



ISEE



International Society for Ecological Economics

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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 sent free to ISEE members and is available 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.

Newsletter January 2006

Message from the ISEE President 2004-2005

Charles Perrings

During the two years of my presidency ISEE has had several changes that have increased its potential effectiveness as an organization to represent the interests of its members. I say *potential* effectiveness because there is still some way to go, but we are nevertheless already seeing some of the benefits. Some of the changes are structural. They relate to the way that the society operates and to the relation between its constituent parts – the regional societies and the international society. These include:

- The appointment of a new manager for the society's affairs, and the reorganization of the administration of the society;
- The harmonization of relations between ISEE and the regional societies.

Other changes involve the coverage and reach of the society. They include:

- The revision of our agreement with the publishers of the society's journal, *Ecological Economics*, to provide all dues-paying members with a copy of the journal.
- The addition of a new regional society, the African Society for Ecological Economics, ASEE.
- The strengthening of other regional societies in low income countries, both through the provision of centralized support for various functions of the regional societies, and the development of their resource base.

ISEE now has something like 1700 members world-wide. Most members of ISEE also belong to a regional society corresponding to the place they live and work and these cover most of the world. Membership of the existing regional societies in 2005 was as follows:



ISEE Board Members

President:

Joan Martinez Alier
joan.martinez.alier@uab.es

Past President:

Charles Perrings
Charles.Perrings@asu.edu

President Elect:

Peter May
peter@rebraf.org.br

Board Members:

John Gowdy
gowdyj@rpi.edu

Wendy Proctor
wendy.proctor@csiro.au

Joan Roughgarden
Joan.roughgarden@stanford.edu

Luciana Togeiro de Almeida
ltogeiro@terra.com.br

Membership:

ISEE Membership Director
 Marsha Kopan
membership@ecoeco.org

Ecological Economics:

Editor-in-Chief
 Cutler Cleveland
cutler@bu.edu

OEEE:

Editor
 Eric Neumayer
e.neumayer@lse.ac.uk

Table: Regional Societies of the ISEE

Name	Year of formation	Members in 2005
Russian Society for Ecological Economics (RSEE)	1992	180
Brazilian Society for Ecological Economics (ECOECO)	1994	403
Australia-New Zealand Society for Ecological Economics (ANZSEE)	1995	74
Canadian Society for Ecological Economics (CANSEE)	1995	76
European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE)	1996	328
Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE)	1998	253
United States Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE)	2000	376
Asociacion Argentino-Uruguaya de Economia Ecologica (AAUEE)	2001	97
African Society for Ecological Economics (ASEE)	2004	54

There are still some large countries that are not covered by regional societies, including Mexico, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Japan. As a result we have admitted a category of ISEE membership at large. This makes it possible for individuals who are in a country where there is no regional society to join ISEE without committing to an existing regional society. When sufficient members from any region not currently covered have joined ISEE, they will be encouraged to form regional societies.

As I step down from the presidency of the society, I am reminded that John Proops ends a six year term as president elect, president and then past president. We should record the debt that the society owes him for his commitment over this period. John has been both an advocate for, and a major contributor to the science of ecological economics, for two decades. He has put an enormous amount of time into the running of the society in difficult circumstances, and in using the society to encourage younger researchers to explore the field of ecological economics. He deserves our thanks.

Message from the ISEE President 2006-2007

Joan Martinez-Alier

It is a pleasure to send this message to all members of the International Society for Ecological Economics across the world and in all the regional societies, at the beginning of 2006. The ISEE started in 1989. Our presidents have been Bob Costanza, Dick Norgaard, John Proops, Charles Perrings, and now myself.

Our main activity during this year will be the Ninth Biennial Conference that will take place in New Delhi (Habitat Centre) from the 15th to 19th December 2006, organized by the INSEE. You can follow the developing programme with plenaries, symposia, invited panels in the webpage www.isee2006.com. Please come to Delhi for the conference if you can, and notice that the deadline for abstracts of papers and posters is 31 July 2006. It will be a great conference.

The elections for the president (2008-09) and four members (2006-07) of the Board of the Society took place in December 2005. Perhaps because of the new voting system, the number of votes was less than in 2003.



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As you must know already because the elections results were announced before the end of the year, Peter May (from Brazil) was elected president elect of ISEE. The four members of the Board are Wendy Proctor (Australia, she was already a member of the Board), John Gowdy (USA), Luciana Togeiro de Almeida (Brazil) and Joan Roughgarden (USA). Pushpam Kumar (India) has kindly agreed to stay as member of the Board, he is very much involved in the ISEE 2006 conference (pk@iegindia.org). Our gratitude should go and indeed it goes to all candidates, especially to Mohan Munasinghe. And certainly to John Proops and Charles Perrings, past presidents. The new Board will start working soon, once we agree on the tasks they would like to do and need to be done.

Under Charles Perrings' presidency, 2004-05, some very good things happened. I shall mention only two of them. The administration has been changed, and it is now in the capable hands of Marsha Kopan, who is doing her best to answer members' questions, to get renewals for 2006, and a consolidated current members' list. She may be reached at secretariat@ecoeco.org, or at other addresses you will find in the webpage www.ecoeco.org. A good contract with Elsevier, which publishes our journal "Ecological Economics", was signed. The finances of ISEE are quite solid. We shall open up the possibility of having institutional members/sponsors (environmental organizations, government agencies, companies that agree with our goals). The society's webpage and newsletter will be brought out during 2006 by Jo Chamberlain, jochamber1@aol.com.

Relations with the regional societies will be one main priority. This includes economic relations and support, as well as setting common objectives and tasks. Much of what happens in ecological economics takes place because we have USSEE, CANSEE, Eco-Eco (Brazil), the Argentina-Uruguay society and Redibec, the ESEE in the European Union, ANZSEE, INSEE, the African society, the Russian society. With the regional presidents (as with the Board) we shall set up a regular system of communication by email and also by telephone conference (which nowadays are cheap).

The journal "Ecological Economics", edited by Cutler Cleveland, is doing well. Many of you read it, and publish articles in it. It is, I feel, our main product as ecological economists. But new books, new doctoral programmes and doctoral theses, new regular courses and summer schools, and even a web-based Encyclopaedia, possibly new journals, yearbooks, annual reviews are being or will be produced around the world on ecological economics, and we must help promote them. One priority will be therefore the diffusion of ecological economics. This includes the

establishment of closer contacts with Chinese ecological economists, for which we ask members' help.

Finally, a personal opinion on prizes. Many of you know that ISEE gives every two years a Kenneth Boulding prize. This is in the hands of a committee that is and should be independent of the presidency of ISEE. I also would very much like to have (if the Board agrees) a Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen prize for ecological economists under 40. We might give the first one in Delhi in December 06. And talking about prizes, if the Board agrees, I believe that ISEE should strongly campaign to get Nobel Prizes for ecological economists. To start with, those who already in the late 1960s were writing ecological economics articles in the American Economic Review, the Journal of Political Economy, and who are still very active: R.U. Ayres, H. Daly.....

On this note, I greet all of you, remaining at your service as president of ISEE for 2006 and 2007. I shall use two email addresses, my usual one, joan.martinez.alier@uab.es, and also joanmartinezalier@yahoo.es.

ISEE 2006

The Ninth Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics
"Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being"
December 16-19 2006
India Habitat Centre, Lodi Estate, New Delhi, India
www.isee2006.com

The 2006 Biennial Conference of the International Society for Ecological Economics, "Ecological Sustainability and Human Well-Being", will take place on December 16-19 at the Habitat Centre in New Delhi, India. The conference is being co-organised by ISEE and the Indian Society for Ecological Economics (INSEE).

India has been chosen as the location for the 2006 conference because of its diverse environmental, economic, social, political and cultural characteristics. India will be soon the largest country in the world in terms of human population, with high population density. Urban growth is very rapid. The economy of India is growing at rates above 6 per cent per year, the rate of population growth is coming down, and poverty is slowly decreasing. This is a country divided by caste and religion. It is the cradle of ancient civilizations, and



it has a large architectural patrimony. India is also the country of "sacred groves" and it is the centre of diversity of several cultivated plants. It has become a hub for the informatics industry and the car industry grows at more than 20 per cent per year.

The economy is not dematerializing relative to GDP. By 2020, there will be some 20,000 MWe of extra nuclear power, and perhaps a few breeder reactors. There are conflicts on mining, on the use of water, on fishing and aquaculture, and on forests, in many regions of India. Tribal areas are often the site of resource conflicts. There are also many instances of successful local management of common property resources. There are strong environmental movements. All this clearly provides a pressing mandate for the ecological economics fraternity to meet and deliberate on the various themes of ECOLOGICAL SUSTAINABILITY AND HUMAN WELL-BEING in both India and around the world. Coincidentally, the year 2006 also marks the centenary of Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen's birth. He is widely seen as one of the founders of the ecological economics approach with his book "The Entropy Law and the Economic Process", 1971

For further information on the conference programme, pre and post conference tours and conference arrangements, please visit <http://www.isee.com>. Key dates for the submission of abstracts and papers are shown below, and online abstract submission is now available at: <http://www.isee2006.com/absonline.asp>. We look forward to seeing you there!

Key dates for ISEE 2006:

Submission of abstracts: **31 July 2006**

Imitation of acceptance: **31 August 2006**

Submission of full papers: **31 October 2006**

USSEE Policy Briefs

The United States Society for Ecological Economics (USSEE) commissions and posts "Policy Briefs" from leading scholars on specific topics in ecological economics. These documents provide concise overviews concerning the problem, solutions, and policy implications of important issues in environmental policy. Readers may consider these Briefs as starting points and review articles in Ecological Economics,

other journals, magazine, and books for more detailed discussion of each specific topic.

Economic Growth and Development – A Policy Briefing

Herman E. Daly, 2005

Our traditional economic problems (poverty, overpopulation, unemployment, unjust distribution, environmental degradation) have all been thought to have a common solution—namely an increase in wealth. All problems are easier if we are richer. The way to get richer has been thought to be by economic growth, usually as measured by GDP. We do not here question the first proposition, that richer is better than poorer, other things equal. But we do question whether what is persuasively labeled "economic growth" is any longer making us richer. We suspect that physical throughput growth is, at the present margin and in the aggregate, increasing "illth" faster than wealth, thus making us poorer rather than richer. Consequently our traditional economic problems become more difficult with further growth. The correlation between throughput growth and GDP growth is sufficiently strong historically so that in the absence of countervailing policies even GDP growth may be increasing illth faster than wealth.

What we conventionally call "economic growth" in the sense of "growth of the economy" has ironically become "uneconomic growth" in the literal sense of growth that increases costs by more than it increases benefits. We are speaking here of the North rather than the South, because in many poor countries where the majority lives close to subsistence the benefits of production growth, even if badly distributed and ecologically damaging, justify incurring large costs. But the South is striving with encouragement from the IMF and World Bank to become like the North. One will surely ask how do we know that growth has become uneconomic for many Northern countries?

As the scale of the human subsystem (the economy) expands relative to the fixed dimensions of the containing and sustaining ecosystem, we necessarily encroach upon that system and must pay the opportunity cost of lost ecosystem services as we enjoy the extra benefit of increased human scale. As rational beings we presumably satisfy our most pressing wants first, so that each increase in scale yields a diminishing marginal benefit. Like-wise, we presumably would sequence our takeovers of the ecosystem so as to sacrifice first the least important natural services. Obviously we have not yet begun to do this because we are just now recognizing that natural services are scarce. This is an important policy challenge for ecological economics. But let us credit



ourselves with capacity to learn. Even so, that means that increasing marginal costs and decreasing marginal benefits will accompany increasing human scale. The optimum scale, from the human perspective, occurs when marginal cost equals marginal benefit—hardly an unfamiliar principle to economists! Beyond that point growth becomes uneconomic in the literal sense of costing more than it is worth.

It is probably unnecessary to add that these views do not find favor with mainstream economists. The concepts of throughput, of entropy, and even of optimal scale of the macroeconomy are absent in mainstream textbooks. The last is especially odd since in microeconomics the concept of the optimal scale of each micro activity is central. Yet the sum of all micro activities, the macro economy, is not thought to have an optimal scale relative to its sustaining ecosystem. Probably this is because macroeconomists think of the macroeconomy as the Whole, not as a Part of some larger Whole. For them nature is not a containing envelope, but just a sector of the macroeconomy—mines, wells, croplands, pastures, and fisheries. When the Whole grows, in this view, it expands into the Void encroaching on nothing and incurring no opportunity cost. But of course the real economy is a Part and it grows not into the Void, but into the rest of the ecosystem, and really does incur opportunity costs.

It is interesting to know empirically if we have reached the optimal scale, but even if we have not, it is obvious that continued growth of a dependent subsystem relative to a finite sustaining total system will inevitably reach such an optimal scale. If we add to the limit of finitude of the total system the additional limits of entropy, complexity, ecological interdependence, as well as satiability of human needs, then it is clear that the optimal scale will be encountered sooner rather than later.

Additionally, if we expand our anthropocentric view of the optimum scale to a more biocentric view, meaning one that attributes not only instrumental but also intrinsic value to other species, then it is clear that the scale of the human presence will be further limited by the duty to reserve a place in the sun for other species, even beyond what they “pay for” in terms of their instrumental value to us. And of course the whole idea of “sustainability” is that the optimal scale should exist for a very long time, not just a few generations. Clearly a sustainable scale will be smaller than an unsustainable scale. For all these reasons we think that for policy purposes we do not need exact empirical measures of the optimal scale. If one jumps from an airplane it may be nice to have an altimeter, but what one really needs is a parachute.

So what policies constitute a parachute? Briefly, they are policies that limit aggregate throughput, while allowing the market to allocate that limited throughput—assuming the market is competitive and confined to some limited degree of inequality in the distribution of wealth and income. Such policy instruments are evolving now—e.g., cap-and-trade systems for extraction rights, pollution emission rights, fishing rights, etc. Also ecological tax reform limits throughput by making it more expensive. It shifts the tax base from value added (something we want more of) on to “that to which value is added”, namely the throughput (something we want less of). In differing ways each of the above “parachutes” would limit throughput and expansion of the scale of the economy into the ecosystem, and also provide public revenue, which would permit the abolition of some of our most regressive taxes.

Our policy goal is to limit growth (quantitative increase in throughput), not development (qualitative improvement in design of commodities and institutions). We aim to redefine progress away from growth and toward development.

For other Policy Briefs in the Series, visit the USSEE website at: <http://www.ussee.org>

ISEE Membership News

Marsha Kopan

Over the past few months as the ISEE's new Secretariat I have been very pleased that you have written to me to inquire about our new membership system. I am sure that over this renewal season that we will have all of the “bugs” worked out.

It is very important that you maintain your personal information in our database so that we can continue to send you important information about ISEE issues and events. Of special importance is the update of your address if you are to receive the paper version of the Journal and your email address if you receive the electronic version.

In the new system, you can do a member search based on a variety of criteria so that you can make contact with other members around the world.

I look forward to meeting as many of you as possible at the Conference in New Delhi this coming December. And, as always, feel free to drop me an email on any issues that arise regarding your membership, your subscriptions or any other ISEE matter. My email address is secretariat@ecoeco.org. If your spoken



language is not English, I will do my best to get a translation of your inquiry so that I can reply in a timely manner.

ISEE Encyclopaedia

Eric Neumayer

Since its launch in March 2003, the Online Encyclopaedia of Ecological Economics (OEEE) has continued to expand at a steady rate. The most recent entries to the encyclopaedia include: Agent Based Modelling by Marco A. Janssen; Consumption in Ecological Economics by Inge Røpke; Economic Globalisation and the Environment by Roldan Muradian; and Politics and Ideology in Ecological Economics by Peter Söderbaum.

We continue to actively welcome suggestions for new entries and potential authors. The encyclopaedia's authors are not restricted to members of the ISEE (even though most authors are members), and the authors retain the copyright and can therefore use their own entries in other publications.

For suggestions on topics, authors or any other idea relevant to the encyclopaedia, simply send an Email to e.neumayer@lse.ac.uk mentioning the encyclopaedia in the subject line.

A reminder that the OEEE can be found at <http://www.ecologicaeconomics.org/publica/encyc.htm>. It provides students, academics, journalists, activists, policy makers and everybody else interested with a first-hand introduction to many of the topics at the heart of ecological economic analysis.

Regional Societies News

ESEE News

Lisbon 2005 conference draws worldwide crowd

Two years of planning were successfully brought to fruition in June with the Sixth ESEE biennial conference hosted by the ECOMAN group at the New University of Lisbon. More than 250 delegates attended the conference at the Gulbenkian Foundation's beautiful city centre campus, and over the course of three days more than 100 paper and poster presentations were made in a wide range of sessions. Several well attended plenaries indicated the quality of keynote speakers and the high level of enthusiasm amongst attendees.

Details of presentations made at the conference are still available for download from the conference website, giving the extended abstract of papers and posters; many of these have now also been updated to include the full papers accompanying presentations.

During the conference plenaries were heard from outgoing ESEE president Clive Spash, ISEE President Charles Perrings and ISEE President-Elect Joan Martinez Alier, who thanked the organising committee for their superb work in the running of the conference; further plenaries covered the fields of environmental policy, environmental politics, ecology and systems theory.

The attention to detail of conference organiser Paula Antunes and her team was evident in their invitation to the Portuguese company ECOCARB to provide an opportunity to make the conference carbon neutral through purchasing of carbon credits. An intense debate at the Society's Ordinary General Meeting concerning the appropriateness of carbon trading as a means of addressing environmental impacts indicated the importance of revisiting this issue for the 2007 conference.

Alongside the academic programme, a splendid conference dinner followed by a unique fado recital in the ancient Palacio de Santa Catarina ensured that delegates could leave Lisbon having appreciated its cultural as well as its intellectual tradition.

In the quality assurance questionnaire distributed and collected during the conference, half of the responding participants stated that they were very happy to come to this conference and that the event was very well prepared and organized. The wish for more time for discussion will be taken up by the Leipzig team organizing the 2007 conference (see ESEE News for further details of this meeting).

Visit <http://www.esee2005.org/> for more information.

ANZSEE News

ANZSEE 2005

The 2005 ANZSEE Conference '*Ecological Economics in Action*' was held at Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand from 11-13 December 2005. The conference was well attended and preceded by Masterclasses on the Sunday.

The Masterclasses covered:

- Experimental economics: Tools for testing real world values and behaviours by John Tisdell (Griffith University) John Ward (CSIRO)



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- Empirical social values: A (more) integrated approach to wellbeing, welfare, and impact assessment by Steve Hatfield Dodds (CSIRO)
- Undertaking rapid industrial transformation to achieve sustainability by Philip Sutton (Green Innovations)
- Public policy tools for promoting a sustainable world by Steve Hatfield Dodds (CSIRO), Jeff Connor (CSIRO) and Nigel Jollands (NZCEE)
- Participatory Approaches in Ecological Economics by Wendy Proctor (CSIRO)
- Counting the benefits and costs of growth with the use of a Genuine Progress Indicator by Philip Lawn (Flinders University) and Nancy Golubiewski (NZCEE)

At the conference, keynote speakers included: Prof. Joan Martinez-Alier (President of ISEE) speaking on "Ecological Economics and human well-being", Prof. Martin O'Connor (Univ. de Versailles) speaking on "The AICCAN, the geGDP, and the Monetisation Frontier: A Typology of 'Environmentally Adjusted' National Sustainability Indicators", Dr. Mike Raupach (CSIRO) speaking on "Resilience, Vulnerability and Turning Points in Climate-Human Interactions" and Ms. Jeanette Fitzsimons (NZ Green Party Co-leader) who gave a very interesting talk on the influence of ecological economics on the policy making arena and how this could be improved.

Six parallel sessions were organised with speakers from around the world presenting papers under the following themes:

- Analysing water - insights from both sides of the Tasman
- Investigating the institutional structures which can deliver policy
- Understanding our energy demand
- Measures of Sustainable Development
- Climate change: communicating issues, values and consequences
- Investigating the institutional structures which can deliver policy

Other conference activities included the award of the ANZSEE prizes for best undergraduate student essay in ecological economics or a related field, and for the best PhD-related paper in ecological economics. Another novel idea tested at the conference was the inclusion of a 'hot topics' session. Participants were asked to write down their preferred topic for discussion during the conference and on the last day these topics were grouped into two themes and set the agenda for the group discussion by all attendees. The topics were: 'How to improve the health and helpfulness of ANZSEE' and 'What are the practical options for getting progress on climate change?'. As well the conference dinners and social get togethers took place

in the lovely Wharerata Function Centre (pictured here during pre dinner conference drinks) central to the Massey University Campus. One of the many social functions included a bicycle ride (on rented 'green bikes') through the grounds of the university.



Wharerata Function Centre, Palmerston North, NZ

Overall, the excellent organisation, first class plenary speeches, the high quality of the parallel sessions and the warm collegial atmosphere encouraged by the attendees meant that ANZSEE05 was one of the best ANZSEE conferences so far.

For more information and to download selected papers see <http://www.anzsee.org/>.

Jobs

Assistant Professor - Natural Resource Policy & Management

Cornell University, USA

Deadline: until filled

Email: klt8@cornell.edu

Senior Economist

Environmental Assessment Institute, Denmark

Deadline: January 26, 2006

Email: uni@imv.dk

Professor - Environmental and Ecological Economics

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, USA

Deadline: until filled

Email: sieged@rpi.edu

Faculty Positions in Environmental, Resource or Ecological Economics

Arizona State University, USA



Deadline: January 31, 2006

[Position profiles](#)

Forest Resource Economist - Northern Rockies

Wilderness Society, USA

Deadline: until filled

<http://www.wilderness.org/AboutUs/careers.cfm?TopLevel=Careers>

Conservation Ecologist - Alaska

Wilderness Society, USA

Deadline: until filled

<http://www.wilderness.org/AboutUs/careers.cfm?TopLevel=Careers>

Resource Economist

Wilderness Society, USA

Deadline: until filled

<http://www.wilderness.org/AboutUs/careers.cfm?TopLevel=Careers>

Chair in Coastal Research

Malaspina University-College, Canada

Deadline: until filled

<http://research.mala.bc.ca/news>

Forthcoming Events

Themes

Emerging Theories and Methods in Sustainability Research.

Marie Curie Summer Schools in Barcelona, Bratislava, Brighton (Sussex), and Lisbon, under the direction of Professor Arild Vatn.

First summer school: Analysing Complexity, ICTA, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 7-17 June 2006.

For information and applications, visit:

www.umb.no/research/themes

Forthcoming Conferences

In detail:

Ecological Economics: Integrating natural and social sciences for sustainability

7th ESEE international conference:

5-8 June 2007 at the UFZ - Centre for Environmental Research in Leipzig, Germany

The European Society for Ecological Economics (ESEE), in co-operation with the German speaking associations for ecological economics VÖÖ and VÖW, invite you to meet in Leipzig for a three day conference, organised by the UFZ, Centre for Environmental Research Leipzig-Halle.

The conference will explore contemporary scientific approaches for putting the concept of sustainable development into research and into practice, and focus on integrating natural and social sciences. It will address interdisciplinary problems such as climate change and biodiversity loss on all institutional levels. The conference will examine the many boundaries – between disciplines, between ecosystems and political entities – that structure our approach to such environmental problems, and will assess the impact these boundaries have on research, education and governance for sustainability.

Traditionally, ESEE conferences are a meeting point for exploring new, trans- and interdisciplinary ideas around sustainability. Issues emerge, are adopted and put into new research projects immediately. We are very confident that the Leipzig ESEE 2007 conference will accentuate this tradition through its focus on transdisciplinary research for sustainability.

So, if you miss the FIFA World Cup 2006 in Leipzig, don't be sad; just come to ESEE 2007 – more players and more excitement are guaranteed!

In summary:

2006

March 24, 2006

envecon 2006: Applied Environmental Economics Conference

London, UK

Organised by: Royal Society

May 17-19, 2006

Economics of Poverty, Environment and Natural Resource Use

Wageningen, The Netherlands

June 28-30, 2006

Quantified Eco-Efficiency for Sustainability

The Netherlands

Organised by: Leiden University

<http://www.eco-efficiency-conf.org>

July 3-7, 2006

Third World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists

Kyoto, Japan



ISEE

Organised by: SEEPS, AERE, EAERE in cooperation with ALEAR.

<http://www.worldcongress3.org>

July 23-29, 2006

RC24 at the ISA World Congress

Durban, South Africa

Organised by: Research Committee on Society and Environment

<http://www.ucm.es/info/isa/congress2006/>

December 15-18, 2006

Ninth Biennial Conference of ISEE

Delhi, India

Organised by: ISEE and INSEE

<http://www.isee2006.com>

2007

June 5-8, 2007

Ecological Economics: Integrating natural and social sciences for sustainability

Leipzig, Germany

Organised by ESEE

Publication Discounts

Latest books from Edward Elgar

The following titles from Edward Elgar are available to ISEE members at 50% of the price listed. Email Laura Wyer for further information on: laura@e-elgar.co.uk

Current Issues in Ecological Economics series

'The Ecological Economics of Consumption' (2004) L.A. Reisch and I. Røpke.

'Modelling in Ecological Economics' (2004) J. Proops and P. Safonov.

Advances in Ecological Economics Series

New Series Editor Jeroen van den Bergh

'Sustaining Agriculture and the Rural Environment' (2004) F. Brouwer.

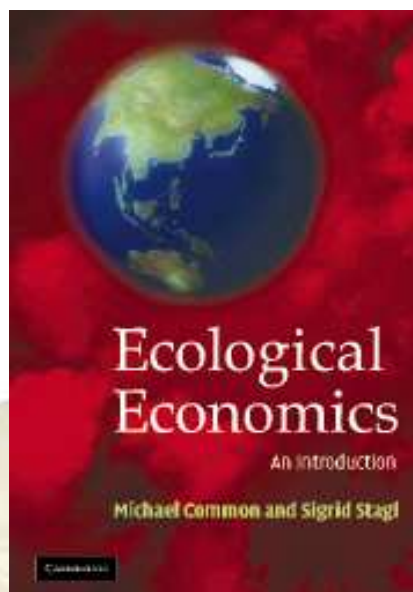
'America's Changing Coasts' (2005) D.M. Whitelaw and G.R. Visgilio. 'The Economics of Technology Diffusion and Energy Efficiency' (2005) P. Mulder.

'Time Strategies, Innovation and Environmental Policy' (2005) C. Sartorius and S. Zundel.

New Journals and Books

Cambridge University Press

Ecological Economics: An Introduction by *Michael Common and Sigrid Stagl*.



Paperback: 0-521-01670-3, £30.00; Hardback: 0-521-81645-9, £60.00

Michael Common and Sigrid Stagl have co-authored a new book on ecological economics entitled '*Ecological Economics: An Introduction*'. This book takes as its starting point the interdependence of the economy and the natural environment, building on insights from both economics and ecological sciences to provide a clear and comprehensive introduction to the emerging field of ecological economics. It assumes no prior knowledge of ecology or environmental science and is ideal for use on interdisciplinary courses in environmental science and economics.

For more information please see:

<http://www.cambridge.org/uk/catalogue/catalogue.asp?isbn=0521016703>

and for the Companion website:

<http://www.cambridge.org/uk/economics/common/>