

UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TRIESTE

Deams

Dipartimento di
Scienze Economiche, Aziendali,
Matematiche e Statistiche "Bruno de Finetti"

LECTIO MAGISTRALIS

WEAK AND STRONG SUSTAINABILITY: perspectives on environmental and sustainability indicators

Tuesday, 11 June | h 16.00

Building D | 1° Floor | Sala Conferenze

University of Trieste



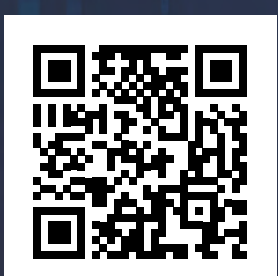
Paul Ekins

currently Professor of Resources and Environmental Policies at the University College London (UCL), will hold a Lectio Magistralis on environmental and sustainability indicators, distinguishing between weak and strong sustainability.

The aim of the seminar is to illustrate, in particular, the Environmental Sustainability Gap (ESGAP) indicator framework, which is likely to be adopted by the European Environment Agency in its next State of Europe's Environment report.

Paul Ekins holds a Ph.D. in economics from the University of London and is Professor of Resources and Environmental Policy at the UCL Institute for Sustainable Resources, University College London. He served as Co-Director (2004-2014) and Deputy Director (2014-2019) of the UK Energy Research Centre, focusing on low-carbon futures, fossil fuels, and hydrogen. Ekins is a member of UNEP's International Resource Panel and was a lead author on resource efficiency and mineral resource governance. He chaired the National Industrial Symbiosis Programme (2005-2010) and advised various UK government bodies. With over 50 consultancy

projects for business and government, he has extensive advisory experience. Ekins has been part of numerous judging panels, including the UK Ashden Sustainable Energy Awards. His recent roles include Vice-Chairman of the DG Environment Commissioner's High-Level Economists Expert Group and Co-Chair of UN Environment's Global Environment Outlook. He has received several honours, including a Global 500 Award and an OBE for services to environmental policy. His latest book "Stopping Climate Change: Policies for Real Zero" provides a comprehensive overview of what is required to achieve a "real zero" carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.



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