



## Detailed Daily Programme in Venice

### Sunday, September 28

#### ARRIVALS

*Participants will be picked up at the Airport and accompanied at the Venice International University Campus.*

### Monday, September 29

#### OPENING SESSION

*The Opening session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of Venice International University Campus.*

10.30 - 11.30	<u>Welcoming Address</u> Orientation and Introductions: The Campus and Programme are presented. VIU-REC
11.30 - 12.30	<b>KEYNOTE SPEECH</b> Climate Change and Food Security <i>Prof. Maria Lodovica GULLINO, Agroinnova</i>  The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its recent fourth assessment report predicts that, because of higher concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, until 2100 the global mean temperature would rise between 0.6 and 4 °C, in combination with changes in precipitation and an increased frequency of extreme weather events. Despite this trend, the extent and mechanisms through which elevated CO <sub>2</sub> affects plant diseases remain uncertain. The effect of climate change on agriculture and on food security, with special reference to plant diseases and land use is discussed. The researches carried out in the field are presented and discussed.
12.30 - 14.00	LUNCH - <i>Lunch will be served at the Cafeteria of San Servolo</i>

### Monday, September 29

#### MODULE 4: MITIGATION of CLIMATE CHANGE

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 6N at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

14.00 - 15.00	<b>Recent Findings of IPCC on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change</b> <i>Dr. Marcello VICHI, Euro-Mediterranean Climate Change Center</i>  Adaptation is at the basis of any mechanism in the biosphere. Adaptation and selection in biological systems have shaped the Earth System through geological eras and participated in the characterisation of its climate. The most recent assessment report from IPCC (AR4) presents a comprehensive analysis of climate change based on the existing scientific literature, linking the scientific bases to the observations of changes in the Earth System and the anthropogenic perturbations. The lecture will first focus on the current observed changes in the physical climate system in the framework of the variability inferred from paleoclimatic records. A general overview of observed impacts on physical and biological systems will then be used to examine the anticipated impacts
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## SEMINAR SERIES:

### PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*Sustainable Public Policies and Business Practices for Black Sea Countries*

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based on the future climate projections of the IPCC climate models. The IPCC concept of adaptation will also be presented and put in the perspective of nature conservation and human activities.

15.00 – 16.00

#### **Vulnerability of Europe, Mediterranean and European Neighborhood**

*Dr. Antonio NAVARRA, Euro-Mediterranean Climate Change Centre*

The problem of climate change is becoming one of the great historical problems of our era. Climate change has a global reach and a pervasive influence on all sectors of our society. It is a threat to economical well-being, to an equilibrated and sustainable path to development for emerging economies and to the equilibrium of the mature economies. The recently acquired capability of mankind to change our environment is posing unprecedented issues for complexity and outreach. Climate change is also strongly science-based. The base for this debate is rooted in sophisticated scientific arguments derived by using advanced numerical methods and techniques. This fact poses a special responsibility on the climate scientific community: we have to respond to society demands for information that has to be accurate, honest and timely. We can easily convince ourselves of the extreme complexity of the climate system, a system that contains unknown or poorly known processes, strong nonlinear interactions that enhance sensitivity to small perturbation. How is it possible a quantitative scientific consideration of such a system? This is the great challenge that climate science is facing today, to obtain a scientific method that will produce assessments that will be reliable, consistent and quantitative. The main tool to respond to this challenge is the numerical circulation models of climate. The numerical approach to climate will be presented with a review of recent results and a critical assessment of its potential and limitations.

16.00 – 16.30

Break

16.30 – 17.30

#### **Economic Consequences of Taking No Action on Climate Change**

*Dr. Antonio NAVARRA, Euro-Mediterranean Climate Change Centre*

19.45

*Welcoming Dinner*

*The Welcome Dinner is organized in ROOM 9B of Venice International University Campus*

**Monday, September 29**

### **MODULE 5 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

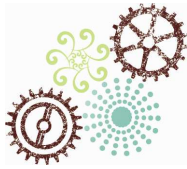
14.00 – 15.00

#### **General Principles of Economic Evaluation for Natural Resources**

*Prof. Tiziano TEMPESTA, University of Padua*

The economics states that free market can spontaneously achieve, under some condition, an optimal allocation of the factors of production. The market can act in an efficient way only in the absence of the so-called "market failure" (monopoly, externalities, public goods, exhaustible resources, informational asymmetry, and irrational behaviour). If such factors are present, only the public intervention can correct the market inefficiency. To correct the market failure it is possible to use different policy instruments: command and control, taxes and subsidies, public management and provision, etc. In any case it is necessary to analyse the economic effects of the public intervention and from this point of view it is of particular relevance the evaluation of the natural resources.

The value of an ecosystem arises from its capacity to produce goods and services that can satisfy some human needs. Economics shares these benefits into two broad categories: use and non use value. To estimate the value of natural resources it is possible to use several approaches that can be grouped into two main branches: supply



based and demand based. The supply based methods calculate the cost of restoration or preservations. The demand based methods are aimed at the estimation of the consumer surplus. They can be divided, in turn, into two categories: revealed preferences and stated preferences.

15.00 – 16.00

**Case Study: Economic Evaluation of Natural Resources in Italy**

*Prof. Tiziano TEMPESTA, University of Padua*

The revealed preferences methods try to estimate the value of a natural resource by analysing the real behaviour of the people. In particular, in many cases the consumption of natural resources is possible only buying a private good (complement). For example, to visit a park it is necessary to drive and consume fuel. The travel cost method is one of the most popular approaches that is used to estimate the recreational value and it is based on the analysis of the money spent in order to travel to a park or, in general, a recreational area. The most important appeal of the travel cost method is that it is based on the real behaviour. It has also some weakness: it can only estimate the use value and it needs some econometrics assumption about the shape of the demand function that can deeply influence the benefits estimation.

The stated preferences methods involves directly asking people, in a survey, how much they would be willing to pay for specific environmental services. In some cases, people are asked for the amount of compensation they would be willing to accept to give up specific environmental services. The most popular approach in this field is the “contingent valuation method” that permits to estimate both use and non use value. Despite its simplicity the contingent valuation has been criticized because of its hypothetical nature. There are many sources of bias and the estimations are often not reliable, especially with respect to the non use value.

The case studies of Colli Euganei, Cortina d’Ampezzo regional Parks and Molina Waterfalls Area are presented.

16.00 – 16.30

Break

16.30 – 17.30

**Marine Environmental Policy: the Mediterranean Sea Example**

*Prof. Tullio SCOVAZZI, University of Milano*

Under Art. 192 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (Montego Bay, 1982) States have the obligation to protect and preserve the marine environment. This general obligation must be fulfilled through the adoption, individually or jointly, of measures addressing pollution from various sources, such as ships, land-based discharges, sea-bed exploitation and dumping. This will be the main concept that will be discussed in depth also through several examples such as: the Dynamic System or so-called Barcelona system, the 1995 Amended Convention, the 1995 Amended Dumping Protocol, the 1996 Amended Land-Based Protocol, the 1995 Areas Protocol, the 1994 Seabed Protocol, the 1996 Wastes Protocol, the 2002 Emergency Protocol and the 2008 Coastal Zones Protocol.

19.45 *Welcoming Dinner*

*The Welcome Dinner is organized in ROOM 9B of Venice International University Campus*

## SEMINAR SERIES:

### PARTNERSHIPS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*Sustainable Public Policies and Business Practices for Black Sea Countries*

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**Tuesday, September 30**

#### MODULE 4: MITIGATION of CLIMATE CHANGE

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 6N at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.00

##### **Nairobi Work Programme: Integrated Policy Response to Adaptation**

*Mr. Yunus ARIKAN, Regional Environmental Center Country Office Turkey*

Despite international efforts to mitigate anthropogenic emissions in the past 20 years, the atmospheric accumulation of greenhouse gases has been rapidly increasing, which result in an increase in global average temperatures which trigger changes in precipitation patterns and frequency and intensity of extreme weather events. Thus, the response to climate change has now been evolved in to a new perspective that aims to “avoid the unmanageable, manage the unavoidable”, which places adaptation policies and measures at least as important as mitigation of emissions. The concept of adaptation has first been highlighted at the 8th Conference of Parties (COP8) of the United Nations Framework Conference on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in New Delhi in 2002. At COP12 in Nairobi in 2006, the international community adopted the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation. The concept of adaptation has also been included in Bali Action Plan which aims to define the global climate change regime in the post-2012 period. The presentation and the discussion in the session will focus on details of this process.

10.00 - 11.00

##### **Methods and Tools for Impact and Vulnerability Assessments**

*Mr. Carlo GIUPPONI, CMCC - Ca' Foscari University of Venice*

The lecture will discuss the main climate change concepts such as: vulnerability, adaptive capacity, impacts, mitigation, adaptation, diverse vulnerabilities and unbalanced impacts, Climate Change Impact and the Adaptation and Vulnerability (CCIAV) assessment methods.

11.00 – 11.30

Coffee Break

11.30 – 12.30

##### **Adaptation Planning and Practices**

*Mr. Carlo GIUPPONI, CMCC - Ca' Foscari University of Venice*

After a brief explanation of the concept of framing adaptation policies into planning two themes of adaptation in the agricultural sector will be discussed, firstly the example of Adaptation Action Plan (AUS) and then the agriculture and adaptation underlining the methodological issues.

12.30 – 14.00

LUNCH - *Lunch will be served at the Cafeteria of San Servolo*

14.00 – 15.00

##### **The EU Green Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change**

*Prof. Massimiliano MONTINI, University of Siena*

The presentation will provide an overview on the reasons, the themes and the four pillars of action proposed by the European Community to deal with adaptation to climate change, both at internal and at external level.

15.00 – 16.00

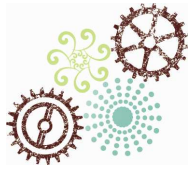
##### **The EU Early Action on Adaptation to Climate Change**

*Prof. Massimiliano MONTINI, University of Siena*

The presentation will focus on the priority options emerging from the EU Green Paper on Adaptation and will consider the possible early actions to be taken from the point of view of the integration with the existing EU policies and the EU legislation in force in different sectors.

19.20

*Night Visit at St. Mark's Basilica*



**Tuesday, September 30**

**MODULE 5 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.00	<b>An introduction to Sustainable Tourism</b> <i>Mr. Jan VAN DER BORG, Ca' Foscari University of Venice</i> <p>The concept of Sustainability City in the contemporary society is various and complex, moreover nowadays is becoming a sensible issue. The main points that characterise a Sustainable City are discussed and analysed with the aim of underlining the potentiality of each city in order to promote and foster a sustainable development.</p>
10.00 - 11.00	<b>Ecotourism: Opportunities and Challenges</b> <i>Ms. Sabrina MENEGHELLO, Ciset - International Center of Studies on the Tourist Economy</i> <p>The present seminar focus on the definition of ecotourism as one of the different concepts and tools developed by destinations and tourism actors within sustainable tourism practices. Conceptual definitions coming from the Charter for Sustainable Tourism of Lanzarote (1995) and from the Québec Declaration on Ecotourism (2002) together with a framework on size, consumer demand and economics will frame the phenomenon both at international and Italian level. The importance that the implementation of ecotourism practices has both for destinations and tourism actors as strategic option to increase competitiveness will be stressed. Evidences on the relations between ecotourism practices and emerging needs of the tourism demand will derive from Ciset surveys on green tourism perception and similar subjects.</p>
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee Break
11.30 – 12.30	<b>Case Study for Sustainable Tourism / Ecotourism</b> <i>Ms. Sabrina MENEGHELLO, Ciset - International Center of Studies on the Tourist Economy</i> <p>Two case for Sustainable Tourism will be presented. The first one is the case of the Visitor Center of Valle Imperina in the Dolomites National Park in the Province of Belluno. It is an interesting case of interpretative center focusing on both natural and cultural aspects of the area. The second case is the Vallevicchia natural site with the natural museum, closed to the beach resort of Caorle in province of Venice is a magnificent example of protected area where native species can grow and reproduce.</p>
12.30 – 14.00	LUNCH - <i>Lunch will be served in San Servolo Cafeteria</i>
14.00 – 15.00	<b>Sustainable Fish Farming and Protection of Marine Biodiversity</b> <i>Prof. Dr. Bayram OZTURK, Istanbul University</i>
15.00 – 16.00	<b>Case Study: Mediterranean High Sea and Fisheries Crises</b> <i>Prof. Dr. Bayram OZTURK, Istanbul University</i>
19.20	<i>Night Visit at St. Mark's Basilica</i>

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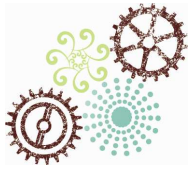


Wednesday, October 1

#### MODULE 4: MITIGATION of CLIMATE CHANGE

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 6N at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.30	<b>Insurance and Business Sector in Adaptation to Climate Change</b> <i>Ms. Giulia GALLUCCIO, Euro-Mediterranean Climate Change Center</i> <p>The lecture will briefly explore the relationship between finance and climate change issues. We will start from the birth of the so called “carbon market”. The state and trend of this new market will be discussed. The different types of the tradeable units and the main Kyoto protocol market mechanisms (Emission trading, Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation) will be described. The impact of the climate change international agreements will be addressed as a new strategic component reshaping the risks/opportunities framework at corporate level. The financial sector - including insurers, reinsurers, lenders, investors and analysts - is beginning to wake up to a range of non-financial issues, climate change is certainly one among firsts.</p>
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	<b>The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity. Including Case Study on Climate Change and Biodiversity in South Eastern Europe</b> <i>Mr. Yunus ARIKAN, Regional Environmental Center Country Office Turkey</i> <p>Some of the interactions both between organisms and with their physical habitats (biophysical interactions) result in ecological processes that interact at different scales to deliver “ecosystem services” or “natural capital” that have value to people. The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment grouped ecosystem services into four broad categories: (i) Supporting services, such as nutrient cycling, oxygen production and soil formation; these underpin the provision of the other ‘service’ categories; (ii) Provisioning services, such as food, fibre, fuel and water; (iii) Regulating services, such as climate regulation, water purification and flood protection, and (iv) Cultural services, such as education, recreation, and aesthetic value. Climate change is poised to significantly alter the supply of European ecosystem services over this century. In the first years of the period 2000 to 2050, it is estimated that each year we are losing ecosystem services with a value equivalent to around EUR 50 billion from land-based ecosystems alone, while cumulative welfare losses could be equivalent to 7% of annual consumption by 2050. Many regions of South East Europe (SEE) belongs to the most vulnerable areas of Europe to climate change where we can expect the highest future impacts of climate change to the ecosystems, and in particular to biodiversity. In addition, there will be more problems for local and regional communities that depend on the services provided by ecosystems (in the form of food, drinking water, fuel, building materials or as a harvestable resource) to sustain acceptable living conditions and welfare. A number of key recommendations for tackling climate change impacts on biodiversity in SEE region, including development of a strong and concrete action plan on climate change and biodiversity for SEE are proposed.</p>
12.30 – 13.00	Venice Businessmen’s Association - Presentation of the Activities <i>Mara Miatton, Roberto Sandrini, ( the Veneto Chambers of Commerce) - Fabrizio Alvisi (Foreign Trade Centre of the Veneto Chambers of Commerce)</i>
13.00 – 14.00	WORKING LUNCH - <i>Lunch will be served in ROOM 9B at Venice International University Campus</i>
14.00 – 17.00	<b>Adaptation Site Visit - M.O.S.E. Building Site</b> <i>Mr. Giovanni CECCONI, CVN – Consorzio Venezia Nuova</i> <b>MOSE Project</b> (acronym for <b>Modulo Sperimentale Elettromeccanico</b> – in English, Experimental Electromechanical Module) is a project intended to protect the city of



Venice, Italy. Is an integrated defence system consisting of rows of mobile gates able to isolate the Venetian Lagoon from the Adriatic Sea when the tide exceeds an established level (110 cm) and up to a maximum of 3 m. Together with other complementary measures such as coastal reinforcement, the raising of quaysides and paving and improvement of the lagoon environment, these barriers will protect the city of Venice from extreme events such as the floods and from morphological degradation. Work on the project has been underway since 2003 at the three lagoon inlets of Lido, Malamocco and Chioggia, the gaps connecting the lagoon with the sea and through which the tide ebbs and flows. <http://www.salve.it>

**Wednesday, October 1**

**MODULE 5 SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.30	<p><b>Insurance and Business Sector in Adaptation to Climate Change</b></p> <p><i>Ms. Giulia GALLUCCIO, CMCC</i></p> <p>The lecture will briefly explore the relationship between finance and climate change issues. We will start from the birth of the so called “carbon market”. The state and trend of this new market will be discussed. The different types of the tradeable units and the main Kyoto protocol market mechanisms (Emission trading, Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation) will be described. The impact of the climate change international agreements will be addressed as a new strategic component reshaping the risks/opportunities framework at corporate level. The financial sector - including insurers, reinsurers, lenders, investors and analysts - is beginning to wake up to a range of non-financial issues, climate change is certainly one among firsts.</p>
10.30 – 11.00	Coffee Break
11.00 – 12.30	<p><b>Shipping and the Marine Environment</b></p> <p><i>Mr. Stefano SORIANI Ca' Foscari University of Venice</i></p> <p>What is the role played by shipping and port activities in a perspective of globalisation? What are the main implications on their impacts on costal zones and on the environment? These and other interlinked aspects will be discussed in order to evaluate the challenge that global port planners need to face in order to successfully integrate environmental pressures and economic development and to promote sustainable strategies.</p>
12.30 – 13.00	<p>Venice Businessmen’s Association - Presentation of the Activities</p> <p><i>Mara Miatton, Roberto Sandrini, ( the Veneto Chambers of Commerce) - Fabrizio Alvisi (Foreign Trade Centre of the Veneto Chambers of Commerce)</i></p>
13.00 – 14.00	WORKING LUNCH - <i>Lunch will be served in ROOM 9B at Venice International University Campus</i>
14.00 – 17.00	<p><b>Ecotourism Site Visit – CERTOSA Island</b></p> <p><i>CISSET - International Center of Studies on the Tourist Economy</i></p> <p><i>LIMOSA - Environmental Education Cooperative</i></p> <p>Certosa is an island of 22 hectares located in the center of the Venetian Lagoon, near the main city of Venice. It was built up in 1199 as a Monastery, then abandoned in 1806 due to the Napoleonic invasion. Used for military purposes for 150 years, it was then completely forsaken for three decades. It was first restored in 1985 by a public association with the purpose of safeguarding it from deterioration and turning it into an urban park. Several initiatives were promoted in order to awaken public opinion about the risk of wasting this important legacy. Since 1997, a pool made by the Water Basin Authority, Consorzio Venezia Nuova and the Municipality of Venice has been working in</p>

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order to promote the preservation of the island. Moreover, the social cooperative Il Cerchio has been safeguarding the area and since 2003 another cooperative, Limosa, has been using the island as a laboratory for environmental education projects. The restoration of the island, funded by the Special Law for Venice, had the goal to finalize not only its concrete restoration but also its morphological recovery, and to promote its reuse and economic development. Historical buildings have been restored and the island can now host several other social initiatives such as a shipping association and a handcraft school. Certosa island aims at becoming the main active core of the Natural Park of the Venice Lagoon, in order to foster the park's value and development.

**Thursday, October 2**

MODULE: 6 – SUSTAINABLE BUSINESS PRACTICES

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.00	<b>What Do We Mean by Sustainable Business Practices ?</b> <i>Mr. Alessandro VERCELLI, University of Siena</i> Why should a corporation care about its own standards of social responsibility? What does it mean and what are the implications? By corporate social responsibility (CSR) self-regulation we mean the set of voluntary initiatives taken by a corporation in order to enhance the ethical, social and environmental standards of its activity. During this lecture it will be assessed to what extent, and at what conditions, the measures of CSR self-regulation taken by a corporation may give a constructive contribution to the regulation of markets in order to consolidate the sustainability of development.
10.00 - 11.00	<b>Business and Environmental Ethics</b> <i>Mr. Alessandro VERCELLI, University of Siena</i> In this second lecture the role of business ethics is further analysed. Suggestions and considerations will be drawn and discussed in order to establish what are efficient and sustainable principles and rules of business and environmental ethics. In particular the contribution of sustainable corporate governance principles will be discussed in some details.
11.00 – 11.30	Coffee Break
11.30 – 12.30	<b>European Business Awards for the Environment</b> <i>Mr. Kasia WOLOS, EC DG Environment</i> After a brief introduction on the new Action Plan for sustainable consumption, production and industry in the European Union, which includes tools and measures like: eco design directive, environmental labelling, EU Ecolabel, Green Public Procurement and EMAS regulation, the lecture will focus on different aspects of the European Business Awards for the Environment initiative – eligibility criteria, categories, organisation, selection process, actions aimed at promoting winners etc.
12.30 – 14.00	LUNCH - <i>Lunch will be served at the Cafeteria of San Servolo</i>
14.00 – 16.00	<b>Group Work: Opportunities for Partnership Among Seminar Participants</b> <i>Moderator: Mr. Yunus ARIKAN, Regional Environmental Center Country Office Turkey</i> The session will enable participants to focus on possible short/medium term partnership options to enhance and facilitate sustainable development in the Black Sea Region. The participants will be invited to review the issues discussed in Istanbul and Venice sessions, with a view to initiate specific bilateral or multilateral medium scale initiatives (<?25,000) on capacity building or access to information, which can be funded by national or



international donors. In case projects can be realized as a follow-up of the sessions, the outcomes of the projects can be promoted as success stories in future seminar series.

### Friday, October 3

#### MODULE: 6 – LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.00 – 10.00

#### **What is Environmental Policy and Why is it Important?**

*Mr. Emre GONEN, Bilgi University*

Nowadays when talking about the energy market we approach a sensitive issue closely related to global policies. During this lecture the main energy sources are discussed, considering their possible implications in policies.

10.00 - 11.00

#### **What is Environmental Policy and Why is it Important? Case Study**

*Mr. Emre GONEN, Bilgi University*

11.00 – 11.30

Coffee Break

11.30 – 12.30

#### **An Overview of the Concept of Governance**

*Mr. Korel GOYMEN, Sabanci University*

In two consecutive sessions, first the reasons for the emergence of the concept of governance, its main characteristics, principal tools, varying contents, as well as applications in the EU will be dealt with. This will be followed by discussions on the changing definition of local development, conditions for sustainability, and various applications of the governance approach to facilitate local development.

12.30 – 14.00

LUNCH - *Lunch will be served at the Cafeteria of San Servolo*

14.00 – 15.00

#### **Governance Approach for Sustainable Local Development**

*Mr. Korel GOYMEN, Sabanci University*

15.00 – 16.00

#### **Policy Making for Sustainable Urban Development**

*Mr. Sabri ERBAKAN, Undersecretary for Ministry of Public Works and Settlement*

After of a brief overview on what is the sustainable urban development, this key theme is analysed with the special focus on the Turkey reality. National policies and programmes are discussed.

### Saturday, October 4

#### MODULE: 6 – LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 5X at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.30 – 10.30

#### **Damage And Externalities Due to Airborne Pollution and Climate Change**

*Dr. Milan ŠCASNÝ, Charles University Environment Center*

We start with a brief definition of the externalities emphasising clearly a distinction between the (technological) external costs, pecuniary effect, unpriced external relationships and just physical effect that usually do not have any impact on welfare of humans. We underline the technological external effects can be classified by true

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externalities that involve market inefficiencies and thus state intervention. Then, we present possible method how the externalities to quantify. We pay a special attention to the ExternE method, a member of bottom-up approaches. It uses the impact pathway analysis that starts with identification of damage source, i.e. emission, and continues in the pathway chain in modelling increase in concentration, estimating the response and attaining monetary value on the impacts. Possible approaches to quantify damage costs due to climate change follow. Generic values of the external costs due to GHGs, PM, SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, VOC, ammonia and micro pollutants if released in some of Black Sea countries are presented. Assessment of reference energy generating technologies is documented in examples for Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey. Lastly, we present how the method and external costs calculations can be useful and hope policy-relevant: we document method's policy uses via technology comparison and ranking, deriving macro indicators or full costs technology assessment.

10.30 – 11.00

Coffee Break

11.00 – 12.30

#### **Environmental Tax Reform – What We Can Learn from Each Others. The Czech Reality**

*Dr. Milan ŠCASNÝ, Charles University Environment Center*

Environmental tax reform (ETR) presents shifting taxation from [economic] goods towards [environmental] 'bads' such as pollution and resource use. Mostly, the ETR is considered as revenue neutral reform that keeps total tax revenues unchanged. There is general believe, or hope say, in reaping double dividend; that is the ETR except its primary welfare gain from improving environmental quality, it will as well boost employment and increase overall economic efficiency. While there is not strong objection from empirics against the former dividend, theory and empirics are not so conclusive in increasing efficiency. There is, however, conclusive agreement on lower negative impacts on economy when additional public revenues from taxation and/or from auctioning tradable rights are recycled back to the economy via distortionary tax cuts. After, conceptual introductory part, we describe an implementation of the ETR concept within the EU and CEE countries. Then, we focus on the Czech experience on the ETR and discuss main features, obstacles and problems in its implementation since 2000 till recent time. We specifically discuss distributional and public finance concerns of the reform, its impact on emission, competitiveness and involved administrative costs. Lastly, we present the latest news in the ETR implementation in the Czech Republic; predicted impacts of the first phase of ETR introduced in 2008, and the ETR re-focus from climate change mitigation towards air quality control.

## Sunday, October 5

OFF

## Monday, October 6

### MODULE: 6 – LEGAL AND POLICY INSTRUMENTS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

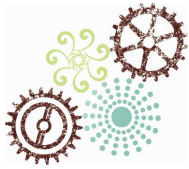
*The lecturing session will take place in ROOM 1G at the first floor in the main building of VIU Campus.*

9.30 – 10.30

#### **Indicators for Sustainability: The Black Sea Example**

*Mr. Merab SHARABIDZE, former Deputy Minister of Economy, Industry and Trade, Georgia*

Indicators of sustainable development are important tools to increase focus on sustainable development and to assist decision makers at all levels to adopt sound national sustainable development policies. They are essential for tracking countries progress and supporting policy development and evaluation. It is noted that the indicators of Sustainable Development correspond to varying degrees of policy relevance and policy priority for different countries. Appropriately chosen indicators based on sufficient time-series data can show key trends, help describe causes and effects of development



conditions and make it possible to track implementation of sustainable policies in the countries and to assess its efficiency. Sustainable Development Indicators Methodology Sheets structure is described and as an example “GDP Per capita” indicator Methodology Sheet is presented. Not all SD Indicators are feasible to introduce at national level at this stage of BS countries development. It is recommended that indicators should wherever possible be “SMART”, that is Specific, Measurable, Accurate, Realistic and Timely. Selected indicators for Black Sea countries are presented.

10.30 – 11.00

Coffee Break

11.00 – 12.00

**Implications of Environmental Economics to Decision Making Processes**

*Mr. Merab SHARABIDZE, former Deputy Minister of Economy, Industry and Trade, Georgia*

Environment as one of the pillar of human development is not a separate entity from the economy; therefore it must be fully integrated in decision-making process. In this context, environmental economics has become an indispensable toolkit of decision making. Environmental goods are basis of any production and it is not difficult to take them into cost-benefit analysis calculations, but it is difficult to do the same with environmental services, which are not less important for human development. One of the main goals of environmental economics is the evaluation of these goods and services and help decision-makers to include them in cost-benefit calculations through the estimations of implicit values or environmental externalities. There are no universally agreed methods or methodologies for the estimation of implicit values and often it is not possible to make monetary estimations. Effectiveness of the inclusion of different valuation methods and environmental tools, like SEA and EIA in decision making process are shown. Importance of the awareness of decision makers with national environmental plan, environmental economic instruments and international environmental agreements are underlined.

12.30 – 13.30

Buffet FAREWELL LUNCH - *Lunch will be served ROOM 1H-1F at the Venice International University Campus*

13.30 – 15.00

**High-Level Closing Panel: Business in Sustainable Development**

Chair: *Prof.Dr.Ignazio MUSU, President of Thematic Environmental Center - Venice International University (VIU)*

*Dr. Corrado CLINI, Director General, Italian Ministry of Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS)*

*Mr. Bahadır KALEGASI, Head of Brussels Office, Turkish Industrialists' & Business Association, (TUSIAD)*

*Dr. Dariusz PRASEK, Head of Operational Support, Environment and Sustainability, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)*

15.00 – 15.30

**Diploma Ceremony**

*Dr. Corrado CLINI, IMELS*

*Ms. Marta Szigetti BONIFERT, REC*

*Prof. Ignazio MUSU, VIU*

**Wednesday, June 25**

9.30 – 17.00

*Sightseeing of the main Islands of the Venice Lagoon*