

Cooperative Management of Trans-boundary Fish Stocks

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Science on Consensus Building Methods Related to Ocean Use

Holistic approach to manage coastal and marine resources

- Fisheries and aquaculture
- Shipping
- Energy
- Recreation
- etc.

→ Building **consensus** among resource users



Trans-boundary Fish Stocks

- 1995 UN Fish Stocks Agreement
- Consensus
 → International cooperation
- Incentives for cooperation
- What are the economic benefits from cooperatively managing the trans-boundary fish stocks?







Previous Economic Studies on Managing Trans-boundary Fish Stocks

Shared stocks:

- Munro (1979)
- Levhari & Mirman (1980)

Migrating stocks:

- Golubtsov & McKelevy (2007)
 - Split-stream Harvesting
- Sanchirico & Wilen (1999);
 Costello & Polasky (2008)
 - Patchy Environment

Split-stream Harvesting







- EEZs surrounded by international waters
- Fish stocks migrate within and across EEZs
- What's the present value of net benefits from cooperating vs. independently managing the stocks?

 $\dot{S_{\alpha,t}} = F(S_{\alpha,t}) - x_{\alpha,t} - (\phi_{\alpha} + \delta_{\alpha})S_{\alpha,t} + \delta_{\beta}S_{\beta,t}$ $\dot{S_{\beta,t}} = F(S_{\beta,t}) - x_{\beta,t} - (\phi_{\beta} + \delta_{\beta})S_{\beta,t} + \delta_{\alpha,t}S_{\alpha,t}$



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Growth - Harvest



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% To international waters



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% To neighbor's waters



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% from neighbor's waters



Fish Growth Function



 δ_{α} : % from neighbor (in) δ_{β} : % to neighbor (out) ϕ_{β} : % to int'l waters

Cooperative Management

Maximize joint net benefit (= revenue – cost) given resource constraints



Independent Management



Steady State Conditions

Cooperative Management

$$[\rho - F'(S_{\alpha}^{C}) + (\phi_{\alpha} + \delta_{\alpha})][p - c(S_{\alpha}^{C})] - \delta_{\alpha}[p - c(S_{\beta}^{C})] + c'(S_{\alpha}^{C})[F(S_{\alpha}^{C}) - (\phi_{\alpha} + \delta_{\alpha})S_{\alpha}^{C} + \delta_{\beta}S_{\beta}^{C}] = 0$$
$$[\rho - F'(S_{\beta}^{C}) + (\phi_{\beta} + \delta_{\beta})][p - c(S_{\beta}^{C})] - \delta_{\beta}[p - c(S_{\alpha}^{C})] + c'(S_{\beta}^{C})[F(S_{\beta}^{C}) - (\phi_{\beta} + \delta_{\beta})S_{\beta}^{C} + \delta_{\alpha}S_{\alpha}^{C}] = 0$$

Independent Management

$$[\rho - F'(S^I_{\alpha}) + (\phi_{\alpha} + \delta_{\alpha})][p - c(S^I_{\alpha})] + c'(S^I_{\alpha})[F(S^I_{\alpha}) - (\phi_{\alpha} + \delta_{\alpha})S^I_{\alpha} + \delta_{\beta}\bar{S}_{\beta}] = 0$$

$$[\rho - F'(S^I_{\beta}) + (\phi_{\beta} + \delta_{\beta})][p - c(S^I_{\beta})] + c'(S_{\beta})[F(S^I_{\beta}) - (\phi_{\beta} + \delta_{\beta})S^I_{\beta} + \delta_{\alpha}\bar{S}_{\alpha}] = 0$$



Numerical Illustration Outline

 δ_i : % to/from neighbor (Between Migration) ϕ_i : % to int'l waters (Leakage)

- 1. Steady states stocks (No leakage)
- 2. Steady state stocks (No leakage vs. 5% leakage)
- 3. Steady state stocks (No migration)
- 4. Cooperative management dynamics
- 5. Independent management dynamics
- 6. Cooperation surplus (No leakage)
- 7. Cooperation surplus (No leakage vs. 5% leakage)

Cooperation Independent

1. Steady State Stocks (No Leakage)







3. Steady state stock comparison: No Migrations between the Two Countries



4. Cooperative Management Dynamics



5. Independent Management Dynamics



6. Cooperation Surplus No leakage



7. Cooperation Surplus No leakage vs. (5%, 5%) leakage rate



Allocation of the Benefits

Nash bargaining rule

 $\max_{\pi_{\alpha},\pi_{\beta}}$

$$(\pi_{\alpha} - \pi^{I}_{\alpha})^{\sigma}(\pi_{\beta} - \pi^{I}_{\beta})^{1-\sigma}$$

subject to $\pi_{\alpha} + \pi_{\beta} = \bar{\pi}$

Benefits are shared 50:50 if the two countries have the equal negotiation power

Proportionate rule

$$(NB)_i^{Coop} - (NB)_i^{Ind}$$

If equal migration rates, benefits are shared 50:50 If no leakage, a country with the

higher migration rate gains more

Long story short,

- Cooperative management yields greater net benefits when fish migrates across boarders
- Leakages reduce cooperation benefits
- Gains from cooperation can be shared by the cooperating countries (i.e. Present value of the net benefits from the joint maximization does not always equal the share!)

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What about domestic fisheries management!?

Implication for the Domestic Management

- Chicken-and-egg problem
 - Need domestic management
 - Domestic management not in place because of escapement
- Benefits may be small due to leakages of stocks outside of the EEZ
- Possibly, international cooperation may forge better domestic stocks management

Implication for the Domestic Management Fisheries Management in Japan

- Fisheries are managed and operated independently by regional coops for the most part
- Fishermen are concerned with their stocks escaping to neighboring countries waters
- Is cooperative management possible?





Conclusion and Future Research Direction

- This study is a good representative of tropical tuna fisheries in the Western and Central Pacific
- In the Northern Pacific, the problem is multilayered (domestic & international)
- Possibly, international cooperation could forge cooperation among domestic fisheries

Thank You

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