

Speaking for the 7th Generation

Introducing intergenerational justice in bioeconomics

U. Rashid Sumaila

Fisheries Economics Research Unit
Institute for the Ocean and Fisheries
School of Public Policy and Global Affairs
The University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada

r.sumaila@oceans.ubc.ca

@DrRashidSumaila

*MESSH 2023 Conference on Bio-economics
Sete, France, January 2023*

What is this story about

- It is about our interaction with the ocean;
- ... property rights;
- It is an application of game theory;
- It is a story about values and valuation;
- It is a story about one of the things we need to change if we are to succeed in living in harmony with nature.

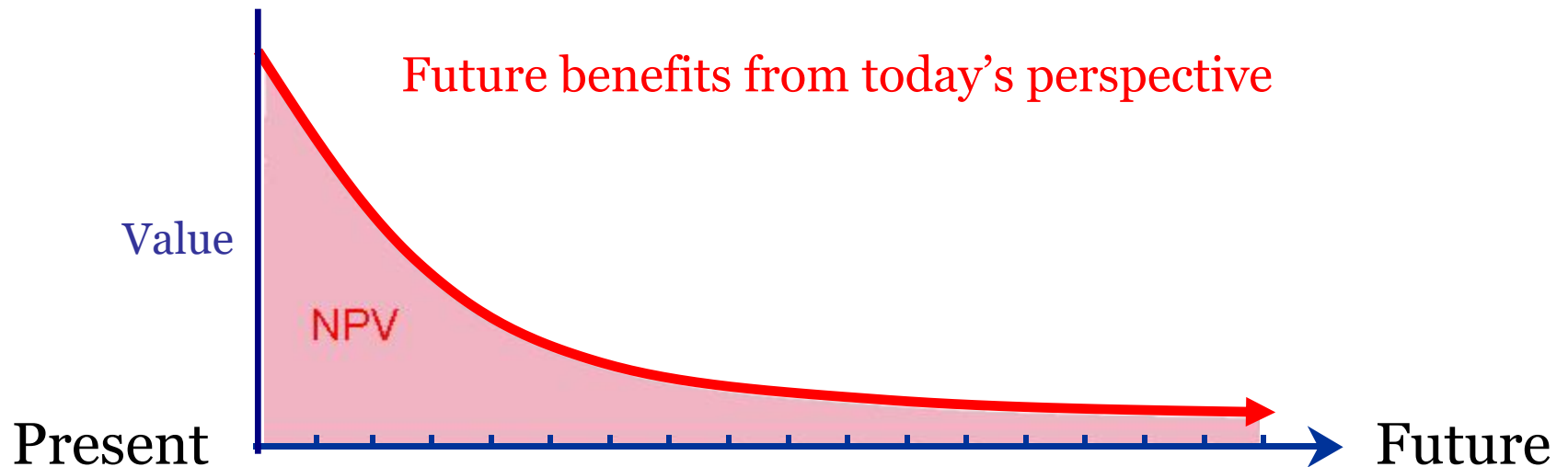
The basic interaction between
people and the ocean



Interdisciplinarity; Partnership; Co-creation of knowledge

Interesting quote from a controversial person

“Egoism is the law of perspectives as it applies to feelings according to which what is **closest** to us appears to be **large** and **weighty**, while size and weight **decrease** with our **distance** from things” (attributed to Nietzsche, 1844-1900).



Discounting in economics

The 7th Generation Principle

- The 7th Generation Principle (7th GP) is based on an ancient Haudenosaunee philosophy that the decisions we make today should result in a sustainable world 7 generations into the future;
- The first recorded concepts of the 7th GP date back to anywhere from 1142 to 1500 AD;
- The Haudenosaunee philosophy is credited as being a contributing influence on the American Constitution (a la Benjamin Franklin).

Economic rent in a dynamic discrete model

- Discounted economic rent (TR-TC) through time to obtain the discounted value of the economic benefits from the fishery.

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^T d^t (TR_t - TC_t)$$

$$\text{where } d = \frac{1}{(1 + \delta)}$$

$\delta = \text{discount rate}$

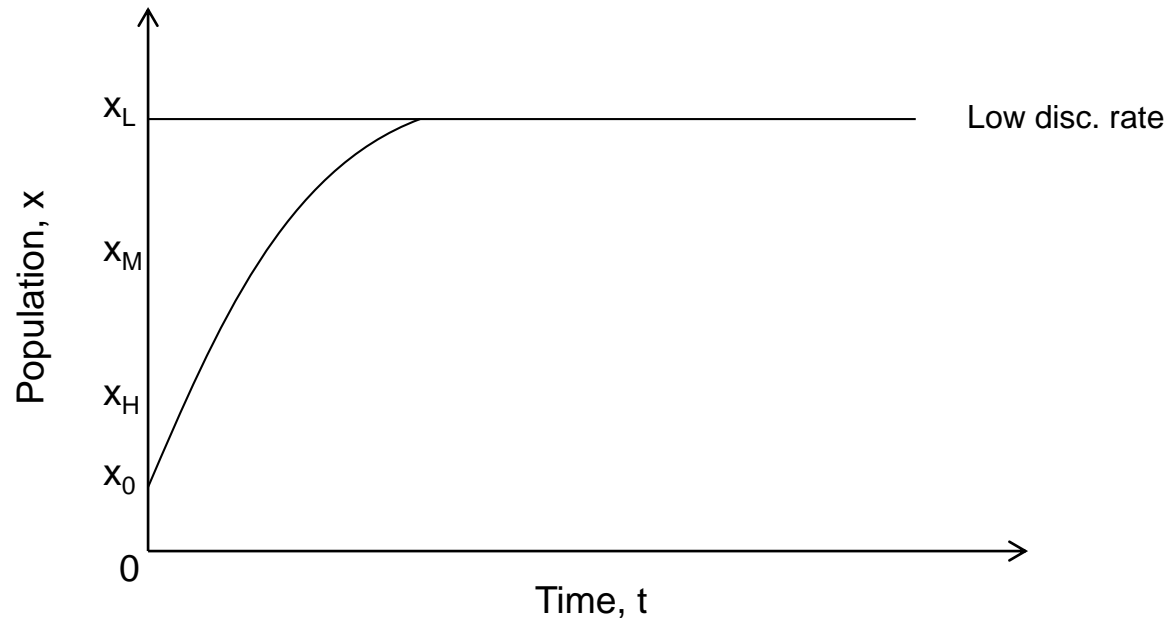
Discount rate impacts on fish populations



The optimal population trajectory $x = x(t)$ and optimal population for different discount rates

Adapted from a model developed by Clark and Munro (1975)

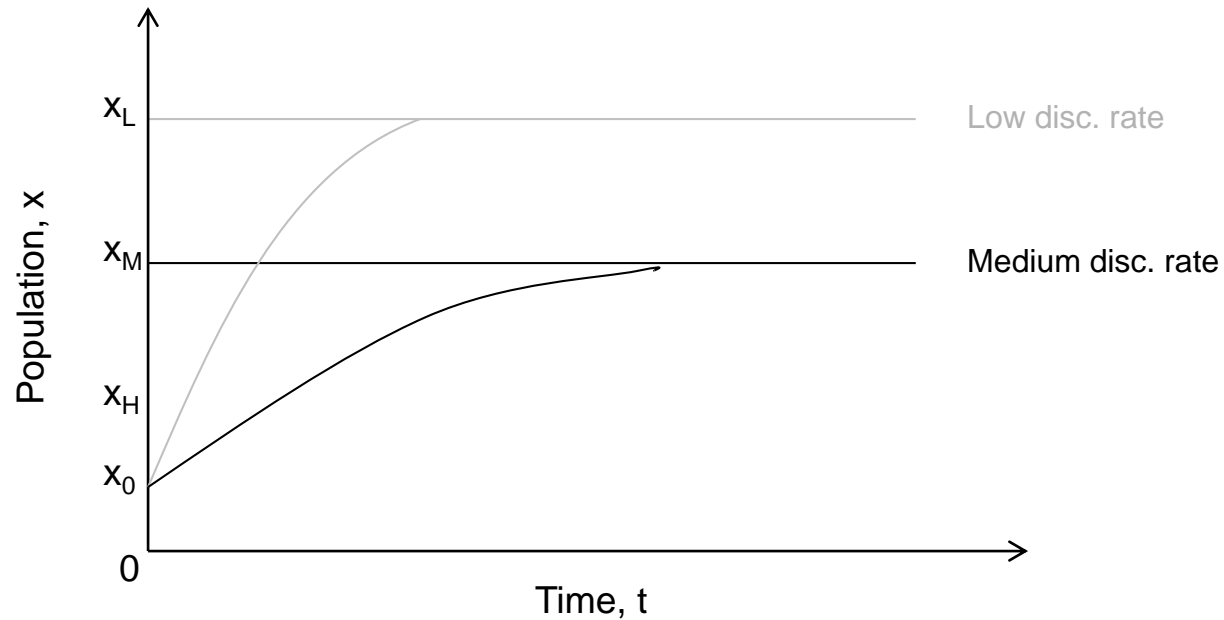
Discount rate impacts on fish populations



The optimal population trajectory $x = x(t)$ and optimal population for different discount rates

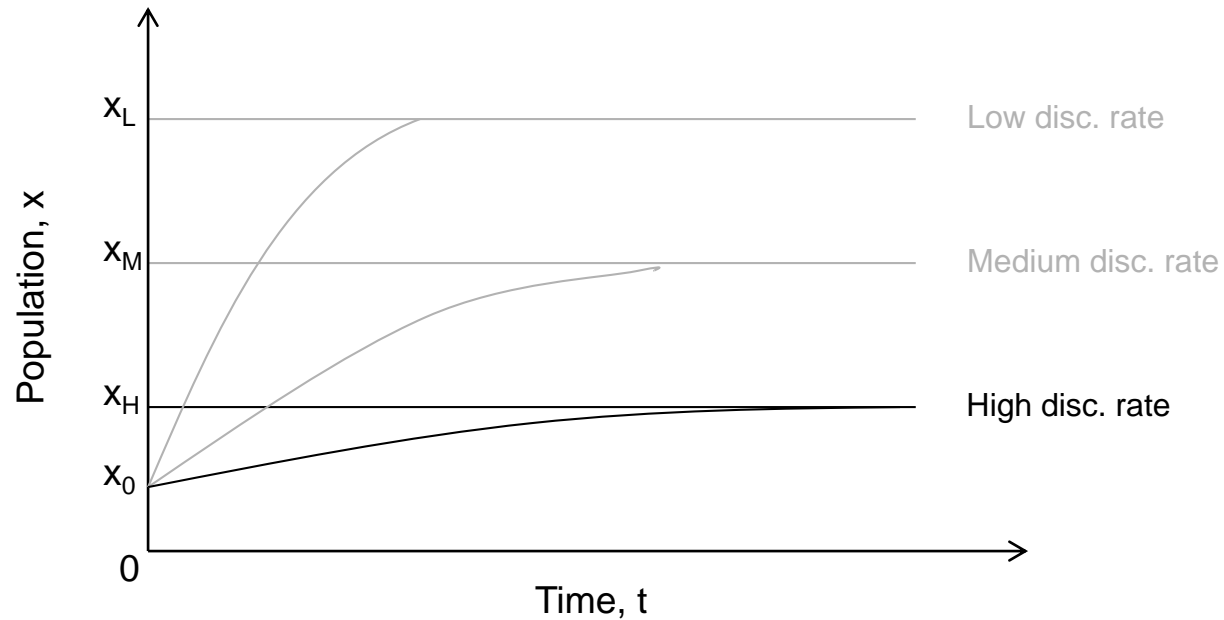
Adapted from a model developed by Clark and Munro (1975)

Discount rate impacts on fish populations



The optimal population trajectory $x = x(t)$ and optimal population for different discount rates
Application of Clark and Munro (1975) model

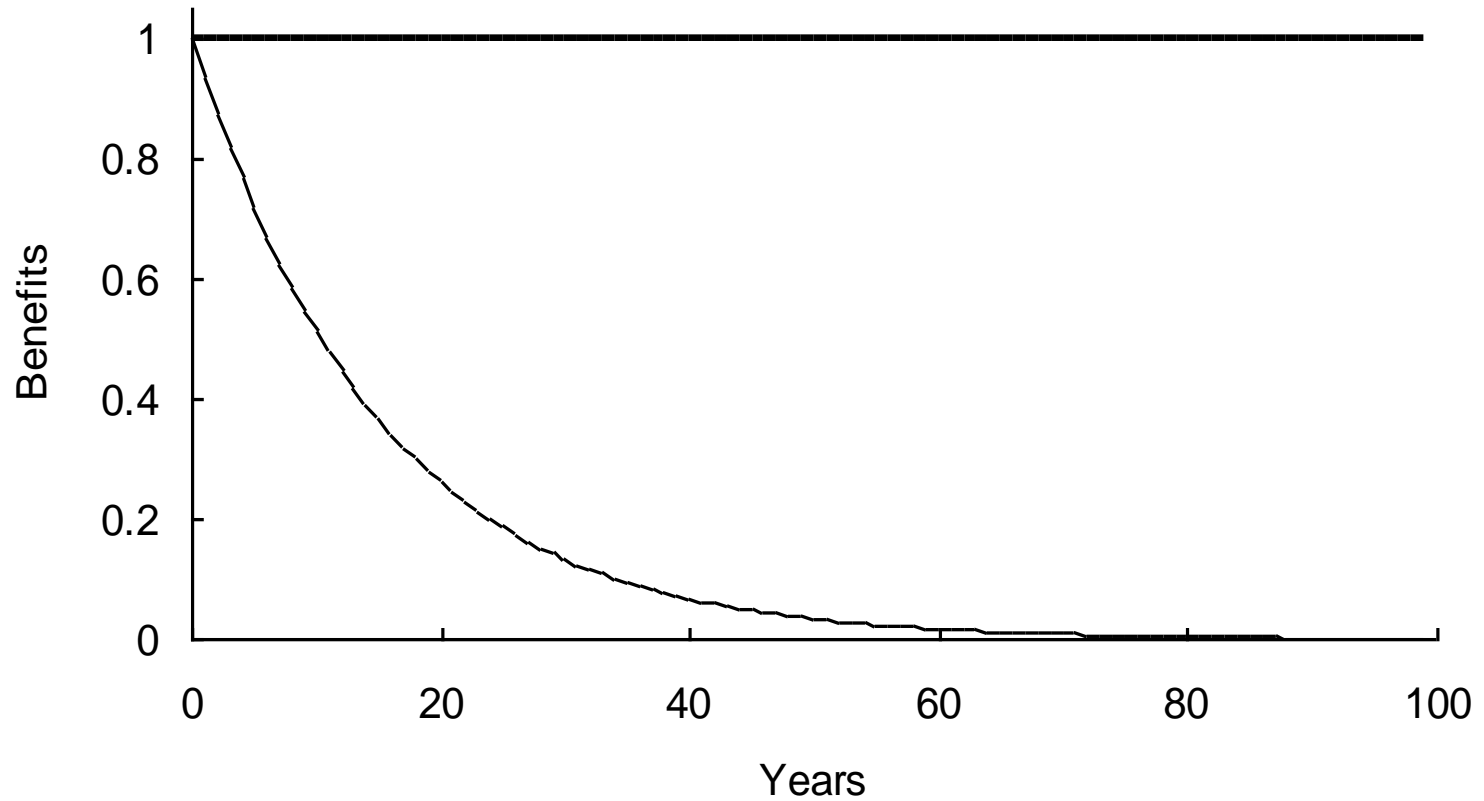
Discount rate impacts on fish populations



The optimal population trajectory $x = x(t)$ and optimal population for different discount rates

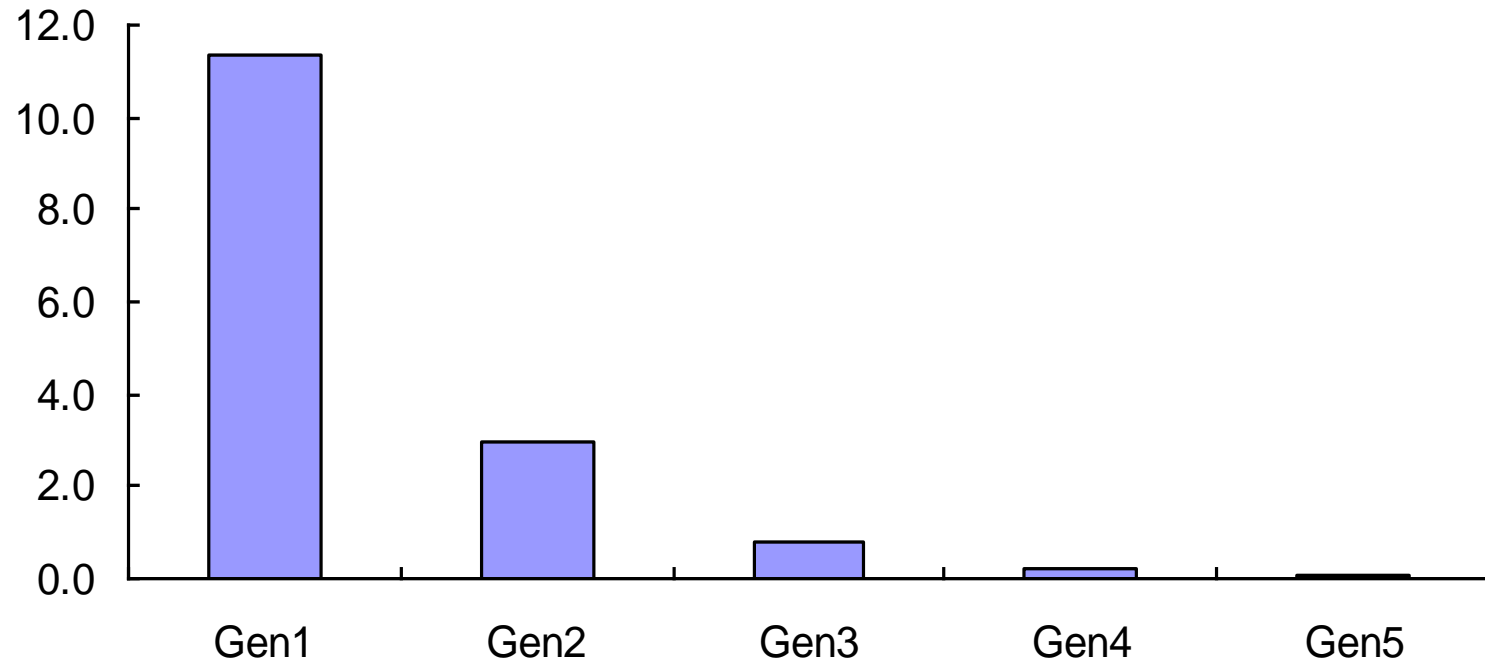
Adapted from a model developed by Clark and Munro (1975)

Flow of 1 unit of benefit in current and discounted value



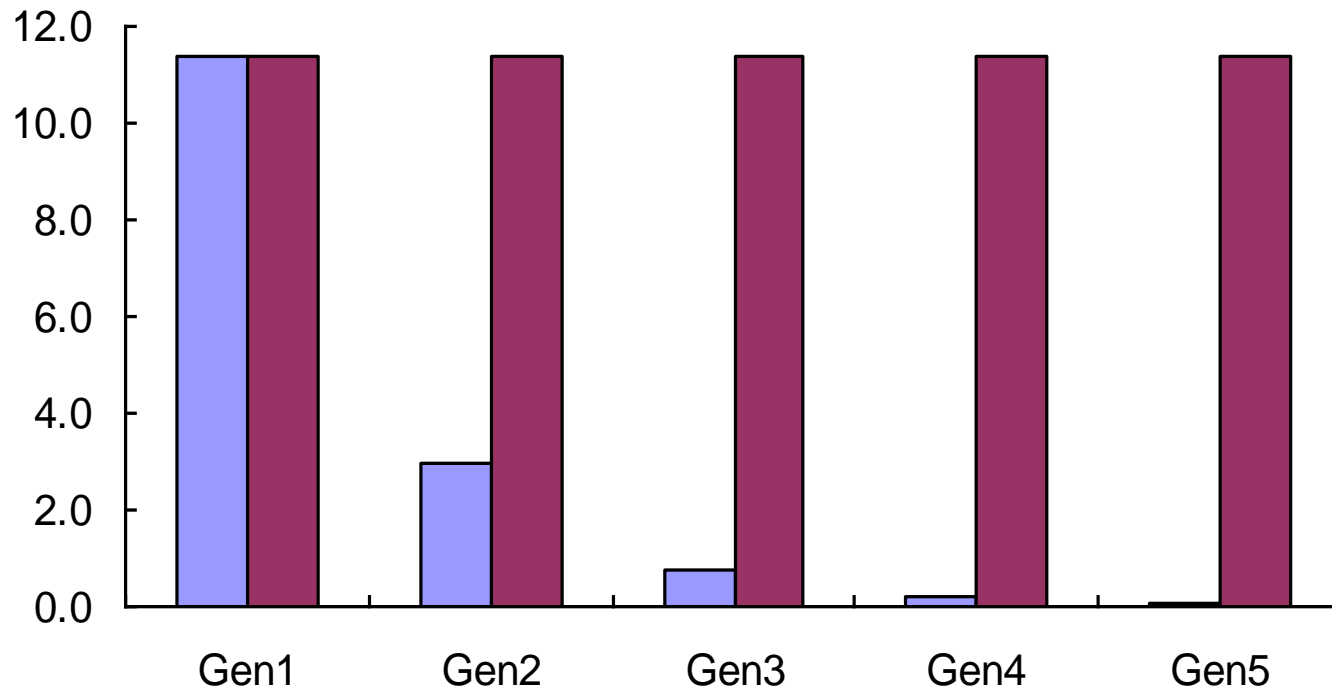
NPV accruing to each of 5 generations within 100 yrs.

Conventional discounting



NPV accruing to each of 5 generations within 100 yrs.

Resetting the discounting clock

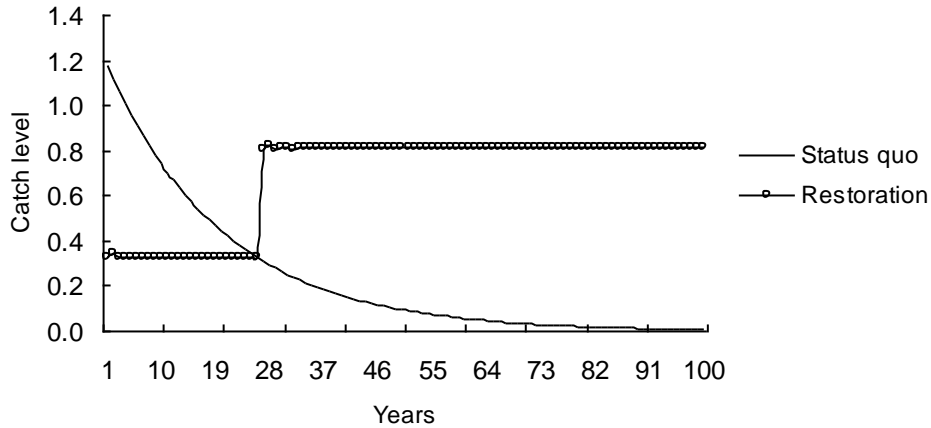


IG Discounting: Discrete model

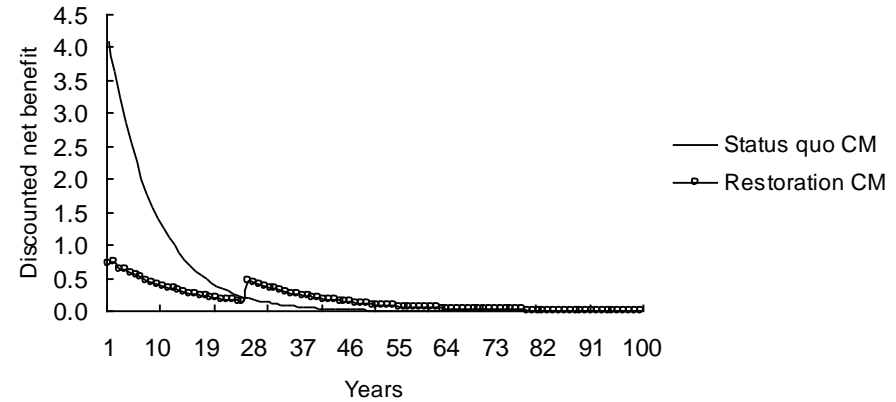
$$\begin{aligned} NPV &= NPV_1 + NPV_2 \\ &= \sum_{t=1}^{t_1} \frac{V_t - C_t}{(1 + \delta)^t} + \sum_{t=t_{1+1}}^{t_2} \frac{V_t - C_t}{(1 + \delta)^{t-t_1}} \end{aligned}$$

IG Discounting: Discrete model application

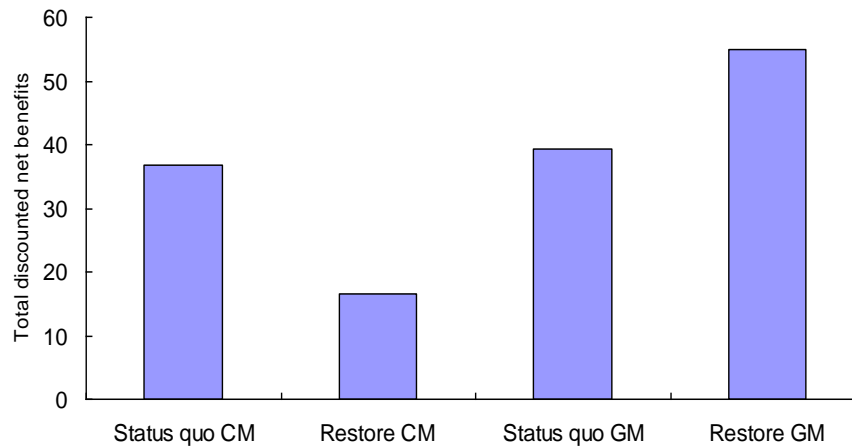
Harvest profile



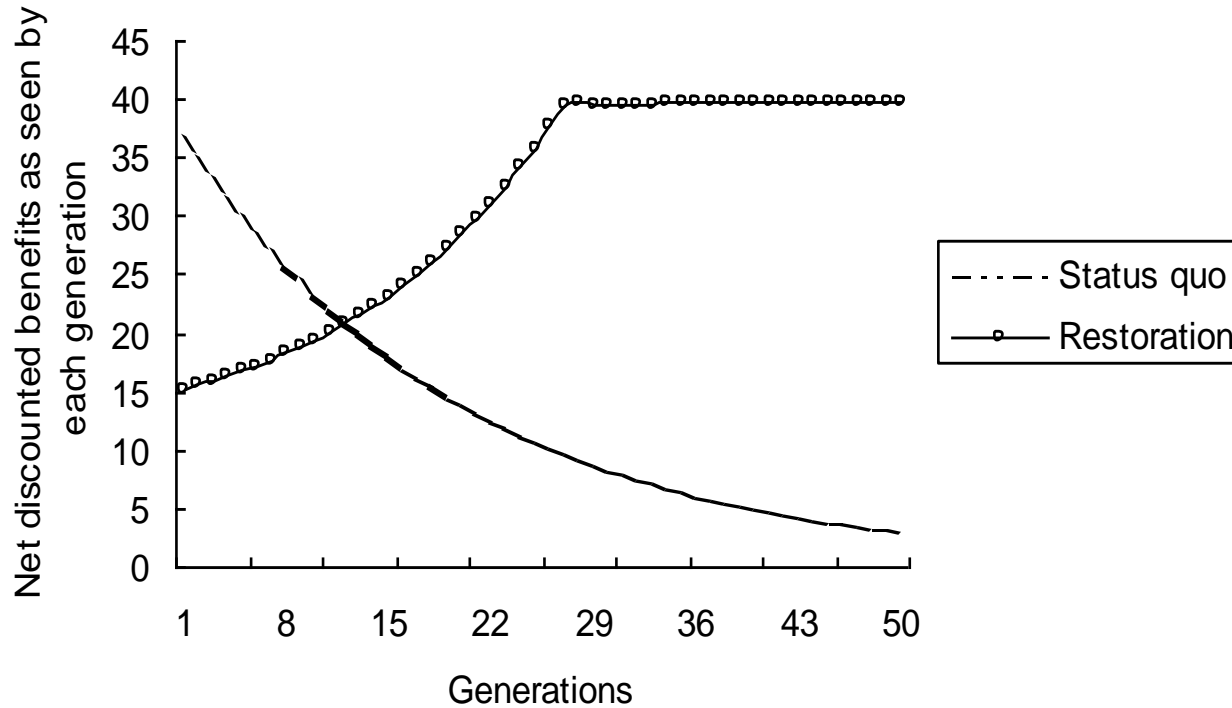
NPV of Benefits: CM



To restore or not to restore?



Benefits of rebuilding to different generations of 50 years each



IG discounting: Continuous time

- Assumptions:
 - Present generation discount flows of benefits at standard rate;
 - New generation of size $1/G$ enters population each year: they discount at standard rate every year after entry;
 - Current generation as decision makers discount the interest of future generations at a 'future generation' discount rate at the time they enter the population.

$Year(t)$	Present	Join yr 1	Join yr 2	...	Join year t
0	1				
1	d	$\frac{d_{fg}}{G}$			
2	d^2	$\frac{d^2 d_{fg}}{G}$	$\frac{d_{fg}^2}{G}$		
.					
.					
.					
t	d^t	$\frac{d^{t-1} d_{fg}}{G}$	$\frac{d^{t-2} d_{fg}^2}{G}$...	$\frac{d_{fg}^t}{G}$

The inter-generational CBA model

$$NPV = \sum_{t=0}^T W^t (V_t - C_t), \quad t = 0, 1, 2, \dots, T$$

where

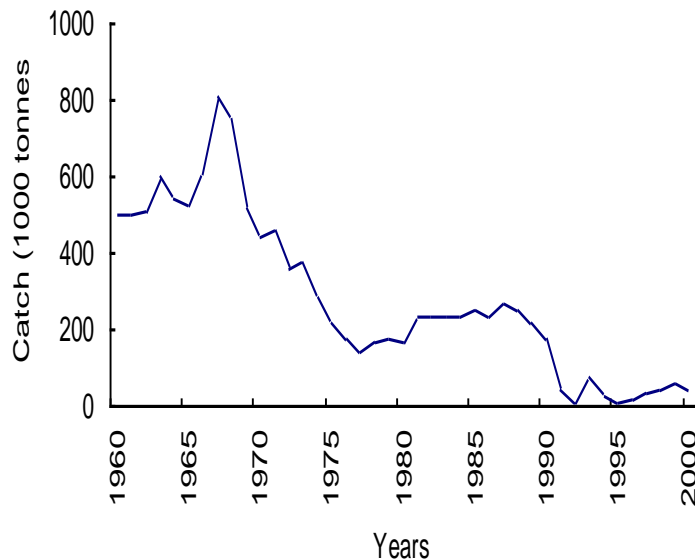
$$W = d + \frac{d_{fg} d^{t-1}}{G} \left[\frac{1 - \Delta^t}{1 - \Delta} \right]$$

and

$$\Delta = \frac{d_{fg}}{d}; \quad G = \text{generation time}$$

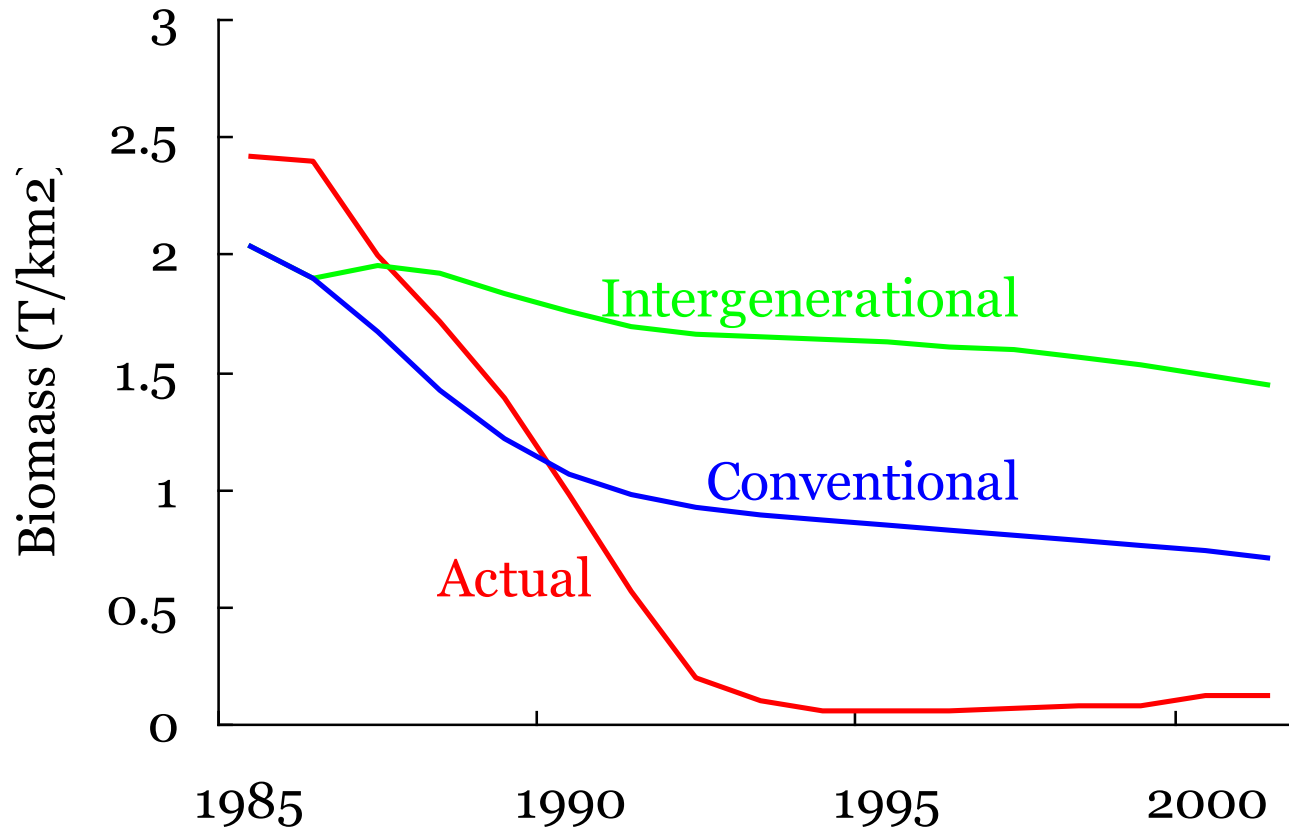
Ken Arrow - An Application: cod off Newfoundland?

Catch of cod off Newfoundland, Canada



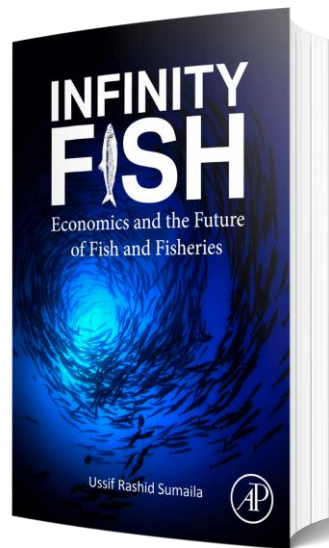
- Two broad reasons:
 - Open access, ineffective management, uncertainty, etc.;
 - The way we value benefits from our marine resources.
- Question:
 - What portion of the collapse can be attributed to each of the above?

Causes of cod collapse



THE CONCEPT OF INFINITY FISH

“Fish is more valuable than diamond !!”



- **Infinity Fish:** Fish is forever – if managed wisely;
- Fish is valuable to many

To achieve **Infinity Fish:** Pass on a healthy ocean to our children and grandchildren so they too can have the option to do the same.



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

alumniUBC

