

## CURRICULUM VITAE

### Kine Josefine Aurland-Bredesen

School of Economics and Business Administration  
Norwegian University of Life Sciences

[kinejosefine@gmail.com](mailto:kinejosefine@gmail.com)

+4794176928 (mobile) / +4767231184 (work)

<http://www.kinebredesen.no/>

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## RESEARCH

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### *RESEARCH INTERESTS*

Environmental economics. Risk and uncertainty. Catastrophic risk. Policy decision making. Wicked problems

### *PHD*

*"The optimal economic management of catastrophic risk."*

My work explores methodological challenges, policy decision making and welfare consequences in the face of catastrophic risk.

Public defense: 27.02.2020

## EDUCATION

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2016 - Present                      Norwegian University of Life Sciences, Ph.D.  
Major: Economics  
Advisor: Eirik Romstad, Ph.D.

2015 - 2016                        Norwegian University of Life Sciences, M.Sc.  
Major: Business administration  
Primary profile: Environmental economics  
Advisor: Eirik Romstad, Ph.D.

2012 - 2015                        Norwegian University of Life Sciences, B.Sc.  
Major: Business administration

## POSITIONS

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August 2016 - Present            **PhD Research Fellow**, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

August 2018 -                    **Visiting Student Researcher**, Department for Agricultural and

C.V. Kine Josefine Aurland-Bredesen

January 2019            Resource Economics, UC Berkeley

2015                    **Teaching Assistant**, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

## HONORS AND AWARDS

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2020            **Global Priorities Fellow**, Forethought Foundation

2018            **Fulbright Flagship Scholarship**  
Academic year 2018 - 2019

2017            **Best master thesis at School of Economics and Business 2016, Norwegian University of Life Sciences**  
Awarded for master's theses entitled "The Norwegian electric vehicle policy and the excess burden of taxation"

2017            **Best master thesis, Norwegian Association of Energy Economics 2016**  
Awarded for master's theses entitled "The Norwegian electric vehicle policy and the excess burden of taxation"

## ADMINISTRATION

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2018            Member. Faculty board, School of Economics and Business. (Norwegian University of Life Science)

2017, 18'        Member. Study Council (SU). (Norwegian University of Life Sciences)

2017, 19'        Deputy member. Faculty board, School of Economics and Business. (Norwegian University of Life Science)

2017            Deputy member. Ethics committee. (Norwegian University of Life Sciences)

## PUBLICATIONS

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### *PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL ARTICLES*

2017            Aurland-Bredesen, K.J, Too green to be good – The Norwegian electric vehicle policy *Journal of Environmental Economics and Policy*.  
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/21606544.2017.1325408>

### *OTHER*

2017        «Elbilpolitikken: Hva koster den samfunnet?» Op-ed. *Aftenposten*.  
<https://www.aftenposten.no/meninger/debatt/i/WpPjG/Elbilpolitikken-Hva-koster-den-samfunnet--Kine-Josefine-Aurland-Bredesen>

«Vi må tenke nytt i møte med klimaendringer og terrorisme» Op-ed. *Forskning.no*

<https://forskning.no/sikkerhet-kronikk-samfunnsokonomi/kronikk-vi-ma-tenke-nytt-i-mote-med-klimaendringer-og-terrorisme/1160964>

## CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS / TALKS

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- 2020 42nd Annual Meeting of the Norwegian Association of Economists (Forskermøtet),
- 2019 2<sup>nd</sup> Oxford Workshop on Global Priorities (invited), Oxford Talks, Havnefest for klima (invited)
- 2018 EAERE-ETH European Winter School, World Congress of Environmental and Resource Economists.
- 2017 Nordic Annual Environmental and Resource Economics Conference (NAERE, Bergen), Economics of Energy and Environment Research Conference (BEEER), 39th Annual Meeting of the Norwegian Association of Economists (Forskermøtet), Centre for Environmental Radioactivity (CERAD) annual PHD/POST DOC workshop
- 2016 Centre for Environmental Radioactivity (CERAD) annual PHD/POST DOC workshop

## TEACHING AND SUPERVISION EXPERIENCE

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### *RESPONSIBLE/HEAD TEACHER*

- 2019 **Introduction to environmental and development economics (ECN101, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- 2019, '18, '17 **Pre-course in mathematics (MATH001, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- 2017 **1-day crash-course in Stata (Getting started with Stata).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences

### *TEACHING ASSISTANT*

- 2018, '17 **Introduction to mathematics for economists (ECN102, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- 2017, '16 **Econometric methods (ECN301, graduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences
- 2016, '15 **Statistics (STAT100, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences

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2015           **Statistics (STAT100, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences

2015           **Introduction to mathematics (MATH100, undergraduate).** Norwegian University of Life Sciences

### ***OTHER***

2020           **Guest lecture** in ECN101

2019           **Guest lecture** “Property and power” in ECN100, Norwegian University of Life Sciences.

2019, ‘18       **Guest lecture** “Risk, uncertainty and irreversibility” in ECN275, Norwegian University of Life Sciences

2019, ‘18       **Guest lecture** in Introduction to mathematics for economists, ECN102. Norwegian University of Life Sciences

2018           **Supervisor/Co-supervisor.** Six master’s theses with main topics in finance. Norwegian University of Life Sciences

2017           **Co-supervisor.** Master’s thesis entitled “An assessment of Norwegian Bilateral Aid for Trade” (Selen Tokat). Norwegian University of Life Sciences

### **WORKING PAPERS**

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#### **The benefit-cost ratio as a decision-criteria when managing catastrophes (2019)**

Previous work has shown that when projects are non-marginal, it creates an interdependence among projects. This implies that policies to manage catastrophes should not be evaluated in isolation, but rather in conjunction with each other. The benefits of averting one catastrophe depends positively on the background risk created by the existence of other catastrophes. This specific type of dependency makes it possible to create upper and lower boundaries on the willingness to pay to manage catastrophes and the optimal policy. This article shows how these boundaries can be used to make inferences on which catastrophes should be averted and not, and in which order. The upper and lower boundaries depend only on the individual catastrophe's benefit-cost ratio and the level of risk aversion, which both are easy to identify using standard economic frameworks. (*Revise and resubmit, Environmental and Resource Economics*)

#### **Expected utility, non-expected utility and catastrophic risk (2019)**

Expected utility theory is criticized for having a narrow representation of risk preferences and rationality, especially in the face of catastrophic risk. Since the normative criterion in welfare economics is preference satisfaction, using expected utility for normative or prescriptive assessment can be problematic. This paper provides a qualitative and quantitative comparison of risk attitudes in expected utility and three different non-expected utility frameworks. The results in the numerical example show that risk attitudes depend more on small changes in the parameters of the utility function than on choice of descriptive framework. From a policy perspective, this implies it may be more fruitful to focus on finding the right level of risk

aversion for expected utility analysis, than resolving the uncertainty of which framework to use. For all frameworks the higher catastrophic risk is, the less sensitive individuals are to changes in catastrophes risk. (*Submitted*)

**The welfare cost of consumption uncertainty: Cross-country evidence (2019)**

This paper estimates the welfare costs of uncertainty for four different economic groups. The source of uncertainty is both economic fluctuations and macroeconomic disasters. For each of the economic groups the trend growth rate, growth rate volatility, disaster probability and the size distribution of disasters is estimated. Adjacent groups differ significantly in terms of growth and uncertainty, but within each group the welfare gain of growth and the welfare cost of uncertainty is in the same magnitude. Moreover, sensitivity analysis show that small increases in growth have a more significant impact on the welfare cost of uncertainty than large decreases in uncertainty. (*Under review*)

**Adaptation and mitigation: Catastrophic climate change and other disasters (2019)**

This paper develops a simple economic growth framework where society is facing multiple different catastrophic threats including a climate catastrophe. Society can cope with catastrophes through adaptation, mitigation, or by adjusting the savings rate. The paper introduces two possible links between a climate catastrophe and other disasters. First, the damage of a set of other disasters may depend positively on the level of emissions. Second, investing in research and development may avert the climate catastrophe, and partially mitigate the risk of other disasters. The purpose of this paper is to investigate how different interdependencies affect the optimal policy combination, consumption and growth.