
van Meijl, Hans; van Tongeren, Frank

This paper examines the compatibility of the Agenda 2000 reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Union (EU) with the EU's commitments to reduce export subsidies made under the GATT Uruguay Round Agreement on Agriculture. A multi-region applied general equilibrium model, which includes relevant CAP measures, is used to obtain a quantitative assessment and to analyse the effects of alternative world market price changes on the fulfilment of these commitments. We show that Agenda 2000 helps the EU to remain within its export subsidy commitments, but to a lesser extent within its export volume constraints. Furthermore, conclusions with regard to export subsidies depend on the world market situation. A forward-looking analysis that anticipates the WTO Doha Round indicates that further adjustments to the CAP are inevitable.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /VANM/ /SUBSIDIES/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL TRADE/ /WTO/ /MODELS/


Leathers, Howard D.

If the main justification for agricultural export subsidies is that they reduce government costs of deficiency payments, then the 1996 farm legislation would make U.S. export subsidies largely unnecessary. An additional argument advanced in favor of export subsidies is that their aggressive use by one country will cause competing countries to reduce or discontinue their own subsidies. This argument is explored by means of a Nash equilibrium in which countries choose both a base subsidy level and a response to competitors, and by a consistent conjectures equilibrium. Little support is found for the argument.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments - U. S. /LEA/ /SUBSIDIES/ /AGRICULTURAL TRADE/ /UNITED STATES/

Agricultural multifunctionality in the WTO: legitimate non-trade concern or disguised protectionism?. In: Journal of rural studies 18 (1, 2002) : 35-47

Potter, Clive; Burney, Jonathan

The extent to which the multifunctionality of agriculture can justify continuing domestic subsidies to farmers that may be trade distorting in their effects, has emerged as a key bone of contention in the current World Trade Organization (WTO) agriculture trade talks. Supporters of multifunctionality point to the contribution of agriculture in terms of food security, rural development and environmental protection. In this paper, we focus on the environmental component in order to examine three interconnected questions. First, how robust is multifunctionality as a policy concept? Second, if multifunctionality is a reality, how valid is the claim made by European negotiators that the liberalization of agricultural policy and the abolition of blue box subsidies threaten the joint production of food and
environmental goods in rural space? Third, what are the precise implications of this analysis for agri-environmental policy design, and the likely compatibility of the European Union's favoured model with current and future WTO disciplines? We conclude that, while multifunctionality is a genuine, and in some respects, unique, feature of European agriculture, it is in relation to the perceived threat of extensive agricultural restructuring to biodiversity and landscape values in the European Union that the concept has been most fully realized. This has profound implications for policy design, suggesting a need to retain some element of income support in the policy mix in order to defend environmental assets against the extreme consequences of farm structural change. We conclude by exploring what these deductions might mean for the future course of the WTO talks and for the long-term design of agri-environmental policy in industrialized countries.

Aid, incentives, and sustainability: an institutional analysis of development cooperation: main report.

Ostrom, Elinor et al. (Sweden) - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
Call No.: 01.01.04, OST, 2002
Online at: http://www.sida.se/Sida/articles/5400-5499/5453/Stud02-01HR.pdf

An incumbent country view on eastern enlargement of the EU: Part II: the Austrian case. In: Empirica 28 (2, 2001): 159-185
Kohler, Wilhelm; Keuschnigg, Christian
In Part I of this paper, we have presented a general treatment of the welfare effect of an eastern EU enlargement on incumbent countries. Part II now takes a closer look at the Austrian case. We first present a few descriptive statistics on the role that east-west trade, as well as the pertinent trade barriers, play for the Austrian economy. We then argue that a numerical simulation, based on a suitably specified general equilibrium model, is an appropriate way towards a full evaluation of the welfare and distributional consequences of enlargement. Focussing on the Austrian case, we therefore implement an enriched and parameterized version of the general model used in Part I of the paper. The model features savings and investment, based on intertemporal optimization, as well as sectoral allocation of capital and labor (skilled/unskilled), based on product differentiation and imperfect competition. In addition, the model incorporates a detailed representation of the government budget, featuring distortive taxes and subsidies, as well as transfers to domestic households, and financial transactions with the EU. The model allows us to take a quantitative view on both the costs and integration gains of an eastern enlargement. Relying on a Hicksian welfare measure which incorporates both long-run effects and short-run adjustment, our numerical
simulations indicate that, in the Austrian case, the integration gains outweigh the fiscal burden.

Applying sustainable development criteria to CDM projects: PCF experience.
Huq, Saleemul
(World Bank) - PCF Research (Prototype Carbon Fund)
Final report by Dr Saleemul Huq for the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and capacity building programs, and how the issue of sustainable development has been treated.

Assessing human vulnerability due to environmental change: concepts and assessment methodologies.
Hossain, Sheikh Mohammad Nazmul
(Royal Institute of Technology)
Online at: http://www.lwr.kth.se/Publikationer/PDF_Files/AMOV_EX_2001_11.pdf

Asset specificity and state subsidies in industrialized countries. In: International studies quarterly 45 (4, 2001): 603–616
Zahariadis, Nikolaos
Why do national governments in industrialized countries subsidize many of their industries? Borrowing insights from literature on transaction cost economics and international trade, I build a model which tests the hypothesis that under threat of international competition disbursement of state subsidies varies systematically with the degree of asset (factor) specificity employed in a national economy. Asset specificity refers to the cost of moving factors (assets) from one activity to the next. I pool annual data on state subsidies in thirteen OECD countries during the period 1990-93 and regress them on two measures of asset specificity (physical and human capital) in the face of competition from abroad. Physical capital exercises a significant u-shaped effect on total and sectoral subsidies. Human capital has a weak negative effect on horizontal subsidies. The results extend the literature on asset specificity and trade in two ways. First, they provide empirical support in favor of the argument that asset specificity and subsidy protection are related. While theoretical claims concerning asset specificity abound, the literature is generally short of empirical studies. Second, asset specificity helps determine the scope of subsidies.
Can subsidies for MARs be procompetitive?. In: Canadian journal of economics 34 (1, 2001) : 212-224
Krishna, Kala; Roy, Suddhasatwa; Thursby, Marie
In contrast to recent literature, we show that market access requirements (MARs) can be implemented in a procompetitive manner even in the absence of threats in related markets. By focusing on subsidies that are paid only when the requirement is met, we show that a MAR can increase aggregate output relative to free trade provided that the right set of firms is targeted. In the context of a model with multiple Japanese and U.S. firms, we show that a MAR on U.S. imports is procompetitive as long as the U.S. firms are the ones targeted to receive the subsidy.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /KRI /MARKET ECONOMY/ /COMPETITION POLICY/ /COMPETITIVENESS/ /SUBSIDIES/ /MODELS/ /JAPAN/ /UNITED STATES/

Canada's forest biodiversity : a decade of progress in sustainable management.
Neave, David; Neave, Erin; Rotherham, Tony; McAfee, Brenda
(Canada. Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Forest Service) - Science Branch
This report addresses Canada's custodial responsibilities in retaining the wealth of its natural heritage: the biodiversity of the forest regions. It also assesses the progress of the forest community in meeting its commitments to the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy, Canada's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity. At the same time, it responds to the National Forest Strategy objectives to maintain the extent, diversity and health of Canada's forests. Canada is in the enviable position of retaining and managing its vast forest as a result of a high degree of public ownership of forests, the wilderness nature of most of the northern forests and the limited development within the forest. Conservation and sustainable use of natural forest resources are fundamental to retaining the breadth of biodiversity in Canada. By maintaining the integrity of its natural forests and positioning its wealth of biodiversity as an asset, Canada will continue to benefit from the array of opportunities associated with sustainable management. The objective of the report is to communicate Canada's progress in conservation and sustainable management of biological resources in its forests. The assessment is based on the five goals of the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy.
Call No.: 07.08.04, 3CA, CAN, Nea, 2002

Canada's forest biodiversity : a decade of progress in sustainable management [CDROM].
(Canada. Natural Resources Canada. Canadian Forest Service) - Science Branch
A list of hyperlinks to the biodiversity programs and initiatives to accompany the book.
Call No.: CDROM 90
Online at: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/cfs-scf/science/biodiversity/index_e.html
Carbon capture and sequestration: potential environmental impacts.
Johnston, Paul; Santillo, David
(Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)
Over the last few years, understanding of the profound implications of anthropogenically driven climate change has grown. In turn, this has fuelled research into options to mitigate likely impacts. Approaches involving the capture of carbon dioxide and its storage in geological formations, or in marine waters, have generated a raft of proposed solutions. The scale of some of these proposals is such that they will exert impacts of global significance in their own right. Proposals fall into two broad categories: storage of liquid CO2 or products of reacted CO2 into intermediate/deep oceanic waters. storage of liquid CO2 into sub-seabed or terrestrial geological formations. For the most part, while the technical feasibility of these schemata has been widely explored, the same is not true of their ecological implications. In the case of deep/intermediate oceanic waters, poor baseline understanding of the associated ecosystems is a considerable impediment to any reliable predictive assessment of likely impacts of carbon dioxide storage in these systems. Disruption of marine microbiological processes and degradation of benthic ecosystems, including those with high levels of endemicity, have been identified as potentially serious impacts. Similarly, the physiology, ecology and likely responses of micro-organisms present in targeted geological formations require evaluation prior to any consideration of the use of such formations for storage of CO2. In addition, the impacts of any leakage to surface need also to be considered. Accordingly this paper explores current uncertainties and detailed informational needs related to ocean and geological storage of fossil fuel-derived CO2. Particular emphasis is placed upon the ecological impacts of these proposals in relation to existing and emergent understanding of deep water/soil ecosystems and the indeterminacies attached to this understanding.

Call No.: S - Climate Change /JOH

Children in the new millennium: environmental impact on health.
(World Health Organization); (United Nations Children's Fund); (United Nations Environment Programme)
In the context of examining progress made since the 1990 World Summit for Children and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, this book provides an overview of key environmental risks to children's health and the underlying causes. Highlighted are children's special vulnerability and susceptibility to environmental threats at each developmental stage, during pregnancy, infancy and early childhood, through to school age and adolescence. Specific environmental threats of major importance to children are described, including lack of safe water and sanitation, chemical pollution and radiation, indoor and outdoor air pollution and natural resource degradation. The book also addresses the impacts of global environmental problems on children and future generations, including
climate change, desertification, deforestation and loss of biodiversity. A series of recommendations are proposed for action at the local, national, regional and international levels to improve children's environmental health.

Call No.: 15.04.01, CHI, 2002
/ENVIRONMENT/ /CHILDREN/ /HEALTH/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

Common borders, shared destinies: Canada, the United States and deepening integration.
Hart, Michael; Dymond, William
(Carleton University) - Centre for Trade Policy and Law
Call No.: S - International Cooperation /HAR
/FOREIGN RELATIONS/ /CANADA/ /UNITED STATES/ /TRADE LIBERALIZATION/ /BORDER INTEGRATION/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/

Complex environmental systems: synthesis for earth, life, and society in the 21st century: a 10-year outlook for the National Science Foundation.
Pfirman, Stephanie
(National Science Foundation) - Advisory Committee for Environmental Research and Education
In 2000, the National Science Foundation (NSF) established the Advisory Committee for Environmental Research and Education (AC-ERE) under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) to: Provide advice, recommendations, and oversight concerning support for NSF's environmental research and education portfolio. Be a base of contact with the scientific community to inform NSF of the impact of its research support and NSF-wide policies on the scientific community. Serve as a forum for consideration of interdisciplinary environmental topics as well as environmental activities in a wide range of disciplines. Provide broad input into long-range plans and partnership opportunities. Perform oversight of program management, overall program balance, and other aspects of program performance for environmental research and education activities. The AC-ERE includes scientists, engineers, and educators from many disciplines, including a member from each of the other NSF advisory committees. The AC-ERE focuses on issues related to the coordination, integration, and management of environmental programs across the Foundation, but is particularly concerned with those aspects that affect multiple disciplines, such as cyberinfrastructure, digital libraries, and interdisciplinary programs, centers, and major instrumentation. In preparing this Outlook for the first decade of the 21st century, the AC-ERE focused on environmental activities that cross disciplinary boundaries or support NSF's environmental portfolio. The AC-ERE considered numerous reports on environmental science and engineering and received considerable public comment on early drafts. As a result, this Outlook provides broad-based guidance to NSF about environmental research and education that is aligned with its mission.
Call No.: 06.03.04, 3US, NSF, 2003
Online at: http://www.nsf.gov/geo/ere/ereweb/advisory.cfm
/ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION/ /RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT/ /RESEARCH NEEDS/ /UNITED STATES/
Domestic support and the WTO negotiations. In: Australian journal of agricultural and resource economics 44 (3, 2000) : 457-474
Sumner, Daniel A
In their attempt to maximise trade benefits, agricultural trade negotiators must allocate scarce resources and consider trade-offs across issues such as liberalising foreign border measures or reducing foreign domestic subsidies. Analysis and examples support the notion that more liberalisation will be achieved in the new WTO round by emphasis on lowering border barriers and export subsidies rather than attempting to discipline domestic farm subsidies directly. Analyses of EU grain policy, Korean rice policy and US sugar policy show how reduced export subsidy or more import access have substantial trade benefits, even if farmers are compensated with payments or price supports.
Call No.: S - Trade /SUM /TRADE AGREEMENTS/ /TRADE NEGOTIATIONS/ /AGRICULTURAL TRADE/ /SUBSIDIES/ /WTO/ /EUROPEAN UNION/

Ecological footprint of nations : November 2002 update : how much nature do they use? : how much nature do they have?.
Wackernagel, Mathis; Monfreda, Chad; Deumling, Diana (Redefining Progress)
This Ecological Footprints of Nations 2002 issue brief reports on the ecological impact of 146 nations. These countries include nearly 100 percent of the world's population. The issue brief shows to what extent a nation's resource consumption can be supported by its ecological capacity. It also illustrates the degree to which a nation could reproduce its consumption at a global level. These accounts document that humanity exceeds the earth's biological capacity by 20 percent. Many nations, including the United States, are running larger ecological deficits. In spite of technological advances, an increasing human population with a growing appetite for resources continues to exacerbate the global ecological deficit. As a consequence of this overuse, the human economy is liquidating the Earth's natural capital. After introducing the rationale and assessment method for these ecological accounts, this report explains how this analysis can help to build a sustainable future.
Call No.: S - Sustainable Development - Indicators /WAC

Economic issues raised by treatment of takings under NAFTA Chapter 11.
Graham, Edward M.;
(Institute for International Economics)
Call No.: S - Trade - NAFTA /GRA /NAFTA/ /INVESTMENT POLICY/ /EXTERNALITIES/ /PROPERTY RIGHTS/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/
Peterson, Jeffrey M.; Boisvert, Richard N.; deGorter, Harry
This paper derives the efficient set of policies for a multifunctional agriculture and relates them to trade. In general, efficiency cannot be achieved through simple output subsidies, but the efficient policies to move closer to socially optimal levels of multifunctional, non-commodity outputs may also change commodity output levels. Accounting for international price effects, large importing and exporting nations have incentives to favour subsidies for non-commodity outputs and to oppose them, respectively, regardless of the true value of these agriculturally related public goods. The policy incentives are illustrated through a stylised simulation of US agriculture.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /PET /SUBSIDIES/ /AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /AGRICULTURAL TRADE/ /ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY/

Environmentally harmful subsidies : OECD workshop.
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
OECD Ministers, at their meeting of 16-17 May 2001, recognized sustainable development as an overarching goal for the Organisation and its Member countries, and asked the OECD to continue to assist them in formulating and implementing policies to achieve sustainable development. They asked the Organisation, among other things, to identify how obstacles to policy reforms, in particular to the reduction of environmentally harmful subsidies, can be overcome. Work on overcoming obstacles to the phasing out of environmentally harmful subsidies has now been initiated and is anticipated to continue until 2004.
Call No.: 11.02.02, OECD, Env, 2002
Online at: http://www1.oecd.org/agr/ehsw/meeting_doc.htm

Export promotion via official export insurance. In: Open economies review 11 (1, 2000) : 5-26
Abraham, Filip; Dewit, Gerda
Proponents of free trade argue that export promotion distorts competition and undermines the multilateral trade system. In most countries export insurance is provided by the government and, consequently, is driven more by a broad range of policy objectives than purely insurance principles. This paper, however, shows that export promotion does not necessarily imply trade distortions and that most export destinations do not benefit from insurance premium subsidies. A significant policy implication of these findings is that the WTO and the EU are correct not to banish completely official export insurance.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /ABR /FREE TRADE/ /SUBSIDIES/ /EXPORT INSURANCE/ /EXPORT POLICY/

Forecasting the impact of sustainability issues on the reputation of large multinational corporations : executive summary.
Brady, Arlo
(University of Cambridge) - Judge Institute of Management
This is the summary of a survey gauging CEO views of the impact of commitment to environmental and social values on corporate reputation and value. The results represent the opinion of 34% of the CEOs from the Global Fortune 500 - if combined the revenues of their respective companies' amount to almost US$5 Trillion.
Call No.: S - Business, Industry /BRA
Online at: http://www.cus.cam.ac.uk/~akob2/Executive%20Summary%20ONLINE.pdf
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /BUSINESS/ /CORPORATIONS/

Free trade and the environment : the picture becomes clearer.
(Commission for Environmental Cooperation)
This booklet summarizes some key observations of work thus far by the CEC Secretariat and the public. It highlights, in particular, findings presented in late 2000 at the first North American Symposium on Understanding the Linkages between Trade and Environment in Washington, DC, as well as places this important work in the broader context of valuable studies undertaken elsewhere. We are grateful to the Ford Foundation for the generous support that allowed this volume to be produced.
Call No.: S - Trade /CEC
/ENVIRONMENT/ /TRADE/

Full value pricing and the World Summit on Sustainable Development : issues, barriers and the way forward.
Venema, Henry David; Duriaippah, Anantha Kumar; Barg, Stephen
Call No.: REF, 00.01.00, IISD, Ful, 2002
/ECONOMICS/ /PRICING/ /COST ACCOUNTING/ /CLIMATE CHANGE/ /CASE STUDIES/ /GOVERNMENT POLICY/ /ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT /ECONOMIC INSTRUMENTS /WSSD

Further development of the methodology for a sustainability impact assessment of proposed WTO negotiations : mid-term report to the European Commission.
Kirkpatrick, Colin; Lee, Norman
(European Commission)
Call No.: S - Trade /KIR
/TRADE POLICY/ /WTO/ /SUSTAINABILITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (SIA)

The impact of trade liberalization on the international oilseed complex. In: Review of agricultural economics 23 (1, 2001) : 2-17
Meilke, Karl; Wensley, Mitch; Cluff, Merritt
One approach to trade liberalization is the zero-for-zero sectoral approach which involves agreements to eliminate export subsidies, import tariffs, and export taxes in a sector. This
article provides an assessment of the impact of border trade liberalization on oilseeds and oilseed products trade. The analysis suggests that under all of the scenarios examined, North American oilseed crushers and oilseed producers gain from trade liberalization. The exact size and the distribution of these gains depends on the number of countries that participate in trade liberalization. The results suggest that the United States and Canada would gain from the adoption of the zero-for-zero proposal.


Poonyth, Daneswar; Westhoff, Patrick; Womack, Abner; Adams, Gary
The study evaluates the impact of World Trade Organization (WTO) restrictions on the European Union (EU) sugar sector and the world sugar market. A small reduction in production quotas would be sufficient to satisfy the export subsidy limitations of the Uruguay Round agreement. Complete elimination of export subsidies by 2005 would require either a 10% reduction in production quotas or the combination of an 8% reduction in quotas and an 11% reduction in intervention prices. Higher world prices resulting from reduced EU exports would result in increased production of unsubsidized C-sugar, with different impacts across EU member countries explained by differences in institutional pricing arrangements and marginal production costs.

Implementing the Kyoto Protocol without the United States: the strategic role of energy tax adjustments at the border.
Biermann, Frank; Brohm, Rainer
(Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research); (Free University of Berlin); (Oldenburg University) - Environmental Policy Research Unit

Kyoto, POPs and straddling stocks: understanding environmental treaties.
Nowlan, Linda; Rolfe, Chris; Nizami, Yasmin; Kwan, Ines; Hyman, Carly
(West Coast Environmental Law)

The objective of this guide is to increase the level of public understanding in Canada about environmental treaties, also known as multilateral environmental agreements.
Alston, Julian M.; Smith, Vincent H.; Acquaye, Albert; Hosseini, Safdar
Many low-income countries pursue cheap-food policies in which consumers pay subsidized prices for bread, rice and other staples. This paper addresses the issue of why different governments select different food subsidy policies, using multiple instruments rather than a simple across-the-board subsidy to provide consumers with access to cheap food. It examines the optimal structure of cheap-food policies in the context of a partial equilibrium model in which the country may be large in trade, and is able to combine import subsidies or tariffs, and output taxes or subsidies, to transfer income to consumers through the market. The model allows for a marginal opportunity cost of government revenues greater than one dollar. In addition, in the model, food aid from overseas may be either given away to the consumer, or given to the government for subsequent sale in the domestic market. The results indicate that only by happenstance will a country choose to use a pure consumption subsidy or a pure import subsidy to transfer income to consumers. In addition, an increase in international food aid does not necessarily lead the government to reduce producer and consumer prices for a commodity.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /ALS /FOOD AID/ /POLITICAL ASPECTS/ /ECONOMICS/ /CONSUMER EXPENDITURE/ /CONSUMER PRICES/ /SUBSIDIES/

Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in least developed countries (LDCS).
Huq, Saleemul; Rahman, Atiq; Konate, Mama; Sokona, Youba; Reid, Hannah
(International Institute for Environment and Development) - Climate Change Programme
The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are a group of 49 of the world's poorest countries. They have contributed least to the emission of greenhouse gases but they are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change and have the least capacity to adapt to these changes. Adaptation to climate change has become an important policy priority in the international negotiations on climate change in recent years. However, it has yet to become a major policy issue within the developing countries, especially the LDCs. These reports focus on two LDCs, namely Bangladesh in Asia and Mali in Africa, where experience shows that although much has been achieved in terms of describing and analysing vulnerability to climate change and identifying potential adaptation options, there remains much more to be done in terms of mainstreaming adaptation to climate change within the national policy making processes in those countries.
Call No.: S - Climate Change /HUQ
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /ADAPTATION/ /LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES/

Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in least developed countries (LDCS): working paper 1: country by country vulnerability to climate change.
Huq, Saleemul; Reid, Hannah; Murray, Laurel
Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in least developed countries (LDCs): working paper 2: Bangladesh country case study.
Rahman, Atiq; Alam, Mazharul
(International Institute for Environment and Development) - Climate Change Programme
The main lessons from the study and exercise carried out in Bangladesh aimed at mainstreaming adaptation to climate change may be summarized as follows: (i) Information on climate change impacts needs to be translated from the scientific research domain into language and time scales relevant for policy makers. (ii) Research on potential impacts of climate change needs to be supported in-country to enable information to be improved and passed on to policy makers. (iii) All relevant stakeholders need to be involved—but their needs for information may vary and thus information must be suited to the stakeholder group being engaged with. (iv) Sectoral level policy makers, planners and managers are relatively more likely to mainstream adaptation to climate change into their on-going and planned work (provided the information on impacts is given to them in a suitable form). (v) High-level policy makers need to be especially targeted (with suitable material). (vi) National and international experts and researchers need to share their knowledge with people making decisions and plans on the ground more effectively.
Call No.: S - Climate Change /HUQ
Online at: http://www.iied.org/docs/climate/main_1dc_wp1.pdf
/CLIMATE CHANGE//ADAPTATION//LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES/

Mainstreaming adaptation to climate change in least developed countries (LDCs): working paper 3: Mali country case study.
Konate, Mama; Sokona, Youba
(International Institute for Environment and Development) - Climate Change Programme
The present report on the case of Mali is based on desk study and addresses: - A preliminary evaluation of Mali's vulnerability to Climate Change and identification of the main adaptation options; - A review of existing information on Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change (including all existing reports, national communications etc.); - Identification and recommendation of a list of key parties concerned, selected from the ranks of the government, university, private sector, NGOs, etc, with the aim of conducting an interview sometime in the future, in collaboration with the International Environment and Development Institute (IIED) and ENDA, concerning possible adaptation and implementation measures.
Call No.: S - Climate Change /HUQ
/CLIMATE CHANGE/ /ADAPTATION/ /LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES/ /MALI/ /CASE STUDIES/

Making informed choices : public information and the environment.
(Pollution Probe)
Toronto, ON : Pollution Probe, 2002. various paging
Call No.: 09.01.03, POL, 2002
/INFORMATION/ /ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS/ /WATER QUALITY/ /LABELLING/ /STANDARDS/ /HOUSING/ /CONSUMERS/ /DECISION MAKING/ /ENVIRONMENTAL CERTIFICATION/

(Manitoba) - Manitoba Agriculture and Food
Call No.: REF, 07.05.01, 3CA, MB, 2001
/AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES/ /AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS/ /MANITOBA/

Measuring capacity building.
Brown, Lisanne; LaFond, Anne; Macintyre, Kate
(University of North Carolina) - Carolina Population Center
Call No.: 02.01.01, BRO, 2001
/MEASUREMENT/ /INDICATORS/ /HUMAN RESOURCES/ /HUMAN DEVELOPMENT/ /CAPACITY BUILDING/ /HUMAN CAPITAL/

Measuring real progress : headline indicators for a sustainable world.
(Oxfam Birdlife International New Economics Foundation Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
As part of an action plan for real progress, we propose that the international community formally commits to developing and agreeing a small set of global headline indicators. We believe they should be adopted by Johannesburg+5, and that national and global monitoring and reporting should be in place by Johannesburg+10. Most importantly, we urge
governments to integrate these headline indicators into everyday policy-making. To start the process, we present a set of 10 illustrative headline indicators, incorporating a range of global economic, social and environmental issues.

Call No.: S - Sustainable Development - Indicators /NEF
/INDICATORS/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /QUALITY OF LIFE/

Paarlberg, Philip L.; Bredahl, Maury; Lee, John G.
Differing views of multifunctionality-attributing nonmarket benefits to agricultural production-continue to be an obstacle in World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations. Some nations see multifunctionality as justifying subsidies to agricultural production; others see it as disguised protection. This paper shows that while multifunctionality never justifies trade interventions, it can justify production subsidies or taxes. Recognizing that the subsidies or taxes can be economically efficient policies, nations must precisely define and value the externalities in order to design policies and defend those interventions in the WTO. Trade rules are developed that accommodate domestic policy intervention while preventing disguised protection.

Call No.: S - Economics /PAA
/SUBSIDIES/ /AGRICULTURAL TRADE/ /TRADE NEGOTIATIONS/
/AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ /WTO/

Municipal capacity to manage water problems and conflicts : the Ontario experience. In: Canadian water resources journal 27 (1, 2003) : 63-83
Kreutzwiser, R. D.; deLoe, R. C.
In this paper we report on the capacity of Ontario municipalities to manage water quality and quantity problems and conflicts, and identify factors thought to influence capacity. Based on responses to a mail-back questionnaire from 295 municipalities, our findings indicate that almost 80% of Ontario municipalities with municipal water systems experienced one or more water management problems during the previous 10 years. Yet capacity, as measured by the use of water management and related land use planning measures that aim to avoid or resolve water problems and conflicts, was found to be variable but generally limited. Measures were most often in place in municipalities with large populations and budgets. Municipalities that had experienced water quantity, and to a lesser extent water quality problems tended to have management measures in place. A challenge is to find practical and affordable ways of enhancing the capacity of smaller municipalities to manage water resources effectively.

Call No.: S - Water - Canada /KRE
/WATER/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /CANADA/ /ONTARIO/ /CASE STUDIES/

New facts on globalization, poverty and income distribution.
(International Chamber of Commerce)
Call No.: S - Poverty /INT
/POVERTY/ /PER CAPITA INCOME/ /INCOME DISTRIBUTION/
North American environmental law and policy 10.
(Commission for Environmental Cooperation)
The North American Environmental Law and Policy series presents some of the most salient recent trends and developments in environmental law and policy in Canada, Mexico and the United States. This volume includes: "Public Access to Government-held Environmental Information - Report on North American Law, Policy and Practice (Second Edition)". This second edition of our report is being released at a time when all three countries are reviewing the ground rules on access to government-held information. In Canada, the 1983 Access to Information Act is undergoing a major reform. In Mexico, federal access to information legislation, briefly described in the Mexico section of this report, came into force on 12 June 2002. In the United States, concern for national security has led to some changes in access-to-information policy. At the same time, in all three countries, environmental laws are being adopted or amended to reflect commitments by governments to foster public participation in decision-making by facilitating access to relevant information. "The Precautionary Principle in North American and International Law". Article 10(6) of the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation mandates the Council of the CEC to cooperate with the NAFTA Free Trade Commission in order to achieve the environmental goals and objectives of NAFTA. The CEC Council and the Secretariat's Environment, Economy and Trade program invested considerable time and effort developing the process by which the Council would undertake its work mandated under Article 10(6). This issue of North American Environmental Law and Policy contains the first two research papers commissioned by the Council as part of its work under Article 10(6). The papers themselves focus on different aspects of the use of precaution in North America.
Call No.: 04.01.02, 3NA, CEC, 2003

Neary, J. Peter
This paper explores the links between international trade theory and the practice of trade and industrial policy in open economies, with special attention to three areas where theoretical lessons have been misunderstood in policy debates. I argue that the "concertina rule" for tariff reform justifies reductions in high tariffs but not moves towards uniformity and particularly not increases in low tariffs. I show that the basic principles of tariff reform are the same in unilateral, multilateral and customs union contexts. Finally, I suggest that the theory of strategic trade policy does not justify subsidies to high-technology industries.
Call No.: S - Trade /NEA

Policy instruments for achieving environmentally sustainable transport.
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
Moving people and freight in an environmentally sustainable manner will be one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century. Overall, insufficient progress has been made so far towards achieving environmental sustainability for the transport sector. A new target-oriented approach is needed that places environment and health at the top of the policy agenda for transport and related sectors, at international, national and local levels. The OECD's Working Group on Transport recently concluded a five-year work programme with the development of Guidelines for Environmentally Sustainable Transport (EST) and supporting analytical reports, endorsed by OECD Environment Ministers at their meeting in Paris on 16 May 2001.

A political space: reading the global through Clayoquot Sound.
Magnusson, Warren; ed.; Shaw, Karena; ed.
Clayoquot Sound, on the remote west coast of Vancouver Island in British Columbia, might seem to be on the periphery of contemporary power and authority. But as the disputed land of native peoples and the contentious site of corporate logging in one of the world's last remaining temperate rain forests, it is today also squarely in the middle of global politics. This book develops a new way of making sense of the rapidly changing character of political life in our day. Revealing the political problems and possibilities inherent in the convergence of the global and the local so dramatically played out in Clayoquot Sound.

Progress on the environmental Kuznets curve?. In: Environment and development economics 3 (2, 1998) : 173-196
Stern, David I.
The environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypothesis proposes that there is an inverted U-shape relation between environmental degradation and income per capita. This has been taken to imply that economic growth will eventually redress the environmental impacts of the early stages of economic development. The literature on this issue has developed rapidly over the last few years. This paper examines whether progress has been made on both understanding the EKC phenomenon and on addressing the various criticisms raised against some of the empirical studies and their interpretation in the policy literature. Though basic EKC studies continue to be carried out, recent work has focused on the effect of a variety of conditioning variables on the environmental impact-GDP relationship. Some attempts have also been made to examine the history of the relationship in individual countries. The econometric techniques used have improved. However, empirical decompositions of the EKC into proximate or underlying causes are either limited in scope or non-systematic, and explicit testing of the various theoretical models has not yet been attempted.

Collie, David R.
This article presents a model that provides an economic rationale for multilateral agreements, such as the WTO, that prohibit export subsidies. The model is a multicountry version of the well-known Brander and Spencer (Journal of International Economics (1985) 18, 83-100) analysis of profit-shifting export subsidies, with the addition of an opportunity cost of government revenue greater than unity, as in Neary (Journal of International Economics (1994) 37, 197-218) to capture the fact that the export subsidy will typically be funded by distortionary taxation. It explains the unilateral incentive for welfare-maximizing governments to provide export subsidies and shows how the multilateral prohibition of export subsidies may increase world welfare.


Ishikawa, Jota; Spencer, Barbara J.
This paper examines the implications of foreign or domestic imperfect competition in intermediate-goods supply for strategic trade policy. Assuming Cournot competition, an export subsidy aimed at shifting rents from foreign to domestic final-good producers may also shift rents to foreign suppliers, weakening the incentive for the subsidy. However, the incentive for a subsidy tends to increase if the intermediate-good industry is purely domestic or if the industry is purely foreign, but the subsidy reduces the price of the imported input. Alternative rent-shifting policies (a production subsidy and an import tariff) applied to the input are also considered.

Report of the OECD Workshop on Information and Consumer Decision-making for Sustainable Consumption.
( Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) - Working Party on National Environmental Policy

(Third World Institute - Social Watch)
Can the market provide the essential services needed by the poor? The faith in privatizations as the way to reach the goals of access to safe water, basic education and health for all is not echoed by the Social Watch coalitions from around the world in their 2003 report on "The Poor and the Market". Privatisation is being pushed by international governance institutions, the governments that control them, and the corporations that lobby both groups, even though the dangers that privatisation entails can seriously--and permanently--harm the livelihoods of the world’s poorest people. The position of "privatise first and ask questions later" and the naïve confidence in the processes and outcomes of market reform have imposed hardship on precisely the groups those organisations are entrusted to protect. It is time to shift the burden of proof from those who question risky solutions to those who propose them.

Call No.: 03.02.05, SOC, 2003

Collie, David R.
The effect of prohibiting state aid in an integrated market is analysed in a symmetric Cournot oligopoly model where one firm is located in each member state. Subsidies are financed by distortionary taxation so there is a trade-off between the deadweight loss from the oligopolistic distortion and that from distortionary taxation. It is shown that there exists a range of values for the opportunity cost of government revenue where member states want to give subsidies and where the multilateral prohibition of subsidies would increase aggregate welfare. Furthermore, this range of values is shown to include plausible estimates of opportunity cost.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments - Europe /COL/SUBSIDIES/ /EUROPEAN UNION/ /TAXATION/ /OLIGOPOLIES/

Strategic trade policy with endogenously chosen quality and asymmetric costs. In: Journal of international economics 56 (1, 2002) : 205-232
Zhou, Dongsheng; Spencer, Barbara J.; Vertinsky, Ilan
This paper examines strategic trade and joint welfare maximizing incentives towards investment in the quality of exports by an LDC and a developed country. Firms first compete in qualities and then export to an imperfectly competitive, third country market. Under Bertrand competition, unilateral policy involves an investment subsidy by the low-quality LDC and an investment tax by the developed country, whereas jointly optimal policy calls for the reverse so as to reduce price competition by increasing product differentiation. Under Cournot competition, unilateral policy is also reversed from the Bertrand outcome, but jointly optimal policy involves a tax in both countries.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /ZHO/SUBSIDIES/ /TRADE POLICY/ /INVESTMENT/

Mukherjee, Arijit
The strategic trade literature has mainly examined the importance of per-unit subsidies or taxes. Unlike the earlier works, a fixed amount of subsidy has been considered in this paper. This paper shows that even if this subsidy policy does not affect the marginal calculations of the firms, this policy can significantly alter other incentives of the firms. A commitment to the subsidy policy can encourage the foreign firm to license its technology to the domestic firm which, in turn, helps to increase the welfare of the domestic country. We find that, in equilibrium, the government of the domestic country does not need to provide the subsidy. We have also analyzed the role of the foreign government.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /MUK
/SUBSIDIES/ /ECONOMIC POLICY/ /LICENSING/

**Surplus values**: *the Americas at a crossroads in the corporate social responsibility debate.*
Haslam, Paul Alexander
(Canadian Foundation for the Americas)
By considering the political-economic context of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean, this policy paper calls into question the appropriateness of a number of "articles of faith" of the CSR movement-- including the widely held belief that CSR codes should remain voluntary-- and identifies the central issue limiting the effectiveness of CSR in the hemisphere as governance. The paper concludes with recommendations for a strategy to advance the CSR debate in Latin America.
Call No.: S - Business, Industry /HAS
/CORPORATIONS/ /CODES/ /VALUE SYSTEMS/ /LATIN AMERICA/ /CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY/

**Sustainable development**: *a learning tool.*
Fussler, Claude; Freilinger, Christiane
(World Business Council for Sustainable Development)
This learning tool brings a complete picture of the concept of sustainable development. It uses few words opting instead for a graphical description of the connections between the natural, economic, and social dimensions of our world. In six stages it brings the complete picture alive and helps to better organize and manage the mass of information that keeps rolling out on the issues of sustainable development.
Call No.: S - Sustainable Development /WBCSD
Online at: [http://www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/LUWbCOQ81DFtZv5WB0U/20021118_sdmap.pdf](http://www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/LUWbCOQ81DFtZv5WB0U/20021118_sdmap.pdf)
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/

**Sustainable development strategies**: *a resource book [CDROM].*
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development); (United Nations Development Programme); (International Institute for Environment and Development)
London : Earthscan Publications, 2002. 1 cdrom
This CD-Rom contains the full text of the book, chapter by chapter, in Adobe Acrobat pdf format. The book is a cornerstone resource for a wide range of organizations and individuals
concerned with sustainable development at national or local levels, as well as for international organizations concerned with supporting such development. Whilst the focus is on integrated strategies for sustainable development, the approaches and methods covered are equally relevant to poverty reduction, environmental and sectoral strategies, programme development and review. Agenda 21 called for all countries to develop sustainable development strategies. For such strategies to be effective there needs to be a real commitment. In every country, government at all levels, the private sector and civil society must work together in a true partnership, in transparent ways which enable genuine stakeholder participation. The necessary mechanisms and processes need to be coordinated to enable continuous learning and improvement. This resource book provides flexible, non-prescriptive guidance on how to develop, assess and implement national sustainable development strategies. It sets out principles and ideas on process and methods, and suggests how these can be used. It is based on an analysis of past and current practice, drawing directly from experience in both developed and developing countries. Following a discussion of the nature and challenges of sustainable development and the need for strategic responses to them, the heart of the book covers the main tasks in strategy processes. Individual chapters offer a rich range of guidance, ideas and case studies on: The nature of sustainable development strategies and current practice; Key steps in starting, managing and improving sustainable development strategies; Analysis of and for sustainable development; Participation for sustainable development; Information, education and communications; Strategy decision-making frameworks and procedures; The financial basis for strategies; Monitoring and evaluation systems. Includes free CD-ROM of full text and extensive related material.

Call No.: CDROM 89
/SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT/ /ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT/ /SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES/

Sustainable mobility : renewable energies for powering fuel cell vehicles.
Edinger, Raphael; Kaul, Sanjay
With energy consumption rising and with it our dependence on crude oil from politically uncertain regions, and faced with the threat to the environment from polluting emissions, it is becoming ever more evident that fuels from renewable resources are an increasingly attractive option to fossil fuels. Edinger and Kaul, like a growing number of other experts, hold the mobility of populations--transportation, in other words--responsible for the rise in the rate of greenhouse gas emissions, a condition that can only get worse as less developed regions of the world emerge with their own needs and demands for mobility. What to do? Edinger and Kaul outline in sharp detail the shortcomings of current vehicular technologies and dominant fossil fuels. They present a careful, authoritative examination of innovative technologies that in their opinion have the best chance of combating dangerous reliance on conventional means of power, not only for transportation but other purposes as well. And they focus on special forms of fuel cell drive systems, with their high efficiencies and reduced consumptions, and on other emerging renewable technologies and their innovative, sustainable power sources--such as fuels from biomass and renewable electricity, a particularly promising source of energy for newly growing economies. Wide ranging in
coverage, forthright in style, the book is an important review of how things are today, why
they could get worse, but perhaps most importantly, what we can do about it.
Call No.: 10.04.01, EDI, 2003
/ELECTRIC VEHICLES/ /ENERGY CONSERVATION/ /ENERGY EFFICIENCY/
/VEHICLES/ /FUELS/ /RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES/ /TRANSPORT/

Systematic political grass-root support for tariffs. In: Review of international economics 10 (4,
2002) : 657-670
Mayer, Wolfgang
The leading political-economy-of-trade models are virtually silent on two fundamental
questions raised by Rodrik in 1995. Why are trade policies systematically biased against
trade? And why are tariffs rather than more efficient production subsidies adopted to
redistribute income? This paper shows that systematic political grass-root support for trade-
restricting and inefficient tariffs emerges when the government has a revenue goal and
collecting taxes is costly. Even if no tax instrument enjoys an advantage with respect to
collection costs and the factor ownership distribution is unbiased, more people support tariffs
than import or production subsidies. More generally, the presence of tax-collection costs
creates a grass-root support bias for taxes over subsidies as instruments to redistribute
income.
Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /MAY

Young, Oran R.
Scientific assessments are an inextricable part of the management of any natural resource.
However, placing too much emphasis on their validity without taking other factors into
account can result in poor policy. This is especially true in fisheries science; policy makers
who have relied too heavily on even the most sophisticated estimates of fish populations have
seen disastrous losses and fishery closures. Explorations into the community lead to
applications in fisheries science and beyond.
Call No.: S - Fisheries /YOU
/FISHERY POLICY/ /ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT/ /YIELDS/ /FISHERY
MANAGEMENT/ /STOCK ASSESSMENTS /MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD ( MSY )

Towards sustainable consumption : an economic conceptual framework.
(Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) - Working Party on National
Environmental Policy
Call No.: S - Consumers /OECD
/CONSUMERS/ /DECISION MAKING/ /ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS/
/INFORMATION/ /COMMUNICATION/ /ECONOMIC ASPECTS/

Trade liberalization and regulatory diversity : reconciling competitive markets with
competitive politics. In: European journal of law and economics 6 (1, 1998) : 5-37
Trebilcock, Michael; Howse, Robert
This paper questions the more extreme or indiscriminate claims for international harmonization or policy convergence with respect to many areas of "within-the-border" domestic policy diversity. The welfare implications, both domestic and global, of policy harmonization or convergence are highly ambiguous in many contexts. Proponents of more extreme forms of international harmonization of domestic policies also severely discount the importance of competitive governments and politics as a form of demand revelation. A third premise is the distinction between unilateralism and contractarianism, which argues for the adoption of ground-rules in international trade treaties that minimize the extent to which harmonization can be induced by judicial fiat on the one hand, or threats of unilateral sanctions on the other. A final premise is that despite the achievements of the European Union in promoting positive integration, the supranational institutional structures of the EU do not exist now or in the foreseeable future in other international trade and investment contexts, which severely limits the transferability of the EU experience, and argues instead for an elaboration of the negative integration approach that has historically characterized the position of the GATT on NTB's. In the light of these premises, the paper then goes on to examine objections by countries of destination to domestic policies of countries of origin, including (a) anti-dumping duties; (b) competition/anti-trust: export cartels; (c) subsidies and countervailing duties; (d) environmental policies; (e) labour standards. The paper then reverses the perspective and examines objections by countries of origin to domestic policies of countries of destination, including (a) domestic subsidies; (b) competition/anti-trust policies; (c) intellectual property; (d) health, safety, environmental, and conservation measures. The paper concludes by arguing for a refined principle of National Treatment, with appropriately defined exceptions thereto as the framework for evaluating allegations of non-tariff barriers with respect to domestic policy measures beyond or within a particular country's borders. While this conclusion would not, of course, preclude negotiations among countries for mutually beneficial forms of harmonization of domestic policies, it would seek to minimize the threat points that each country brings to these negotiations so as to reduce the risk of coerced forms of harmonization reflecting asymmetric bargaining power, or worse, coerced forms of discriminatory managed trade arrangements.


King, Jeff

Government support and trade restrictions on agricultural commodities are among the most globally distorting protectionist policies. This is especially true with regards to corn. Vast production subsidies and import barriers, primarily within the European Union and China, have artificially inflated the global supply of this commodity, while restricting the available consumer markets. This impact is augmented by the preferential treatment granted in these countries to the production and importation of the best available substitute to corn, soybeans. Using an econometric model with commodity data over the past 20 years, this article predicts the likely impact of potential World Trade Organization (WTO) trade pacts on these corn trade distortions. Despite the WTO setback in Seattle, the vast global benefits resulting from agricultural trade liberalization in corn alone validate a continued push towards freer trade.

Call No.: S - Public Policy - Economic Instruments /KIN

(United Kingdom Sustainable Development Commission) - Climate Change Steering Group London: UK Sustainable Development Commission, 2003. [101 p.]

One of the Sustainable Development Commission's strategic objectives is to review how far sustainable development is being achieved in the UK. In 2002, we commissioned the Edinburgh Centre for Carbon Management Ltd. (ECCM) to carry out a technical audit of the Programme; their report, to which the Policy Studies Institute also contributed significantly, is being published together with this, the Commission's report. We asked ECCM to judge the Programme by its own objectives and by our principles of sustainable development; and to assess whether it was likely to lead to deeper cuts in emissions in the longer term.

Call No.: 16.04.01, CC, 5GB, UNI, 2003


Emami, Ali; Johnston, Richard S.

We explore the effects of free trade in a renewable natural resource between two countries in the presence of incomplete property rights. While resource management by one country may benefit one or both trading partners, we demonstrate that resource management by only one of the partners may reduce welfare for both, when compared to the case in which neither manages its resource sector. These trade-induced losses may be reduced through import tariffs and production subsidies on the resource good or by permitting harvest beyond the rent-maximizing level. Our preliminary work suggests that the World Trade Organization (WTO) and North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) policy makers should not always insist on free trade and resource management. Rather, they must pay careful attention to the particular relationships between trade conditions and natural resource policies among trading nations.

Call No.: S - Trade /EMA
/SUBSIDIES/ /RENEWABLE RESOURCES/ /FISHERY/ /RESOURCES MANAGEMENT/ /INTERNATIONAL TRADE/ /MODELS/

Water justice for all: global and local resistance to the control and commodification of water.

(Friends of the Earth International)

Call No.: S - Water /FOE
/WATER/ /WATER CONSERVATION/ /WATER MANAGEMENT/ /WATER RESOURCES/ /WATER SUPPLY/ /WATER UTILIZATION/

Zahariadis, Nikolaos

In this article I seek to explain why European Community members subsidized a substantial portion of their economies in the period 1981-1986. I test three competing explanations: socioeconomic, party control, and world markets. Parties have an impact on overall state subsidies and loans, but trade deficits are most influential in the disbursement of direct budget outlays and tax incentives. Unemployment has no effect on subsidies. The differential responsiveness to trade and parties is likely to frustrate efforts toward greater European integration.

Winged messengers: the decline of birds.

Youth, Howard; . (Worldwatch Institute)

Bird populations around the world are plummeting. At least 103 species have vanished since 1800 and as many as 1,200 face extinction within the century. In this new report, Howard Youth explores the reasons for these declines and shares what actions are needed to ensure a secure future for birds.

Working 9 to 5 on climate change: an office guide.

del Pino, Samantha Putt; Bhatia, Pankaj (World Resources Institute)

This book is based on the experiences of the World Resources Institute with its CO2 reduction commitment and will help other office-based organizations understand climate change and the practical steps they can take to measure and reduce their CO2 emissions. Readers of Working 9 to 5 on climate change will discover tips on how to gain organizational support for a climate commitment, find out the information they need to calculate their CO2 emissions and set a reduction target, and receive suggestions on how to reach it.

World development indicators 2002.

(World Bank) - Development Data Center

Now in its sixth edition, the World Bank's respected statistical reference publication provides a comprehensive view of the world economy. The edition contains over eighty tables and 600 indicators for 148 economies and 14 country groups, with basic indicators for a further 59 economies. The book contains new tables on social indicators of poverty and global
environmental issues. This year's edition retains the basic thematic presentation with six sections covering World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. World Development Indicators 2002 contains a wealth of information including: A special graphical report on progress toward International Development Goals. The most recent data on poverty, education, health, and the environment from around the world. New data on gender and development drawn from the World Bank's recent policy research report. New data on the digital divide and how Information Communication Technology is changing the process of development. New data on the world economy.

Call No.: REF, 20.02.00, WOR, Wor i, 2002

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