Felix Fuders CV

Master of Arts in International Business Administration.

Ph.D. in Economics and Social Sciences (both University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany).

Professor and researcher at the Universidad Austral de Chile.

Director of the Economics Institute. Director of SPRING Latin America, a master-of-science program in development planning for growing economies jointly offered with Universities in the Philippines, Ghana, Tanzania and Germany.

Director of the Economic Policy chapter of the Transdisciplinary Research Center for Socio Ecological Strategies for Forest Conservation (TESES).

Felix Fuders is author and co-author of several publication concerning Regional Economic Integration (EU and MERCOSUR) as well as Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development.

Co-author of the book "*La Evolución Sostenible II – Apuntes para una salida razonable*", which was elaborated in cooperation with researchers form Universidad Mondragón (Spain) and Manfred Max-Neef (Right Livelihood Award 1983).

Lastly he has authored a series of papers and book chapters on the subject of regional currencies as instrument for a decentralized and sustainable regional development.

At RLC Prof. Fuders will focus his research on the explication of why the *privatisation* of natural resources is no efficient solution to what Hardin once called the 'Tragedy of the Commons', even though it is a key concept in many ecological economics, environmental economics or green economics texts to avoid the depletion of freely accessible natural resources. The argument for privatization is habitually based on the idea that only excludable goods can be efficiently allocated by the market. But, it can be shown that the privatization of formerly freely accessible resources does not increase economic efficiency, but rather actually decreases it. The idea is to give economically sound arguments that over exploitation of our natural environment —and unsustainable development in general— originates from the obligation to grow the real economy, a pressure that arises indirectly from interest as an opportunity cost of every productive investment and that applies to private and public goods alike. Although a natural resource may have a private owner (as in the case of most natural resources in many Latin American countries), this does not guarantee that the resource will not be overexploited.