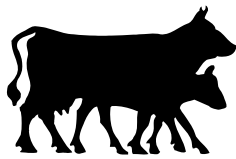




# The XXVIII International Conference of Agricultural Economists

18 – 24 August 2012

Rafain Convention Center, Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil



## COWBELL



### CONFERENCE BULLETIN

Issue #5

Thursday, 23 August 2012



The book "Brazilian agriculture, development and changes", presented at the Brazil day, can be downloaded in pdf format at the link [https://webmail.sun.ac.za/owa/redirect.aspx?C=36034176ba3548a88a6a3bf71148547e&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.cecat.embrapa.br%2fimprensa%2fpublicacoes%2farquivos%2fBrazilian\\_agriculture\\_COMPLETO.pdf](https://webmail.sun.ac.za/owa/redirect.aspx?C=36034176ba3548a88a6a3bf71148547e&URL=http%3a%2f%2fwww.cecat.embrapa.br%2fimprensa%2fpublicacoes%2farquivos%2fBrazilian_agriculture_COMPLETO.pdf)



## Earlier IAAE Conferences

| Year | Location                              | Attendance |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------|
| 1929 | Totnes, Devon, England                | 50         |
| 1930 | Ithaca, New York, USA                 | 300        |
| 1934 | Bad Eilsen, Germany                   | 170        |
| 1936 | St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland           | 219        |
| 1938 | Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada | 510        |
| 1947 | Totnes, Devon, England                | 82         |
| 1949 | Stresa, Italy                         | 271        |
| 1952 | East Lansing, Michigan, USA           | 340        |
| 1955 | Helsinki, Finland                     | 364        |
| 1958 | Mysore, India                         | 350        |
| 1961 | Cuernavaca, Mexico                    | 485        |
| 1964 | Lyon, France                          | 562        |
| 1967 | Sydney, Australia                     | 501        |
| 1970 | Minsk, USSR                           | 685        |
| 1973 | Sao Paulo, Brazil                     | 695        |
| 1976 | Nairobi, Kenya                        | 656        |
| 1979 | Banff, Alberta, Canada                | 795        |
| 1982 | Jakarta, Indonesia                    | 480        |
| 1985 | Malaga, Spain                         | 823        |
| 1988 | Buenos Aires, Argentina               | 759        |
| 1991 | Tokyo, Japan                          | 908        |
| 1994 | Harare, Zimbabwe                      | 691        |
| 1997 | Sacramento, California, USA           | 781        |
| 2000 | Berlin, Germany                       | 951        |
| 2003 | Durban, South Africa                  | 735        |
| 2006 | Gold Coast, Australia                 | 987        |
| 2009 | Beijing, P.R. China                   | 878        |
| 2012 | Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil                 | 648        |

## LESSONS FROM HISTORY?

Summary of "A Review of IAAE Presidential Addresses and Elmhirst Lectures (1947 – 2003)"

*Presented by David R. Harvey, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Ken Thomson, Aberdeen, UK*

*at the occasion of the 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary meeting of the IAAE*

Friday – Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> October 2004

Dartington Hall, Totnes, England

In his several pre- and post-war Presidential Papers, Leonard Elmhirst himself reminded us of our philosophical roots as economists: stewardship of well managed households and farmsteads, and hence of rural communities, regions, states and the world. He closed his 1947 address with the words: *"Finally, we face what is the most awkward question that can be asked of any man, be he economist, sociologist, or just plain farmer, farm-labourer, or ordinary citizen, namely, what is it that we want from life, and how far do our economic activities and our social ways of living fulfil that desire?"*

In 1955, he re-iterated the founding principles of the IAAE: to be a truly international organisation; to consist of individual members; to develop effective local organisations. However, it is also clear from the above Elmhirst quotation, and from the Papers of later Presidents, that there is a clear ambition to provide leadership and vision for not only the profession of agricultural economists, defined as widely as possible, but for society in general

Sherman Johnson re-stated the fundamental objective of the Association in 1961: *"The specifications for 'a good rural society', which I have outlined, may seem visionary to many agricultural economists. Members of our profession usually pride themselves on being hard-headed realists. Today, however, realists must recognize that the world is in ferment, that old institutions and old ways of doing things will have to change if the challenges of today and tomorrow are to be met. This organization has a unique opportunity to provide the larger vision that is needed for a better tomorrow. We must remember that 'where there is no vision the people perish'."* Nils Westermarck re-phrased the principal objective in his first Paper (1964): *"The object of I.A.A.E. is that of fostering the development of the science of agricultural economics and of furthering the application of the results of economic investigation of agricultural processes and agricultural organization in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agriculture and rural life."*

By the mid-1970s, the profession had grown and diversified, sufficiently that the trend towards more personal statements as Presidential Addresses had become more marked. By their nature, these Papers offer a somewhat specialised view of agricultural economics, and, even taken together, are unlikely to provide a comprehensive or balanced view of the profession and its wider role in society. IAAE Presidents are identified, nominated and elected through a system which (rightly) reflects their personal career activities in an international context, and which, at least to some extent, recognises the changing political

realities of the times. In drafting their Papers, they must strike a balance between drawing on their personal expertise and interests (current or lifetime) and providing leadership on questions of the day to their audience, to the Association's membership generally, and to those outside the profession. Moreover, the introduction of the Elmhirst Memorial Lectures (the first by T. W. Schultz, in 1976, accompanying President Sen) often seems to have emphasised the need for a "broad" (and hence perhaps relatively "shallow") Presidential Paper.

This situation almost inevitably results in a focus in Presidential Papers on (i) the nature of the subject of agricultural economics, in particular its usefulness to governments and to government-sponsored services such as extension agencies and world development institutions, and/or (ii) the role of the agricultural sector - and more generally but usually somewhat superficially - rural societies in economic development. Detailed data and examples - the "evidence" of social science - are nearly always lacking in Presidential Papers (Csaki, 1994, was an exception), as are general epistemology, and comparisons with other professions such as say health economics or psychology. Moreover, the current professional activities and direction of younger and/or more junior agricultural economists are often underplayed, in preference to the activities of governments, the existence of sister disciplines, and the concerns of general society, with which Presidents tend to spend much of their daily working lives.

Presidential Papers do reflect both the personal background of their authors, and, perhaps increasingly, the topicality of the subject matter within international forums, governmental and other. However, most Presidents seem to seek to avoid direct pronouncements on recent Agreements or other "events", and few (Thompson, 1997, is a major exception) attempt forecasts. This may detract from the immediate usefulness of these Papers, especially for those less familiar with "international" issues, or with up-to-date critical and authoritative commentary.

In pursuing the primary objectives expressed in the earlier addresses (1947 – 73), three major themes of relevance to the behaviour and organisation of the Association can be identified:

1. Preservation and development of professional integrity and scientific objectivity;
2. Integration of and with other social sciences, and broadening the scope of enquiry and understanding over the full range of socio-economic behaviour;

3. Extension of research to and education of all people, not only professionals and experts, and not only to those fortunate enough to be 'developed'.

The addresses since 1973 give rise to some extension and amplification of these major questions.

4. How should agricultural economists develop their interaction with other disciplines (or areas of data and/or expertise), e.g. in education, research, governmental advice?
5. Given "sustainable development" as the overarching socio-economic principle in world today, what contributions can agricultural economists (and perhaps economists generally) make to its practical implementation?
6. Three areas of study closely associated with agriculture, but not (yet?) core, can be identified: the food chain, the environment, and rural societies and economies. Should agricultural economists seek to develop these areas and connections further, or leave the running in some of them (non-farm natural resources? non-agricultural rural activities? food marketing and retailing?) to others?
7. What current political developments (Islam-centred tensions and perhaps consequent further 9/11-type events; growing Russian centralisation; fast Chinese growth; US fiscal and trade imbalances; recurrent African crises) have implications for international agricultural economics, and if so, how?
8. Should the IAAE seek to focus more on the "professionalism" of its discipline, e.g. the nature of education, research, and advice, rather than on its "usefulness"?

At the considerable risk of over-distillation, the major challenge still facing the Association is that of extending and encouraging the application of our science, including its extension to cover previously separate disciplines and focus-areas. For example: *"What is the role of the IAAE in the democratization of education? What are the tasks we should engage in?"* (Westermarck, 1970). *"What are the factors that are likely to help or hinder this 'knowledge revolution' in producing a benign, instead of a malign, effect, on the material as well as social aspects of agriculture, which is the main concern of our profession?"* (Sen, 1973).

The challenge includes the development of both conceptual frameworks and of mechanisms for the "trade" of differing perceptions and insights between different professional specialisms, and also between experts and people on the ground over widely different contexts and circumstances. It is a challenge frequently echoed in the Elmhirst Lectures, which typically focus, either directly or indirectly, on the advice that the profession is capable of providing to governments

In an age of apparently increasing specialisation of concepts and approaches within social science, and of the dangers of exclusion and isolation in response to global trends and pressures, the need for both a common vision, and a common language and story, and the means of translating and transmitting this understanding across cultures, traditions and customs is paramount. If this remains a common problem, is there a sensible and feasible role that the Association could play in its resolution?



## Brazilian Soybean Success Story: Growing Productivity and Sustainability

By Maria Helena

A comparison of the latest Brazilian and U.S. 2012/2013 production estimates gives a better idea of the large leap taken by Brazilian soybeans in the last 40 years: Brazil estimates a crop of about 81 million tons, while the USDA is estimating 78 million tons for the U.S. crop. In 2012, the soybean complex – one of Brazil's main exports – should generate shipments of US\$ 22.6 billion, international foreign currency essential for Brazil to fulfill its international commitments.

Brazil's main agricultural crop, soybeans today are produced on a large scale in the Cerrado. Expansion to this new frontier was basically due to studies to improve fertility in the Cerrado, its flat topography favorable to mechanization and the development of plants adapted to the region.

The main factors that turned this oilseed into a successful model are the technologies available to producers through Brazilian Universities research and by EMBRAPA, Brazilian Agricultural-Livestock Research Company; the partnership system between producers and the processing industry who

contribute to the financing of production; the rural extension programs; and especially a lot of entrepreneurship. Development of production in Brazil's Center-West region is above all due to migration of families from the southern states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná moving to those lands and taking with them their trailblazing determination and entrepreneurship and know-how.

Average Brazilian productivity is 3,100 kg/hectare. Using actual production figures, the averages of the three important global soybean producers – the U.S., Brazil and Argentina – are similar, mainly as regards their technological level, while oscillations are due to climatic conditions.

Sustainability is another component of the success of the Brazilian soybean productive chain. Two initiatives can be highlighted: the Soybean Moratorium and the SojaPlus Program.

Soybeans advancing into the Legal Amazon area provoked, in 2006, questioning by environmentalist groups and Brazil's foreign customers. As a result, international soybean commerce was threatened, and Brazil's answer was the Soy Moratorium, signed on July 24, 2006. Starting then, ABIOVE

(Brazilian Vegetable Oil Industries Association) and ANEC (National Grain Exporters Association) made the commitment not to buy or finance soybeans produced in areas of the Amazon Biome deforested after that date.

The results of these actions confirm that soy does not contribute significantly to deforestation in the Amazon biome.

The soybean productive chain is also involved with the SojaPlus Program for the economic, social and environmental management of rural properties. Thousands of producers in MT have received training in health and safety, adequacy of rural buildings and in the future on the new Forest Code.

This information shows that soybeans are successfully facing the challenges being imposed on this oilseed. From a small crop, it has become a vector of Brazil's economic and social development. It has assumed the commitment of tying its growth to sustainability through its three pillars. With this, it can expertly play its role of strategic supplier of vegetable proteins and vegetable oils for the production of foods and bioenergy.

David Harvey has found the theme of the 1961 Conference in Cuernavaca, Mexico: "*The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development*" (the source is Max Rolfes: "The IAAE, 1929 to 1969, The growth of an international fraternity of scientists" with preface by L.K. Elmhirst, *Zeit für Ausländische Landwirtschaft*, Vol.9, 95 – 127, 1970)

## Past conference themes

|      |  |
|------|--|
| 1955 | The Implications of Technical Change in Agriculture  |
| 1958 | Agriculture and its Terms of Trade   |
| 1961 | The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development  |
| 1964 | Disparities in the Pace and Form of Agricultural and Rural Development                     |
| 1967 | The Economist and Farm People in a Rapidly Changing World                                  |
| 1970 | Policies, Planning and Management for Agricultural Development                             |
| 1973 | The Future of Agriculture: Technology, Policies and Adjustment                             |
| 1976 | Decision-making and Agriculture  |
| 1979 | Rural Change: the Challenge for Agricultural Economists                                    |
| 1982 | Growth and Equity in Agricultural Development  |
| 1985 | Agriculture in a Turbulent World Economy   |
| 1988 | Agriculture and Governments in an Interdependent World                                     |
| 1991 | Sustainable Agriculture Development: The Role of International Cooperation                 |
| 1994 | Agriculture Competitiveness: Market Forces and Policy Choice                               |
| 1997 | Food Security, Diversification and Resource Management: Refocusing the Role of Agriculture |
| 2000 | Tomorrow's Agriculture: Incentives, Institutions Infrastructure and Innovations            |
| 2003 | Reshaping Agriculture's contributions to Society   |
| 2006 | Contributions of Agricultural Economics to Critical Policy Issues                          |
| 2009 | The New Landscape of Global Agriculture  |
| 2012 | The Global Bio-Economy   |



## Program announcements

The following papers will be presented in Plenary Session 5: Best Contributed and Gender Papers, on Thursday, August 23, from 16h15 to 18h00:

### Uma Lele Gender Award Winner

"The Role of Land Certification in Reducing Gender Gaps in Productivity in Rural Ethiopia" by Mintewab Bezabih and Stein Holden and Andrea Mannberg.

### The Ted Schultz Award- Final Nominees

- "Experimental Auctions, Collective Induction and Choice Shift: Willingness-to-Pay for Rice Quality in Senegal" Matty Demon, Pieter Rutsaert, Maimouna Ndour, Wim Verbeke, Papa Abdoulaye Seck and Eric Tollens
- "Who is Vouching for the Input Voucher? Decentralized Targeting and Elite Capture in Tanzania" by Lei Pan and Luc Christiaensen
- "How Land Fragmentation Affects Off-Farm Labor Supply in China: Evidence from Household Panel Data" by Lili Jia and and Martin Petrick

The winner of the Ted Schultz award will be announced during the Conference Dinner on Thursday evening.

### Program changes

The Paper Session "Retail Food Prices", scheduled on Friday, August 24 from 8.30 to 10.00 will be held in Iguacu V.

Moderator: Willis Kosura

*Speakers: Giovanni Anania, University of Calabria, Charles Seguin, University of California, Berkeley and Tim Lloyd, University of Nottingham*

Papers:

Sales Behaviour and Supermarket Pricing: A Duration Analysis of UK Supermarket Prices

*Hao Lan, University of Nottingham; Tim Lloyd, University of Nottingham; Christopher Wyn Morgan, University of Nottingham*

Price Dispersion, Search Costs and Consumers and Sellers Heterogeneity in Retail Food Markets

*Giovanni Anania, University of Calabria; Rosanna Nistico, University of Calabria*

### Cancellation

Cancelled symposia: The Symposia "Private-Public Dialogue On the Bio-Economy: Chances for Latin America", organized by Adrian Rodriguez (CEPAL) scheduled on Thursday, August 23, 2012 from 13h45 to 15h45 is cancelled.

### Withdrawn papers

**Thursday, 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2012: 10h45 - 12h45 (Session 4)**

#### 4.3.7 GHG Policy

ExpoCenter IV C2, Rafain Convention Center

Moderator: Delin Huang

Greenhouse Production Efficiency and Carbon Policy Implication: A Directional Distance Function Approach

*Zhengfei Guan, Xiaoxi Gao*

## Visit the AgEcon Search booth!

Please stop by and learn more about AgEcon Search, a free Website with full text conference papers, working papers, and small journals.

AgEcon Search has over 55,000 papers, including the IAAE Contributed Papers from 2003-2012. The 423 papers from the 2009 IAAE conference have been downloaded over 190,000 times.

### 20-minute Learning Sessions, sponsored by AgEcon Search

Please consider spending a little of your lunch hour to learn a bit of useful information from the AgEcon Search librarians

Free databases that include the full text agricultural economics literature: **Wednesday, 1:30 pm**

Finding how many times your article has been cited: **Thursday, 1:15 pm**

### New contributors to AgEcon Search

The following groups have recently begun adding their papers to AgEcon Search:

- Crawford Fund (Australia)
- Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (Uruguay)
- Italian Association of Agricultural and Applied Economics
- Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy (USA)
- Serbian Association of Agricultural Economists
- University of Laval (Canada)
- University of Manitoba (Canada)

Please stop by our booth and suggest additional groups.

### Weekly e-mail updates from AgEcon Search

If you would like a quick way to keep up to date on the latest research in agricultural economics, consider signing up for weekly e-mail updates covering new papers in AgEcon Search. Just stop by the booth, or e-mail us at [aesearch@umn.edu](mailto:aesearch@umn.edu).

### AgEcon Search now hosts a data repository

By popular request, AgEcon Search is now sponsoring a repository for data, hosted on Harvard's free Dataverse site (<http://dvn.iq.harvard.edu/dvn/dv/AgEconSearch>). If you have research data associated with a publication that you would like to share, please consider contributing it. Stop by our booth to discuss the possibilities.



# INVITATION TO ATTEND THE 2013 AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF WINE ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE: 26 – 29 June 2013 Stellenbosch, South Africa

“Success through diversity” accurately describes the South African Wine Industry. It exports not only increased from 22 million litres in 1992 to 379 million litres in 2010, but over the same period the export share of the harvest grew from 5,2% to 48,5%. The result is that the producers of wine grapes received an income of \$480 million in 2010 which is, incidentally, less than the \$520 million the South African Government earned in the form of excise duties and value added tax from the Industry in the same year. Any industry sustaining these figures can only be an unmitigated success and for this reason it is not strange that South Africa is currently the 8<sup>th</sup> biggest producer of wine globally.

At the same time the South African Wine Industry celebrates its diversity. The range of geological and climatic niches, as overtly represented by the Fynbos Biome centred on Table Mountain (one of the New7Wonders of Nature) on the one side and the semi-desert of the Gariiep on the other side, is embedded in 21 districts, 53 wards and 129 estates. At the same time almost half (46%) of the 573 cellars in South Africa crush less than 100 tons of grapes which can be contrasted with 6% of the cellars which crush more than 10 000 tons of grapes. These cellars present a spread of producer (cooperative), private and wholesale cellars. At farm level the 3 596 producers include family, estate, empowerment and lifestyle enterprises.

The development of the South African Wine Industry must always be interpreted in the context of global history. After all, the Dutch settlement at the Cape was established in 1652 with the sole purpose of supplying passing ships, plying the spice route between Europe and Asia, with fresh fruit and vegetables leading to one of the earliest export orientated agricultural sectors in the world. The first vines and wines followed within seven years and reached a new level of sophistication following the reformation in Europe and subsequent migration of Huguenots to the Cape. The fusion between all these influences is a unique but multi-faceted culture, people, language, and Cape-Dutch architecture

The Organising Committee of the 2013 AAWE Conference cannot wait to share all aspects of our successful and diverse industry with you. Please join us for a memorable experience.

For more information, please visit our website at: <http://www.embassyconferences.co.za/portfolio/present/7th-conference-of-the-american-association-of-wine-economists/31>





**17<sup>th</sup> ICABR Conference  
Ravello (Amalfi Coast – Italy): June 23-26, 2013**

**RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR THE BIOECONOMY**

**Organized by:**

**ICABR  
International Consortium on Applied Bioeconomy Research  
and**

**CEIS - University of Rome "Tor Vergata", Rutgers University,  
University of California, Berkeley, Technische Universität München,  
University of Saskatchewan, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,  
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), University of  
Missouri, University of Hohenheim, Wellesley College**

We invite submission of abstracts, and session proposals on the *Contribution of Research and Innovation for the Bioeconomy*. We welcome studies with empirical results of national and regional experiences in growing the bioeconomy, conceptual and empirical research on the economics of the bioeconomy, advances in biological sciences which influence growth in the bioeconomy, and evidence on the effectiveness of policies and institutions to stimulate bioeconomy innovation and diffusion in the following areas:

- Climate Change: Rising Food Prices, Droughts, Adaptation Strategies
- Biotechnologies, GMOs, and the California Proposition to Label GM Food
- Agriculture Productivity and Food Security
- Biological Science
- Statistical and Econometric Data Collection and Modeling for the Bio-economy.

**Important Dates**

Dead line for abstracts (500 words) and sessions proposal: January 30, 2013

Notification of Acceptance: March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013

Dead line Early Bird Registration: May 15, 2013

Dead line for sending full papers: May 30, 2013

Conference dates: June 23-26, 2013

[icabr@economia.uniroma2.it](mailto:icabr@economia.uniroma2.it)

[www.economia.uniroma2.it/icabr-conference/2013](http://www.economia.uniroma2.it/icabr-conference/2013)

[www.icabr.org](http://www.icabr.org)

# INVITATION TO ATTEND THE 4<sup>th</sup> AFRICAN ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS CONFERENCE: 22 – 25 September Hammamet, Tunisia

The African Association of Agricultural Economists (AAAE) was established in 2004 in Nairobi. The association has over 400 registered members working in agricultural and resource economics as well as in other social sciences. Membership is open to all interested social scientists.

The key objectives of the AAAE are:

1. To improve liaison between agricultural economists with an interest in African issues at the regional and international levels;
2. To promote training, research, policy dialogue and interest in Agricultural Economics on the continent of Africa;
3. To contribute to broad-based rural development, poverty reduction, food security and sustainable use of natural resources in the continent of Africa.

The flagship occasion of the Association is its triennial Conference, and the Association has hosted three conferences thus far:

1. The Inaugural Symposium, 6-8 December 2004, Nairobi – Kenya
2. The 2nd Conference 20-22 August, 2007, Accra – Ghana
3. The 3rd Conference, 19-23 September 2010, Cape Town- South Africa

The Association is currently planning its fourth conference, in Tunisia. The Local Organizing Committee is in the capable hands of Dr Mustapha Jouili ([mjouili@yahoo.fr](mailto:mjouili@yahoo.fr)), a member of the Executive of the Association. The location of the Conference will be at the Diar Lemedina hotel in Hammamet, Tunisia. Our Conference theme has been set as "Commercialising agriculture in Africa: Social, Economic and Environmental Impacts".

In keeping with the tradition of our conferences thus far, the AAAE will try and create as many opportunities as possible for African scholars to address African agricultural and resource economics issues. We will once again be making ample provision on the programme for Contributed papers and posters. At the last conference in Cape Town a total of just over 200 papers were submitted and reviewed, and eventually 100 contributed and 60 oral (poster) papers were accepted and presented.

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## Available Faculty Positions at Dept. of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics, Michigan State University (MSU), East Lansing, Michigan, USA.



**Communication and Information Technology Economist** Assistant Professor tenure system-

Applications are encouraged from scholars working within a diverse range of methodological traditions whose research addresses the economic impact, use, design, or management of information and communication technologies.

POSITION APPROVAL PENDING = Agriculture/Food Industry Position – tenure system. Research and educational programs focused on economic, finance, and/or management issues related to agricultural and food industries.

POSITION APPROVAL PENDING. **Environmental Economist** – tenure system. Research and educational programs related to water, an area of priority for MSU, potentially addressing interactions between water resources and food, health, energy, environment, development, and/or climate change.

**Research Associate, Bioenergy and Agricultural Production Economics** (fixed term). Policy-relevant research into economics of sustainable bioenergy production at major research center. Available from September 2012.

Detailed position descriptions are available at <http://aec.msu.edu/facposition/index.htm>

MSU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. MSU is committed to achieving excellence through cultural diversity. The university actively encourages applications and/or nominations of women, persons of color, veterans and persons with disabilities

[www.economia.uniroma2.it/icabr-conference/2013](http://www.economia.uniroma2.it/icabr-conference/2013)

[www.icabr.org](http://www.icabr.org)



### IAMO Forum 2013

#### Rural areas for future generations: Public services, entrepreneurship and quality of life

*19-21 June 2013, Halle (Saale), Germany*

Leibniz Institute of Agricultural Development in Central and Eastern Europe (IAMO) and Johann Heinrich von Thünen Institute (vTI) invite to IAMO Forum 2013. It offers platform for academic exchange focusing on the development of rural areas in transition economies of Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, and Asia. We welcome contributions discussing the depopulation of rural areas, the development of off-farm rural activities or impact assessment of rural policy interventions. Especially, we invite work on new concepts to measure well-being of rural households and economic development beyond income based poverty or GDP-like measures. The papers may exploit a wide variety of theoretical and methodological approaches from economics, sociology, geography or political sciences. Interdisciplinary contributions are particularly appreciated.

We also encourage proposals for organised sessions and for mini-symposia that focus on a specific topic within the interests of the Forum.

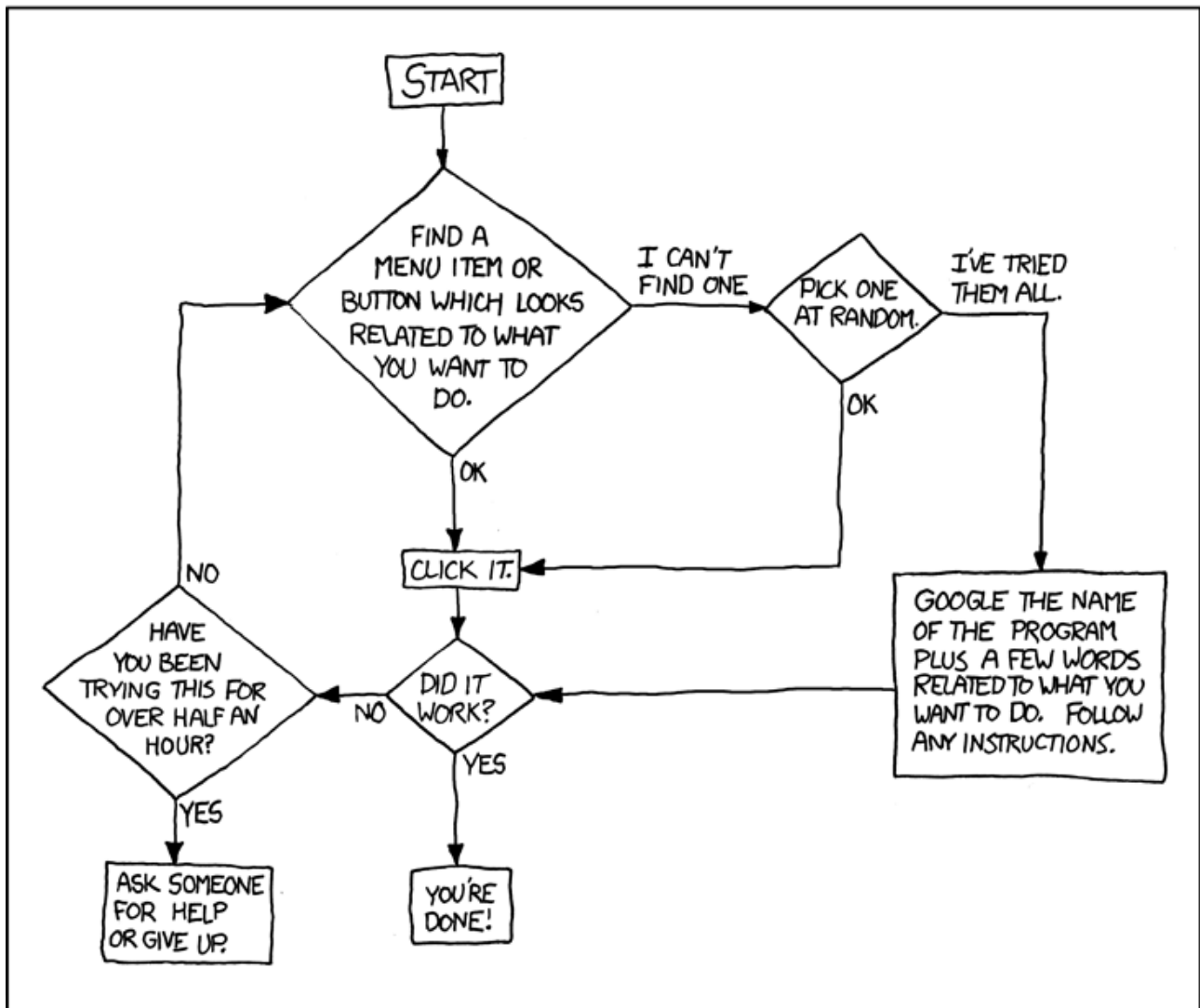
For further information visit [www.iamo.de/fileadmin/forum2013/flyer.pdf](http://www.iamo.de/fileadmin/forum2013/flyer.pdf) or contact Diana Traikova ([traikova@iamo.de](mailto:traikova@iamo.de)).

## JOKE OF THE DAY.

### TECH SUPPORT CHEAT SHEET

DEAR VARIOUS PARENTS, GRANDPARENTS, CO-WORKERS,  
AND OTHER "NOT COMPUTER PEOPLE."

WE DON'T MAGICALLY KNOW HOW TO DO EVERYTHING IN EVERY  
PROGRAM. WHEN WE HELP YOU, WE'RE USUALLY JUST DOING THIS:



PLEASE PRINT THIS FLOWCHART OUT AND TAPE IT NEAR YOUR SCREEN.  
CONGRATULATIONS; YOU'RE NOW THE LOCAL COMPUTER EXPERT!

Source: <http://xkcd.com/>