

Econ final essay



Give an example of each. Open Access Brimley (1991) considers the open access situation as a resource regime in which there are no property rights (rest annulus). Because there are no property rights in an open access situation, it is logically inconsistent to assert as many often do – “ everybody property is nobody’s property (Brimley, 1991).

There is no defined group of user’s or owners and benefit streams from the common pool resource are available to anyone. Individuals have both privileges and no rights with respect to use rates and maintenance of the asset.

This is a situation of mutual privilege and no right; no user has the right to preclude use by any other party (Brimley, 1991). In this case there is a failure to deal with the obvious reality that, as the size of the community grows, and therefore the number of rights holders increases, the total demands on the resource will ultimately exceed its rate of regeneration. Open access results from the absence, or the breakdown, of management and authority systems whose very purpose was to introduce and enforce a set of norms of behavior among resource users with respect to that particular natural resource.

Common Property

Brimley (1991) argues that a common property regime (rest communes) represents private property for the group of co-owners (since all others are excluded from use and decision making) and individuals have rights (and duties) with respect to the resource in question. Common property is said to be similar to private property in a sense that there is exclusion of non-

owners. The property-owning group may vary in nature, size, and internal structure across a broad spectrum, but it is a social unit with definite membership and boundaries, with certain common interests, with at often their own endogenous authority system (Brimley 1991).

The management group (the “owners”) have the right to exclude non-members, and non-members have a duty to abide by exclusion. Individual members of the management group (the “co-owners”) have both rights and duties with respect to use rates and maintenance of the property owned (Brimley 1991 SASS What are People’s “artificial Reefs” and what functions do they serve? An asset investment, artificial reefs are man made reefs that serve the intention to make a better life for the creatures underwater. This also lures all the fish in so the locals can fish more and provide more food.

Example, Gibraltar, Spain vs. Britton SASS What and where is the Jacques landscape mosaic? The Jacques landscape mosaic is located upper ROI Grandee region. This is a many generation farming community that has learned to utilize its resources well, they all have a good sense of the ecosystem. They have successfully created an ecosystem that domesticates biodiversity.

They have incredible irrigation systems to get the correct water to their crops. They are living proof that with the right step if utilized correctly any land can turn profit. SASS What are payments for environmental services?

Give an example. As payments for environmental services (or benefits), are incentives offered to farmers or landowners in exchange for managing their land to provide some sort of ecological service. They have been defined as “

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a transparent system for the additional provision of environmental services through conditional payments to voluntary providers. “[1] These programmers promote the conservation of natural resources in the marketplace.

The majority of the PEES programs are funded by governments and involve intermediaries, such as non-government organizations.

Examples: watershed protection biodiversity conservation carbon sequestration SASS. What is the Forest Stewardship Council? The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) is an international not for-profit, multi-stakeholder organization established in 1993 to promote responsible management of the world’s forests. Its main tools for achieving this are standard setting, certification and labeling of forest products.

The organization aims to “ provide businesses and consumers with a tool to influence how forests worldwide are managed. [1] According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, half of the world’s forests have already been altered, degraded, destroyed or converted into there land uses. [2] Much of the remaining forests today suffer from illegal exploitation and otherwise poor management. FSC was established as a response to established for forests and forest products. From the perspective of the WFM this voluntary mechanism can be regarded as one of the more interesting initiatives of the last decade to promote better forest management.

3] A number of alternative national and regional forest certification bodies also exist around the globe. .[7] founded 1993 (international assembly of about 300 people in Toronto) opened offices in Cacao, Mexico, 1994 argue:

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timber industry (total industry revenues approach \$50 billion/year) standards include social as well as environmental criteria (e. G. Respect for indigenous rights; well-being of local communities) two-part certification: (i) forest management certificate (ii) chain-of-custody certificate (for sawmills, factories) rapid growth as documented by Convoy rival schemes (e.

G. Industry Sustainable Forestry Initiative – ‘ second party certification) one issue: who certifies the certifiers? SASS. Third Part Certification a procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process, or service conforms to specified requirements based on the results of tests, inspections, and audits. ‘ Purpose information for consumers incentives for producers incentives for distributors Steps (i) define standards (ii) create an independent (third-party) organization to provide certification (iii) create labeling system (iv) build demand for certified products (v) defend the label against encroachment SASS.

What is the WTO and how is it related to environmental certification? WTO -? World Trade Organization Headquarters: Geneva Established in 1995 Successor to GATT (General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs) 153 member countries WTO rules are often interpreted to prohibit trade restrictions based on production and process methods (Pimps) Environmental requirements can impede trade and even be used as an excuse for protectionism. The answer is not to weaken environmental standards, but to set appropriate standards and enable exporters to meet them SASS.

List the four routes for building natural assets in the hands of low-income communities and individuals, and give a one-sentence definition of each.

Strategies for Building assets The creation of new natural capital or the increase of existing natural capital Redistribution: Demonstrating access Ex. Mineral resource in Peru The transfer of natural capital to low-income individuals and communities. Initialization: Rewarding benefits Ex Organic Bird friendly coffee Costa Rica Rewards for previously uncompensated positive externalities.

Appropriation: Defending the commons International Carbon rights-greenhouse justice Establishment of rights to what have previously been treated as open-access resources SASS. What is crop genetic diversity and why is it valuable? Where does crop diversity tend to be concentrated? Where the crop has been cultivated longest – allowing more time for adaptation to adverse microcircuits (and human tastes). : Where have crops been cultivated longest? Where they were first domesticated.

Ancient centers of origin Modern centers of diversity Inverse relationship between farm size and crop diversity labor intensity role of farmers' knowledge ' marginal' agricultural environments The key is man's power of accumulative selection: nature gives successive variations; man adds them up in certain directions useful to him. ' E.

G. : strawberries (a fruit that was growing in popularity in Darning's time): ' Gardeners picked out individual plants that were slightly larger, earlier, or better fruit, and raised seedlings from them, and again picked out the best seedlings and bred from them. EYE. What is " soil banking"? Describe at least three examples. A federal program by which farmers are paid to divert land to soil-enriching crops Amazonian dark earth- terra preta , Texas/great

plains, Oregon, Wisconsin EYE. Describe the four main types of strategies for building natural assets in the hands of low-income communities and individuals, and give two examples of each.

Investment: Adding value Ex: Soil Banking in Amazonian, people's artificial reef
The reaction of new natural capital or the increase of existing natural capital
Redistribution: Demonstrating access Ex.

Mineral resource in Peru, Land Reform The transfer of natural capital to low-income individuals and communities. Forest Steward Rewards for previously uncompensated positive externalities. Justice, environmental Justice
Establishment of rights to what have previously been treated as open-access resources EYE. What are the main differences between the Waxen-Marker bill that passed the House in June 2009 and the Cantle-Collins bill introduced in the Senate in December 2009? What do you see as the pros and cons of each?

Waxen-Marker- mixture of cap-and-giveaway, cap-and-spend, and (after 2026) cap-and-dividend under which the government sets a limit (cap) on the total amount of greenhouse gases that can be emitted nationally. Companies then buy or sell permits to emit these gases, primarily carbon dioxide CO₂.

The cap is reduced over time to reduce total carbon emissions. The legislation would set a cap on total emissions over the 2012-2050 period and would require regulated entities to hold rights, or allowances, to emit greenhouse gases.

After allowances were initially distributed, entities would be free to buy and sell them (the trade part of the program). Those entities that emit more gases face a higher cost, which provides an economic incentive to reduce emissions.

Key elements of the bill Pros: House passage today of the American Clean Energy and Security Act is a step in the right direction in the fight against dangerous climate change and for developing cleaner, more secure energy resources would likely result in lower allowance prices, a smaller impact on energy bills, and a smaller impact on household consumption

During May 2009, he argued that a cap and trade system is better than a carbon tax. He explained how the incentives work:” Even when polluters get free permits, they still have an incentive to reduce their emissions, so that they can sell their excess permits to someone else. That’s not just theory: allowances for sulfur dioxide emissions are allocated to electric utilities free of charge, yet the cap-and-trade system for SIS has been highly successful at controlling acid rain. Cons: Criticism has focused on ultimate costs and benefits of the plan.

A report written for the conservative think tank The Heritage Foundation on the discussion raft of the bill claims that the economy would react to this cap-and-trade system like it would lead to an energy crisis. [25] This same report also claimed that the impact on global temperature by the end of the 21st century would amount to a reduction of no more than 0. 20 Inequality: maximizes rent-seeking (favoritism toward particular businesses) and minimizes carbon reduction”. Other high emitting nations: maximizes rent-

seeking (favoritism toward particular businesses) and minimizes carbon reduction”.

It would also “ open up the so-called ‘ sub-prime carbon’ market in carbon offsets, hereby industries can claim emissions reductions by investing in various projects around the world that theoretically reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) claims it’s virtually impossible to verify whether carbon offsets represent real emissions reductions. The Cantle-Collins Carbon Limits and Energy for America’s Renewal (CLEAR) Act would set up a mechanism for selling “ carbon shares” to fuel producers and would return most of the resulting revenue in checks to every American.

The legislation will achieve a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of 20 percent by 2020 and 83 percent by 2050. Pro Cap-and-Dividend According to the report, a typical family of four would receive tax-free monthly checks from the government averaging \$1 , 100 per year, or \$21, 000 between 2012 and 2030. It would help reduce our dependence on foreign oil, promote alternative energy and energy conservation, and advance the goal of energy independence for our nation.

Climate change legislation must protect consumers and industries that could be hit with higher energy prices.

Such legislation also must provide predictability so that businesses can plan, invest, and create Jobs. Finally, limited change legislation should encourage adoption of energy efficiency measures and the further development of

renewable energy, which would spur our economy and Job creation. The CLEAR Act achieves all of these goals.

" 75 percent would be refunded to every individual residing legally in the United States. This dividend would more than compensate for the increase in carbon-based fuel that producers would pass on to consumers.

The remaining 25 percent would be used exclusively toward clean energy research and development, regionally-specific assistance for communities and workers transitioning to a clean energy economy, energy efficiency programs, and reductions in non-CO greenhouse gases. EYE. What are the pros and con's of a " cap-and-trade" system for pollution control? Prop's Responsiveness to inflation: In the case of inflation, cap-and-trade is at an advantage over emissions fees because it adjusts to the new prices automatically and no legislative or regulatory action is needed.

Responsiveness to cost changes: It is difficult to tell which is better between cap-and-trade and emissions fees; therefore, it might be a better option to combine the two resulting in the creation of a safety Alva price (a price set by the government at which polluters can purchase additional permits beyond the cap). Responsiveness to recessions: This point is closely related to responsiveness to cost changes, because recessions cause a drop in demand.

Under cap and trade, the emissions cost automatically decreases, so a cap-and-trade scheme adds another automatic stabilizer to the economy - in effect, a type of automatic fiscal stimulus. However, if the emissions price drops to a low level, efforts competently able to stimulate the economy

regardless of the cap-and-trade scheme, an excessively low price represents a missed opportunity to cut emissions faster than planned, so adding a price floor (or equivalently, switching to a tax temporarily) might be better - especially when there is great urgency about cutting emissions, as with greenhouse gas emissions.