

# Modelling multiple fish quota markets with discarding

Aaron Hatcher  
University of Portsmouth, UK

FAERE Workshop, Brest, 11-12 May 2017

# Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota

# Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?

## Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?
- ▶ Production jointness and “weak output disposability” (costly to reduce undesirable outputs)\*

## Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?
- ▶ Production jointness and “weak output disposability” (costly to reduce undesirable outputs)\*
- ▶ \*Turner (JEEM, 1997), Singh & Weninger (JEEM, 2009)

# Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?
- ▶ Production jointness and “weak output disposability” (costly to reduce undesirable outputs)\*
- ▶ \*Turner (JEEM, 1997), Singh & Weninger (JEEM, 2009)
- ▶ Control over landings, not harvest

## Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?
- ▶ Production jointness and “weak output disposability” (costly to reduce undesirable outputs)\*
- ▶ \*Turner (JEEM, 1997), Singh & Weninger (JEEM, 2009)
- ▶ Control over landings, not harvest
- ▶ Free disposal (costless discarding)

# Modelling issues in multispecies fisheries

- ▶ Inverse (derived) demand for quota
- ▶ Quota compliance?
- ▶ Production jointness and “weak output disposability” (costly to reduce undesirable outputs)\*
- ▶ \*Turner (JEEM, 1997), Singh & Weninger (JEEM, 2009)
- ▶ Control over landings, not harvest
- ▶ Free disposal (costless discarding)
- ▶ Species/stock-specific quotas



## Individual vessel harvest

- ▶  $M$  species fishery with  $N$  fishing vessels (heterogeneous)

## Individual vessel harvest

- ▶  $M$  species fishery with  $N$  fishing vessels (heterogeneous)
- ▶ Assume each vessel has a (non-random) joint harvest technology where

$$H = H(E)$$

$$h_i = \beta_i H, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\frac{dC(H)}{dH} = \begin{cases} c(H) \\ c \end{cases}$$

## Individual vessel harvest

- ▶  $M$  species fishery with  $N$  fishing vessels (heterogeneous)
- ▶ Assume each vessel has a (non-random) joint harvest technology where

$$H = H(E)$$

$$h_i = \beta_i H, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\frac{dC(H)}{dH} = \begin{cases} c(H) \\ c \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Given quota (lease) prices  $r_i$ , the profit maximising harvest  $H^*$  satisfies

$$\sum_i \beta_i [p_i - r_i] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $\lambda$  is the shadow price of maximum harvest/effort

## Individual vessel harvest

- ▶  $M$  species fishery with  $N$  fishing vessels (heterogeneous)
- ▶ Assume each vessel has a (non-random) joint harvest technology where

$$H = H(E)$$

$$h_i = \beta_i H, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\frac{dC(H)}{dH} = \begin{cases} c(H) \\ c \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Given quota (lease) prices  $r_i$ , the profit maximising harvest  $H^*$  satisfies

$$\sum_i \beta_i [p_i - r_i] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $\lambda$  is the shadow price of maximum harvest/effort

- ▶ Individual quota demands are

$$q_i(r_i) \leq h_i$$

## Individual vessel harvest

- ▶  $M$  species fishery with  $N$  fishing vessels (heterogeneous)
- ▶ Assume each vessel has a (non-random) joint harvest technology where

$$H = H(E)$$

$$h_i = \beta_i H, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

$$\frac{dC(H)}{dH} = \begin{cases} c(H) \\ c \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Given quota (lease) prices  $r_i$ , the profit maximising harvest  $H^*$  satisfies

$$\sum_i \beta_i [p_i - r_i] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $\lambda$  is the shadow price of maximum harvest/effort

- ▶ Individual quota demands are

$$q_i(r_i) \leq h_i$$

- ▶ Discards are  $h_i - q_i(r_i) \geq 0$

## Quota prices

- ▶ With costless discarding, we expect quota price ceilings

$$r_i \leq p_i$$

## Quota prices

- ▶ With costless discarding, we expect quota price ceilings

$$r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ Excess quota supply implies  $r_i = 0$

## Quota prices

- ▶ With costless discarding, we expect quota price ceilings

$$r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ Excess quota supply implies  $r_i = 0$
- ▶ Hence

$$0 \leq r_i \leq p_i$$



## Quota prices

- ▶ With costless discarding, we expect quota price ceilings

$$r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ Excess quota supply implies  $r_i = 0$
- ▶ Hence

$$0 \leq r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ When do we expect *interior* quota prices (industry inverse quota demands)?

$$0 < r_i(Q_i) < p_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

## Quota prices

- ▶ With costless discarding, we expect quota price ceilings

$$r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ Excess quota supply implies  $r_i = 0$
- ▶ Hence

$$0 \leq r_i \leq p_i$$

- ▶ When do we expect *interior* quota prices (industry inverse quota demands)?

$$0 < r_i(Q_i) < p_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, M$$

- ▶ When all quota markets *just* clear (no excess demands)...

## Quota prices

- ▶ Consider two species/quotas, with excess demand for Species 1 quota

## Quota prices

- ▶ Consider two species/quotas, with excess demand for Species 1 quota
- ▶ Species 1 discarded so that

$$r_1 = p_1$$

## Quota prices

- ▶ Consider two species/quotas, with excess demand for Species 1 quota
- ▶ Species 1 discarded so that

$$r_1 = p_1$$

- ▶ For a representative vessel,  $H^*$  satisfies

$$\beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $r_2 = 0$  (Species 2 quota slack) or  $0 < r_2 < p_2$  (Species 2 quota market *just* clears)

## Quota prices

- ▶ Consider two species/quotas, with excess demand for Species 1 quota
- ▶ Species 1 discarded so that

$$r_1 = p_1$$

- ▶ For a representative vessel,  $H^*$  satisfies

$$\beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $r_2 = 0$  (Species 2 quota slack) or  $0 < r_2 < p_2$  (Species 2 quota market *just* clears)

- ▶ With  $r_1 = p_1$ , vessels are *indifferent* between discarding and landing Species 1

## Quota prices

- ▶ Consider two species/quotas, with excess demand for Species 1 quota
- ▶ Species 1 discarded so that

$$r_1 = p_1$$

- ▶ For a representative vessel,  $H^*$  satisfies

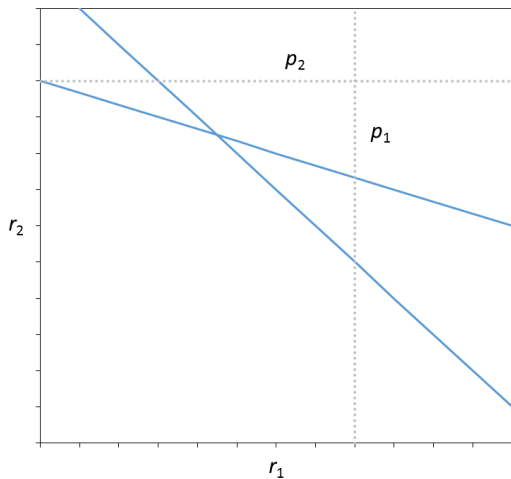
$$\beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] - c = \lambda \geq 0$$

where  $r_2 = 0$  (Species 2 quota slack) or  $0 < r_2 < p_2$  (Species 2 quota market *just* clears)

- ▶ With  $r_1 = p_1$ , vessels are *indifferent* between discarding and landing Species 1
- ▶ Individual demands for Species 1 quota are indeterminate

## Quota prices

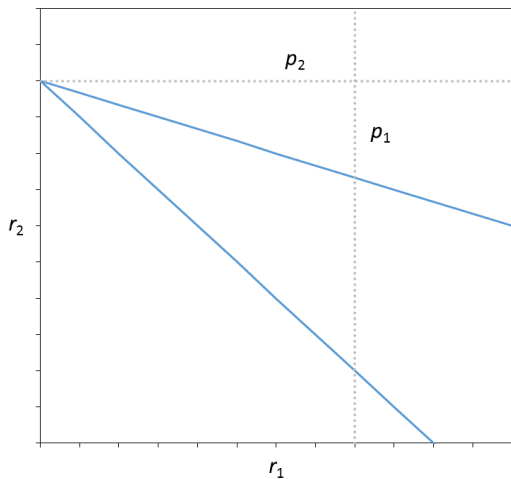
$$\beta_1 [p_1 - r_1] + \beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] = c + \lambda$$





## Quota prices

$$\beta_1 [p_1 - r_1] + \beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] = c + \lambda$$



## Quota prices under a discard ban

- ▶ Quota price ceiling depends on expected cost of discarding (penalty)  $\phi > 0$

$$r_i \leq p_i + \phi$$

## Quota prices under a discard ban

- ▶ Quota price ceiling depends on expected cost of discarding (penalty)  $\phi > 0$

$$r_i \leq p_i + \phi$$

- ▶ Assume  $\phi$  arbitrarily larger than the marginal value of aggregate harvest (inverse demand for quota)

## Quota prices under a discard ban

- ▶ Quota price ceiling depends on expected cost of discarding (penalty)  $\phi > 0$

$$r_i \leq p_i + \phi$$

- ▶ Assume  $\phi$  arbitrarily larger than the marginal value of aggregate harvest (inverse demand for quota)
- ▶ Species 1 quota “chokes” harvest implies  $r_2 = 0$  and the condition

$$r_1 = p_1 + \frac{1}{\beta_1} [\beta_2 p_2 - c]$$

## Quota prices under a discard ban

- ▶ Quota price ceiling depends on expected cost of discarding (penalty)  $\phi > 0$

$$r_i \leq p_i + \phi$$

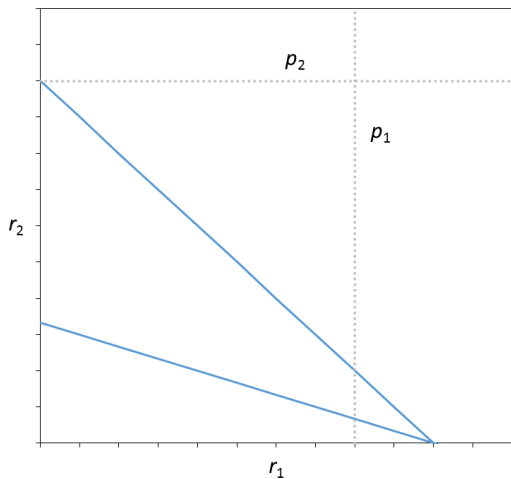
- ▶ Assume  $\phi$  arbitrarily larger than the marginal value of aggregate harvest (inverse demand for quota)
- ▶ Species 1 quota “chokes” harvest implies  $r_2 = 0$  and the condition

$$r_1 = p_1 + \frac{1}{\beta_1} [\beta_2 p_2 - c]$$

- ▶ Species 1 quota valued at the entire marginal value of harvest

## Quota prices under a discard ban

$$\beta_1 [p_1 - r_1] + \beta_2 [p_2 - r_2] = c + \lambda$$



## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?

## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?
- ▶ Quotas set in the “right” proportions?



## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?
- ▶ Quotas set in the “right” proportions?
- ▶ Industry adjusts individual species harvest rates  $(\beta_i)$ ?

## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?
- ▶ Quotas set in the “right” proportions?
- ▶ Industry adjusts individual species harvest rates  $(\beta_i)$ ?
- ▶ Small, disaggregated, thin “sub-markets”

## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?
- ▶ Quotas set in the “right” proportions?
- ▶ Industry adjusts individual species harvest rates  $(\beta_i)$ ?
- ▶ Small, disaggregated, thin “sub-markets”
- ▶ Imperfect/asymmetric information

## Observed prices

- ▶ Why do we generally observe *interior* quota prices when price corners  $(0, p_i)$  are more likely?
- ▶ Quotas set in the “right” proportions?
- ▶ Industry adjusts individual species harvest rates  $(\beta_i)$ ?
- ▶ Small, disaggregated, thin “sub-markets”
- ▶ Imperfect/asymmetric information
- ▶ Quota prices determined out of equilibrium (heuristic)?

# Simulation model

- ▶ 3 vessels, 3 quota species

## Simulation model

- ▶ 3 vessels, 3 quota species
- ▶ Different betas and marginal costs

## Simulation model

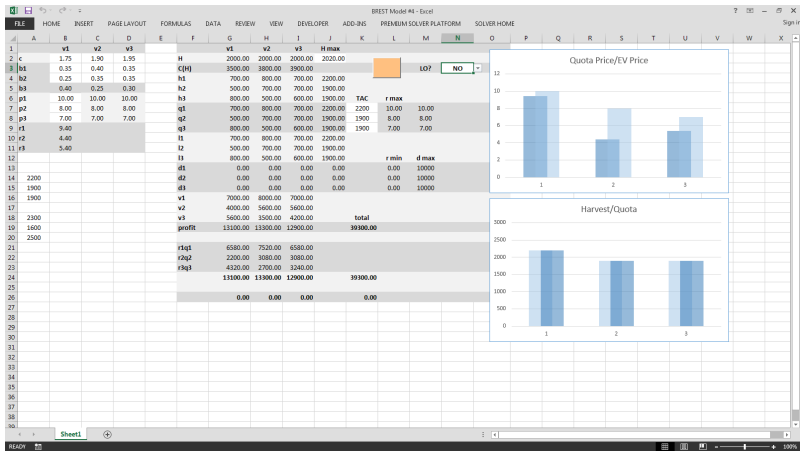
- ▶ 3 vessels, 3 quota species
- ▶ Different betas and marginal costs
- ▶ Determine harvests and allocate quota to maximise the (static) value of the fishery

## Simulation model

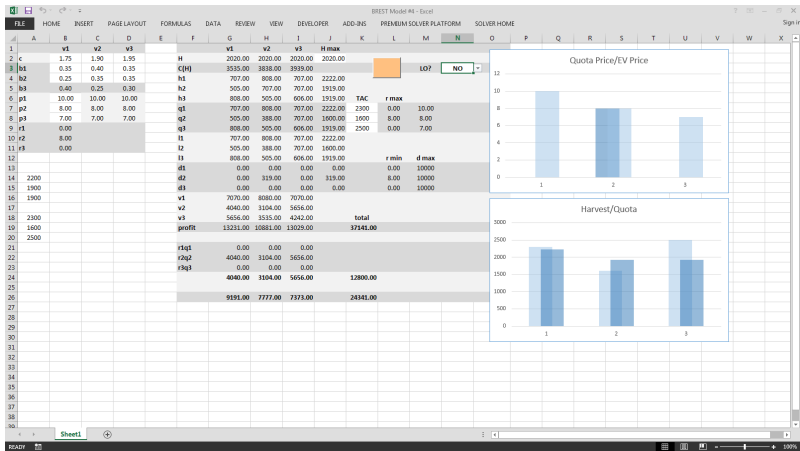
- ▶ 3 vessels, 3 quota species
- ▶ Different betas and marginal costs
- ▶ Determine harvests and allocate quota to maximise the (static) value of the fishery
- ▶ Determine maximal (uniform, linear) quota prices...



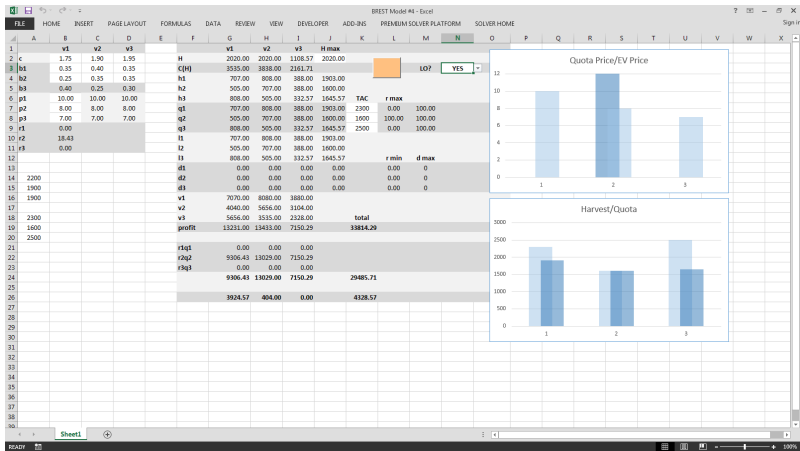
# Scenario 1



# Scenario 2



# Scenario 3



Modelling work in progress...