

## Universitas Workshop Exercise I

This exercise is based on material from the European Commission's publication *Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services*, 3rd Report – Final, March 2016 that has been modified for the purpose of this copyediting exercise.

Flag issues in that a style guide (rather than a dictionary or other aid) would help to resolve. Please disregard any other editing requirements. Examples of what to look for are: inconsistent formatting (spaces, font, and alignment of paragraphs); grammar (run-in list, bullet points, hyphenation, US/GB spelling, quotation marks, serial comma, abbreviations, and punctuation); documentation (numbering of titles, capitalization of titles, footnotes, and citation).

### Group 1

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Why do we need to map and assess Ecosystems?

Human well-being depends on natural capital which provides vital services including fertile soil, fresh water, pollination, natural flood protection and climate regulation. However the ecosystems, habitats and species that provide this natural capital are being degraded or lost as a result of human activity (Newbold et al., 2015), and spatially explicit mapping, land use planning, and assessment is needed to understand to what extent and where these processes take place. There is therefore an urgent need to protect and enhance this natural capital, as recognised in the EU's *Seventh Environmental Action Program*, which sets out the priorities for environmental policy until 2020 and includes an outlook up to 2050 (EC, 2013c). This commits the EU and its Member States to speeding up the implementation of existing strategies to protect natural capital, to fill gaps where legislation doesn't yet exist and to improve existing legislation. The key strategy for mapping and assessment is the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2020 (EC, 2011a), which mirrors the global Aichi targets of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** (EC, 2014 e). The strategy builds on a number of earlier measures including legally binding commitments in the Habitats Directive (EC; 1992), the Birds Directive (European Commission, 2009), the *Water Framework Directive* (European Commission, 2000), the *Marine Strategy Framework Directive* (EC, 2008a) and the Air Quality Directive (EC, 2008b<sup>1</sup>).

The Biodiversity Strategy has 6 targets and twenty supporting actions. Target II aims to maintain and restore ecosystems and their services and within that Action 5 calls for all member states to map and assess the state of ecosystems and their services (Box 1.1). The ultimate goal of Action Five is to inform policy, with the aim of triggering policy responses that will protect, enhance or restore ecosystems in line with the targets of the EU Biodiversity strategy. This knowledge base will support the green infrastructure strategy (EC, 2013b) and the establishment of ecosystem capital accounting. It also underpins other targets of the biodiversity strategy and related EU initiatives (see figure I.I).

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<sup>1</sup> EC, 2008b, '*Directive 2008/50/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2008 on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe*' (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008L0050>) accessed January 13, 2016.

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### Group 2

#### Turkey: Rising internal and external Political risks

GDP expanded by 3.1% in the first half of 2015, slightly stronger than in the full year of 2014 yet weaker than in the first half of 2014 and recent leading indicators point towards lower growth in the second half of 2015 amidst increased uncertainties. Since February 2015, the Turkish central bank (CBRT) has kept policy rates (1-week repo, borrowing and lending rate) unchanged.

Policy interest rates have been too low to keep the external value of the Turkish currency stable. In fact, the lira has been under noticeable depreciation pressure. Since the beginning of 2015, the Lira has weakened against the USD by 29%. Against the EUR it has depreciated by 19%. In late July the CBRT attempted to counter the depreciation pressure by cutting the one-week FX lending rates (by 50 basis points to 3% for USD deposits and 25 basis points to 1.25% for EUR deposits). Strong exchange rate pass-through – in connection with higher prices for food, services (in particular restaurant and hotel costs) and durable goods - caused inflation to remain elevated (7.9% in September) despite low global commodity prices. In July, CBRT raised its end-year inflation forecast to 6.9%, the end year inflation target remains unchanged at 5%.

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### Group 3

#### **2 Some stylized facts stemming from the Slovenian survey evidence presented in comparative context**

The data employed in this paper was collected by a survey conducted during the spring of 2014 in a sample of 514 Slovenian firms covering manufacturing, construction, trade, and other market services. The final sample accounts for around 11% of total employment in the Republic of Slovenia. The sample selected is unbiased and representative<sup>2</sup>. The replies seem to be internally consistent. Furthermore, the relatively *high response rate (around 80 percent)* promotes confidence in results. More information on how the sample was selected are explained in great detail in Ramadani and Naumovski (2014).

The survey applied the harmonized questionnaire of the WDN research project sponsored by a consortium of 23 Central Banks in the European Union under the lead of the European Central Bank. This survey was originally carried out by sixteen national central banks, i.e. Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Estonia, Greece, France, Hungary, Italy, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia and Spain, between the end of 2007 and the first half of 2008, for which fully harmonized data is available. The total sample size of the dataset is over 17 000 firms. We use the findings from this network to establish a comparative context for the slovenian survey evidence discussed below. The European WDN as a research network has two main objectives. First, to identify the determinants and features of wage dynamics and labour costs that are pertinent to monetary policy. Second, to shed light on the link between wages, labour costs and prices.

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<sup>2</sup> Individual weights were calculated for each firm. To this end, three different types of weights were introduced in the data set: Basic sampling weight which aims at adjusting for the unequal probability of firms ending up in the realised sample; Employment adjusted sampling weight which aims at ensuring that the sample represents employees in the population. Furthermore, the so called "importance weight" gives to each firm in the sample a weight proportional to its size (in terms of employment).

## Universitas Workshop Exercise II

Formulate a rule and examples to define the following issues.

### Group 1

How to write dates (calendar dates)

### Group 2

How to use quotation marks (also known as inverted commas)

### Group 3

How to write vertical lists (also called bullet points, bulleted lists, listed points)