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Enforcing environmental policies in China -- The "indecisive" role of the market in SO₂ and COD emissions trading

Yuan Xu

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Zhang, B.*, H. Fei, P. He, **Y. Xu***, Z. Dong, O. R. Young, 2016. The Indecisive Role of the Market in China's SO2and COD Emissions Trading Markets, *Environmental Politics*.

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Yuan Xu The Chinese University of Hong Kong February 4, 2016 @ AARES yuanxu@cuhk.edu.hk

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Market and State

China's economic reform since 1978

The Party's Central Committee in 2013: markets would play a "decisive" role in resource allocation





SO₂ and COD emissions trading pilot schemes



Five case studies:
 Jiangyin (Jiangsu)
 Jiaxing (Zhejiang)
 Hubei
 Chongqing
 Inner Mongolia





Market design theory

Market thickness
Market congestion
Market safety

Alvin E. Roth







Market thickness: the formation of price signals

- The number of trading participants
 - New firms as buyers, existing firms and the government
 - Market segregation
- Incentives to trade
 - Demand: co-existing policies and relaxed enforcement
 - Supply: uncertainty on future emission caps

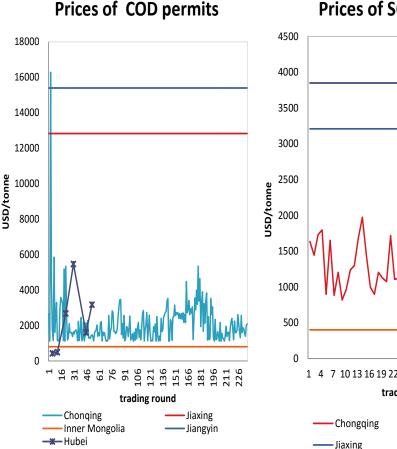




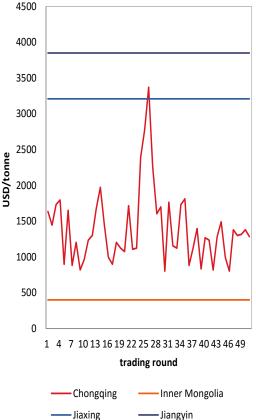
Market congestion: the price equilibrium

Government-firm trading mode

- All firms must sell permits to or purchase permits from the government
- Firm-firm trading mode
 - Firms can trade permits with each other











Market safety: information on emission permits

- Monitoring, verification and penalty on noncompliance
- Regulatory uncertainty
 - The emissions trading programs are pilot programs that could be easily eliminated





Conclusion

- Flawed design and porous enforcement
 To diminish market thickness and market safety
 Excessive governmental intervention and lac
- Excessive governmental intervention and lack of sufficient regulatory credibility
 - To create market congestion and upset market safety
- Conflicts with existing policies
 To prune market thickness



