Newsletter

International Input-Output Association (IIOA)

Number 16; November, 2011

Editorial

Supply and Use table for developing countries

Liv Hobbelstad Simpson,
Statistics Norway

Dear IIOA member,

Several countries use Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) as an integral part of the compilation of Annual National Accounts at current prices. Some countries also compile SUTs in constant or previous year's prices. For developing countries, the balancing of the Supply and Use Tables is typically of particular importance in building National Accounts. Then, based on judgement, compilers balance the accounts by adjusting selected components.

The Institutional Co-operation between Statistics Norway and the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Finance and Development Planning of Malawi is funded by the Government of the Kingdom of Norway. One purpose for Statistics Norway is to give technical advice and training to the National Statistical Office of Malawi on how to build a sustainable National Accounts system as a basis for economic and social policy planning.

In 2004, it was decided to start with Supply and Use Tables (SUT) that complied with SNA93. They largely relied on Malawi crop production statistics, annual economic surveys of large enterprises, government accounts and integrated household surveys. For external trade data, the EUROTRACE yielded details on imports and exports. The Balance of Payments (BoP) figures in the NA/BOP branch cover import and export of services. The framework for the first benchmark SUT was considered carefully. Most important to this framework were establishing a National Accounts Industry Classification relevant to Malawi, specifying around 100 industries based on ISIC 3.1; establishing a National Accounts Product Classification based on the CPC, specifying around 350 goods and services. Important food products in the Malawian economy were specified, also with a split between products sold to the market and products for own use. Products as food aid have also been given special codes.Electronic worksheets are used for data input and the final tabulations of the SUT estimates. Software provided by Statistics Norway enables the NA/BOP Branch to balance the SUTs, and to calculate the SUT in current and previous year's prices and also industry by industry input-output tables.

In March 2007, Malawi released the revised national accounts figures for the years 2002-2004 and preliminary aggregate figures for the years 2005 and 2006. Comparisons between the old and new estimates showed GDP in current prices had been revised upwardly by 38.0 per cent in 2004 and by 37.4 and 37.7 per cent in the two subsequent years. The main reasons for this revision were the introduction of the SUT approach, better estimates for small- and medium-sized businesses, and new data on non-profit institutions serving households. The Malawi National Accounts Report 2002-2005 (http://www.nso.malawi.net/) gives more details on the concepts, sources, and methods used. During 2011-2012 a new revision of the National Accounts for Malawi for the years 2007 to 2009 is on-going. The time series back to 2002 will also be revised at a more aggregated level. All relevant new data sources are being used. The classification system is being updated so that it is based on ISIC 4 and CPC 2. Some core aspects of the SNA2008 also are introduced. An International Conference on Measuring National

In this issue

FIDELIO

A new Dynamic Econometric IO model for EU27 is available at the Institute for Prospective Technological Studies (IPTS).

A workshop will be held in Seville on the 24th February 2012.

For further info contact Jose.RUEDA-CANTUCHE@ec.europa.eu

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Number 16; November, 2011

Income, Wealth, Poverty and Inequality in African Countries was organised in Cape Town, South Africa, 28-30 September 2011 by the International Association for Research in Income and Wealth (IARIW) and Statistics South Africa (SSA). Session 1. Improving National Accounts in Africa, which was organised and chaired by Liv Hobbelstad Simpson, had papers from Cameroon and Malawi covering methods for compiling National Accounts with Supply and Use Tables. (Ref. www.iariw.org). During 24-28 October 2011, the African Centre for Statistics (ACS) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) organised an Expert Group Meeting to review the new Handbook on Supply and Use Tables for Africa on its application of SUT in support of ICP. The final Handbook, to be available later in 2012, is designed as a useful guide for African Countries.

Post-Doctoral Position Available

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
Troy, NY, USA

A post-doctoral position is available for interdisciplinary research on the interactions between consumption and production activities on the one hand and eco-system services on the other. Eligible candidates will have a recent Ph.D. in economics or a related field with a focus on ecological economics, resource economics, or regional policy analysis. The applicant should possess excellent verbal and written communication skills for working as part of an interdisciplinary team. Experience with modeling is required, especially with input-output models and databases of the economy for environmental applications; experience with GIS is desirable. Send curriculum vitae, statement of research interests, and contact information for three references to Professor Faye Duchin (duchin@rpi.edu), Department of Economics, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, NY USA. Search will continue until the position is filled.

Tales from the I-O world

IIOA Annual Report 2010

I. Presidential Address

Dear Friends and Colleagues,

For IIOA, the major news this year was the acceptance of *Economic Systems Research* in the accepted citation indices. Current and previous editors worked long and hard, together with our publishers, to prepare a convincing package that finally provide to be successful. For many young academic scholars, it is imperative that their work appears in journals that are part of these citation indices; in the last few months, there has been a significant increase in submissions to *ESR*. The challenge for the editors will be to explore with the publisher the possibility of expanding the size of the journal if the rate of high quality submissions continues to grow.

The IIOA had a very successful meeting in Alexandria in suburban Washington, DC; thanks to Michael Lahr (Chair of the Local Organizing Committee), Klaus Hubacek (Chair of the Program Committee), and their teams for an excellent event—both scientifically and socially. The good news continues with the success of the School of the IIOA, under the excellent guidance of José Manuel Rueda-Cantuche; the School is proving to be a significant attraction for younger scholars, and we are also exploring possibilities of some form of UN sponsorship for this initiative. The benefits to the IIOA are seen in the fact that we are moving the median age of members to the left (we are getting younger!) and that many of the younger scholars who attended the Alexandria meeting were repeat participants. This year, we look forward to another stimulating conference in Bratislava; Mikulás Luptácik will be Chair of the Local Organizing Committee: he promises to complement our scientific activities (to be Chaired by Christian Lager) with a suitably stimulating social and physical environment.

Geoffrey Hewings, *President, IIOA*

II. Membership

As of April 20, 2011, the IIOA member's database counted 489 persons. This count comprises private members, representatives nominated by institutional members, and also current applicants for new membership. This is an increase of 15 persons over the total count of 474 in May 2010. Admittedly this revised number includes 15 applicants who have not yet paid their membership fees. The number of full IIOA members (i.e. applicants not counted) as of April 20, 2011, thus amounts to 474 members—still, an increase of 12 persons over 462 in 2010.

The number of institutional members did not change from the previous year's level.

Membership (excluding applicants, as of April 20, 2011)
Individual members 474
Institutional members 15

Christof Paparella, *Treasurer, IIOA*

III. Work of the Management

The work of the Management, i.e. Secretary and Treasurer, in 2011 was comprised the following usual activities:

a) Membership administration,
b) recording of payments of membership fees,
c) dispatching annual contribution statements and payment reminders,
d) correspondence with institutional and private members on various subjects concerning membership,
e) communication with the Council,
f) communication with the Publishing Company on subscription updates for the mailing of the journal,
g) communicating with the Editors of the journal *Economic Systems Research*,
h) updating and expanding the IIOA website in cooperation with the IIOA webmaster,
i) organizing the Council meetings and the General Assembly,
j) acting on order of the Council,
k) preparing elections and appointments of the IIOA-functionaries,
l) supporting the preparation of the conferences.

In order to fulfill all these functions without incurring labor costs, IIOA management continued to rely on effective use of information technology. The web-based member's administration system (WEBADMIN) remains the administrative backbone of IIOA featuring decentralized address-data updating, access to updated IIOA member contacts for networking, and access to free downloads of *Economic System Research* articles. In 2010, this system was enhanced with an additional report listing all contribution payments conducted by IIOA members via Paypal. This facilitates an easy cross-check of bank account data and Paypal transactions.

The Conference Paper Submission System (COPASS) continues to ease the work of the Scientific Program Chair and Conference Organizers. It manages the collection, review, and scheduling of scientific papers for IIOA's 2011 conference. It also can automatically produce a draft conference program and time table as well as a booklet of abstracts with an alphabetically ordered author index. In 2010 this system was extended to generate user-tailored conference invitation letters for any participants who need such documents in the process of applying for a travel visa.

The Electronic Voting System (EVOS), deployed in 2009 for the Council Elections continues to be used in Council voting procedures on significant issues. It permits IIOA members as well as the Council to vote via internet. It is anonymous, i.e. for each IIOA member a unique random code is created that is used just once. Voting results are audited: EVOS creates a ballot trail for an independent auditor (a chartered accountant) and thus facilitates recounts for voting disputes, should any arise. EVOS quadrupled voting participation in the Council elections and prevented invalid ballots. It also eliminated 3,000 € printing and mailing costs that would otherwise have been incurred during the 2009 Council elections. These cost savings easily justified the 2,600 € required for its develop and implement.

In 2010, a conference aspect was added to the IIOA website www.iioa.org. It features a conference participation database including an online registration payment facility. This registration and payment facility enables a cross-reference with the IIOA member's area. Thus, it is able to recognize paying IIOA members and thereby grant them any registration discounts they are due. A link to a dedicated room reservation interface at the conference hotel ensures reduced hotel rates for conference participants. This application was first successfully used for the 2011 Conference in Alexandria, Virginia.

Christof Paparella, *Treasurer, IIOA*

IV. Report on the Council Activities

While face-to-face contacts between council members are generally restricted to the Council meetings during the annual conferences, Council members keep in touch via e-mail on a fairly regular basis. Important decisions are made using EVOS, our electronic voting system (see above). In the past months, electronic voting took place in two instances:

First, Joaquim Guilhoto's term as member of the council was extended by means of appointment. Council unanimous decided that Latin America's input-output community should be represented on the Council. Since no Latin American colleague was elected into the Council, Joaquim was reappointed. (He had originally been appointed as a member of Council because his input as organizer of the 2009 conference was instrumental to Council business.)

Secondly, the IIOA's assistance in organizing or financing an input-output meeting in Iran was put on the table. Council decided to support our Iranian colleagues by sending representatives of the IIOA to the Iranian meeting. For the immediate future at least, co-organizing and co-sponsoring an input-output conference in Iran were rejected as possibilities.

Council's efficiency was further enhanced by assigning specific tasks to its members, like establishing the School of New Input-Output Analysis (José Rueda-Cantuche); coordinating an input-output workshop in St. Petersburg, Russia, in October 2010 (Bert Steenge); and communicating with our colleagues in Iran (Jan Oosterhaven).

Furthermore, Council was actively engaged in selecting potential locations for future IIOA-conferences and inviting colleagues to submit proposals for conferences.

As of 2011 Council of the IIOA includes nine elected members:

Geoffrey J.D. Hewings	(President)
Erik Dietzenbacher	(Vice-President)
Jiemin Guo	(Vice-President)
Albert Steenge	
Cuihong Yang	
Klaus Hubacek	
Jose M. Rueda-Cantuche	
Nori Sakurai	
Bent Thage	

In addition, it curerently includes six appointed members:

Oliver Fritz	(Secretary)
Christof Paparella	(Treasurer)
Bart Los	(Editor ESR)
Manfred Lenzen	(Editor ESR)
Michael Lahr	(LOC Alexandria)
Joaquim Guilhoto	

Council elections will again take place in 2012; three council members will be elected for the period of 2013-2021.

Oliver Fritz, *Secretary, IIOA*

V. Report on the 18th International Input-Output Conference, June 21-25, 2010, Sydney, Australia

The 18th International Input-Output Conference in Sydney, Australia, (June 21-25 2010) was jointly organized by the IIOA and the ISA group in the School of Physics at the University of Sydney (http://www.isa.org.usyd.edu.au). The Conference welcomed 198 delegates from 24 countries (Fig. 1).

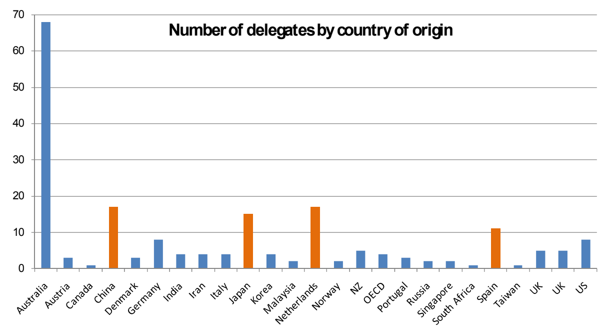

Fig. 1: Number of delegates by country of origin.

Of those delegates, most were from universities, followed by government organizations, with a large contingency of 33 from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Industry representatives and accompanying guests represented the remaining minority (Fig. 2)

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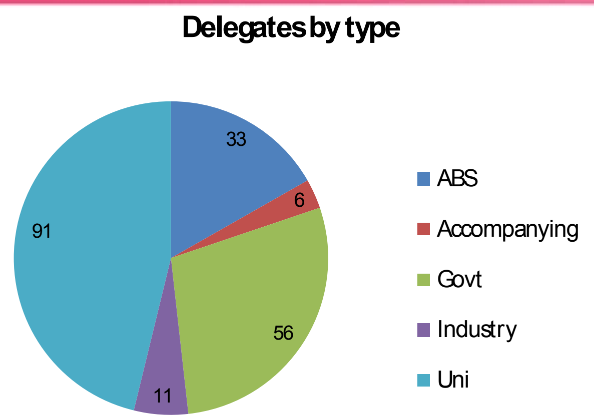

Fig. 2: Number of delegates by type of organization.

Some 71% of delegates were members of the IOA and 29% were not. Papers presented at the conference can be downloaded from our website: http://www.iioa.org/Conference/18th-downable%20paper.htm

The organization of the conference largely went smoothly, although budget planning was a clear issue. The 2010 Annual Report contains a list of issues that arose. We hope it will be helpful for future conference organizers.

Manfred Lenzen, *Chair of the Local Organizing Committee*

VI. Preparation of the 19th International Input-Output Conference, June 13-17, 2011, Alexandria, Virginia, USA

In July 2009, as one of his last decisions as IIOA-President, Jan Oosterhaven suggested that the 2011 conference be held in the United States. Geoffrey J.D. Hewings and I "volunteered" for the task of identifying where and when it would happen. Geoff offered up Chicago as a possible venue, while I investigated two other possible locales—(1) New Brunswick, New Jersey, where we thought college dormitories at Rutgers University might be available for use by non-OECD participants and where the conference would be limited to 3 days and (2) the Washington, D.C., area, which offered better amenities otherwise and would make a comfortable location for the usual full-week conference. In all cases, hotels were targeted as the conference venues. Chicago effectively fell out of the running when Geoff Hewings was nominated as President of the IIOA.

In April 2010, I offered up two fully articulated alternatives to Council, including specific hotel venues and budgets. In mid-May 2010, Council unanimously selected the Washington, D.C., area site as the 2011 venue for the 19th International I-O Conference. During the Sydney conference, Council opted to move the conference from June 20-24, 2011, to the eventual actual date in order to accommodate a large set of members who would be attending other meetings that same week. For the first time ever, however, the local organization would be the IIOA itself and not some governmental or nongovernmental institution.

The conference venue was set as the Crowne Plaza Hotel of Old Towne Alexandria. This hotel was an easy kilometer's walk from Alexandria's business district, which is known in the DC area for its quaint stores and many fine restaurants. Room rates, including taxes, were set at US$188 per room-night with no extra cost for an extra person staying in the room, and children under 17 were permitted to stay for free. This rate was guaranteed by the hotel to be its lowest available until the conference got underway. A special room rate was available for 25 rooms only for non-OECD participants (50% of those for OECD participants). These specially priced rooms had to be doubly occupied, and participants had to register rooms themselves prior to contacting the Local Organization Chair to obtain the lower rate. The hotel required intervention by the Local Organization Chair to assure the visitors in those rooms were non-OECD conference participants.

1. Budget and registration fees

The contract with the hotel promised 1,002 room-nights of participant stays and $20,000 in food and beverage bill. In exchange for free use of audio-visual equipment, free WiFi, and an extended use of some break-out rooms for the School of I-O, the IIOA also promised to have the hotel cater two IIOA dinners for 150 people each. With 200 attendees—thought to be a conservative estimate—conference costs per capita were estimated at $300, less than the $350 average fee promised. These costs essentially cover meals (four lunches, two dinners), coffee breaks, receptions, and operation of the registration desk. Outside of running the registration desk, costs strictly varied with conference attendance.

IIOA Treasurer, Chris Paparella and I then worked out a highly varied structure for registration fees. It follows:

IIOA Membership Status	early bird	regular
IIOA Members from OECD	$230.00	$330.00
Non-member from OECD	$340.00	$440.00
IIOA Member not from OECD	$175.00	$275.00
Non-member not from OECD	$230.00	$330.00
IIOA Member student	$100.00	$150.00
Non-member student	$155.00	$205.00

One main element of the structure was the differential in registration fees members and nonmembers: $110 in the case of people from OECD nations and $55 for non-OECD/student attendees. These differentials essentially were designed to pay for the IIOA membership for nonmembers. The other main element was an incentive to register early—$100 for people from OECD nations and $50 for those from non-OECD nations. Otherwise fees were designed to offset costs assuming that conference participants would break out approximately as follows: OECD members 55%, OECD nonmembers 25%, Student and non-OECD members 15%, and others 5%. We also expected about 50% of participants would register early with the split fairly even across the key registration groups.

To help the IIOA meet its room-night obligations, participants who arrived at the conference from outside of the greater Washington DC region and who also elected not to stay at the hotel were charged an extra $100 each. Guests of participants were able to join us for dinners at a charge of $50 each.

2. Early returns from conference registration and sponsorship

Registration incentives worked. Two-thirds of the 204 participants, who had registered for the conference by May 24, had registered early. Larger-than-expected shares of early registrants were secured by participants who were already members of the IIOA, from OECD and non-OECD nations alike. A more surprising element of early participant returns is that 25% of all registrants were from non-OECD countries!

Geoff Hewings and I found sponsorship was tough to secure for the conference. America's continued slow rebound from its 2007-2008 recession is surely the issue for governmental organizations, which are typically most generous. At present, sponsorship was obtained from West Virginia University's Regional Research Institute, INFORUM at the University of Maryland, and the Regional

Economic Analysis Laboratory at the University of Illinois. Stata, a company that produces statistical software, donated some funds as well as name-badge lanyards.

Michael L. Lahr, *Chair of the Local Organizing Committee*

VII. Preparation of the 20th International Input-Output Conference, in July 2012, Bratislava, Slovakia

[Material unavailable due to later-than-usual decisions of council.]

Mikulás Luptácik, *Chair of the Local Organizing Committee*

VIII. Report on the IIOA Newsletter

For a third consecutive year, the IIOA published a quarterly newsletter in 2010. The issues were generally released one month in advance of publication of the *Economic Systems Research* issues (namely, February, May, August and November) so that newsletter readers get a chance to anticipate *ESR*'s upcoming articles.

In its most complete form, the newsletter includes an editorial item; a feature article relating "Tales from the Input-Output World"; abstracts of input-output articles from journals related to our field, brief notes on key input-output frontiers and extensions; fast-breaking input-output research news; notices and links for relevant upcoming conferences; new releases of input-output databases (including links where possible); on-going multinational research projects; job openings; teaching materials; etc.

The first issue of the year brought in a very interesting editorial on the use of hybrid multiregional input-output analysis for the assessment of global environmental impacts of traded goods and services, written by Thomas O. Wiedmann. It was followed by a challenging article about the relevance of input-output training and development for business and industry by Joy Murray. Interestingly, we could also find in this issue that input-output analysis might be present in generalist journals like *Nature* or in daily press like *The Guardian*. Finally, the newsletter announced in this issue the publication of a new freely available input-output database published by the OECD.

The second issue began with the presidential address of our new elected president Geoffrey J. D. Hewings. It was followed by a summary of the contributions included in a special issue of the journal *Peace Economics, Peace Science, and Public Economics* on the economic impacts of the September 11 terrorist attacks, in which input-output analysis played a relevant role. This special announcement was included under the *Tales from the Input-Output World* section. The interested reader may also find in this issue what the Google page-rank algorithm and the Leontief system have in common.

The third issue of the year was opened by Agustin Cañada, former Spanish Delegate of the Eurostat's National Accounts Working Group, who highlighted the relevance of the Tourism Satellite Accounts as an extension of the Supply and Use tables. This article was included under the section of Frontiers and Extensions and was conceived to prepare the next contribution on Statistics and Tourism Satellite Accounts from the perspective of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), which appeared in the fourth issue of the year. The third issue informed about the two Leontief Prize 2010 winners and about the Chinese Input-Output Association, including the publication of an extended obituary in memory of Professor Alexander Granberg (from the Russian Academy of Sciences).

The fourth issue of the year opened with the already-mentioned contribution of the UNWTO on Tourism Satellite Accounts. It was followed by an extensive report on the international scientific workshop on "Current Input-Output Studies in Post-Soviet Countries" organized by the IIOA and three Russian research institutions, i.e. the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IEIE SB RAS) in Novosibirsk, the Institute of Macroeconomic Forecasting of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IMF RAS) and the Council of Studies on Productive Forces (CSPF/SOPS), both in Moscow. Unfortunately, another obituary in the *Newsletter*. This time was in memory of Peter Ritzmann, who was largely responsible for the Supply, Use and Input-Output Tables Unit at Eurostat.

I thank all remaining contributors without whom this third year of the *Newsletter* would not have been possible. And last but not least, special thanks to Michael Lahr for his generous help in the final proofreading of each issue.

During 2010, the list of e-mail addresses used by the editors has improved as usual. Around 15 to 20 days in advance of the release of each issue, a request e-mail has been sent to the list of contributors asking them for relevant information on different items. Generally within the first ten days of February, May, August and November of 2010, the *Newsletter* editors sent an announcement to the same list informing about the availability of the issues using the splash page of the IIOA website. Also, the messages were posted to the IIOA Message Board. The list of potential contributors was divided into two exclusive groups: IIOA members, and both national statistical offices and other research institutes. The frequent mailing activity of the newsletter enabled continuously updates of the list of IIOA members email addresses. Finally, I consider the third year of the *IIOA Newsletter* another sound success. Thanks to all of you for your support.

Newsletters can be downloaded from our website:
http://www.iioa.org/News-newsletters.htm

José M. Rueda-Cantuche, *IIOA Newsletter Editor*

IX. Report on the Working Papers in Input-Output Economics (WPIOX)

All the papers can be downloaded from our website:
http://www.iioa.org/Journal-working%20paper.htm

Erik Dietzenbacher and Bent Thage
Editors of the Working papers in Input-Output Economics

X. Report of the Webmaster

Our communication tool, the Message Board, has been shutdown temporarily due to spam attacks. Before that we had some 500 people registered. We plan to have it back in operation later this year.

The online conference submission and organization tool has been further fine-tuned over the course of this year and works very well.

Klaus Hubacek, *Webmaster, IIOA*

XI. Editor's Report

Volume 22, which appeared in 2010, contained 465 pages with editorial content (editorials, articles and book reviews). As a consequence, we exceeded our annual page limit as agreed upon with our publisher Taylor & Francis by about ten pages. Fortunately, this did not cause serious problems. Issue 4 was a special issue devoted to papers about applications of I-O techniques in tourism studies. Input-output studies of several types play an important role in tourism studies (especially after the UN popularized the compilation of harmonized Tourism Satellite Accounts), but these studies generally do not find their way to the

IIOA conferences and *ESR*. Bert Steenge was the guest editor of this issue, supported by Bart Los. The publication of this special issue was advertised by a lead article in the quarterly Newsletter of the IIOA, written by representatives of the UN World Tourism Organization in Madrid.

By the end of 2010, guest editors Rosa Duarte and Yang Hong (assisted by Manfred Lenzen) started working on a new special issue, to appear as Issue 4 of Volume 23. It is devoted to applications of input-output analysis in water studies. We intend to continue publishing one special issue per volume, in an attempt to explore new avenues for research using input-output techniques and to increas the awareness of *Economic Systems Research* among researchers who are not in the "core" of the input-output community.

In early 2010, the new electronic manuscript management system (ManuscriptCentral) became operational. After some training sessions and fine-tuning in close consultation with representatives of Taylor & Francis, the system proved to streamline our work substantially. One positive aspect is that the system helps us (by sending out automatic reminders) to receive a significantly larger share of timely referee reports. Hence, we have been able to send out decision letters within four months after first submission for more than 80% of the submissions we received. A downside of the introduction of the system is that the involvement of our Editorial Office manager in Sydney, Jodie Gonzalez Jennings, became redundant. Hence, her appointment was terminated as of April 1, 2010. We both would like to thank her in this annual report once more, since she did a dedicated job for the journal.

In May 2010, Taylor & Francis notified us of *ESR*'s inclusion in Thomson/Reuters' Web of Science (of which the well-known Social Sciences Citation Index is a part). The application for inclusion had been filed by Taylor & Francis (in close cooperation with former editor Erik Dietzenbacher) more than two years earlier. As a consequence of Thomson/Reuters' decision to incorporate all *ESR* articles that appeared in 2008 and later, the first impact factor (for 2010) will be announced in May or June 2011. In view of the fact that many national research assessments attach much more value to Web of Science publications than to publications in other outlets, we expect that *ESR*'s inclusion will cause a lasting increase in the number of high-quality submissions, and hence in the quality of the journal itself. Some early evidence of the potential impact of ESR's inclusion can be found in Table 1 below, which gives a detailed account of the submissions and their status on 1 January 2011.

	Number of submissions				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Rejected directly by the editors	9	3	3	9	16
Rejected because of referee reports	13	15	15	14	22
Currently with the referees	-	-	4	3	15
Currently with the author(s) for revision	-	2	8	5	34
Accepted for publication	18	21	11	11	5
Special issues	7	13	7	7	7
Total	47	54	48	49	99
Rejection rate (%)[a]	55	51	44	55	41
Acceptance rate (%)[a]	45	45	27	26	5
Remainder (%)[a]	-	4	29	19	53

Table 1. Overview of submissions and their status

Table 1 allows for comparisons with the prior four years. The main conclusion might be that the number of submissions recently has been fairly stable, but increased significantly in 2010. The only cause of this sudden growth that we can imagine of is *ESR*'s inclusion in SSCI. We do not have the impression that the quality of the submitted papers has diminished: the low acceptance rate for 2010 submissions is an artefact of on-going *ESR*'s evaluation process since many of them are being revised.

Pirkko Aulin-Ahmavaraa and Edward Wolff asked not to be continued as members of the Editorial Board, after their many years of service. Mun Ho (Harvard University) accepted our invitation to fill the "gap" that emerged with respect to productivity analyses using I-O-tables. These changes in the composition of the Editorial Board became effective on 1 January 2011. On the 3 December 2010, *ESR*'s founding editor (and Editorial Board member) András Bródy passed away. In Issue 2 of the 2011 volume, an obituary written by Christian Lager has been included to remember András's contributions to *ESR* and input-output analysis in general.

We hope that the recent increase in the rate of submissions to *Economic Systems Research* will be a structural phenomenon. Hence, we would like to conclude by encouraging input-output researchers to submit much of their interesting work to the journal!

Manfred Lenzen, *Co-Editor, Economic Systems Research*
Bart Los, *Co-Editor*, *Economic Systems Research*

XII. Report of the Treasurer

In January 2010, the assets of the organization reached an all-time high of US$192,000. IIOA assets can be held free of income and property tax according to Austrian tax regulations, since they serve the public interest, scientific purposes, finance travel grants for students' participation at the IIOA conferences and awards for scientific work, and also are a safety net for unexpected financial obligations arising from risks associated with the organization of IIOA conferences worldwide.

Due to the strategy followed by IIOA Treasury, the financial crisis had no impact on the assets of IIOA in the years of global economic crisis. The Treasury tries to keep assets liquid, achieve moderate interest income, and minimize risks to asset loss. IIOA does not undertake any form of speculative investment aimed at capital gains, not even if rating agencies issue excellent ratings for such investment products.

Auditing of the IIOA accounts continues to be conducted by Otto Kremser, the chartered accountant appointed in 2006, and Joachim Lamel, who has served IIOA as auditor for many years. In June 2010, IIOA Council decided to extend the term of the two auditors by another three years. The financial report compiled by the IIOA Treasurer is always stated in US dollars, while the majority of the IIOA expenditures accrue in euros. This implies notable expenditure shifts from year to year, which are attributable to the dollar-euro exchange rate.

The financial report for 2010 indicates that both revenues and expenditures were higher than expected. On the revenues side, membership contributions increased by about US$3,000 from their 2009 levels. Interest revenue dropped to a negligible amount due to the global economic downturn. Royalty revenues from our journal *Economic Systems Research* remained high at around US$40,000.

On the expenditure side, two major cost components, which had previously not occurred in IIOA operations, characterize the financial results of 2010:

First, the Sydney Conference 2010 had a deficit of around US$10,000, which was covered by IIOA. Since IIOA is a global organization, it is IIOA's responsibility to offer its members a balanced mix of conference locations in all continents of the globe. Given the remote location of the Sydney conference for many members in Europe and the Americas as well as decreasing budgets due to economic crisis, many potential participants opted not to attend. This led to lower-than-expected conference revenues.

Second, IIOA had to make a US$10,000 deposit payment to the conference venue for the 2011 Conference. IIOA is a cash accounting and not accrual accounting organization. This means that actual payments and not periodified costing determine our financial outcomes. Therefore, the deposit payment is attributed to the financial results in 2010 and not in 2011.

The expenses for Editorial assistance of US$6,250 for editing the ESR in 2010 increased slightly from the previous US$5,000, since IIOA needed to fund the Editors in their local currency to facilitate operations and more predictable planning. Mailing and postage costs remained negligible. The item Banking charges and tax on interest accrued decreased further. Administration expenses exclude all IT-related expenses and dropped to an all-time low of US$428. It shall be noted that this is less than 2% of what other scientific organizations with a comparable membership base spend. ICT expenses jumped to US$12,493 due to the development and completion of the new COPASS and EVOS systems, which were invoiced in 2010 only and thus not included in the 2009 figures. Council travel costs rose to over US$35,000 due to the relative remoteness of Sydney. This was exacerbated by the rising scarcity of university and multilateral funding due to the economic crisis, and the fall of the dollar against other currencies.

All in all, 2010 resulted in a deficit of around US$33,000, of which US$17,000 were predicted. The remaining shortfall was due to the unexpected conference-related one-off payments. This deficit can be easily borne by the IIOA since it was able to record a cumulative surplus of over US$90,000 during the six prior years.

For 2011 IIOA Treasury expects a balanced profit and loss account. The revenues side is expected to remain strong. Royalties are conservatively estimated. Membership contributions are should remain stable. ICT expenditures will decrease to a regular maintenance level plus some minor costs to develop conference administration software for the Alexandria conference. Council travel costs should to drop significantly as the conference location becomes less remote. Six travel grants will be paid out to young researchers from non-OECD countries. Conference costs are cautiously predicted at a level of US$25,000, as IIOA will have to cover any costs not covered by conference registration revenues. Around US$6,000 will be spent on assistance to the Editors of the *ESR*. Prizes and awards will amount to US$2,000 (Leontief Prize and Sir Richard Stone Prize).

Christof Paparella, *Treasurer, IIOA*

International Input-Output Association (IIOA): Financial Report 2002 – 2009, Estimates for 2010-2011

In US $ of 31.12.	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	(Estimates) 2010	2011
Revenue											
Institutional Membership Contributions	29.565	26.774	30.812	33.331	29.300	15.796	11.534	12.938	12.097	12.000	12.000
Private Membership contributions						16.499	8.469	10.953	14.928	9.000	12.000
Interest	1.377	822	851	1.163	1.222	8.624	1.900	130	21	2.000	20
Richard Stone Prize Sponsoring						988	1.000	995	995	1.000	995
Royalties	-	-	7.778	15.700	13.551	13.979	38.560	40.620	40.074	38.000	40.000
Refund Montreal Conference	-	-	-	10.035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refund Sendai Conference	-	-	-	-	10.000	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Istanbul Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Seville Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.335	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Sao Paulo Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.732	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Sydney Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NM Surcharge Alexandria Conference	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	*30.942*	*27.596*	*39.441*	*60.229*	*54.073*	*55.887*	*61.463*	*77.703*	*68.114*	*62.000*	*65.015*
Expenditures											
Dissemination cost of the Journal	12.900	10.710	10.380	9.780	9.810	-	11.811	-	-	-	-
Editorial Assistance for the Journal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	-	6.258	5.000	6.000
Mailings and Postage	1.227	2.488	3.518	1.776	1.955	1.661	61	48	41	200	200
Auditing and elections	744	1.637	1.177	1.047	1.185	2.706	1.552	1.693	2.029	1.700	2.000
Lawyers fees	-	-	-	-	5.341	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banking charges & Tax on interest accrued	137	181	220	274	1.192	3.352	1.627	1.257	714	1.700	800
Administration	2.163	2.194	1.623	2.427	3.526	3.331	955	1.060	428	1.500	1.500
Equipment, software, telecommunication, homepage	1.225	2.090	5.414	5.562	5.098	6.584	11.327	5.581	12.493	10.000	7.500
Council meetings, travel costs		14.741	1.470	2.019	2.213	-	7.240	21.958	35.384	22.000	20.000
Fellows travel reimbursement	-	-	-	-	-	6.114	-	-	-	-	-
Conferences											
Brussels	-	-	13.620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beijing	-	-	-	9.449	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sendai	-	-	-	-	8.218	-	-	-	-	-	-
Istanbul	-	-	-	-	-	12.962	-	-	-	-	-
Seville	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.197		-	-	-
Sao Paulo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.463		-	-
Sydney	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.893	35.500	-
Alexandria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.000	-	25.000
Conference 2012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Awards (Leontief Prize/Richard Stone Prize)	-	1.000	-	-	-	2.000	500	2.043	1.045	2.000	2.000
Total expenditures	*38.707*	*34.041*	*37.422*	*32.334*	*38.538*	*38.711*	*48.270*	*60.103*	*101.285*	*79.600*	*65.000*
Surplus/Deficit	-7.764	-7.445	2.015	27.895	15.535	17.175	13.193	17.600	-33.171	-17.600	15
Assets as of December 31 [4]	*101.224*	*95.558*	*98.693*	*126.134*	*143.547*	*162.040*	*172.967*	*191.792*	*158.621*	*174.192*	*158.636*

[1] Data up to 2006 include private membership contributions.
[2] Excludes US$1,648 of interest received (net of taxes) credited to the IIOA in January 2007 and thus included in data for 2007.
[3] Fees for a lawyer to develop the revised IIOA statutes in accordance with Austrian corporate law.
[4] Valued at US$/€ exchange rate of 31.Dec. Not consistent with P&L data since revaluation gains/losses are not displayed.
[5] Net of contribution by University of Groningen which covered conference expenses.
[6] Includes US$1,648 of interest for 2006. Increased interest due to parking of assets in a call money account.
[7] Council travel costs were directly reimbursed by the local conference organizers.
[8] Invoicing of journal distribution fee by Routledge was delayed until January 2008.
[9] Refers to council travel to Seville conference
[10] Excludes council travel reimbursed directly by Istanbul conference organizers.
[11] Membership fee for non-OECD members and students reduced to $15.
[12] Includes US$10,000 to cover the deficit of the Sydney Conference.
[13] Non-member surcharge deferred to January 2009.
[14] Deferred payment of 2007.
[15] Refers to grants for young scientists.
[16] Scientific Poster Prize awarded at Seville Conference.
[17] Deposit for the Conference Center in Alexandria.

Newsletter

International Input-Output Association (IIOA)

Number 16; November, 2011

Ecological Economics PhD program at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy

The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, NY, USA has organized a PhD program in Ecological Economics. The strengths of the program include

- Global and regional economic-environmental modeling
- Environmental policy
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Experimental and behavioral economics
- Applied econometrics
- Electricity policy and power system modeling, especially as they pertain to environment and renewable energy

The program is typically able to provide full funding (tuition and a stipend) to between one and four incoming PhD students each year, on a competitive basis. The funding for PhD students includes external funding from the National Science Foundation, the US Department of Energy, and industry. This year's application deadline is January 31, though official exam reports and, if necessary, other components such as recommendations can arrive up to February 10.

One can find more information about the program at the following links:

http://www.economics.rpi.edu/pl/people
http://www.economics.rpi.edu/files/1734
http://www.economics.rpi.edu/pl/graduate-academics
http://admissions.rpi.edu/graduate/

Cordially,
Faye Duchin
Professor and Graduate Program Director

John Gowdy
Professor and Rittenhouse Chair

Daniel Shawhan
Assistant Professor

Department of Economics
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Published papers in Input-Output Analysis and related methods.

In the next ESR issue

Economic Systems Research –

Journal of the IIOA

Volume 24, Issue 1 (January 2012)

http://www.tandf.co.uk/journals/titles/09535314.asp

OPTIMIZING PRODUCTION IN THE GREEK ECONOMY: EXPLORING THE INTERACTION BETWEEN GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS AND SOLID WASTE VIA INPUT–OUTPUT ANALYSIS. HRISTU-VARSAKELIS D., KARAGIANNI S., PEMPETZOGLOU M. and SFETSOS A.

We explore an input–output based framework for optimizing production in the Greek economy, under constraints relating to energy use, final demand, greenhouse gas emissions and solid waste. Using empirical data, we consider the effects on the maximum attainable gross value of production when imposing various pollution abatement targets. Our results quantify those effects as well as the magnitude of economic sacrifices required to achieve environmental goals, in a series of policy scenarios of practical importance. Because air pollution and solid waste are not produced independently of one another, we identify the settings in which it is meaningful to institute a separate policy for mitigating each pollutant, versus those in which only one pollutant needs to be actively addressed. The scenarios considered here represent a range of options that could be available to policy makers, depending on the country's international commitments and the effects on economic and environmental variables.

THE ROLE OF SUPPLY CONSTRAINTS IN MULTIPLIER ANALYSIS. CARDENETE A. M. and SANCHO F.

Multiplier analysis based upon the information contained in Leontief's inverse is undoubtedly part of the core of the input–output methodology and numerous applications and extensions have been developed that exploit its informational content, both at the national and regional levels. Nonetheless there are some implicit theoretical assumptions whose policy implications need to be assessed. This is the case for the 'excess capacity' assumption, which implies that resources are available as needed to adjust production to new equilibrium states. In an actual economy, however, new resources are often scarce and always costly. When supply constraints intervene, the assessment of the effects of government demand policies may be substantially different from that of the standard Leontief multiplier matrix. Using a closed general equilibrium model that incorporates supply constraints, we perform some simple numerical exercises and proceed to derive two 'constrained' multiplier matrices, based upon the implicit Jacobian matrix, that can be compared with the standard 'unconstrained' Leontief matrix.

SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR INDIA. BARUN DEB PAL , SANJIB POHIT and JOYASHREE ROY

This paper provides the latest Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) of the year 2003–2004 for the Indian economy with a wide variety of disaggregation for the Energy sector and the sectors that are relevant for environmental and climate policy evaluation. This SAM shows the interaction between production, income, consumption and capital accumulation. It can be used to provide an analysis of the interrelationship between the production structure of an economy and the distribution of incomes and expenditures of different household groups. In addition, it can be used for multiplier analysis to capture direct, indirect and induced impact on input use due to any exogenous changes in the economy. This SAM consists of 85 sectors of the economy, three factors of production and nine categories of occupational households. The Indian economy is becoming structurally biased towards capital intensive sectors, such as service and energy production. The energy production sector itself is the most energy intensive sector as

ADDING SUPPLY-DRIVEN CONSUMPTION MAKES THE GHOSH MODEL EVEN MORE IMPLAUSIBLE. OOSTERHAVEN J.

Guerra and Sancho (2011) argue that adding a supply-driven consumption function to the Ghosh model diminishes its implausibility in the case of centrally planned economies. Extending the Leontief model with a demand-driven consumption function does make that model more realistic. Extending the Ghosh model, however, makes it even more implausible in the case of a market economy, while it becomes even more problematic as a guide for a centrally planned economy. The prime reason is that complementarities between inputs are negated, not only for firms, but now also for households. Consequently, industry and aggregate output may now increase, while corresponding value added decreases, and vice versa.

ECONOMETRIC ESTIMATION OF ARMINGTON IMPORT ELASTICITIES FOR A REGIONAL CGE MODEL OF THE ILLINOIS ECONOMY. TURNER K., JUNG HA S., HEWINGS G. J.D. , MCGREGOR P. and SWALES K.

One of themain concerns associated with the development and use of regionalCGEmodels is the determination of key parameter values, particularly substitution and other price elasticities. A common problem is the lack of appropriate regional data for econometric estimation.Consequently, it is important to identify key parameters that are likely to be important in determining quantitative results and then to prioritize these for estimation where appropriate data are available. In this paper, the focus is on the estimation of the regional trade (import) substitution parameters, which tend to be important in analysis for regional economies (given their openness to trade). Here, commodity import elasticities for the Illinois economy are estimated and tested in a single region CGE model of the Illinois economy. In our economet-ric estimation, we apply a model that takes account of market size and distance in estimating the substitutability between commodities produced in Illinois and other US states.

A NEW SECTORAL TAXONOMY BASED ON PECUNIARY KNOWLEDGE EXTERNALITIES: KNOWLEDGE INTERACTIONS IN A VERTICALLY INTEGRATED SYSTEM. GEHRINGER A.

The paper presents a new sectoral taxonomy that focuses on the existence of non-negligible external effects that derive from user–producer knowledge interactions. These are coupled with intermediate goods transactions, in a system of vertically integrated manufacturing and services sectors. These externalities, the so-called pecuniary knowledge externalities, are the main source of changing technological conditions experienced by downstream producers. A distinguishing feature of the taxonomy lies in its derivation from a particularly dynamic context of changing production functions. The taxonomy is empirically derived, examining effects generated by technological knowledge in a system of intermediate goods transactions and taking into account peculiar characteristics of sectors in European economies. The results allow for a classification of sectors in five groups. An analysis of these classes confirms previous evidence that technological characteristics of sectors across classes differ.

Free Access to GTAP Data Base!

To individuals who contribute an I-O Table for the GTAP Data Base. By GDP and population, the top 8 countries not in GTAP are Saudi Arabia, Israel, Qatar, Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Puerto Rico, and Syrian Arab Republic. Other IO tables in serious need of updating are those listed in the Chopping Block. For Version 8, countries with IO tables prior to 1993 will not be included in the data base, these countries are Hong Kong, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Uganda.

For more information about how to contribute, please visit: https://www.gtap.agecon.purdue.edu/databases/contribute

Highlights in journals

GUMILANG H., MUKHOPADHYAY K., THOMASSIN P.J. (2011). ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION: THE CASE OF INDONESIA. *ECONOMIC MODELLING* 28, 1030–1041.

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in the environmental impacts of trade liberalization. This paper provides further discourse in this area with a study on Indonesia and its trade agreements with Japan(IJEPA) and ASEAN (AFTA). A static global CGE model, known as the Global Trade Analysis Project, was used to project the Indonesian economy to the year 2022, with and without tariff reforms agreed under the agreements. Environmental impacts are assessed using different pollution indicators—air, water and waste. The study suggests that Indonesia would grow rapidly over the period considered with a large deterioration in its environment. Following these, however, the agreements only have a marginal positive impact on Indonesia's output but with a noticeable increase in trade flows and signs of trade diversion. Overall AFTA has a greater impact on the Indonesian economy compared to IJEPA. Similarly, the impact of trade liberalization on the environment is marginal. On the whole, tariff reform is inducing air pollution and reducing water pollution. In conclusion, the study suggests that Indonesia's participation in the AFTA and IJEPA agreements is not likely to bring drastic changes to her economic and environmental performance.

MUKHOPADHYAY, K., THOMASSIN, P.J. (2011). MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE ETHANOL BIOFUEL SECTOR IN CANADA, *BIOMASS AND BIOENERGY* 35, 2822-2838.

The Government of Canada, like many others around the world, has given much importance to biofuels to address some of its policy challenges: climate change and diversification of energy supply. To deal with the emissions, the Government plans to increase production and use of ethanol. This will have impacts on the Canadian economy. An input- output model of the Canadian economy is developed to estimate the macroeconomic impacts of the Ethanol production in Canada. Several modifications have been made in the Use and Make matrix of Canada, 2003. To consider biofuel sector in the Make and Use table of Canada 2003 we have included two new industries e biofuel and E10. The four new commodities have been entered in the list e ethanol, E10, DDG and CO2. The impact matrix is estimated from an input-output model that computes the direct plus indirect impacts on the Canadian economy, 2003. This model has been closed to the household sector in the economy by endogenizing this sector into the model. Various multipliers have also been estimated. A number of simulation exercises have also been attempted to study the implications of policies to reach the Kyoto target of Canada. Results show that the macroeconomic impact of ethanol sector leads to increase in industrial output and employment. The agriculture sector makes necessary adjustments to meet the demand for ethanol product. The petroleum industry is also going to be affected. The paper concludes with several policy suggestions.

KAGAWA S., NANSAI K., KONDO Y., HUBACEK K., SUH S., MINX J., KUDOH Y, TASAKI T., AND NAKAMURA S. (2011). ROLE OF MOTOR VEHICLE LIFETIME EXTENSION IN CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY. *ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY*, 45 (4), 1184–1191

Vehicle replacement schemes such as the "cash for clunkers" program in the U.S. and the "scrappage scheme" in the UK have featured prominently in the economic stimulation packages initiated by many governments to cope with the global economic crisis. While these schemes were designed as economic instruments to support the vehicle production industry, governments have also claimed that these programs have environmental benefits such as reducing CO_2 emissions by bringing more fuel-efficient vehicles onto the roads. However, little evidence is available to support this claim as current energy and environmental accounting models are inadequate for comprehensively capturing the economic and environmental trade-offs associated with changes in product life and product use. We therefore developed a new dynamic model to quantify the carbon emissions due to changes in product life and consumer behavior related to product use. Based on a case study of Japanese vehicle use during the 1990−2000 period, we found that extending, not shortening, the lifetime of a vehicle helps to reduce life-cycle CO_2 emissions throughout the supply chain. Empirical results also revealed that even if the fuel economy of less fuel-efficient ordinary passenger vehicles were improved to levels comparable with those of the best available technology, i.e. hybrid passenger cars currently being produced in Japan, total CO_2 emissions would decrease by only 0.2%. On the other hand, we also find that extending the lifetime of a vehicle contributed to a moderate increase in emissions of health-relevant air pollutants (NOx, HC, and CO) during the use phase. From the results, this study concludes that the effects of global warming and air pollution can be somewhat moderated and that these problems can be addressed through specific policy instruments directed at increasing the market for hybrid cars as well as extending lifetime of automobiles, which is contrary to the current wisdom.

DAVAR E. (2011). SUPPLY QUANTITATIVE MODEL À LA LEONTIEF. *MODERN ECONOMY*, 2, 642-653.

This paper focuses on the supply quantitative model system of input–output, which is equivalent to the de-mand quantitative model system of Leontief. This model allows us to define the total supplied quantities of commodities for any given supplied quantity of primary factors, and consequently enables us to define the final uses of commodities. The supply quantitative model is based on the direct output coefficients of pri-mary factors. The Hadamard Product is also used. The quantitative supply system models might be useful tools in planning the economics of countries that have higher unemployment of primary factors, especially labour.

SU BIN, ANG B.W. (2012). STRUCTURAL DECOMPOSITION ANALYSIS APPLIED TO ENERGY AND EMISSIONS: SOME METHODOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS. *ENERGY ECONOMICS*, 34, 177-188.

The only comprehensive study comparing structural decomposition analysis (SDA) and index decomposition analysis (IDA) was conducted around 2000. There have since been new developments in both techniques in energy and emission studies. These developments have been studied systematically for IDA but similar studies for SDA are lacking. In this paper, we fill the gap by examining the new methodological developments in SDA. A new development is a shift towards using decomposition methods that are ideal. We compare four such SDA methods analytically and empirically

Posts in Economics/Geography & Geography/Sociology

University of Maryland, College Park.

The College of Behavioral and Social Sciences is seeking (3) computational social scientists to expand Maryland's strengths in the computational aspects of global environmental change through interdisciplinary joint appointments. Rank will start at associate professor and tenure will be in the department closest to the applicant's background.

One appointment will be in Economics/Geography. For that position, experience is preferred in sustainability science in combination with one or more of the following: computational economics, economic geography, spatial modeling or data visualization. For a detailed description of the position and application submission instructions please visit our web ad at https://jobs.umd.edu (reference position 117853).

Another appointment will be in Geography/Sociology. For that position, experience with agent-based modeling, social networks analysis, computational input-output analysis or social accounting, or data visualization is preferred. For a detailed description of the position and application submission instructions please visit our web ad at https://jobs.umd.edu (reference position 117853).

Review of applications will continue until the positions are filled, however applications received by **March 2, 2012** will receive best consideration.

For further information please contact Klaus Hubacek (hubacek@umd.edu)

through decomposing changes in China's CO2 emissions. We then provide guidelines on method selection. Finally, we discuss the similarities and differences between SDA and IDA based on the latest available information.

New journal!

Nature Climate Change - Publishing across the social sciences

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Nature Climate Change is a new monthly journal that covers the science of contemporary climate change, its impacts, and wider implications for the economy, society and policy. Central to the journal's mission, and to addressing climate change, is reaching beyond traditional academic boundaries, and bringing together diverse expertise and perspectives. As such, Nature Climate Change especially encourages the submission of interdisciplinary climate research.

As climate change is now as much a societal problem as a physical one, *Nature Climate Change* publishes original research across the social sciences, including papers on decision-making, behaviour, economics, communication, psychology, sociology, human geography, anthropology, human ecology and policy and governance as well as physical science research.

Consider submitting your work to *Nature Climate Change*.

Upcoming conferences

20th International Input-Output Conference

26th – 29th June, 2012, Bratislava, Slovakia

IMPORTANT DATES:

Submission of abstracts (via COPASS System http://copass.iioa.org) **February 15**, 2012

Call for convened sessions **February 29**, 2012

Open registration **February 15**, 2012

Notification of acceptance **March 01**, 2012

Submission for the Leontief Memorial Prize (full paper) **February 29**, 2012

Travel grants application **February 29**, 2012

Early registration ends **March 31**, 2012

Submission of full papers (via COPASS http://copass.iioa.org) **April 30**, 2012

Registration closes June 20, 2012

5th Atlantic workshop on energy and environmental economics

The Atlantic Workshop on Energy and Environmental Economics (AWEEE) is a biannual scientific meeting organized by Fundación Barrié; Economics for Energy (Pontifical Comillas and the University of Vigo); and the Research Group in Economics, Business and the Environment (rede) at the University of Vigo. The workshop is a forum for discussion and debate on state-of-the-art research on energy and environmental issues with a limited number of participants coming from around the world. Keynote speakers shall be Lawrence H. Goulder, Stanford University; Ottmar Edenhofer, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research; and Dallas Burtraw, Resources for the Future.

Deadline for submissions: **31 March 2012**

Authors are invited to submit theoretical and applied papers in energy and environmental economics. For more information see http://www.eforenergy.org/toxa and toxa2012@eforenergy.org

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