

Самостійна робота 4 для ОП «МЕ» та для ОП «ЕУРЗ». 3 години

Тема 5. Актуальні теми наукових досліджень у сфері економіки й управління ринком землі на сторінках іншомовних видань (монографії, статті, періодичні видання)

Завдання 1. Прочитайте уривок статті An integrated model of regional and local residential sorting with application to air quality, перекладіть, знайдіть першоджерело, авторів, що цитує автор статті.

We examine the interconnectedness of demand for regionally and locally varying public goods using a residential sorting model. We propose a version of the model that describes household choices at the city (MSA) level and, conditional on city, the neighborhood (census tract) level. We use a two-stage budgeting argument to develop an empirically feasible sorting model that allows us to estimate preferences for regionally varying air quality while accounting for sorting at the local level. Our conceptual and empirical approach nests previous sorting models as special cases, allowing us to assess the importance of accounting for multiple spatial scales in our predictions for the cost of air pollution. Furthermore our preferred specification connects the city and neighborhood sorting margins to the upper and lower elements of a nested logit model, thereby establishing a useful correspondence between two stage budgeting and nested logit estimation. Empirically we find that estimates from a conventional model of sorting across MSAs imply a smaller marginal willingness to pay for air quality than estimates from our proposed model. We discuss how the difference is attributable in part to the omitted variable problems arising when tract level sorting is ignored.

Завдання 2. Прочитайте уривок статті New rules to curb emissions from power plants are not as bold as they seem, перекладіть, знайдіть першоджерело, авторів, що цитує автор статті.

The legal basis for the EPA's action lies in a 2007 ruling by the Supreme Court, which deemed carbon dioxide a pollutant, thereby placing it under the EPA's remit. That obscure provision of the Clean Air Act, section 111(d), is controversial. Opponents argue it permits the EPA to set standards only for individual power plants, not for plants across America. The agency has also been rebuffed recently for its overreach: in June the Supreme Court chastised it for regulating mercury, arsenic and other toxins emitted by power plants without taking proper account of the costs.

If both those ideas fail, the Republicans have two more. One is for states with Republican governors to ignore the EPA. As with the Affordable Care Act, that would probably have a perverse result: states jealous of their autonomy would give up the opportunity to design their own plans to reduce emissions and be forced to accept a version designed in Washington. The other sniping idea is to convince Americans that the president is raising their electricity bills and harming the country's competitiveness. The White House claims the latest standards for carbon dioxide should save families

\$85 on their annual power bills by 2030. Republicans say the opposite. Both may be correct, reckons Bob Perciasepe from the Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions, a think-tank. While the unit cost of energy may well rise, more careful use, possibly through better homeinsulation and energy storage, should mean that households use less overall.

Завдання 3. Прочитайте уривок статті Environmental economics: To the rich man the spoils, перекладіть, знайдіть першоджерело, авторів, що цитує автор статті.

Global economic growth during the past century has lifted many into lives of unprecedented luxury. The cost has been the degradation of vital ecosystems — a cost borne disproportionately by the world's poor.

Through our rapacious exploitation, ecosystems and the benefits they bring to us are disappearing at an unprecedented and alarming rate. Qualitative evidence suggests that the rich world is profiting from this process, whereas poorer countries are bearing the brunt of the resulting environmental degradation. Srinivasan et al., writing in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, provide a quantitative basis for that claim, calculating the distribution of costs and benefits over a range of indicators of ecosystem change. The results might, in an ideal world, lead to a radical reassessment of who is in debt to whom.

Measured in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), the size of the world's economy has doubled almost three times since 1950. But the proposition that aggregate economic growth alone is the most important and powerful force for human progress and poverty reduction has increasingly been questioned. Economic growth fuelled by international trade relies on the consumption of heavily advertised and marketed goods and services. Poorer people and the natural world, marginalized by the market economy, lose out.

Besides basic economic needs, a high quality of human life must include satisfactory human relationships, communities, freedoms and opportunities. Well-functioning ecosystems are even more fundamental. The buzz-word is 'ecosystem services': the favours such as food and fuel; protection from storms, disease and solar radiation; regulation of water and climate; creation of soils; and inspiration for art, literature, religion and culture that the natural world bestows on us. Current economic models undervalue this provision, because many ecosystem services are 'public goods', historically provided for free. This leaves them prone to overexploitation, a trend exacerbated by global population growth: 15 of the 24 ecosystem services identified in the seminal Millennium Ecosystem Assessment initiated by the United Nations in 2001 were found to be in decline at the global scale.

Завдання 4. Прочитайте уривок статті Valuing the environment: Economics for a sustainable future, перекладіть, знайдіть першоджерело, авторів, що цитує автор статті.

Прослухайте аудіо супровід, зробіть нотатки лекції
https://www.youtube.com/live/oMKc4qESn6Y?si=HCOvKj1kZdWeD_ki.

Environmental economics can identify the underlying causes of environmental problems and point to solutions that benefit people and the planet. Since 1993, Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) has worked with researchers in developing countries to build this field of applied research.

A new IDRC book traces how the field has taken shape in developing countries, the kinds of questions it can answer, and the impact it has had. Valuing the Environment: Economics for a Sustainable Future was launched on June 30 at the Fourth World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists, held at the Université du Québec à Montréal. Below, excerpts from remarks made at the launch, and short interviews with two researchers whose work is featured in the book.

Виберіть правильну відповідь

1. ... are the heart of the science community; they're one of the major ways scientists communicate their results and ideas to one another

- a) Papers
- b) Internet
- c) Journals
- d) Conferences

2. ... contain the most up-to-date information about a field

- a) Papers
- b) Internet
- c) Journals
- d) Conferences

3. Primary research articles are typically broken down into ... sections

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 10

4. ... is the real meat of a primary research article; it contains all the data from the experiments

- a) The abstract section
- b) The materials and methods section
- c) The results section
- d) The discussion section

5. ... is the authors' opportunity to give you their opinions.

- a) The abstract section
- b) The materials and methods section
- c) The results section
- d) The discussion section

Питання для поглибленого вивчення теми

1. The information system supporting research.
2. Exploring open science.
3. Giving back: the emerging role of data and technology.
4. What are mirror journals, and can they offer a new world of open access?