

THE UNIVERSITY *of York*

Degree Examination 2007

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**

Graph paper and calculators 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 economic theory of fishery under open access both in static and dynamic settings. Your answer should contain adequate explanation of the underlying theory as well as reference to real world examples where relevant.

### **Question 2 (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.”

## SECTION B

### Question 3

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

$$p_t = 22 - 0.6q_t$$

where  $p_t$  is the price (£) of the resource at time  $t$  and  $q_t$  is the quantity (e.g. tons) 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 40, 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 the efficient price and the marginal user cost be 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, what are the efficient quantities to extract in period 1 and in period 2? What would the efficient prices and marginal user costs be in the two periods?

**(25 points)**

#### 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 points)**

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

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

**(5 points)**

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 points)**