

English summaries

PEKKA AHTIALA: *Finland's Strategy for Sustainable Growth.*

The paper outlines a program for sustainable growth for Finland. Non-competitive microeconomy and macrostability are found to be key obstacles to growth, while human capital, investment in general, openness and population

ERKKI MÄNTYMAA: *On Revealing Preferences with the Contingent Valuation Method.*

In this study using the contingent valuation method the aim is to find the range in which the willingness-to-pay (WTP) for environmental benefits varies between different interest groups. In theory, WTP values vary among individuals of a given income level. It can be shown that the WTP for protection of an environmental resource, e.g. a lake, depends on the benefits and costs relating to the protection.

control are strong. A number of measures are suggested to make the microeconomy more competitive in a global context. Economic policies are found to have been destabilizing, while is illustrated with an analysis of recent events. The potential for sustainable growth is found to be good, provided the above obstacles are removed.

The sample of the survey have been formed with three subsamples - recreational fishermen, owners of summer cottages, and forest owners - in which the WTP can be expected to differ from one another. As a "control group" a random sample of people who have no special interests in lakes has been used.

The results show that the average WTP to improve water quality by one level was 690, 565 and 378 and to avoid poorer water quality of one level 1 027, 902 and 406 1990-FIM per household annually for users, the general public (non-users) and forest owners, respectively. This seems to be consistent with the expectations.