**Beynəlxalq iqtisadiyyat Məktəbi**

**Ətraf mühitin iqtisadiyyatı**

1. Describe the sources of point and non-point water pollutants
2. What is meant by the frustration of federal purpose
3. What kind of a legal case may an over the limit (excessive) environmental pollution result?
4. What major difference can be stated in USA vs. Canadain system of criminial code?
5. What makes water special comapred to CO2?
6. How to create markets in Water?
7. Why markets for water is needed?
8. What were the impacts of US SO2 market under the Clean Air Act?
9. What are the characteristics of the permit market?
10. Which instruments are used by regulatory agencies to cope with environmental problems?
11. What are the challenges of water markets?
12. Which aspects Water markets need to account for?
13. Explain the Enron and the failure of the Azurix
14. What are the spatial aspects of water use?
15. What are the externalities from water use?
16. What makes water special?
17. What is the difference between permenant and degradable water pollutants?
18. What are the key lessons for a market to work?
19. Explain in 3-4 phrases the problem raised from your group case?
20. Explain in 3-4 phrases the solution suggested from the porblem of your group case?
21. The Solar World is a photovoltaic panel producing company based in eastern germany. Households and businesses buy those panels and install to produce their own electricity. The Solar World has financial difficulties to continue its business. Notes: Households may buy and sell electricity at different prices, A foreign competitor may be a factor. Simulate possible reasons for potential problems of Solar World in 5-6 phrases.
22. Tamiz Shahar Co. is a waste-to-energy company based in Baku Azerbaijan. Debate in 5-6 phrases as to why it would not be best to construct a waste-to-biofuel plant instead of waste-to-energy.
23. What are the major differences between production cost and external cost?
24. Explain the regulatory, economic and social limits of producing shale gas in a) Russia, b) Europe and c) USA. Draw your imaginary graph on production price and environmental costs for these regions
25. What is Malthusian catastrophe? Draw a picture of two plants and an eastbound wind and water in between them. If the region around these plants is overpolluted what positions would you take to make decisions? Whould you stop these plants? Which plant would be shutting down first if that region were by itself? Explain costs and obligations associated with your decision pattern?
26. Explain the concept of MWTP. Draw and label the graph. Bring a real life example about MWTP.
27. Explain Aggregate demand and MWTP functions, find an aggregate demand in a region with 3 plants producing carbon dioxide intensive goods. Graph your aggregate demand curve.
28. Explain willingness to pay and benefits in an example. Show the graph and areas needed.
29. Explain the concept of marginal cost. What is the area under the function? Bring up a real example for it.
30. Draw a graph for technological improvement. Explain the equimarginal principle.
31. Explain the equimarginal principle and draw the graphs needed. Assign letters to each area for

any two plants and define the meanings of the area noted by you.

1. Derive aggreate supply from individual supply curves. What similarities would you count between supply and cost curves?
2. Explain the socially efficient rate of output in a plain example. Draw the graph needed. Label and mark the areas. Be comprehensive.
3. Explain external costs and market outcomes. Don’t miss any part of the graph. Provide two real life samples: from Baku and EU.
4. Explain the aggregate willingness to pay for a Public Good. Talk about the Montreal and Kyoto protocols in 2 phrases each. Which protocol did Canada left? Why?
5. What is the meaning of dirty vs. unethical oil? Why US government bans the Canadian plan to construct Keystone XL pipeline from US to Mexican gulf? Is it an engineering, social license or political problem? Prove your position.
6. Bring two examples for the hedonic estimation. Recall the Sumgait plant example we talked in the class on top of your own two examples.
7. What two strategies do you know to manage environment? Which one fits best for competition?
8. Why would a government find it inefficient to manage environment by setting taget level pollution rates.
9. What is the difference between MWTP and MWTA?
10. Which emmission standards would you name, graph and explain?
11. What is MAC? Graph and explain.
12. Draw a MAC curve for two sources. Why are they different from each other? What other factors may be a reason for these curves to have different patterns?
13. Explain the cost savings from technological change in the case of standards. Don’t forget the graph, labels and areas under the graph.
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15. Draw a picture of two plants and an eastbound wind and water in between them. If the region around these plants is overpolluted what positions would you take to make decisions? Whould you stop these plants? Which plant would be shutting down first if you were surrounded by big neighbours? Explain costs and obligations associated with your decision pattern?
16. What is implied by “noise volume”, would you explain it in environmental economics terms?
17. What is the difference between ambient and absolute level of pollution? Does ambient level fit well with market based insentives or it goes well with command control based models?
18. What do you know about precautionary principle? Who are the sharks of environmentalists? Talk about Pembina and Greenpeace. Touch a little history of these two orgnaziations. What is ENGO?
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22. For Municipal solid waste treatment how do you interpret the relationship stated as: VM = TM(1-r)
23. Why is it that consumers get no incentives to reduce their solid waste discard? (Hint: fees per unit waste discard, implicit volume limits, financial incentives to reduce discard and moral incentives)
24. How do you think producers may be used to achieve needed reduction in solid waste levels?
25. If VM = TM(1-r), graph the effects of tax levied per plastic bag of a good. How would your Demand and Supply curves move?
26. What will happen when environmental costs of input use and waste disposal are not reflected in the prices paid by producers?
27. Why recycled inputs may typically cost more than virgin inputs?
28. Illustrate (in a graph) inefficient versus efficient disposal of household waste when a fee per bag of trash disposed is introduced?
29. If VM = TM(1-r) then graph the effect of tax applied to the volume of plastic bags? How will the supply curve move?
30. Explain a possible major cause for this pattern: “The quantity of waste-generating good produced falls from Q0 to Q1, and prices rise from P0 to P1”.
31. How can solid waste discharge be reduced if recycling is not achieved?
32. Talk about Minimum content standards when it comes to products households use in 3-4 phrases
33. VM = TM(1-r), Using the equation talk about two ways of reducing need for VM.
34. What happens to the supply curve when full social cost pricing of inputs for producers increase?
35. If a newly applied social-cost pricing of a waste-generating good involves taxes in it, the net price per unit received by producers becomes less. Graph this situation.
36. Talk in 5-6 phrases about disposal costs that are divided into private and social disposal costs.
37. “In mandatory recylcing the recylcing process starts back at the choice of purchase made by consumers”. – Interpret the given excerpt.
38. How do you interpret the relationship stated as: VM = TM(1-r)
39. Illustrate (in a graph) disposal of household waste when a fee per bag of trash disposed is introduced?
40. Explain the Coase theorem. Show in a sketch the difference between net profits when property rights belong to either parties; Chemical plant (polluter) or fishery
41. Why is it that net profits differ althout the sociallly efficient level of pollution is achieved in the Coase theorem?
42. Explain the cost implications to a polluter (Chemical Plant) considering property rights (for a lake, forest or an area) is owned by that polluter.
43. Explain the cost implications to a polluter (Chemical Plant) considering property rights (for a lake, forest or an area) is **not** owned by that polluter.
44. Explain the net pofit of a polluter when neither party holds the property rights? Which party losses first? Who pays the ultimate cost? – Pause and think about the ultimate social consequences faced by both parties.