Options For Future Developments Of Sri Lanka Railway

The combined edition of 2009-2010 of the international and interdisciplinary Summer Academy proceedings sheds light on major challenges in the fi ld of energy and the environment: climate policy, renewable energy and grid related questions. The collection of articles begins with an overview of efforts in the field of international climate policy and development, such as the United Nations' CDM (Clean Development Mechanism). It goes on to study the regional particularities of climate and environmental policy-making, using case studies from Europe, China and Africa. Finally, the proceedings consider the important part that energy will play in curbing climate change. After all, this sector is the major contributor of CO2 emissions and therefore the major cause of global warming. Transitional energy sources like gas will be discussed, and the necessary adjustments to our current energy infrastructure will be analyzed in case studies on grids from South America and Europe.

This book presents a unifying approach to the valuation of incorporated flexibility. Flexibility, in general terms, recognizes future uncertainty and refers to being proactive now so as to secure the future possibility of being able to adapt, convert, or generally introduce a change, if it is worthwhile to do so at the time. That is, deliberate provision is made now in order to have the ability (but not the obligation) to adapt, convert, or change in the future; this change is discretionary, and depends on future circumstances. The applications demonstrated here cover engineering, building, housing, finance, economics, contracts, general management, and project management. The examples are as follows: designing/building features in infrastructure (including buildings and houses) such that the infrastructure can be adapted in response to future changes in climate, demographics, or usage; incorporating features in contracts such that the terms and conditions can be changed in response to changing situations; purchasing rights now such that options exist to buy or sell an asset in the future; structuring a financial investment agreement so that its terms and conditions can be changed in the future; structuring project payments to provide future guarantees of revenue if needed; and designing an operation such that it can be expanded, contracted, abandoned, switched, changed, delayed, or deferred in the future. The level of required mathematics is kept at a very modest level: an undergraduate knowledge of algebra and probability is all that is required. Numerical examples, accompanied by readily understandable diagrams, illustrate the methods outlined. The formulations are kept straightforward and accessible for practitioners and academics alike.

A multidisciplinary and multifaceted approach is employed to identify principal ecosystems and natural resources in the U.S. Great Plains that are at risk and that should receive priority for protection. The authors are drawn from a variety of disciplines and approaches, their ideas being presented as a pooling or harvest, rather than as a consensus. The 25 chapters provide background and in-depth discussion of multiple issues/problems related to Great Plains stewardship for future generations. The status and trends of major resources of the Great Plains within an historical, ecological and management framework are categorized according to common goals across the disciplines and can be used to make recommendations for public policy, research and development, and institutions. The challenge for residents of the Great Plains is to merge multiple ecosystem concepts to improve the environment and to improve economic vitality.

Includes lists of orders, rules, bills etc.

An overview of Indonesia covers the intersection between social and demographic issues and land and natural resources, an assessment of the legal/policy framework, and institutions. The document presents conclusions on achieving an improved land governance system. The document begins with a brief overview of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and related international frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). An overview of Indonesia today includes the intersection between social and demographic issues and land and natural resources before the document moves on to the legal and policy framework and a discussion of the institutional structure. The document then looks at the status of implementation of different national programs in terms of their targets and achievements to date.

This report assesses an array of transportation policies designed to reduce energy use and describes the intersection of these policies with general transportation problems such as congestion and air pollution. The report: describes the U.S. transportation system and its energy use; presents and evaluates forecasts of energy use to 2010; compares and contrasts U.S. and European travel and energy use patterns; discusses reasons governments may choose to intervene in transportation markets; and describes and evaluates a range of policy options to reduce U.S. transport energy use, from gasoline taxes to urban planning. Its objective is to provide a balanced, qualitative perspective of issues and problems rather than a highly quantified analysis.

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