

# The Economics of Community Forestry

Prepared for

## Building Resilient Communities through Community-Based Forest Management

at Algoma's Water Tower Inn Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario  
January 16-18, 2013

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- 1 Section 1: Background
- 2 Section 2: Principles
  - Subsection 1: Profitability
  - Subsection 2: More general goals
- 3 Section 3: Conclusions



## Goal : increase intolerance

- Tenure reform lacked economic analysis of alternatives
- Policy makers didn't know they didn't know
- Let's not let them get away with nonsense, prejudice or lies
- Any economist could write the textbook from "first principles"
- Let's create the Economics of Community forestry



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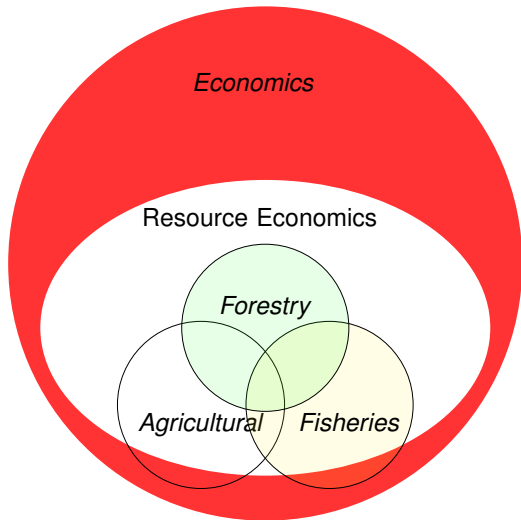


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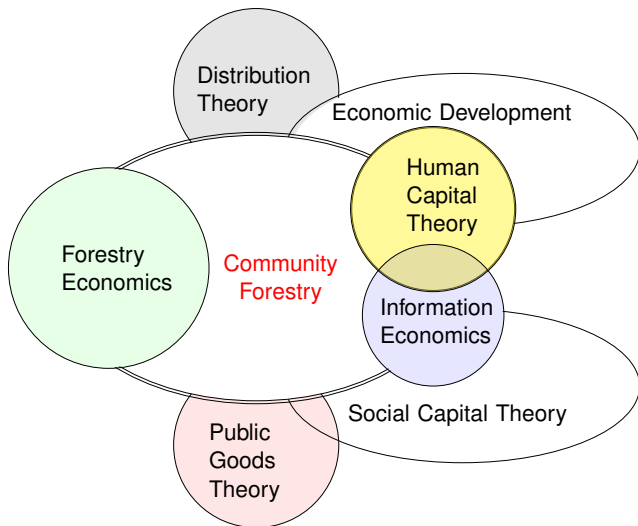


# Inventing the economics of community forestry





# Related fields





## Two observations

- The economics of community forestry is much wider than the economics of forestry.
- In community forestry you take many more issues into account.



## A basic economic principle

The effect of having more choice:

- relaxing a constraint can't hurt
- you can't do worse if you have more tools
- Therefore

$$\max_{x,y} W \geq \max_x W,$$



# Fundamental Principle #1

**The community can control more variables than a forestry company, company.**

Some reasons

- The community is a legitimate representative of the public, the company is only an agent.
- the company interests are not the same as the interests of the community.
- the company must be regulated more closely than the community
- the company can be allowed to control fewer variables than the community.



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## Potential community controlled variables

- water quality
- public access
- education of children
- schedules of public works
- labour supply
- household energy choice
- animal habitats
- municipal heat systems
- rules



## The Company's problem

Maximize profits **by choosing  $x$**  given the features of the forest, the labour market, the technology available and any enforceable rules.

$$\max_x \Pi = p \cdot x$$

subject to

$$T(x, y, z) = 0,$$

$$R(x, y, z) = 0$$



# The Community's problem under Principle #1

Maximize profits by choosing  $x$  and  $y$  subject to technology and rules

$$\max_{x,y} \Pi = p \cdot x$$

subject to

$$T(x, y, z) = 0,$$

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# Theorem 1

Theorem:

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Community forests will in general be more profitable than forests under conventional tenure

Evidence: CF's on unprofitable land in BC



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## Counter arguments

Do companies have powers that the community forest does not have?

- 1 access to capital. **probably fallacious**
- 2 management capacity **not scarce**
- 3 command and control **social media?**
- 4 access to knowledge **the web?**
- 5 accountability **not better**
- 6 competitive pressure **wrong goals**
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## Fundamental Principle #2

Accountants can't see values that don't appear on the balance sheets.

Assume the community values  $z$  as well as  $p \cdot x$ :

$$\max_{x,y} W = p \cdot x + v \cdot z$$

subject to

$$T(x, y, z) = 0,$$

$$R(x, y, z) = 0$$



## Theorem 2

Theorem:

$$\begin{aligned} W &= p \cdot x(\operatorname{argmax}_{x,y}(W)) + v \cdot z(\operatorname{argmax}_{x,y}(W)) \\ &\geq p \cdot x(\operatorname{argmax}_x(\Pi)) + v \cdot z(\operatorname{argmax}_x(\Pi)) \end{aligned}$$

*“If he’s not maximizing what you care about he won’t do as good a job as you would.”*



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## Company's problem

If a forestry company values only profit ( $p \cdot x$ ) it will not take care of the environment.



# Community forestry is the general case

- 1 Conventional tenure is a restricted version of community forestry  
Community forestry is the general case
- 2 legislators should formulate rules for the more general case



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## Be intolerant

- 1 Do not accept arguments that community forestry is less efficient - they are based on ignorance.
- 2 Anything conventional forestry tenure can do, community forestry can do better.



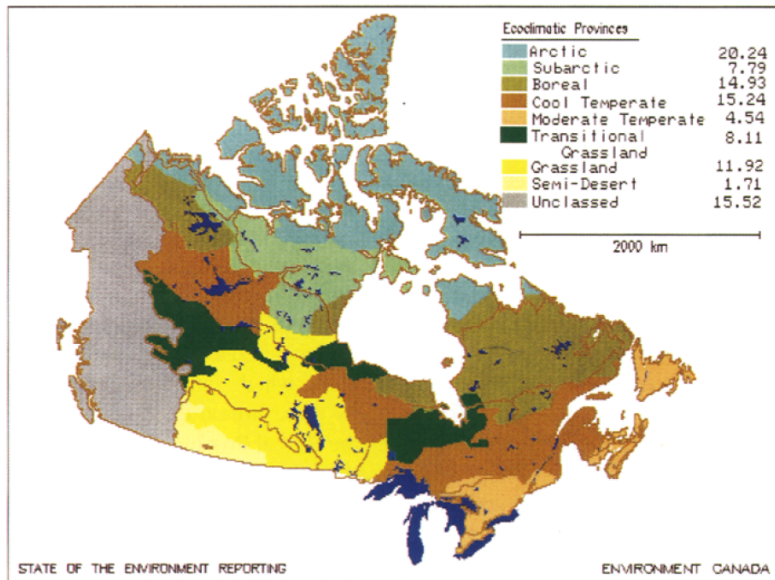


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# Is CF the way to deal with Climate Change?





# Thanks!!

**Send money or suggestions!**

Slides for this talk will be available at:

<http://inord.laurentian.ca>

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