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~~Value of a property easement~~

Environment and Natural Resource Economics - Tietenberg, Chapter 10 Valuing the Environment 01: Sources of Economic Value

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~~for ingress and egress?~~ Easement basics Utility Easements and Eminent Domain Issues - Property Owners Rights **Can I Remove An Easement From My Property? Understanding Right-of-Way \u0026 Easements** *Is an easement accidentally affecting your property rights? Valuing Environmental Goods An Essment*
Mobilising collective action at the scale and speed required to keep global temperature down requires a common understanding of the environmental impact ...

How environmental reporting can help in fighting climate change

The discussion focused on how sustainable practices in business result in stronger communities and a healthier environment.

Table of Experts: Sustainability in Business

Sustainable Finance Live is back for another virtual event. Finextra and Responsible Risk have come together for a thought-provoking series of experiential events, welcoming banking and technology ...

Sustainable Finance Live: The state of the supply chain

General consensus states that this decade is our last chance to turn the collective ship around and avert climate catastrophe. What's top-of-mind for corporate sustainability leaders as they head into ...

7 Key Insights on The Future of Corporate Sustainability Strategy

Packaging leader climbs 16 points the global ESG (Environmental ... a central role in the value chain across sectors including e-commerce, fast moving consumer goods and industrials.

DS Smith Achieves Maximum Scores Across Several Categories in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA)

In the years to come, we're going to be hearing a lot more about the 'Race To Zero' from retailers and consumer goods firms. but one firm's definition of that ...

Reality Check - Do Supermarkets' Sustainability Commitments Go Far Enough?

Before its two-truck autonomous convoys hit the road in 2022, startup Locomotion points to a scientific study validating its approach.

Locomotion claims huge improvements in emissions and fuel savings

This is an extract from an essay I wrote for a class in sustainable development and policy. Where I looked into a true landscape of pivoting the consumption patterns, after looking into policies that ...

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Assessment Of Contingent Valuation Method

After the hyper-consumption weekend, why not reflect on the landscape of pivoting the consumption patterns

That assessment included ... are at the centre of the global value chain and therefore have a great opportunity to effect real change, bringing our partners together to accelerate our positive impact ...

Companies push for sustainable goals

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Mexico's National Program for Contaminated Site Remediation for 2021-2024 Approved

The COVID-19 pandemic has harshly exposed the impact of today's incomplete, incompatible or disconnected global infrastructure. The lack of digital connections, the disruption to supply chains and the ...

Global Gateway

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PGMC bags Presidential award for surface mining

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Contingent valuation is a survey-based procedure that attempts to estimate how much households are willing to pay for specific programs that improve the environment or prevent environmental degradation. For decades, the method has been the center of debate regarding its reliability: does it really measure the value that people place on environmental changes? Bringing together leading voices in the field, this timely book tells a unified story about the interrelated features of contingent valuation and how those features affect its reliability. Through empirical analysis and review of past studies, the authors identify important deficiencies in the procedure, raising questions about the technique's continued use.

Just as individuals have preferences regarding the various goods and services they purchase every day, so they also hold preferences regarding public goods such as those provided by the natural environment. However, unlike private goods, environmental goods often cannot be valued by direct reference to any market price. This makes economic analysis of the costs and benefits of environmental change problematic. Over the past few decades a number of methods have developed to address this problem by attempting to value environmental preferences. Principal among these has been the contingent valuation (CV) method which uses surveys to ask individuals how much they would be willing to pay or willing to accept in compensation for gains and losses of environmental goods. The period from the mid-1980s to the present day has seen a massive expansion in use of the CV method. From its original roots in the USA, through Europe and the developed world, the method has now reached worldwide application with a substantial proportion of current studies being undertaken in developing countries where environmental services are often the dominating determinant of everyday living standards. The method has simultaneously moved from the realm of pure academic speculation into the sphere of institutional decision analysis. However, the past decade also witnesses a developing critique of the CV method with a number of commentators questioning the underlying validity of its derived valuations. This volume, therefore, reflects a time of heated debate, as well as from commentators who see it as an interesting experimental tool regardless of the question of absolute validity of estimates. The book embraces the theoretical, methodological, empirical, and institutional aspects of the current debate. It covers US, European, and developing country applications, and the institutional frameworks within which CV studies are applied.

This two-volume set addresses the basic environmental valuation methodologies currently in use and illustrates how they use economic theory in their analyses. It demonstrates how economic theory and techniques can be applied to valuing environmental goods in monetary terms as directly perceived by

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individuals in society, and fills a niche between environmental impact assessment and multi-criteria analysis. In Volume I, 25 contributions discuss valuation (opportunity cost and preventative expenditure, travel cost, hedonic price, contingent valuation, discrete choice, non-use values, and WTP v. WTA controversy) and perceptions and anomalies. The 34 contributions in Volume II cover multi-attribute goods and programs, validity, environmental allocation, property rights and legal issues, other issues, and conclusions. Lacks a subject index. Edited by Willis (environmental economics, U. of Newcastle), Kenneth Button (public policy, George Mason U.) and Peter Nijkamp (regional, urban and environmental economics, Free University). Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

There is a truly enormous literature on using stated preference information to place a monetary value on environmental amenities. This three volume set provides the key papers for understanding the historical development of contingent valuation, its theoretical and statistical foundations, and the major controversies. It also contains representative papers covering all of the major application areas in environmental valuation.

During the last decades, environmental economics as a science has been very successful in improving our understanding of environment-economy interdependence. Using conventional economic methodology, environmental aspects have been explicitly incorporated into economic models making use of the concept of externality. This concept was already familiar to economists long before evidence of severe environmental deterioration found its way into the headlines and people's awareness. But before that time, external effects were not considered as being empirically very relevant, they seemed to be -like the example of the bees and the fruit trees - somewhat bucolic in nature. All that changed dramatically when it was no longer possible (or easy) to ignore the large-scale environmental disruption with its negative feedback on consumers and producers caused by growing pollution and excessive use of environmental resources. In diagnosing the discrepancy between private and social cost as the cause of the problem, the externality paradigm proved very useful. The correct diagnosis implies the straightforward cure to internalise all external cost, namely the damage cost of pollution. But it is one thing to identify the qualitative nature of the problem at an abstract conceptual level and quite another thing to place specific money values on pollution damage and society's valuation of the environment, respectively, in the context of specific pollution (control) problems. Very often it is controversial not only how inefficient the no-policy situation is but also what exactly the net benefit of any public action of reducing pollution is.

Over the last decade, economists have increasingly recognized the role of meta-analysis and value

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transfer in synthesizing knowledge and efficiently exploiting the existing pool of knowledge. Comparative Environmental Economic Assessment explores the potential significance of using these techniques, particularly in environmental economics. Both meta-analysis and value transfer constitute major research tools which efficiently use knowledge previously acquired from other studies. The book focuses on the potential role and usefulness of these tools in environmental economic research, and goes on to address their validity, relevance and applicability. A future agenda for research is also illustrated.

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2013 im Fachbereich VWL - Umweltökonomie, , Veranstaltung: Environmental Economics, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: Monetary valuation of environmental goods has by now become the subject of numerous economic books and articles. Interest in the topic seems to be increasing in the economics profession, and theoretical insight, methodological improvements and the numbers of empirical findings are expanding rapidly. The aim of such valuation is usually to incorporate environmental concerns into a cost-benefit analysis. Another purpose is to construct environmentally adjusted national income measures. Environmental value estimates have also been combined with macroeconomic models, e.g. to estimate welfare effects of a climate treaty. Further, estimated willingness to pay is now accepted in the USA as a basis for legal compensation claims for damages to natural resources caused by spill of hazardous substances (Nyborg, 1996). Valuation can simply be defined "as an attempt to put monetary values on environmental goods and services or natural resources". It is a key exercise in economic analysis and its results provide important information about values of environmental goods and services. This information can be used to influence decisions about wise use and conservation of forests and other ecosystems. The basic aim of valuation is to determine people's preferences by gauging how much they are willing to pay (WTP) for given benefits or certain environmental attributes e.g. keep a forest ecosystem intact. In other words, valuation also tries to gauge how much worse off they would consider themselves to be as a result of changes in the state of the environment such as degradation of a forest. Economic valuation never refers to a stock, but only the change in a stock. If one speaks of the economic value of biodiversity, then one always means the economic value of a change of biodiversity. It is not a question of determining the 'true' value of biodiversity or ecosystems but valuing changes and comparing them with their alternatives, e.g. with a golf course vs without a golf course. Thus it is non-sense to ask "how much are the African National Parks worth?" A plausible question in this case would be: 'WWF has proposed a new policy to prevent the huge losses of wildlife species from African National Parks. What is the monetary value of the benefits of this policy (i.e., the economic damages avoided)? Economists thus stress that the valuation should focus on changes rather than levels of biodiversity or ecosystem. [...]

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The contribution of economic thought and method to environmental management needs practical illustration. Too few books on the subject achieve such an outcome. This book is among the notable exceptions. That economics can provide a powerful vehicle for communicating an integrated understanding of the often diverse scientific findings germane to environmental impact assessment needs to be illustrated convincingly. This book does just that. But it does more. It speaks across cultures: not to transfer know-how from one culture to another, but rather to activate an effective exchange of insights from one locale on the planet to another. As such, it is a genuine contribution to the great environmental exhortation of our times - think globally, act locally. Too often the people best placed to make such contributions are too committed to practical outcomes and making a living doing so. Just occasionally, however, they can be persuaded to make the special effort required to communicate globally. In this book, David James has once again orchestrated the contributions of virtuoso performers. In doing so he has emulated the contribution he sustained throughout the International Drylands Project and preparation of the books written with John Dixon and Paul Sherman: *The Economics of Dryland Management and Case Studies in Dryland Management* (Earthscan, London). Taken together with his recent work as Special Commissioner for the path breaking national Forest and Timber Inquiry for the Australian Government, we have a body of work characterised by great worthiness, integrity and true global significance.

Economic values are increasingly used in policy analysis and legal settings. With the growing recognition that many of the things that benefit or harm people are outside the market system, have come increasing efforts to develop nonmarket valuation techniques. One such technique is the contingent valuation method (CVM). CVM seeks to value environmental and other nonmarket goods and services by asking individuals about their values using survey methods. These procedures are different from the 'revealed-preference' methods that economists have historically employed to estimate economic values. Why depart from well-established revealed-preference procedures and apply a 'stated-preference' method like CVM? For nonmarket goods and services, revealed-preference methods have two shortcomings that those applying CVM hope to avoid. First, revealed-preference methods involve econometric problems that have yet to be fully overcome. The second shortcoming of revealed-preference methods is that such methods, when applied to environmental amenities, are likely to be only partial measures of value. Given the tremendous interest that exists in economic values and the limitations of revealed-preference methods, it is not surprising that interest in CVM has grown rapidly. *Environmental Resource Valuation* reviews the application of CVM and compares American experiences in nonmarket evaluation with those in other countries.

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