Lecture of Two Parts: Part 1: Understanding Cooperation Part TWO: Inclusion and Development Progeria by

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A Little Game Theory: Towards an Understanding of Coherent Committee

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IN

"All Life is a Game"

John Nash: Nobel Memorial Prize Winner

"A Beautiful Mind" (Book)

Nash Equilibrium

- Every Game involves
 - players
 - strategies or actions allowed the players
 - payoffs they play for
 - rules they play by
- Strategic Game and Interdependence: payoff of one depends upon ones action and the action of others
- Players are strictly rational: they prefer more to less

The Fishing Game

 The Fishing Game: Two fishermen, Ambo and Berto (for short A and B) fish in a lake. Their strategies consist of either of two actions: Fish with a Net (N) or Fish with Dynamite (D). Rule: A and B cannot coordinate their actions.

The Fishing Game

Table 1. Payoff Matrix: The Fishing Game

		В	
		N	D
	N	10, 10	2, 12
А	D	12,2	3,3

- Ambo A is the row player, Berto B is the column player
- Ambo can either play N or D, likewise Berto.
- There are four boxes each with two numbers. In each box are two numbers; the first is payoff to A, the second is payoff to B: say (2, 12), 2 is A's payoff, 12 is B's payoff if A plays N and B plays D.
 Which strategies will each play?

The Fishing Game

- 1. Nash Equilibrium as Solution: the combination of actions by A and B from which deviation is punished
- 2. (D,D) giving (3,3): no one has no incentive to deviate. If A plays N, he gets 2 < 3. If B plays D, he gets 2 < 3. So (D, D) is a Nash Equilibrium solution!
- 3. (N, N) gives each (10, 10) so each player is better off. But A can get 12 > 10 if he defects, so he defects. B does the same. So (N, N) is not Nash Equilibrium!

- 1. Welfare at (D, D) (Nash Equilibrium) = 6 (3+3)
- 2. Welfare higher at (N, N) = 20 (10 + 10). But not NE.
- 3. Market Failure in Econ: The Fishing Game is a Market Failure. The outcome (10,10) is better for both players than (3,3). But they will not attain it.
- 4. Social Dilemma Game: When each player seeking his highest payoff, will receive less than they could receive if they cooperate. Also called Prisoner's Dilemma Game.

- Solution: Suppose there is a government/community-based management which wants the better outcome for A and B.
- The community-based management passes a rule saying that
- (a)whoever plays D will be penalized p;
- (b) but the players must pay c to defray the expense of enforcement.
- The intervention is (p, c).
- Suppose that the government is very effective in enforcement. Every violation is punished.
- The intervention changes the payoffs of the game.

With Government Intervention (p,c)

Table 2. Payoff Matrix: The Fishing Game with Intervention (p,c)

		В	
		N	D
•	N	N 10-c, 10- c	2-c, 12- c-p
A	D	12-c- p,2-c	3-с-р,3- с-р

The Fishing Game

- 1. p = penalty imposed for dynamite fishing.
- 2. c = tax on each player to pay the cost of enforcement;
- 3. (p, c) is the state intervention pair4. Consider the intervention pair (5, 2).

The Fishing Game

Table 3. Payoff Matrix: The Fishing Game with Intervention (p,c) = (5,2)

			В
		N	D
•	N	10-2, 10-2	2-2, 12- 2-5
A	D	12-2- 5,2-2	3-2-5,3- 2-5

The Fishing Game

Table 4. Payoff Matrix: The Fishing Game with Intervention (p,c) = (5,2)

		В	
		N	D
A	N	8, 8	0, 5
	D	5,0	-4,-4

The Fishing Game

- 1. There is a new Nash Equilibrium: (N,N) giving (8,8).
- 2. Post-intervention welfare (sum): 16
- 3. Pre-intervention welfare: 6
- 4. Community Management (5,2) a Success: It managed to change behavior to (N, N).

APO and Sumilon MPAs

- What Dr Alcala's Team did: taught fisherman to think and act differently – think as one family
- The harvest of cooperation is bumper.
- They formed a resource management system run by fishermen themselves.
- Prevented the "Tragedy of the commons"
- The entry of politics and greed almost destroyed the project.

The Fishing Game Consider an intervention (p,c) = (5, 1)

Table 5. Payoff Matrix: The Fishing Game with Intervention (p,c) = (5,2)

		В	
		N	D
	N	5, 5	-3, 6
A	D	6,-3	-4,-4

The Fishing Game with Intervention (2,5)

- 1. Two Nash Equilibria or Solutions: (D,N) and (N,D) giving (6,-3) and (-3,6): both are bad equilibrium. Why?
- 2. Post-intervention welfare (sum) = 3
- **3.** Pre-intervention welfare (sum) = 6

Second Part







Tax Reform and Inclusion (TRAIN): The Role and Meaning of Inclusion

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TRAIN: Meaning of Inclusion

- Acceleration and INCLUSION
- Acceleration: rapid growth in per capita income
- Inclusion: reduced income inequality and/or reduced poverty incidence
- A policy change like TRAIN can affect inclusion differently
- Problem: Suppose it raises income inequality and but reduces poverty incidence.

Income Inequality vs Poverty Reduction

- TRAIN intends to raise enough revenue to bankroll BUILDx3 and GCA of 8%.
- Fuel tax, sugary beverage tax, vehicle tax, VAT loopholes closures.
- Cost of Adjustment: every meaningful reform extracts some pain; no pain no gain
- Has tax reduction for the middle class and cash givebacks for the most affected.

Senate Bill 1592

- Retains 37 of the 70 loopholes
- Reduces the tax take on proposed tax adjustments
- Reduces drastically the Tax Revenue gain
- Explodes the number of earmarks
- Inclusion as reduced Income equality at the expense of acceleration and poverty reduction.

But is Income Inequality the real enemy in LDCs? Or is it Abject Poverty?

The MDGs and SDGs think it is Abject Poverty (<\$1.25 per day): Halved and Zeroed

Why was our poverty reduction record very poor?

Move to Slide 33

Slow Poverty Reduction

- In the MDG era, poverty incidence in PHL moved from 36% in 1990 to 26% in 2015
- We failed our MDG target of 17%.
- China moved from 60% to 5% in those years.
- The question is why?

Abject Poverty in MDGs

- Since 1990, the world has successfully halved the incidence of abject poverty
- ¾ of global poverty reduction from China;
 64% 1990 to 4% in 2015
- The Philippines: one of the few to fail: 34 % in 1990, 26% in 2015
- Gini index (2013): PHL 43 vs. 42 for PRC and 46 for Malaysia
- If it's abject poverty reduction, it's China!

Income Inequality vs Poverty Reduction

- Is income distribution sacrosanct? Even at the expense of poverty reduction?
- Let us look at the example of the

People's Republic of China (PRC)

II. Enter the Dragon: PRC, Mao and Deng

- A natural experiment: Mao-Deng Dummy
- Mao Zedong: enshrined Socialism in PRC in 1949
- Socialism's genotype: Central planning; No free enterprise; No private property; No profit seeking
- Ideological test: tools and outcomes must exhibit socialist purity
- Mao's dictum: "It doesn't matter that the train is late as long as it is socialist!"

Deng Xiaoping

- Deng Xiaoping: sent by Mao to limit the damage of "The Great Leap Forward"
- Deng's prescription: "Let the peasants play the market" → some farmers became rich: Oops!
- Hounded as a "capitalist roader," stripped of power and banished. Survived Mao (luck!).
- Introduced "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" after Mao's death (1976)

Deng Xiaoping: Tools vs. Outcomes

- Deng's Heresy: Socialism is about outcomes not about instruments!
- Deng's Pragmatism: "It doesn't matter what color the cat as long as it catches the mouse."
- Embraced free enterprise, profit seeking and foreign investment and finally private property (2004): the genome of Capitalism.
- Likewise instruments towards a socialist outcome.

Deng Xiaoping Socialist Outcomes

- Outcome of Deng's Pragmatic Socialism:
 (a) 600m Chinese crossed the poverty line; poverty incidence fell from 88% in 1980 to 6.5% in 2014.
 - (b) the greatest social transformation in human history to 2nd largest economy in the world.
 - (c) Gini rose from 31% to 43%; *Fortune's* Chinese dollar-billionaires! Fair bargain?
- Marx and Engels: whirling in their graves!

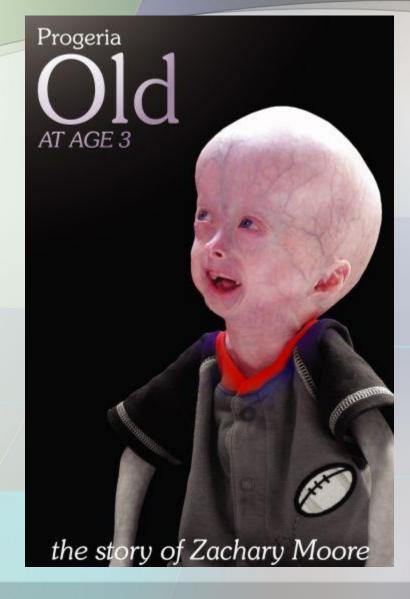
- BUILDx3 means to Raise the investment rate to 25-28% of GDP.
- The Philippines over the last 30 years had investment rate o 20%
- The Result of low investment rate is the next topic.
- Move ahead to slide 75: Development
 Progeria

Development Progeria

Development Progeria

- Development Progeria: When growth of Manufacturing lags behind that of Services in a "low income economy"
- Abnormal for low income economies, though normal for mature high income economies
- In fast growing catch-up economies: Manufacturing grows faster than Services
- Services now about 58% of PHL GDP

The Malady



Development Progeria Progeria is a genetic malfunction where children 3 years of age display the physical features of a person of 60.

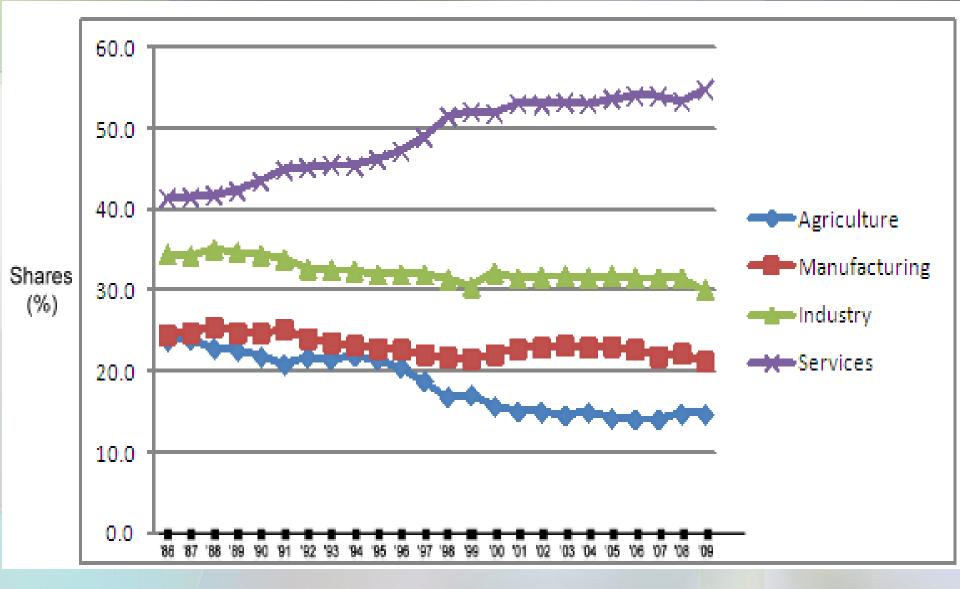


Figure 1. Trajectory of Philippine Value-Added by Industry as % Shares of GDP, 1986-2009 Data Source: World Bank World Dev. Indicators

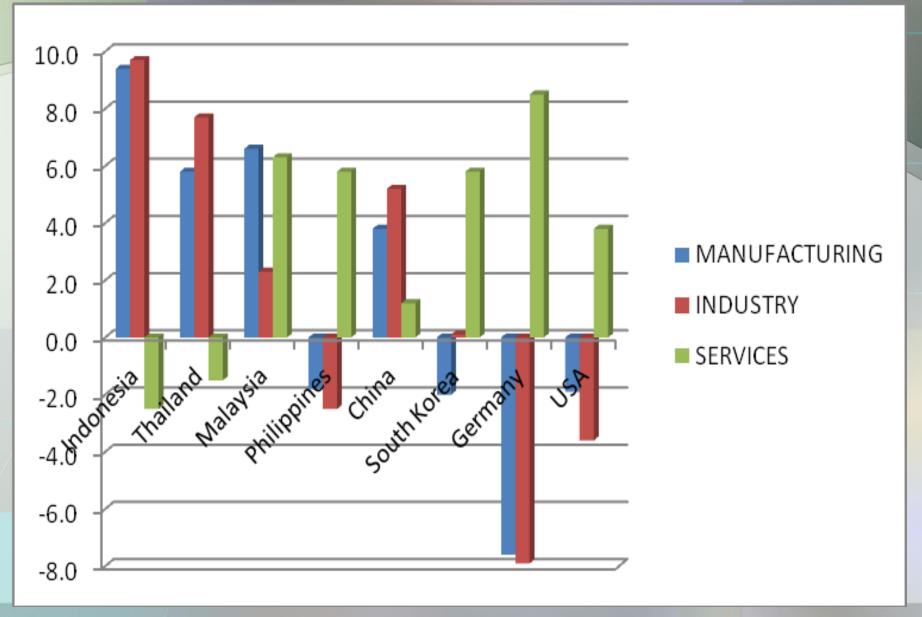


Figure 2. Change in % Industry Shares 1986 to 1996

Poverty Reduction: PHL, PRC, Vietnam

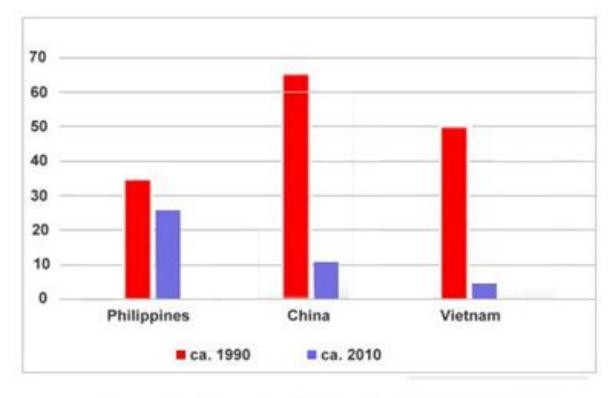


Figure 2. Poverty Reduction: 1990 - 2010

Manufacturing vs Services: Ave Growth

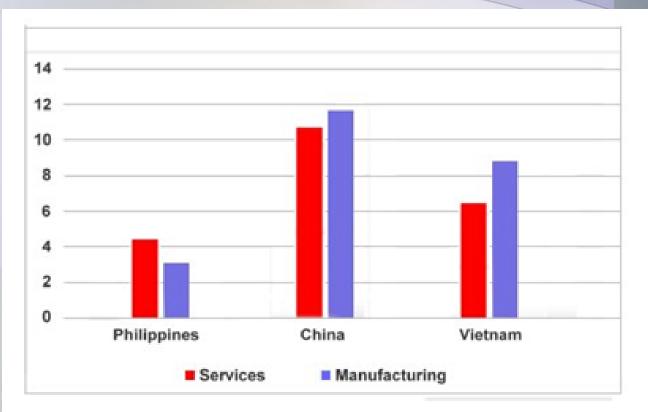


Figure 1. Manufacturing and Services Average Growth: 1990 - 2010

Exiting Development Progeria

- Progeria is an incurable genetic disease; it kills the body slowly but surely
- Development Progeria is an epigenetic disease; ravages the spirit but is curable.
- Epigenotypes exhibit plasticity: they change with the policy environment.
- Institutional and policy changes can defang Development Progeria (The British Disease and Thatcher)

Exiting Development Progeria

Decompress and redirect Investment:

- (a) Sustainability: Embrace rather than fear a weak peso to sustain investment-led growth
- (b) Scale up quantity and quality of PHL infrastructure: BUILDx3
- (c) Lower the cost of power, viz.,

(1) Shift Fit in and other charges from Manufacturing to Services(2) Build the Viz-Mindanao connection to complete the One PHL Power Grid

Exiting Development Progeria

- Pass PSA Amendments Bill and lift the constitutional limits to foreign ownership.
- Continue the strategic retreat of government to its core competence: e.g., privatize MRT, privatize NAIA 1 and 3, RCOAize the ECs; .
- Learning from Foxconn: "Slipstream Industrialization": facilitate local firms' entry into the slipstream of global manufacturing behemoths.

Thank You!