Performance Bonds in Tropical Concessions Camp Resources XVIII: Research Sketch

Olli-Pekka Kuusela (presenter),

Gregory S. Amacher, and Klaus Moeltner

Department of Forest Resources and Environmental Conservation, Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics

Virginia Tech

Introduction: Improving Tropical Forestry Outcomes

- Conventional concession management practices have frequently led to degrading native forest stands. They have also contributed indirectly to deforestation through road building, encroachment, etc.
- How to encourage adoption of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and further provide incentives for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)?
- In addition to other benefits, wider adoption of RIL practices has potential to provide major reductions in GHG emissions (Nasi et al., 2011).

Introduction: Improving Tropical Forestry Outcomes

- Conventional concession management practices have frequently led to degrading native forest stands. They have also contributed indirectly to deforestation through road building, encroachment, etc.
- How to encourage adoption of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and further provide incentives for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)?
- In addition to other benefits, wider adoption of RIL practices has potential to provide major reductions in GHG emissions (Nasi et al., 2011).

Introduction: Improving Tropical Forestry Outcomes

- Conventional concession management practices have frequently led to degrading native forest stands. They have also contributed indirectly to deforestation through road building, encroachment, etc.
- How to encourage adoption of Reduced Impact Logging (RIL) and further provide incentives for Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)?
- In addition to other benefits, wider adoption of RIL practices has potential to provide major reductions in GHG emissions (Nasi et al., 2011).

• Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).

- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:
 - Social insurance (Costanza and Perrings, 1990)
 - Incentive device (Shogren et al., 1993)

- Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).
- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:
 - Social insurance (Costanza and Perrings, 1990)
 - Incentive device (Shogren et al., 1993)

- Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).
- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:



- Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).
- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:



- Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).
- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:



- Royalties have not been working (i.e. the Pigouvian solution).
- As an alternative, performance bonds in the context of tropical concessions have been discussed extensively (e.g., Paris et al., 1994; Boscolo and Vincent, 2000; Leruth et al., 2001; Macpherson et al., 2010).
- There have been some real world policy applications but they have failed to deliver the expected results...
- Bonds still possess desirable properties in an imperfect institutional environment (Boyd, 2001). They can have two policy functions:

Social insurance (Costanza and Perrings, 1990)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - 2 Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - 2 Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - 2 Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - 2 Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - ② Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

- Most recently, Ruzicka (2010) demands for further investigation on the properties of performance bonding schemes.
- *Purpose of Our Research:* Identify the obstacles detrimental to performance bonding schemes and propose ways to overcome them.
- *Modeling framework:* Sequential concession game with imperfect information.
- At least three major obstacles (Shogren et al., 1993):
 - Moral hazard (principal and agent)
 - ② Financial constraints
 - Ontracting (money spent on litigation and lawyers)

Heuristic Example: Imperfect Information

() Assume that the principal believes the agent cheats with probability α .



Heuristic Example: Imperfect Information

- **(**) Assume that the principal believes the agent cheats with probability α .
- 2 Principal believes he can verifiably detect cheating with probability μ .



Heuristic Example: Imperfect Information

- **(**) Assume that the principal believes the agent cheats with probability α .
- **2** Principal believes he can verifiably detect cheating with probability μ .
- Bayes' rule gives the probability of confiscating part of the bond even if the agent has complied in reality.



- Better management practices can help to reduce global GHG levels and improve the capabilities to adapt to climate change.
- Third party involvement (e.g., REDD+) can improve on viability of performance bonding schemes:
 - Improving monitoring capabilities.
 - @ Reducing moral hazard also lessens financial constraints.
- Simulation study with real world parameters can provide estimates of the required financial support needed.

- Better management practices can help to reduce global GHG levels and improve the capabilities to adapt to climate change.
- Third party involvement (e.g., REDD+) can improve on viability of performance bonding schemes:
 - Improving monitoring capabilities.
 - ② Reducing moral hazard also lessens financial constraints.
- Simulation study with real world parameters can provide estimates of the required financial support needed.

- Better management practices can help to reduce global GHG levels and improve the capabilities to adapt to climate change.
- Third party involvement (e.g., REDD+) can improve on viability of performance bonding schemes:
 - Improving monitoring capabilities.
 - 2 Reducing moral hazard also lessens financial constraints.
- Simulation study with real world parameters can provide estimates of the required financial support needed.

- Better management practices can help to reduce global GHG levels and improve the capabilities to adapt to climate change.
- Third party involvement (e.g., REDD+) can improve on viability of performance bonding schemes:
 - Improving monitoring capabilities.
 - 2 Reducing moral hazard also lessens financial constraints.
- Simulation study with real world parameters can provide estimates of the required financial support needed.

- Better management practices can help to reduce global GHG levels and improve the capabilities to adapt to climate change.
- Third party involvement (e.g., REDD+) can improve on viability of performance bonding schemes:
 - Improving monitoring capabilities.
 - **2** Reducing moral hazard also lessens financial constraints.
- Simulation study with real world parameters can provide estimates of the required financial support needed.



Thank You!

Performance Bonds

Olli Kuusela (opkuusela@vt.edu)