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A Game-Theoretic Approach to Modelling Crop Royalties

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Contents

Acronyms and Abbreviations xv			xv		
List of Symbols xvii					vii
1	Intr	oductio	on		1
2	Bac	kgroun	nd		7
	2.1	Introd	duction		7
	2.2	The p	rotection of IP in crop breeding		8
		2.2.1			11
		2.2.2			13
		2.2.3	Why crop breeding is different		18
		2.2.4	Royalties		24
	2.3	The p	ractice of plant variety protection		29
		2.3.1	The international history of PVP legislation		29
		2.3.2	Australia		32
		2.3.3	Other institutional changes in Australia		35
		2.3.4	Royalties on wheat in selected countries		36
	2.4	The A	Australian wheat breeding sector		39
	2.5		breeder's rights models		48
		2.5.1	Research question		49
		2.5.2	Date of study		51
		2.5.3	Country of interest		51
		2.5.4	Crops covered		52
		2.5.5	Type of PVR protection		52
		2.5.6	Static or dynamic		53
		2.5.7	Methodologies employed		53
		2.5.8	Results and conclusions		65

	2.6	Outlook	68
3	A ga	ame-theoretic model with full declaration	71
	3.1	Introduction	71
	3.2	The full-declaration model	75
		3.2.1 Simplifying the model to a steady-state	89
		3.2.2 Maximising social welfare	95
		3.2.3 A monopolist breeder	100
		3.2.4 Discussion	103
	3.3	Policy implications	110
	3.4	An alternative specification	
	3.5	Conclusion	
4	Αga	ame-theoretic model with less than full-declaration	115
_	4.1	Introduction	
	4.2	The model with less than full-declaration	
		4.2.1 Social welfare	
	4.3	Solving the game	
		4.3.1 Enforcement effort	
		4.3.2 Declaration rates	
		4.3.3 Seed quality and purchases	
		4.3.4 Maximising social welfare	
		4.3.5 Royalty rates	
		4.3.6 The outcome of the scheme with three royalties	
		4.3.7 Less than three royalties	
		4.3.8 Discussion	
	4.4	Comparison of full and less than full declaration	
	4.5	Policy implications	
	4.6	Conclusion	
5	A P	rincipal-Agent model without enforcement costs	161
_	5.1	Introduction	
	5.2	The model	
	J.2	5.2.1 The timing of the game	
		5.2.2 The game	
	5.3	The first-best outcome	
	0.0	5.3.1 Implementing first-best	
	5.4	The best implementable outcome	
	-	THE MOST HILD ICHICHIANIC CALCULIC	100

		5.4.1	The farmer problem	186
		5.4.2	The breeder problem	189
		5.4.3	The optimal solution	
	5.5	Comp	arison of best-implementable and first-best outcomes .	
	5.6		asion	
6	A Pı	rincipal	-Agent model with enforcement costs	203
	6.1	Introd	uction	203
	6.2	Enforc	ement costs	207
	6.3	Nume	rical methods	214
		6.3.1	The wheat output price	215
		6.3.2	The marginal product of wheat	
		6.3.3	The coefficient of risk aversion of farmers	
		6.3.4	The marginal cost of farmers	219
		6.3.5	The variance of yields	
		6.3.6	The breeder's marginal cost of production	
		6.3.7	Enforcement costs	
		6.3.8	The results	224
	6.4	Discus	sion	228
	6.5	Conclu	asion	232
7	Poli	cy impl	ications and conclusions	235
Αį	peno	dices		241
_	-		o Chapter 2: Background	241243
_	App	endix t	o Chapter 2: Background e of data for EPR rates	243
_	A pp	endix t		243 243
A	App A.1 A.2	endix t Source Papers	e of data for EPR rates	243 243 249
A	App A.1 A.2	endix t Source Papers	e of data for EPR rates	243 243 249
_	App A.1 A.2 App	Source Papers Pendix ton	of data for EPR rates	243 243 249 255
A	App A.1 A.2 App	Source Papers Pendix ton Interio	of data for EPR rates	243 243 249 255 255
A	App A.1 A.2 App ratio B.1	Source Papers Pendix ton Interio	of data for EPR rates	243 243 249 255 255 258
A	App A.1 A.2 App ratio B.1 B.2	Source Papers Pendix ton Interior Comps	of data for EPR rates	243 243 249 255 255 258 260
A	App A.1 A.2 App ratio B.1 B.2 B.3	Source Papers Pendix ton Interior Compa Farme The co	of data for EPR rates	243 243 249 255 255 258 260 263
A	App A.1 A.2 App ratio B.1 B.2 B.3 B.4	Source Papers Pendix ton Interior Composition The construction	of data for EPR rates	243 249 255 255 258 260 263 266

	B.8	A monopoly breeder with less than three royalties	271
C	An a	alternative specification of the full-declaration model	283
	C.1	Introduction	283
D	App	endix to Chapter 4: A game-theoretic model with less than	ì
		-declaration	313
	D.1	The optimum declaration rates	313
		Farmer profits with the three royalties	
		The comparative statics for declaration rates	
		Less than three royalties	
E	App	pendix to Chapter 5: A Principal-Agent model without en	-
	forc	ement costs	329
	E.1	Unconstrained maximization	329
		Kuhn Tucker maximization	
	E.3	Checking the implementability constraint	334
		Derivation of comparative statics results	
		Derivations of inequalities for Table 5.2	

List of Figures

2.1	EPR rates over time Source: See Appendix A.1 for source of data
6.1	Optimum royalties for different fixed and marginal enforcement costs
6.2	The enforcement costs frontier
6.3	The enforcement costs frontiers as parameter values vary 229
C.1	The breeder's profit for different EPRs

List of Tables

2.1	Australia's private wheat breeding companies 42
3.1	Comparative statics for the baseline model 87
3.2	Comparative statics for the steady-state model 93
3.3	Results of the full-declaration model
3.4	Summary of the full-declaration model 106
4.1	Results of the model with less than full-declaration 145
4.2	Summary of the model with less than full declaration 146
4.3	Ranking of schemes with respect to social welfare in the
	models with full declaration and less than full declaration 149

4.4	Re-allocating the surplus: less than full-disclosure, social	
	planner	150
4.5	Schemes in which less than full declaration may occur	
4.6	Ranking of schemes with respect to breeder profit in the	
	models with full declaration and less than full declaration,	
	monopolist breeder	152
4.7	Re-allocating the surplus: less than full-disclosure, monop-	
	olist breeder.	153
	onot breeder.	100
5.1	Comparative statics in the Principal–Agent model	193
5.2	Results of the partial-insurance model compared to first-best	
	•	
6.1	Illustrative numerical values	
6.2	Values of the marginal product of wheat	
6.3	Values of the farmer's marginal cost coefficient	220
6.4	Values of the variance of yields	222
A 1	EDD (C	240
	EPR rates over time	
A.2	Summary of papers	253
C 1	Results of the alternative full-declaration model	308
C.2	Summary of the alternative full-declaration model	
	Comparison of the two formulations of the full-declaration	<i>J</i> 11
	model	312
	model	- イエフ

Abstract

Plant variety rights assist crop breeders to appropriate returns from new varieties and incentivise varietal improvement. Royalties are one form of plant variety rights and this dissertation asks which combination of the available royalty instruments is best from the perspective of consumers, farmers, crop breeders, and the overall economy.

We use a game-theoretic approach to model strategic interactions between breeders and farmers. The model allows farmer privilege, whereby farmers save seed one year to plant in the future, and we show a pointof-sale royalty with either or both of the remaining royalties is optimal, whether or not we allow the possibility of farmers under-paying royalties through under-declaring output or saved seed.

We also develop a Principal–Agent model, in which risk-neutral breeders share the risk with risk-averse farmers. In this model, the optimum royalty depends on various parameters, including the costs of compliance and enforcement.

KEYWORDS: game-theory; economic model; end-point royalty; point-of-sale royalty; saved seed; farmer privilege; principal–agent model.



Declaration

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACCC Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

ACIP Advisory Council on Intellectual Property

AGT Australian Grain Technologies

AVC Average variable costs AWB Australian Wheat Board Bt Bacillus thuringiensis

CARA Constant absolute risk aversion

COGGO Council of Grain Grower Organisations Ltd
CRS Constant returns to scale (production function)

CV Coefficient of variation

CSIRO Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research

Organisation

EPR End-point royalty

EU European Union; Expected utility

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

GM Genetically modified

GRDC Grains Research Development Corporation IC Incentive compatibility constraint of the farmer

ImpC Implementability constraint of the farmer

IP Intellectual property

IPR Intellectual property rights

IR Individual rationality constraint of the farmer

MV Mean-variance (model) NVT National variety trials

NZPFR New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research

PBR Plant Breeder's Rights POS Point-of-sale royalty PVP Plant variety protection

PVPA Plant Variety Protection Act of 1970, US

PVR Plant variety rights

R&D Research and development

RDC Research development corporation

RR Royalty revenue

SARDI The South Australian Research and Development Institute

SSP Saved-seed royalty

SW Social welfare, the sum of farmer and breeder profits TRIPS (agreement on) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual

Property Rights

UK United Kingdom

UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

US, USA United States of America

UPOV International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of

Plants

Symbols

Game-theoretic models enforcement costs parameter, a > 0, \$ abproportion of farm sown to bought, new, seed, $b \in [0, 1]$; may be indexed by time period *t* Cfarmer's costs, \$ doutput-declaration rate, $d \in [0, 1]$ fine factor on cheating , f > 1Fproduction function of wheat marginal breeding cost, g > 0, \$ per kilogram of seed gproduced Kfixed cost of wheat breeding, \$ saved-seed declaration rate, $m \in [0, 1]$ m P_b point-of-sale royalty, $P_b \ge 0$, \$ per kilogram of bought seed saved-seed royalty, $P_s \ge 0$, \$ per kilogram of seed saved quality of new, bought, seed, tonnes of output per unit area quality of the seed mix, tonnes of output per unit area; may be qindexed by time period t Qproduction, output of wheat, tonnes; may be indexed by time period t end-point royalty rate, $r \in [0, 1]$, \$ per tonne of output Xenforcement cost function, \$ Greek symbols β discount factor, $\beta \in [0, 1]$ probability of the farmer being investigated, $\phi \in [0, 1]$ ϕ ψ seeding rate, tonnes of seed per unit area sown, $\psi > 0$ profit of the farmer, \$; may be indexed by time period *t* π_f profit of the breeder, \$; may be indexed by time period t π_B П discounted sum of future expected profits of farmer, \$ θ quality of saved seed relative to new seed, $\theta \in (0,1)$

	Principal–Agent models
a	marginal enforcement costs, \$ per kilogram of seed
A	fixed enforcement costs, \$
b	quantity of seed bought by the farmer, kilograms
c , \tilde{c}	cost parameter of wheat growing, \$ per kilogram ² of seed
	input
e	effort of the farmer in labour units
F	production function of wheat
g	marginal cost of wheat breeding, \$ per kilogram of seed
h	marginal product of farmer effort, tonnes of output per unit of
	labour effort
K	fixed cost of wheat breeding, \$
l	license fee, fixed up–front payment, \$
L	risk premium
N	numeraire unit of money = output price
p	point-of-sale royalty, $p \ge 0$, \$ per kilogram of bought seed
q	production, output of wheat, tonnes
r	end-point royalty rate, $r \in [0, 1]$, \$ per tonne of output
v	marginal product of seed, \$ of output per kilogram of seed
Z	certainty equivalent of the farmer's wealth; Z is such that
	EU(Y) = U(Z), if Y denotes the farmer's wealth, \$
Greek sy	rmbols
ϵ	uncertainty of production, a random variable with mean 0
	and variance σ^2 , \$ of output per kilogram of input
γ	coefficient of risk aversion of the farmer
$\overset{'}{\pi_f}$	profit of the farmer, \$
π_B	profit of the breeder, \$
σ^2	variance of ϵ , (\$ per kilogram of seed) ²