

THE UNIVERSITY *of York*

Degree Examination 2004

**ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT**

**BSc in Environment, Economics and Ecology, Part 1b**

**ECONOMICS OF ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Time allowed: **one and a half hours**

Answer **ONE** question from SECTION A and **ONE** question from SECTION B

University calculators and graph paper will be provided

*Pay adequate attention to spelling, punctuation and grammar, so that your answers  
can be readily understood*

## **SECTION A**

### **Question 1 (50 marks)**

Discuss the following statement: “A dynamically efficient allocation of a scarce non-renewable resource with a constant marginal cost of extraction involves rising marginal user cost and falling quantities consumed.”

### **Question 2 (50 marks)**

Illustrate the problem of pollution control under the (static) efficiency, the safety and the sustainability standard by discussing the assumptions/limits of each standard.

## SECTION B

### Question 3

Consider the case of a non-renewable resource extraction (e.g. oil) over two periods: period 1 ( $t=1$ ) and period 2 ( $t=2$ ). The inverse demand curve has the form

$$p_t = 20 - 0.8q_t$$

where  $p_t$  is the price (£) of the resource at time  $t$  and  $q_t$  is the quantity (e.g. barrels) of resource extracted at time  $t$ . The marginal cost of extraction (£) is constant and equal to 4.

a) If the resource were abundant (non-scarce):

- how much would be extracted in period 1 and in period 2?
- What would the price be in the two periods?
- What would the marginal user cost (MUC) be in the two periods?

**(10 marks)**

b) Given that the total amount of non-renewable resource available ( $Q$ ) is 30, find the dynamic efficient allocation of the non-renewable resource in period 1 and period 2 if the discount rate ( $r$ ) is equal to zero. What would be the efficient price and the marginal user cost in the two periods?

**(15 marks)**

c) If you were to apply a discount rate of 10%:

- would the dynamic efficient allocation of the scarce non-renewable resource in period 1 and period 2 be affected?
- If so, how much resource would you extract in period 1 and in period 2?
- What would the efficient prices and marginal user costs be in the two periods?

**(25 marks)**

/turn over

## Question 4

We assume that a fish population (in tons) grows at rate

$$g=rF(1-F/K)$$

where  $r$  is the intrinsic growth rate,  $F$  is the size of the fish population and  $K$  is the carrying capacity of the habitat.

The catch level (in tons) and the population size (in tons) in terms of the level of effort ( $E$ ) are, respectively,

$$H=qEK[1-(qE)/r]$$

and

$$F=K[1-(qE)/r]$$

where  $q$  is the (constant) “catchability coefficient”.

Given a constant marginal cost of effort ( $c$ ) and a price per unit of catch ( $p$ ):

a) calculate the level of effort under open access regime ( $E_o$ ), the level of effort under private property regime ( $E_e$ ) and the level of effort at the Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) level ( $E_{MSY}$ ).

**(30 marks)**

b) Knowing that  $r=0.3$ ,  $q=0.1$ ,  $K=30$ ,  $c=2$ ,  $p=5$  demonstrate that

$$E_o > E_{MSY} > E_e$$

**(5 marks)**

c) For the same parameter values calculate the catch level and the fish population under open access regime ( $H_o$  and  $F_o$ ), under private property regime ( $H_e$  and  $F_e$ ) and at the MSY level ( $H_{MSY}$  and  $F_{MSY}$ ). Comment on your results.

**(15 marks)**