovation and Adaptation For Sustainability".

The plenary sessions included talks on Moral Sentiments and Material Interests: Applying Findings from Behavioral Game Theory to Social Policy by Herbert M Gintis; The Fit Between Institutions and Ecosystem Dynamics by Marco Janssen; Social Complexity and What It Means for Ecological Economics by Wander Jager; Internalising Externalities For Activities That Cause Climate Change by Lučka Kajfež Bogataj; Uncertainty and the Ecological Economics of Climate Change by Richard B. Howarth; In Pursuit of Sustainable Development: A Governance Perspective by Susan Baker; Climate change impacts, adaptation, and vulnerability in Central and Eastern Europe by Zbigniew W. Kundzewicz and Earth System Governance: Outline of a global research programme by Frank Biermann.

These and parallel session papers are available at <http://www.esee2009.si/ESEE2009.html>

On behalf of the Election Committee ESEE is pleased to announce ESEE election for the **ESEE President, both Vice Presidents, and seven other Board members.**

First time in the ESEE history election will be electronic taking place on the web site of ISEE between **October 19 to November 9, 2009.**

Information about the elections will be provided to all ESEE



Univerza  
v Ljubljani  
*Biotehniška*  
fakulteta



members that are eligible to vote via email.

To participate in the election visit [www.ecoeco.org/elections/2009/esee/](http://www.ecoeco.org/elections/2009/esee/)

Voting for ESEE representatives provides an opportunity to influence the direction of the Society and Ecological Economics in Europe.

Follow updates on ISEE news at the ISEE Blog at <http://isee.us.com/>





## Other Regional News

Our next issue will give a full report about several regional society news which happened at the time of closing. Among them, a full report on the 4<sup>th</sup>. Iberoamerican Meeting on Development and the Environment which took place between October 6-9 in Bogotá, Colombia. In this activity, several important newsworthy events took place. Among them, the foundation of the Andean Society for Ecological Economics, the announcement of the First Biennial Meeting of the

Mesoamerican Society for Ecological Economics, and the transfer of the leadership of the Iberoamerican Network of Ecological Economics and its magazine (REDIBEC & REVIBEC) to the Latin American regional societies in existence.

We will also include news on the latest events by the African Society for Ecological Economics (ASEE) and the Russian Society for Ecological Economics (RSEE).

ANZSEE	Australia-New Zealand Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.anzsee.org">www.anzsee.org</a>
ASAUEE	Asociación Argentino Uruguay de Economía Ecológica <a href="http://www.gepama.com.ar">www.gepama.com.ar</a>
ASEE	African Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.ecoafrika.org">www.ecoafrika.org</a>
CANSEE	Canadian Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.cansee.org">www.cansee.org</a>
ECOECO—BRAZIL	Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.ecoeco.org.br">www.ecoeco.org.br</a>
ESEE	European Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.euroecolecon.org">www.euroecolecon.org</a>
INSEE	Indian Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.ecoinsee.org">www.ecoinsee.org</a>
SMEE	Mesoamerican Society for Ecological Economics (newsletter) <a href="http://issuu.com/fundacionneotropica/docs/smee1">http://issuu.com/fundacionneotropica/docs/smee1</a>
RSEE	Russian Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.ulb.ac.be/ceese/STAFF/safonov/ISEERC.htm">www.ulb.ac.be/ceese/STAFF/safonov/ISEERC.htm</a>
USSEE	United States Society for Ecological Economics <a href="http://www.ussee.org">www.ussee.org</a>

There is also a non-affiliated Chinese Ecological Economics Society [www.cnees.org.cn](http://www.cnees.org.cn)





## Other News

### TUFTS INSTITUTE TO AWARD ANNUAL ECONOMICS PRIZE TO BINA AGARWAL AND DANIEL KAHNEMAN

Tufts University's Global Development and Environment Institute announced today that it will award its annual Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought to Bina Agarwal of Delhi University in India and Daniel Kahneman of Princeton University. The award ceremony will take place in Spring 2010 at Tufts University and will feature lectures by the prize winners.

The Global Development And Environment Institute (GDAE), which is jointly affiliated with Tufts' Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, inaugurated its economics award in 2000 in memory of Nobel Prize-winning economist and Institute advisory board member Wassily Leontief, who had passed away the previous year. The Leontief Prize for Advancing the Frontiers of Economic Thought recognizes economists whose work, like that of the institute and Leontief himself, combines theoretical and empirical research that promotes a more comprehensive understanding of social and environmental processes. The inaugural prizes were awarded in 2000 to John Kenneth Galbraith and Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen.

Bina Agarwal's contributions to broadening the frontiers of economic thought have been both theoretical and empirical, with a particular focus on the most disadvantaged. An economist with a keen interest in interdisciplinary and inter-country explorations, she has done pioneering work especially on women's rights in land, and gender and environment governance. An original thinker and policy advocate, she brings to her work insights from both research and field experience. Her writings have influenced policy nationally and globally. Dr. Agarwal's publications include eight books and numerous professional papers on subjects such as land, livelihoods and property rights; environment and development; the political economy of gender; poverty and inequality; law; and agriculture and technological change. Her multiple award-winning book: *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia* (Cambridge University Press, 1994) was acclaimed by the jury of the Edgar Graham prize as "a superb analysis" and a "lasting milestone" that would benefit a vast segment of the world's disadvantaged. She is a Professor of Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi University. She has been President of the International

Association for Feminist Economics, and was a founder member of the Indian Society for Ecological Economics. In 2008 the President of India awarded her the Padma Shri. She currently serves on the U.N. Committee for Development Policy and the Indian Prime Minister's National Council for Land Reforms.

"Bina Agarwal embodies the kind of theoretically rigorous, empirically grounded, and policy-oriented economics that the Leontief Prize was created to recognize," said GDAE Co-Director Neva Goodwin. "Her contributions to both scholarship and policy on economic development, the environment, well-being, and gender have been an inspiration to GDAE for many years."

Daniel Kahneman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 2002 for his groundbreaking work in the field of behavioral economics. Dr. Kahneman is a Senior Scholar at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. He is also Professor of Psychology and Public Affairs Emeritus at the Woodrow Wilson School, the Eugene Higgins Professor of Psychology Emeritus at Princeton University, and a fellow of the Center for Rationality at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

"Our Institute's work has been much influenced, and has greatly benefited, by the ways in which Dr. Kahneman has expanded the frontiers and crossed the boundaries between economics and other disciplines," said GDAE Co-Director Neva Goodwin. "As we watch the current economic crisis unfold, we look forward to finding ways for the field of economics to increasingly incorporate the realistic complexity Dr. Kahneman has added to the economic understanding of human motivations and rationality."

The Global Development And Environment Institute was founded in 1993 with the goal of promoting a better understanding of how societies can pursue their economic and community goals in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The Institute develops textbooks and course materials that incorporate a broad understanding of social, financial and environmental sustainability. The Institute also carries out policy-relevant research on globalization, climate change, and the role of the market in environmental policy.

Continued on Page 31





## Other News

### TUFTS INSTITUTE AWARD (Continued from Page 30 )

In addition to Amartya Sen and John Kenneth Galbraith, GDAE has awarded the Leontief Prize to Paul Streeten, Herman Daly, Alice Amsden, Dani Rodrik, Nancy Folbre, Robert Frank, Richard Nelson, Ha-Joon Chang, Samuel Bowles, Juliet Schor, Jomo Kwame Sundaram, Stephen DeCanio, José Antonio Ocampo, and Robert Wade. The awards ceremony and Leontief Prize lectures will take place on Tufts University's Medford Campus in Spring 2010.

Read more about the Leontief Prize on the GDAE web site at: [http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/about\\_us/leontief.html](http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/about_us/leontief.html)

Learn more about GDAE on the web: <http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/>

For further information, please contact:  
Tim Wise, [tim.wise@tufts.edu](mailto:tim.wise@tufts.edu)  
617-627-3530

### CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT WITH ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS

Read the EC FP7 funded CEECEC project Newsletter.  
[www.ceecec.net](http://www.ceecec.net)

Here you can read the latest drafts of civil society organi-

sation (CSO) case studies on environmental conflicts that will form the basis of our forthcoming ecological economics online interactive course, and *much* more...."





## JOBS & APPOINTMENTS

Please send job openings to [secretariat@ecoeco.org](mailto:secretariat@ecoeco.org) -- if appropriate, your ad will be posted quickly for all our visitors to read.

The following and more are described in detail in our website: <http://www.ecoeco.org/jobs.php>

### APPLIED ENVIRONMENTAL/ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS PROFESSOR

The Department of Natural Resource Sciences (Agricultural Economics Program) <http://agrecon.mcgill.ca/> and the McGill School of Environment [www.mcgill.ca/mse](http://www.mcgill.ca/mse) are looking for an individual to fill a joint tenure-track or tenured position in the area of **Applied Environmental/Ecological Economics**.

Candidates should ensure that their curriculum vitae, a

statement of their teaching competencies and research interests, and three publications considered relevant to the position are received **before November 1, 2009**. Upon initial screening, selected candidates will be asked to provide three confidential letters of recommendation. All inquiries should be directed to the following address.

For more information, contact: Marilyn Scott, Director, McGill School of Environment [marilyn.scott@mcgill.ca](mailto:marilyn.scott@mcgill.ca) 3534 University St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2A7; Tel: 514-398-7996

## OPPORTUNITY FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

### POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

The U.S. Geological Survey is offering Post-Doctoral Research Opportunities at Rocky Mountain Geographic Science Center, Denver, Colorado

Mapping, Valuation, and Optimization of Ecosystem Service Flows. This opportunity focuses on examining spatial patterns of ES provisioning and consumption, and identifying land management strategies that optimize service provisioning and the sustainable economic value derived from public lands. For more information visit: <http://geology.usgs.gov/postdoc/2011/opp/opp58.html>

### MENDENHALL POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES

The U.S. Geological Survey is offering Postdoctoral Research Opportunities.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) began the Mendenhall Postdoctoral Research Fellowship Program (now called Mendenhall Research Fellowship Program) in 2001 in honor of Walter C. Mendenhall, the fifth Director of the USGS.

The application **closing date is November 9, 2009**. The earliest start date for the FY-11 Fellowships is October 2010.

For additional information, please consult the Project Profiles section of the Mendenhall Program web site at the following URL: <http://geology.usgs.gov/postdoc/>

Program contacts: Dr. Rama K. Kotra, 703-648-6271, [rkotra@usgs.gov](mailto:rkotra@usgs.gov); Ms. Kimberly Reed, 703-648-7436, [kbreed@usgs.gov](mailto:kbreed@usgs.gov) (7-09)

### PH.D. GRADUATE RESEARCH ASSISTANTSHIPS

The Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State Uni-

versity, East Lansing, Michigan is looking for Ph.D. Graduate Research Assistantships.

**Job Description:** Graduate research assistant wanted to join interdisciplinary team on NSF supported research (Coupled Natural and Human Systems #0815966). The project, *Globalization and the Connection of Remote Communities*, addresses the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of expanding market, migration, and technology networks on remote human settlements in twelve small communities along the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. Please refer to the project web site for additional information: <http://www.globalchange.msu.edu/nicaragua/>

Interested candidates should send the following information electronically to Dr. Daniel Kramer at [dbk@msu.edu](mailto:dbk@msu.edu) by **October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009**. Pre-application inquiries are welcome.

1. Cover letter indicating your research, academic, and career interests
2. CV
3. Academic transcripts (unofficial copies are fine initially)
4. GRE scores (unofficial copies are fine initially)
5. Names and contact information (including email addresses) for 3 references

For more information contact:

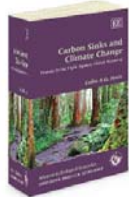
Dr. Daniel Kramer  
370 North Case Hall  
James Madison College and the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife  
East Lansing, MI 48825  
Tel: (517) 432-2199  
Email: [dbk@msu.edu](mailto:dbk@msu.edu)





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### ***CARBON SINKS AND CLIMATE CHANGE FORESTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING*** ***ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS***



[http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry\\_DESCRIPTION.lasso?id=13204](http://www.e-elgar.co.uk/Bookentry_DESCRIPTION.lasso?id=13204)

It is part of Edward Elgar's Ecological Economics Series.

Colin A.G. Hunt, School of Economics,  
The University of Queensland, Australia

Reforestation and avoiding deforestation are methods of harnessing nature to tackle global warming – the greatest challenge facing humankind. In this book, Colin Hunt deals comprehensively with the present and future role of forests in climate change policy and practice.

For more information please contact **Colin Hunt** [colin-hunt@bigpond.com](mailto:colin-hunt@bigpond.com)

### ***TOWARD A NEW CONSENSUS ON GLOBALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT***

GDAE's collaborating institute, Research and Information Systems for Developing Countries (RIS), has released a set of research papers, which are the product of a joint project among GDAE, RIS, and the Argentina-based Research Center for Economic Change (CENIT). The two-year project, which is supported in part by the Ford Foundation, has the goal of moving beyond the constraints of the so-called Washington Consensus to formulate a new set of principles more favorable to development. The recent papers include:

Kevin P. Gallagher and Mehdi Shafaeddin, "Policies for Industrial Learning in China and Mexico"

Timothy A. Wise, "The Limited Promise of Agricultural Trade Liberalization"

Andrés López and Eugenia Orlicki, "Who Uses the Patent System in Developing Countries? A Study of Patent Propensities in Argentina, 1992-2001"

Previous papers released for the project include:

Nagesh Kumar, "South-South and Triangular Cooperation in Asia-Pacific: Towards a New Paradigm in Development Cooperation,"

Faizel Ismail, "Rediscovering the Role of Developing Countries in GATT Before the WTO"

Ramgopal Agarwala, "Reforming the Bretton Woods System for Inclusive Development and Democratic Global Governance"

Kevin P. Gallagher and Timothy A. Wise, "Back to the Drawing Board: No Basis for Concluding the Doha Round of Negotiations"

Several of the papers were presented at a conference in February 2009 on "Financial Crisis, Global Economic Governance and Development: Responses of Asia and the Global South," co-sponsored by the three institutes and other organizations.

### ***"THE PROMISE AND THE PERILS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE LIBERALIZATION: LESSONS FROM LATIN AMERICA."***

GDAE's Timothy A. Wise was in Brazil and Bolivia for the launch of the Portuguese and Spanish versions of the report, "The Promise and the Perils of Agricultural Trade Liberalization: Lessons from Latin America." The report, released last year in English with the Washington Office on Latin America, finds that the promise of trade liberalization – access to export markets – is overstated while the perils – the loss of livelihoods among smallholders due to rising imports – are very real. Now the background papers on which the report is based have been edited into a book in Spanish.

The Portuguese version of the report, published with ActionAid-Brazil and edited by project co-chair Sergio Schlesinger, was released in Rio de Janeiro June 12, 2009, as part of the Latin American Studies Association congress. The Spanish report, edited by co-chair Mamerto Pérez, was published by the Bolivian NGO AIPE, which has also published a book-length volume in Spanish of the case studies on which the report is based. AIPE also hosted launch events in La Paz, Bolivia June 17-18, 2009, which included a well-attended public event and extensive press coverage including on the country's most widely disseminated radio program. Wise and Pérez also met with Ramiro Lizondo Diaz, Vice Minister for Small Enterprise Development, which is responsible for some of the most recent efforts by the government of Evo Morales to strengthen the peasant economy.

### ***"THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF SOYBEAN EXPANSION AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL'S AMAZON BASIN"***

Maria del Carmen Vera-Diaz, Robert K. Kaufmann, and Daniel C. Nepstad

GDAE Working Paper No. 09-05, June 2009

GDAE's research program on Agricultural Expansion and Climate Change has published a new Working Paper highlighting the environmental costs of agricultural expansion in the Amazon. For decades, the improvement of transportation infrastructure in the Brazilian Amazon has been the government's main social and economic development policy in the region. Reductions in transportation costs have not only opened the agricultural frontier to cattle ranching and logging but have also caused more than two-thirds of Amazonian deforestation. Currently, the expansion of soybean cultivation is driving

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## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

(continued from Page 35)

new deforestation. Profitable soybean crops have spread over the Mato Grosso's cerrados and now head toward the core of the Amazon rainforest.

More information at <http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/wp/09-05TransportAmazon.pdf>

### “CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN EUROPE”

Rhetoric and Realities

Edited by **Regine Barth** and  
**Franziska Wolff**, Öko-Institut, Germany

The acid test of corporate social responsibility (CSR) is simply this: does it lead to positive impacts on society and the environment or is it just rhetoric? And if it does lead to positive impacts, how can these be enhanced? This timely book tackles this cutting-edge challenge by presenting empirical findings from a range of surveys and in-depth case studies. These build on a new methodological and theoretical framework for assessing and explaining the sustainability impact of CSR.

For further information, please contact: The Sales and Marketing Department • Edward Elgar Publishing Limited  
The Lypiatts • 15 Lansdown Road • Cheltenham • Glos • GL50 2JA • UK visit our website  
[www.e-elgar.com](http://www.e-elgar.com) to order, telephone +44 1242 226934. For further info email [info@e-elgar.co.uk](mailto:info@e-elgar.co.uk)

### COMMENTS ON THIS TWO-PART VIDEO

Frank Rotering (independent economic thinker)

The link is: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aFryZrsMtQY>

While I praise ecological economics for its environmental strengths, I point to several areas that I believe are weak or erroneous. Specifically, I critically examine the fields historical vision, its perspective on capitalism, its use of the term natural capital, its interpretations of value and cost, and its definition of optimal scale.

Comments on my views by USSEE members - either publicly on YouTube or privately by email are welcome. Please contact,

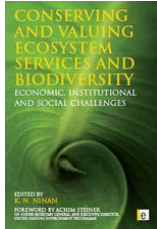
Frank Rotering (independent economic thinker)  
Vancouver, Canada





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### **CONSERVING AND VALUING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES AND BIODIVERSITY**



By K. N. Ninan, published by Earthscan. This is the most comprehensive book to address the economic, social and institutional difficulties in conserving biodiversity and the ecosystem services that they provide. It covers a wide range of issues such as biodi-

versity, ecosystem services and valuation in the context of diverse ecosystems such as tropical forests, marine areas, wetlands and agricultural landscapes, non-timber forest products, incentives and institutions, payments for ecosystem services, governance, intellectual property rights and the protection of traditional knowledge, management of protected areas, and climate change and biodiversity.

It also covers the application of environmental economics and institutional economics to different cases and the use

of techniques such as contingent valuation method and game theory. The book spans the globe with case studies drawn from a cross section of regions and continents including the UK, US, Europe, Australia, India, Africa and South America

### **ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS**

Edited by Clive L. Spash

Series: Critical Concepts in the Environment

Publication Date: June 15, 2009

This new four-volume Routledge Major Work brings together canonical and cutting-edge research in Ecological Economics. In tracing both the development of thought in the field, as well as exploring the most recent scholarship, diverse elements of the rapidly expanding literature are brought together for the first time, providing an overview of—and vision for—Ecological Economics.

### **Environmental Policy and Governance**

*Affiliated with the ESEE, formerly "European Environment", being re-launched in 2009:*

**Environmental Policy and Governance**  
Incorporating European Environment

Call for Papers, Review Articles and Special Issues

### **Aims and Scope**

*Environmental Policy and Governance* is an international, inter-disciplinary journal affiliated with the European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE). The journal seeks to advance interdisciplinary environmental research and its use to support novel solutions in environmental policy and governance. The journal publishes innovative, high quality articles which examine, or are relevant to, the environmental policies that are introduced by governments or the diverse forms of environmental governance that emerge in markets and civil society. The journal includes papers that examine how different forms of policy and governance emerge and exert influence at scales ranging from local to global and in diverse

developmental and environmental contexts. The journal invites analyses that are at the forefront of academic debates and that are of practical significance and policy relevance. Each volume includes review articles and guest-edited special issues on themes deemed to be of widespread interest and importance.

*Environmental Policy and Governance* is deliberately interdisciplinary, seeking to publish articles that build the understanding of environmental issues not only by drawing upon and contributing to the environmental social sciences, but also by linking the social and natural sciences. The journal accommodates and encourages methodological innovation and diversity in order to foster interdisciplinary, problem-oriented environmental research. All manuscripts and special issues are reviewed by an international panel of referees, with an aim of returning constructive comments on submitted manuscripts in a timely way. The editorial strategy and the review processes of *Environmental Policy and Governance* are guided by an active editorial board consisting of leading academics from different regions and disciplines.

Continued on Page 35





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### *Environmental Policy and Governance* (continued from Page 34) Call for Papers, Review Articles and Special Issues

The journal is currently inviting submissions of papers and proposals for review articles and special issues.

**Paper submissions** - The journal invites analyses that are at the forefront of academic debates and that are of practical significance and policy relevance. In particular, papers that draw on, and contribute to the further development of, disciplines such as international relations, politics, law, economics, sociology, management, geography, development studies and science and technology studies are welcome, as are those that integrate the environmental sciences into contemporary debates on policy and governance. It particularly welcomes policy relevant contributions from the field of ecological economics. All papers will be double-blind refereed to the highest standards by the international, inter-disciplinary editorial board. We aim to give constructive feedback to submitting authors and to move accepted papers towards publication as quickly and efficiently as possible.

**Review articles** - The journal invites review articles that summarise the state of the debate and examine critical issues, future trends and pressing research needs in key areas of environmental policy and governance. Review articles can examine different disciplinary perspectives, concepts and frameworks, geographical experiences or thematic issues in environmental policy and governance. Four review articles will be published in each volume of the journal. Proposals should be submitted to the editors for review and comment prior to the preparation of the review article.

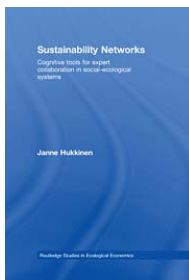
**Special issues** - The journal invites the submission of proposals for special issues on key themes and critical issues in environmental policy and governance. Proposals should be around 1500 words in length, setting out the rationale for the special issue and the key themes that will be addressed and presenting abstracts of the papers to be included. Special issues should include an editorial review of around 3,000 words and 5 or 6 papers of up-to 8,000 words each..

More info can be found at [www.interscience.wiley.com/](http://www.interscience.wiley.com/)

## New book on sustainability and expert collaboration

### *Cognitive Tools for Expert Collaboration in Social-Ecological Systems*

By Janne Hukkinen



Sustainability is a word that means different things depending on who is using it, thus underlining the potential problems involved in experts from different fields teaming up to tackle sustainability problems. In this book, Janne Hukkinen argues for a reflexive approach to sustainability as a means

of coming to grips with the threatening challenges arising from human–environment interaction. The author illustrates his argument with a case study of natural resource management in Lapland, showing how sustainability is understood holistically by academics and professionals alike.

Sustainability Networks book reflects an emerging cognitive turn in sustainability sciences, conceptualizing environmental challenges during action on our social and

material environments, rather than in isolation. Hukkinen argues that this conceptual blending enables sustainability experts to hybridize themselves: to immerse themselves in the fields of other experts and imagine the other's work – both prerequisites of trans-disciplinary knowledge integration. This book shows how sustainability experts can reveal their intellectual engagements when designing scenarios and indicators and presents a rigorous framework for organizing expert collaboration.

Students engaged in interdisciplinary approaches to environmental policy and management, sustainability strategy and science and technology studies will find this book extremely interesting.

*Janne Hukkinen is Professor of Environmental Policy at the University of Helsinki. He is the author of Institutions in Environmental Management (1999) also published by Routledge.*





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### INTRODUCTION TO ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS (E-BOOK)

From the Gund Institute for Ecological Economics

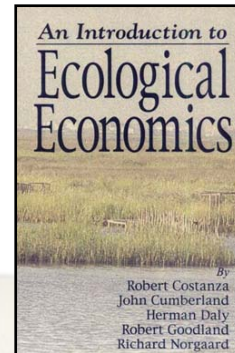
The first edition of Introduction to Ecological Economics, originally published in 1997 by St. Lucie Press, has recently been put up on the Encyclopedia of Earth. The book can be read by anyone on-line

[http://www.eoearth.org/article/An\\_Introduction\\_to\\_Ecological\\_Economics\\_%28e-book%29](http://www.eoearth.org/article/An_Introduction_to_Ecological_Economics_%28e-book%29).

We are now preparing to publish a second edition, but we want to make it a much more participatory affair, and I invite you to contribute to it.

You can do so by editing and expanding the current chapters, adding a new chapter, or by writing new entries/informational boxes. When approved, your contribution will immediately become part of the online edition that is published in the Encyclopedia of Earth (EoE). At some point in the future, we will go through and choose among the revised and edited chapters from the online edition to publish a second edition print version. You will receive full attribution as a contributor to the book for the online and

print editions. (more info [http://www.eoearth.org/article/An\\_Introduction\\_to\\_Ecological\\_Economics\\_\(e-book\):\\_How\\_to\\_Contribute](http://www.eoearth.org/article/An_Introduction_to_Ecological_Economics_(e-book):_How_to_Contribute) )



### ECOLOGICAL ECONOMICS REVIEWS



The USSEE is publishing Ecological Economics Reviews in collaboration with the NY Academy of Sciences.

We wanted to give you an update on the status of the first issue. It will be published in January of 2010 with 16 papers. You can find the table of contents at [www.nyas.org/ecoeco](http://www.nyas.org/ecoeco)

We would like to thank those of you who reviewed or

submitted papers to the first issue. Your contributions were greatly appreciated.

We look forward to seeing additional submissions from you and your colleagues in future issues.

Ida Kubiszewski  
Managing Editor  
Ecological Economics Reviews  
skype: ida.kub  
p: 860.729.1126  
e: [ida.kub@gmail.com](mailto:ida.kub@gmail.com)





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE (REC)

Environmental changes of many kinds are accelerating worldwide, posing significant challenges for humanity. Solutions are needed at the regional level, where physical features of the landscape, biological systems, and human institutions interact.

The goal of Regional Environmental Change is to publish scientific research and opinion papers that improve our understanding of the extent of these changes, their causes, their impacts on people, and the options for society to respond. "Regional" refers to the full range of scales between local and global, including regions defined by natural criteria, such as watersheds and ecosystems, and those defined by human activities, such as urban areas and their hinterlands.

We encourage submissions on interdisciplinary research across the natural sciences, social sciences and humanities, and on more focused studies that contribute towards the solutions to complex environmental problems. Topics addressed include (i) the regional manifestations of global change, especially the vulnerability of regions and sectors; (ii) the adaptation of social-ecological systems to environmental change in the context of sustainable development; and (iii) trans-boundary and cross-jurisdictional issues, legislative and governance frameworks, and the broad range of policy and management issues associated with building, maintaining and restoring robust social-ecological systems at regional scales.

The primary format of contributions are research articles, presenting new evidence from analyses of empirical data or else more theoretical investigations of regional environmental change. In addition to research articles, we also publish editorials, short communications, invited mini-reviews on topics of strong current interest, as well as special features that provide multifaceted discussion of complex topics or particular regions.

For more information, including past tables of

contents, please consult the journal website <http://www.springerlink.com/link.asp?id=103880>

### SOLUTIONS FOR A SUSTAINABLE AND DESIRABLE FUTURE

Published in a bi-monthly magazine format, with an interactive website, *Solutions* is the forum for an in-depth and far-reaching discussion of social goals and future visions. A hybrid academic journal/magazine, *Solutions* harnesses the innovations and creativity of our leading thinkers to provide policy makers, pioneering businessmen, educators, and informed members of the public with compelling articles that addresses such issues as the quality of life, ecological sustainability, social fairness, and economic efficiency. For further details, contact *Solutions* managing editor Ida Kubiszewski: [ida.kub@thesolutionsjournal.com](mailto:ida.kub@thesolutionsjournal.com) or at (802) 777-0077

### SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY INDEX 2008: THE WORLD'S SUSTAINABILITY SCORES A MERE 5.7

The Sustainable Society Foundation has published its two-yearly update of the Sustainable Society Index, the SSI, which assesses the sustainability of 151 countries. The SSI combines the main aspects of Quality of Life and Sustainability, which are relevant for development towards sustainability. For more information and for a downloaded full publication visit [www.sustainablesocietyindex.com](http://www.sustainablesocietyindex.com)





## Publications & Publishing Opportunities

### SUSTAINABILITY NETWORKS: COGNITIVE TOOLS FOR EXPERT COLLABORATION IN SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS

By Janne Hukkinen

Published by Routledge. Sustainability is a word that means different things depending on who is using it, thus underlining the potential problems involved in experts from different fields teaming up to tackle sustainability problems. In this book, Janne Hukkinen argues for a reflexive approach to sustainability as a means of coming to grips with the threatening challenges arising out of human-environment interaction. The author illustrates his argument with a case study of natural resource management in Lapland, showing how sustainability is understood holistically by academics and professionals alike.

This book reflects an emerging cognitive turn in sustainability sciences, conceptualizing environmental challenges during action on our social and material environments, rather than in isolation. Hukkinen argues that this conceptual blending enables sustainability experts to hybridize themselves: to immerse themselves in the fields of other experts and imagine the other's work - both prerequisites of trans-disciplinary knowledge integration. This book shows how sustainability experts can reveal their intellectual engagements when designing scenarios and indicators and presents a rigorous framework for organizing expert collaboration.

More information can be found at <http://www.routledgeeconomics.com/books/Sustainability-Networks-isbn9780415461603>





## FYI — RELATED WEBSITES OF INTEREST



**European Association of Environmental and Resource Economists**  
[www.eaere.org](http://www.eaere.org)



**Ecological Society of America**  
[esa.org](http://esa.org)



**Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy**  
[www.steadystate.org](http://www.steadystate.org)



**American Fisheries Society**  
[www.fisheries.org](http://www.fisheries.org)



**Civil Society Engagement with Ecological Economics**  
[www.ceecec.net](http://www.ceecec.net)

CEECEC (Civil Society Engagement with Ecological Economics) is a European Commission FP7 funded project that aims to enable Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to engage in and lead collaborative research with ecological economists. The overall focus is not on theory but on case study learning, whereby CSOs and academics will identify and explore key issues for research in areas such as water management, mining, energy, forestry and agriculture, based on CSO needs and interests. The end result will be online materials and a handbook in several languages explaining the principles, the tools and the methods of Ecological Economics for CSOs and the general public."

Contact the ISEE at [secretariat@ecoeco.org](mailto:secretariat@ecoeco.org) to have an organization listed in this section.





P.O. Box 44194  
West Allis, WI 53214  
USA

Phone: 1(800) 884-8012 (US)  
Phone: +1(414) 446-3813(International)  
Fax: (877) 230-5110 (US)  
Fax: (973) 273-2178 (International)  
E-mail: [secretariat@ecoeco.org](mailto:secretariat@ecoeco.org)



**We're on the web  
at [www.ecoeco.org](http://www.ecoeco.org)**

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[peter@rebraf.org.br](mailto:peter@rebraf.org.br)

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Kevin Urama  
[kevin.urama@ecoecoafrika.org](mailto:kevin.urama@ecoecoafrika.org)

The International Society for Ecological Economics (ISEE) is a not-for-profit, member-governed, organization dedicated to advancing the understanding of the relationships among ecological, social, and economic systems for the mutual well-being of nature and people.

The Society publishes a research journal, 'Ecological Economics', books, and other materials; holds and sponsors scientific meetings; develops educational materials; and facilitates a voice for ecological economists in public forums.

The ISEE Newsletter is published twice a year, is available free to ISEE members on the ISEE website. The views expressed are those of the individual contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Society as a whole.

##### Membership:

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Marsha Kopan  
[membership@ecoeco.org](mailto:membership@ecoeco.org)

##### Ecological Economics:

Editor-in-Chief  
Richard Howarth  
[rbhowarth@dartmouth.edu](mailto:rbhowarth@dartmouth.edu)

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Editor  
Eric Neumayer  
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