

Solutions

2.1 Catch removes fish available to others, so the resource is rival; weak exclusion can encourage overuse. A broadcast warning can be non-rival and hard to exclude, creating financing/free-rider issues. A monitored catch limit can reduce depletion but requires enforceability and affects livelihoods. Assess ecological evidence, compliance and distribution; a price or quantity instrument is not automatically fair. Authored points for identifying relevant evidence, explaining a supported inference and a material limit.

3.1 Lower private costs can increase effort and catch, worsening common-resource depletion. Sustainable stock evidence, enforceable limits and livelihood effects are relevant conditions. Do not infer that every subsidy has the same effect; specify its mechanism and design. Authored points for a relevant judgement, reason tied to the case and justified qualification or method. Accept a supported alternative.