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Emission Permits and Public Pollution Abatement: Can Decentralized Environmental Policies be Efficient?

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Abstract

We build a two regions general equilibrium model with cross-border pollution and either international or only inter-regional capital mobility. To control pollution each region uses public pollution abatement and issues either intra-regionally or inter-regionally tradable emission permits. We analyze the non-cooperative (decentralized) and cooperative (centralized) equilibrium level of emission permits and we examine when and how cross-border pollution and the type of capital mobility affect these equilibrium policies. We provide the welfare ranking of the policies in the various cases and we investigate under what conditions the decentralized and centralized equilibrium policies are equally efficient.

JEL-Code: F180, F210, H210.

Keywords: cross-border pollution, tradable emission permits, international capital mobility, public pollution abatement.

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1. Introduction

A dominant current policy debate is that in the presence of cross-border pollution, such as greenhouse gas emissions, non-cooperative policies lead to inefficient outcomes. These concerns are amplified by the failure of the Copenhagen summit to achieve universal participation in a worldwide agreement for coordinating climate policies. Related to this, more often than not, countries are entangled into a “race to the bottom” in environmental policies due to increased competitive pressures resulting from wider and deeper globalization in commodity and factor markets. In light of the above, the following question arises: Can decentralized environmental policymaking lead to efficient outcomes in a globalized world?

Recently, Ogawa and Wildasin (2009), here on (OW), develop a model with many small open economies (jurisdictions) where capital is mobile between them, there is transboundary pollution, and a public consumption good. They show that governments acting non-cooperatively, set efficiently lump-sum taxes to finance the provision of the public good, and capital taxes to control for the environmental damage. That is, the decentralized policymaking coincides with the centralized one, leading to an efficient outcome. Their result holds regardless of the degree of cross-border pollution, thus extending the Oates and Schwab (1988) result where they considered only local pollution.¹ Eichner and Runkel (2012), hereon (ER), confirm the (OW) result in a two-period model of capital adjustments when the elasticity of supply of capital with respect to the interest rate is zero, i.e., fixed intertemporal supply of capital. But, when the aforementioned supply elasticity is positive, then the (OW) result breaks down. Recently, Fell and Kaffine (2014) in a multi-jurisdictions, capital mobility and inter-jurisdictional pollution model introduce, first, “capital retirement”, i.e., the possibility that the overall inter-jurisdictional capital stock is not fully allocated among them, thus leading to variable level of aggregate environmental damage, and second, a costly abatement activity. They show that the decentralized policy outcome generally differs from the solution of a centralized planner’s social welfare-maximizing problem.²

¹ In a seminal contribution, Oates and Schwab (1988), (OS), in the context of small open-economy multi-jurisdictions, international capital mobility and local pollution, show that the decentralized setting of environmental standards can be consistent with first-best efficiency criterion, when each region sets optimally, i.e., equal to zero, capital taxes. Petchey (2014) extends this result by considering large open-economy jurisdictions, which can affect the net return to capital. In this framework, environmental standards can again be set optimally, i.e., consistent with first-best efficiency criterion, requiring, however, a non-zero capital tax.

² Keen and Kotsogiannis (2014) and Kotsogiannis and Woodland (2013), among others, examine the role of trade policy instruments, e.g., trade taxes, on globally efficient carbon taxes either from a non-cooperative or cooperative perspective (i.e., when international transfers are available or not). Other studies such as, Copeland and Taylor (1995, 2005), Helm (2003), and Antoniou *et al.* (2014), consider whether the non-cooperative issuance of internationally vs. nationally traded emission permits can lead to superior welfare outcomes in the

Our paper contributes to this small but growing literature which examines the efficiency of decentralized vs. centralized policymaking in the presence of capital mobility and cross-border pollution, by raising the following considerations. First, hardly ever, one may think of capital taxes, or for that matter taxation of factors of production, as the instrument of controlling local or cross-border pollution as in (OW) and (ER). For example, nowadays, locally or internationally tradable emission permits constitute an important instrument for combating environmental degradation. The EU implements the so-called Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-ETS), the largest scheme of tradable permits worldwide, for controlling transnational CO₂ emissions by large industrial sources, e.g., see Ellerman and Joskow (2008). In the US, inter-States emissions of Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) are controlled by the Sulfur Allowance Trading Scheme (US-SATS). Because of the above reasons, in our analysis tradable emission permits, rather than capital taxes, is the instrument for controlling cross-border pollution. Second, in many OECD countries public pollution abatement activities constitute an important part of the environmental policy.³ These public sector pollution abatement activities can be viewed as an international public good since it also benefits other countries due to the transboundary nature of the pollution. Motivated by the above real world observations, we relate public sector activity to pollution abatement. This feature, absent in the above reviewed studies constitutes another important contribution of this study to the relevant literature.⁴

To address these issues, we consider a general equilibrium model comprising two regions, Home and Foreign. Capital is assumed to be either internationally mobile, or mobile only within the two regions. Production generated pollution is transmitted across borders. In controlling pollution, the two regions undertake two activities. First, they issue emissions permits which are either traded only locally among producers within the region, or are tradable by all producers in the two regions in an inter-regional emissions permits market.

presence of “rent-shifting”, “terms of trade” and “emissions leakage” motives, due to imperfect competition and/or market power in world commodity markets.

³ For example, a 2003 OECD report (Linster and Zegel 2007) states governments have designed policies of pollution abatement and control (PAC). PAC expenditures in OECD countries vary from 0.7 (Portugal 1994) to 2.6% (Austria 1998) of GDP per annum in the period 1990-2000. For most countries public expenditures account for about 40-60% of total PAC. In the period 1990-2000 public PAC expenditures as a percentage of total PAC expenditures averaged 55 percent in Canada, Finland, France and Korea, 77 percent in Germany, 35 percent in Japan, and 40 percent in the US.

⁴(OW) and (ER) consider the existence of a public “consumption” good totally unrelated to the environmental externality, whose presence, however, bears no impact on the results. For example, (OW) note “Public goods do not play a crucial role in the analysis and are included for the sake of generality and for comparison with environmental or other externalities ..”, p. 1208.

Second, they use the proceeds from the sales of emission permits and lump-sum taxes to finance public pollution abatement.⁵

Within this framework we examine the non-cooperative (decentralized) and cooperative (centralized) equilibrium levels of tradable emission permits and identify the conditions under which they lead to the same outcome and are equally efficient.⁶ That is, for each region, we compare its Nash equilibrium level of tradable emission permits with its cooperative level of permits set to maximize the regions joint welfare. We find that when cross-border pollution is perfect and each region issues emission permits that are traded across the two regions then the centralized and decentralized policies lead to the same levels of emission permits and are equally efficient. This result holds regardless of the prevailing capital mobility regime. Moreover, we examine how the rate of cross border pollution and the capital mobility regime affect the cooperative and the non-cooperative equilibrium levels of emission permits.

2. The Model

We consider a general equilibrium model of two regions, Home and Foreign, which produce, consume and freely trade (m) goods. In each region prices of goods are assumed fixed.⁷ Of all goods, the production of good 1 in both regions generates pollution emission. Production and consumption of all other goods are clean activities. There is a fixed capital endowment in each region, \bar{K} and \bar{K}^* for Home and Foreign respectively.⁸ Hereon, an (*) denotes Foreign's variables. For the purposes of our analysis, we consider two regimes of capital mobility. We call the first *international capital mobility (ICM)*, and the second, *inter-regional capital mobility (RCM)*. We refer to ICM as the case where capital is freely mobile between the two regions, as well as between the two regions and the “rest of the world”. With RCM we refer to the case where although there is perfect mobility of capital between the two regions, the

⁵ In direct contrast to the (OW) and (ER) models with a public consumption good, our analysis demonstrates that in the presence of cross-border pollution, public pollution abatement is important for the results.

⁶ Despite the absence of a central authority in our model, we use the terms cooperative and centralized equilibrium interchangeably in the sense that when at equilibrium such an authority exists, then it would seek to maximize the regions joint welfare. Similarly, the terms Nash and decentralized equilibrium are interchangeably used in the sense that each region maximizes its welfare, taking the behavior of the other region as given.

⁷ This assumption is widely used in the relevant literature, e.g., Oates and Schwab (1988), Ogawa and Wildasin (2009), Eichner and Runkel (2012).

⁸ This assumption is in line with the multi-jurisdictions framework in Oates and Schwab (1988), and Ogawa and Wildasin (2009), where the total stock of capital is fixed. Eichner and Runkel (2012) and Fell and Kaffine (2014) consider the case of variable supply of capital.

factor's mobility between the two regions and the rest of the world is totally restricted.⁹ All other factors of production are inter-regionally immobile and inelastically supplied; factor markets in both regions are perfectly competitive.

Production generated pollution is transmitted across regions, affecting negatively the utility of residents in both. With $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$ and $0 \leq \theta^* \leq 1$, respectively, we denote the rates of cross-border pollution transmitted from Foreign to Home and vice-versa.¹⁰ In controlling pollution, the two governments undertake two activities. First, they issue emission permits which are either intra-regionally tradable, i.e., traded only among producers within a region, or are inter-regionally tradable by all producers across both regions. Second, one of the traded goods, purchased at a constant price P_g , is used for public pollution abatement.¹¹

The production side of the two regions is represented by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) function. For Home, this function is depicted by $R(p', s_i, K)$. It captures the maximum value of production, at commodity price vector p , where a prime (') denotes a transposed vector; $s_i, i = n, t$, where $s_n(s_t)$ is the price of intra-regionally (inter-regionally) tradable emission permits. When permits are intra-regionally tradable, s_n is determined in a region's permits market; when permits are inter-regionally tradable their price s_t is determined in the inter-regional permits market. $K = \bar{K} - k$ is the amount of capital operating in Home, and $k > 0 (< 0)$ is the amount Home's (Foreign and rest of the world's) capital operating in Foreign and the rest of the world (Home). The level of pollution z is given by $z = -\partial R / \partial s_i = -R_{s_i}(s_i, K)$, and $R_K (= \partial R / \partial K)$ denotes the marginal revenue product of capital. Since p is constant, the GDP function is written as $R(s_i, K)$. We assume that $R(s_i, K)$ is strictly concave in K , i.e., $R_{KK} < 0$, implying that the marginal revenue product of capital is inversely related to changes in K , and strictly convex in s_i , i.e., $R_{s_i s_i} = -(\partial z / \partial s_i) > 0$,

⁹ Mobility of capital between the two regions, e.g., two regions in a federation such as New York and Pennsylvania is expected to be free. Capital mobility between the two regions and the rest of the world can be (i) perfectly free, (ii) totally restricted, or (iii) free but under some restrictions, e.g., due to institutional, legal or other constraints and impediments. Case (i) is what we call ICM and case (ii) is what we call RCM. Case (iii) is an in between case to (i) and (ii), see footnote 17.

¹⁰ We do not consider the possibility of cross-border pollution from these two regions into other regions or countries. This is a general specification of cross-border pollution with $\theta > 0 (\theta^* > 0)$ being the fraction of pollution transmitted from Foreign (Home) to Home (Foreign). The assumption of perfectly transboundary pollution implies that $\theta = \theta^* = 1$. The latter assumption is widely used in the relevant literature, e.g., see Vlassis (2013), Keen and Kotsogiannis (2014).

¹¹ The assumption that the price of the public pollution abatement good is constant is frequently used in the relevant literature.

implying that an increase in s_i , due to tighter environmental policy, lowers demand for permits which in turn reduces production and the levels of production generated pollution.¹² Similarly, Foreign's GDP function is defined as $R^*(s_i^*, K^*)$ where $K^* = \bar{K}^* - k^*$ is the supply of capital in Foreign, and $k^* > 0 (< 0)$ is Foreign's (Home's and rest of world) capital operating in Home and the rest of the world (Foreign). Equivalently, $R_{K^*}^*(s_i^*, K^*)$ denotes the marginal revenue product of capital in Foreign and $z^* = -R_{s_i}^*(s_i^*, K^*)$ denotes the level of production generated pollution in Foreign, and it is also assumed that $R_{s_i s_i}^* > 0$ and $R_{K^* K^*}^* < 0$.

Overall pollution in Home (r) and in Foreign (r^*) consists of pollution locally generated and of pollution transmitted across borders from the other region, net of public pollution abatement in each region. For simplicity, we assume that in both regions one unit of production generates one unit of pollution and one unit of pollution abatement reduces pollution by one unit. Thus, we define:¹³

$$r = z - g + \theta z^* - \theta g^*, \quad r^* = z^* - g^* + \theta z - \theta g, \quad (1)$$

where g and g^* are the amounts of public pollution abatement in each region.

Each region comprises identical individuals whose utility is adversely affected by pollution. Home's demand side is represented by the minimum expenditure function, $E(r, u)$ capturing a representative individual's minimum expenditure on goods required to attain a given level of utility, u at the constant commodity prices, omitted from the analysis, and overall pollution in the country, r . The partial derivatives $E_u (= \partial E / \partial u)$ and $E_r (= \partial E / \partial r)$, respectively, give the reciprocal of the marginal utility of income, and the household's *marginal willingness to pay* for reduction in pollution or *marginal environmental damage*.

¹² For detailed discussion of these and other related properties of the GDP function, see, e.g., Copeland (1994), Beghin *et al.* (1997) and Neary (2006). Copeland (2011) provides a comprehensive overview of all these theoretical issues. For example, in terms of our model, we can write the GDP function as

$p_1 q_1(K_1) + \sum_{j=2}^m q_j(K_j) = (1-s_i)q_1(K_1) + \sum_{j=2}^m q_j(K_j) = R(1, s_i, K)$, $i = n, t$, where $p_1 = (1-s_i)$ is the net producer price, and commodity prices are equal to one. By the envelope theorem we have that $\partial[(1-s)q_1(K_1) + \sum_{j=2}^m q_j(K_j)] / \partial s = -q_1(K_1) = \partial R(s, K) / \partial s = R_s(s, K)$. By our assumption that one unit of output creates one unit of pollution, $-R_s(s, K) = q_1 = z$.

¹³ Our specification implies that the two countries emit the same type of pollutant and that producers don't have access to the public abatement commodity. If for example the price of emission permits were higher than the cost of the public abatement commodity, producers would abate all pollution using this good, and would completely avoid, emissions permits, thus rendering environmental policies totally ineffective.

E_r is positive since pollution is a public bad.¹⁴ Similarly, Foreign's minimum expenditure function is given by $E^*(r^*, u^*)$.

Home (Foreign) issues emission permits $Z_i(Z_i^*)$ which are either traded locally within the region, or across the two regions. We refer to these two types of emission permits as intra-regionally and inter-regionally tradable emission permits. The cost of the public pollution abatement in Home (Foreign), i.e., $P_g g(P_g g^*)$, is financed through revenue from selling the emissions permits and lump-sum taxes, $T(T^*)$, and P_g denotes the fixed price of the public abatement commodity $g(g^*)$.¹⁵ This formulation reflects the fact that in many countries proceeds from pollution taxes or other environmental policy instruments are earmarked for environmental clean-up. We assume that the governments maintain balanced budgets. That is

$$P_g g = s_i Z_i + T, \quad \text{and} \quad P_g g^* = s_i^* Z_i^* + T^*. \quad (2)$$

In what follows, we examine the regions' Nash and cooperative equilibrium environmental policies, with intra-regionally and inter-regionally tradable emission permits, in the presence of cross-border pollution, public pollution abatement, and either ICM or RCM. We first consider the case of ICM.

3. International capital mobility (ICM)

In this case, capital is freely mobile between the two regions and between the two regions and the rest of the world. These capital flows, however, are assumed small relative to world capital flows without impact on the world rate of return to the factor ρ , which is considered

¹⁴ For the properties of the expenditure function $E(r, u)$, its relationship to the direct utility and demand functions see the literature cited in footnote 12.

¹⁵ For tractability of the results, our formulation implies constant marginal abatement cost. Without loss of generality we could set $P_g = 1$, but we refrain from this specification for clearer intuitive interpretation of the results. Analytically, our formulation is equivalent to assuming, as often done in the relevant literature, e.g., Ogawa and Wildasin (2009), that a consumer good, e.g., the numeraire, can be transformed one-to-one into a public good. One can think of the government choosing permits and lump-sum taxes with $g(g^*)$ being residually determined, or choosing permits and $g(g^*)$ with lump-sum taxes determined residually to balance the budget. The two formulations are equivalent, e.g., see Hadjiyiannis *et al.* (2009). We follow, as in (OW), the first specification. Moreover, as often done in the relevant literature, the existence of lump-sum taxes is to ensure the optimal provision of $g(g^*)$ in all cases. Thus, depending on whether or not permits revenues suffice to finance public abatement activity, T and T^* can be either negative, i.e., lump-sum subsidies, or positive, i.e., lump-sum taxes.

fixed.¹⁶ Each region can be capital exporter or importer. Equilibrium in each region's capital market requires that the rate of return to capital equals its fixed world rate of return (ρ).¹⁷

That is:

$$R_K(s_i, K) = \rho \text{ and } R_{K^*}^*(s_i^*, K^*) = \rho. \quad (3)$$

Each region's income-expenditure identity requires that spending on goods equals income from production plus the net payments to their capital located abroad minus lump-sum taxes.

That is,

$$E(r, u) = R(K, s_i) + \rho k - T, \quad (4)$$

$$E^*(r^*, u^*) = R^*(K^*, s_i^*) + \rho k^* - T^*. \quad (5)$$

When a region is a capital exporter (importer) vis-à-vis the other region and the rest of the world, then, $k > (<)0, k^* > (<)0$. Irrespectively of the emission permits regime, the welfare effects of changes in lump-sum taxes are given as follows:

$$P_g E_u \frac{du}{dT} = (E_r - P_g), \quad P_g E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dT} = \theta^* E_r^*, \quad (6)$$

$$P_g E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dT^*} = (E_r^* - P_g), \quad P_g E_u \frac{du}{dT^*} = \theta E_r. \quad (7)$$

When the two regions set lump-sum taxes non-cooperatively (Nash), the optimal provision of the public pollution abatement requires that $E_r = P_g = E_r^*$.

3.1 Intra-regionally tradable emission permits

First we consider the case where each region issues emission permits which are intra-regionally tradable. Equilibrium in each region's permits market is achieved when the supply and demand for permits are equal. That is

¹⁶ The case of ICM is in line with the “*small region or country in world capital markets*” assumption of the related economics literature. That is, first, since capital is internationally mobile, its rate of return must be equalized across the two regions and the rest of the world. Second, capital flows from one region to the other and to the rest of the world, are very small relative to world capital flows. As a result, such capital flows have a negligible effect on the capital stock and the rate of return to the factor in the other region and the rest of the world. Following the relevant literature these effects are assumed zero.

¹⁷ If there are restrictions and impediments to capital mobility between the regions and the rest of the world, the equilibrium in the capital market can be written as $R_K(s_i, K) = R_{K^*}^*(s_i^*, K^*) = \rho + c$ where c is the difference between the world and the regional rate of return to capital due to the impediments to capital mobility. If c is constant, the analysis is identical to the case we call ICM.

$$Z_n = z = -R_{s_n}(s_n, K) \text{ and } Z_n^* = z^* = -R_{s_n}^*(s_n^*, K^*). \quad (8)$$

The demand for pollution in Home (Foreign), i.e., $z(z^*)$, equals the supply of locally tradable emission permits, i.e., $Z_n(Z_n^*)$. Thus, overall pollution in each region is $r = Z_n - g + \theta Z_n^* - \theta g^*$ and $r^* = Z_n^* - g^* + \theta^* Z_n - \theta^* g$.

Equations (1)-(5) and (8) describe the economy of the two regions. Using these equations we get the welfare effects of an increase in the intra-regionally tradable emission permits as follows:

$$E_u \frac{du}{dZ_n} = -E_r \frac{dr}{dZ_n} + R_{s_n} \frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} \Rightarrow P_g E_u \frac{du}{dZ_n} = A_{Z_n} = (P_g - E_r) \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} Z_n + E_r (s_n - P_g), \quad (9)$$

$$P_g E_{u^*} \frac{du^*}{dZ_n^*} = A_{Z_n^*}^* = (P_g - E_{r^*}^*) \tilde{R}_{s_n^* s_n^*}^{-1} Z_n^* + E_{r^*}^* (s_n^* - P_g), \quad (10)$$

$$E_u \frac{du}{dZ_n^*} = -E_r \frac{dr}{dZ_n^*} = \theta E_r \left[(s_n - P_g) - Z_n^* \tilde{R}_{s_n^* s_n^*}^{-1} \right], P_g E_{u^*} \frac{du^*}{dZ_n} = \theta^* E_{r^*}^* \left[(s_n^* - P_g) - Z_n \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} \right], \quad (11)$$

where $\tilde{R}_{s_n s_n} = R_{s_n s_n} - R_{s_n K} R_{KK}^{-1} R_{K s_n} > 0$ and $\tilde{R}_{s_n^* s_n^*}^* = R_{s_n^* s_n^*}^* - R_{s_n^* K^*}^* R_{K^* K^*}^{-1} R_{K^* s_n^*}^* > 0$.¹⁸ Equations (9)-(10) indicate that changes in a region's volume of emission permits affect its own welfare through changes in the total level of pollution and in the price of permits. Equations (11) show that changes in $Z_n^*(Z_n)$ affect Home's (Foreign's) welfare only when there is cross-border pollution between the two regions. Equations (A.1)-(A.3) in the Appendix provide details of these derivations.

3.1.1 Nash versus cooperative equilibrium

Setting $A_{Z_n} = 0$ and $A_{Z_n^*}^* = 0$ in equations (9)-(10), we obtain each region's best-response function. Solving them gives the Nash equilibrium levels of intra-regionally tradable emission permits (Z_n^N, Z_n^{*N}) with ICM, cross-border pollution and public pollution abatement. Since lump-sum taxes are Nash chosen by each region, then the two best-response functions

¹⁸ We can write, $\tilde{R}_{s_n s_n} = -(dz/ds_n) = (\partial R_{s_n} / \partial s_n) + (\partial R_{s_n} / \partial K)(dK/ds_n) = R_{s_n s_n} - R_{s_n K} R_{KK}^{-1} R_{K s_n} > 0$. That is, $\tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}$ captures the impact of changes in s_n on z directly and indirectly due to capital mobility. The signs of $\tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}$ follow straightforwardly from the properties of the GDP function. Similarly for $\tilde{R}_{s_n^* s_n^*}^*$.

become $A_{Z_n} = E_r(s_n - P_g) = 0$ and $A_{Z_n}^* = E_r^*(s_n^* - P_g) = 0$. The Nash equilibrium levels of emission permits imply that $s_n = P_g = s_n^*$. It is evident that the rates of cross-border pollution do not affect the levels of Z_n^N and Z_n^{*N} .

When each region chooses the level of intra-regionally tradable emission permits cooperatively, so as to maximize the joint welfare, the cooperative equilibrium level of emission permits, Z_n^C , is determined by setting $E_u(du/dZ_n) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n) = 0$. Z_n^{*C} is determined by setting $E_u(du/dZ_n^*) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n^*) = 0$.

To ascertain whether or not Z_n^N is the same as Z_n^C , i.e., whether the non-cooperative choice of intra-regionally tradable emission permits is equally efficient as the cooperative one, we evaluate the joint welfare at the Nash equilibrium. That is, $E_u(du/dZ_n) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n) = E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n)$, since at Nash equilibrium $E_u(du/dZ_n) = 0$. The Nash equilibrium level of emission permits by Home implies that $A_{Z_n} = 0$, and since we assume that $E_r = P_g$, then we get that $s_n = P_g$, and equation (11) reduces to $P_g E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n) = -\theta^* E_r^* Z_n \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1}$. This expression indicates that $(du^*/dZ_n) < 0$ as long as pollution is transboundary, i.e., $\forall 0 < \theta^* \leq 1$. It follows that the slope of the joint welfare function is negative at the Nash equilibrium. Therefore, the level of emission permits that maximizes the joint welfare is lower compared to that which emerges in the non-cooperative equilibrium, i.e., $Z_n^N > Z_n^C$. In this case, under ICM, the Nash (decentralized) equilibrium of intra-regionally tradable permits is less efficient than the cooperative (centralized) one. Intuitively, when $\theta^* > 0$ and Home issues an additional permit, Home generated pollution exacerbates pollution in Foreign, affecting negatively its welfare. As a result of this negative externality, the Nash equilibrium level of emission permits and pollution are inefficiently high. If, however, $\theta^* = 0$, then $(du^*/dZ_n) = 0$ and the slope of the joint welfare function at the Nash equilibrium is zero. In this case there is no pollution externality from Home to Foreign, and thus the cooperative and non-cooperative equilibrium levels of emission permits are the same and equally efficient.

The preceding analysis shows that the degree of cross-border pollution while it does not affect the Nash equilibrium level of intra-regionally tradable permits, it does affect the difference between Z_n^N and Z_n^C . That is, higher θ^* increases, in absolute terms, the value of

(du^* / dZ_n) , and thus it increases the difference between Z_n^N and Z_n^C . Similar analysis applies to Foreign. The following proposition summarizes the above results.

Proposition 1: *Consider two regions with cross-border pollution and ICM. Each region issues intra-regionally tradable emission permits and uses public pollution abatement:*

- *At the Nash equilibrium, we obtain $E_r = E_r^* = P_g$ and $s_n = s_n^* = P_g$.*
- *The Nash equilibrium levels of Z_n^N and Z_n^{*N} are not affected by cross-border pollution.*
- *If $0 < \theta^* \leq 1$, then (i) $Z_n^C < Z_n^N$, and (ii) $Z_n^C = Z_n^N$ if $\theta^* = 0$.*
- *Given everything else the same, the difference between Z_n^C and Z_n^N increases as θ^* increases.*

3.2 Inter-regionally tradable emission permits

Now the two regions issue inter-regionally tradable emission permits to control pollution, along with their public pollution abatement activity. Producers in Home (Foreign) can raise or lower the emission of production pollutants above or below the level of permits Z_t (Z_t^*) by buying permits issued in Foreign (Home). Equilibrium in the inter-regional emission permits market requires that the sum of the emission permits issued must be equal to their demand across the two regions. That is

$$Z_t + Z_t^* = z + z^* = -R_{s_t}(s_t, K) - R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*), \quad (12)$$

where s_t is the price for inter-regionally tradable emission permits, common for the two regions. Aggregate pollution in each region now is defined as $r = -R_{s_t}(s_t, K) - g - \theta(R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) + g^*)$ and $r^* = -R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) - g^* - \theta^*(R_{s_t}(s_t, K) + g)$.

The economy of the two regions is described by equations (1)-(5) and (12). Differentiating them gives the effects of changes in Z_t and Z_t^* on each region's welfare as follows:

$$P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u \frac{du}{dZ_t} = B_{Z_t} = E_r \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} (s_t - P_g) + E_r R_{s_t}^* + R_{s_t} (E_r - P_g) + E_r (1 - \theta) (Z_t^* + P_g \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^*), \quad (13)$$

$$P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t^*} = B_{Z_t^*}^* = E_r^* \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} (s_t - P_g) + E_r^* R_{s_t} + R_{s_t}^* (E_r^* - P_g) + E_r^* (1 - \theta^*) (Z_t + P_g \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}), \quad (14)$$

where $\tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} = \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* > 0$. Details are given by equations (A.4)-(A.8) in the Appendix.

3.2.1 Nash versus cooperative equilibrium

Setting $B_{Z_t} = 0$ and $B_{Z_t}^* = 0$ in equations (13)-(14), we get each region's best-response function. Solving them we obtain the Nash equilibrium levels of inter-regionally tradable emission permits (Z_t^N, Z_t^{*N}) with ICM, cross-border pollution and public pollution abatement.¹⁹ Regions choose the levels of inter-regionally tradable emission permits cooperatively, i.e., Z_t^C and Z_t^{*C} , to maximize their joint welfare, by setting $E_u(du/dZ_t) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_t) = 0$ and $E_u(du/dZ_t^*) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_t^*) = 0$. To ascertain whether Z_t^N is lower or higher than Z_t^C , we again evaluate the joint welfare function $E_u(du/dZ_t) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_t) = E_u^*(du^*/dZ_t)$ at the Nash equilibrium, since at Nash $E_u(du/dZ_t) = 0$. Differentiating equations (1)-(5) and (12) with respect to Z_t yields:

$$E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t} = -E_r^* \frac{dr^*}{dZ_t} + R_{s_t}^* \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} = -P_g^{-1} E_r^* (1 - \theta^*) s_t + E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t^*}. \quad (15)$$

Details for this result are given by equations (A.4)-(A.8) in the Appendix.

The following results emerge from this latter expression at the Nash equilibrium where $(du^*/dZ_t^*) = 0$. First, $(du^*/dZ_t) < 0$, $\forall 0 \leq \theta^* < 1$, which implies that at the Nash equilibrium, the slope of the joint welfare function is negative. Thus the cooperative choice of the number of Z_t is lower than the one of the Nash equilibrium, i.e., $Z_t^N > Z_t^C$. When $\theta^* = 1$ then $(du^*/dZ_t) = 0$. This is to say that evaluated at Nash equilibrium, the slope of the joint welfare function is zero. Thus, the centralized and decentralized equilibrium levels of emission permits are equal, i.e., $Z_t^N = Z_t^C$, and equally efficient. Intuitively, when Home issues more permits, affects Foreign's welfare through two channels. On the one hand, it inflicts a negative externality on Foreign's welfare due to higher cross-border pollution. On the other hand, a higher volume Z_t lowers s_t , the price of inter-regionally tradable emission

¹⁹ Differentiating the best response functions with respect to (θ, θ^*) , assuming that the third derivatives are zero, we can show that at Nash equilibrium where $E_r = E_r^* = P_g$, an increase in θ decreases Z_t^N , increases Z_t^{*N} and decreases (does not affect) $Z_t^N + Z_t^{*N}$ if $\theta^* < 1$ ($\theta^* = 1$).

permits, thus, it increases Foreign's demand for permits, production and income. This entails a positive externality of the higher Z_t on Foreign's welfare. Faced with a higher Z_t , Foreign's best response is to lower its volume of permits Z_t^* . In particular, when $\theta^* = 1$, its best response is to reduce its pollution permits by the same amount i.e., $dZ_t^* = -dZ_t$.²⁰ In this case total pollution in Foreign remains the same (see equations A.6). Since $dZ_t^* = -dZ_t$ the emission price is also unchanged.²¹ Therefore, when $\theta^* = 1$ the increase in Z_t does not affect Foreign's welfare and thus the Nash equilibrium is efficient. When $\theta^* < 1$, and Home raises Z_t , Foreign's pollution increase is lower and its best response is to decrease Z_t^* but by a smaller amount than the increase in Z_t i.e., $|dZ_t^*| < |dZ_t|$ (see footnote 20). In this case, the increase in Z_t increases foreign pollution even after taking into account Foreign's best response which calls for a reduction in Z_t^* (negative externality).²² Since the total number of emission permits in the two regions increases, the price of emission permits decreases, output increases, creating a positive externality. The negative externality, however, outweighs the positive one and thus Foreign's welfare decreases. Thus, in this case the Nash equilibrium level of emission permits is inefficiently high. Finally, observing equation (15) we can infer the following. First, the previous results hold for any level of public pollution abatement. Second, given everything else the same, the smaller is the rate θ^* , the greater is the disparity between Z_t^N and Z_t^C . Proposition 2 summarizes the above results.

Proposition 2: *Consider two regions with cross-border pollution and ICM. Each region uses inter-regionally tradable emission permits and public pollution abatement:*

- If $\theta^* = 1$, then $Z_t^N = Z_t^C$, but if $\theta^* < 1$, then $Z_t^N > Z_t^C$.

²⁰ The slope of Foreign's best-response function is $\left(dZ_t^{*N} / dZ_t^N \right) \Big|_{B_{Z_t^*}^* = 0} = -B_{Z_t^* Z_t}^{*-1} B_{Z_t^* Z_t}^* < 0$, where, $B_{Z_t^* Z_t}^* = \left(1 + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} \right) > 0$, and $B_{Z_t^* Z_t}^* = \left(\theta^* + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} \right) > 0$. The slope of the best-response function is negative implying that (Z_t^N, Z_t^{*N}) are strategic substitutes. When $\theta^* = 1$, then $\left(dZ_t^{*N} / dZ_t^N \right) \Big|_{B_{Z_t^*}^* = 0} = -1$, and when $\theta^* < 1$, then $\left| \left(dZ_t^{*N} / dZ_t^N \right) \Big|_{B_{Z_t^*}^* = 0} \right| < 1$.

²¹ When $dZ_t^* = -dZ_t$, using the permits market equilibrium condition, equation (12), the emission price does not change since the stock of capital in each region remains unchanged. That is, $(dK^* / dZ_t^*) = (dK^* / dZ_t)$ and $(dK / dZ_t^*) = (dK / dZ_t)$ see equation (A.5).

²² It can be shown that $(\partial r^* / \partial Z_t) + (\partial r^* / \partial Z_t^*)(dZ_t^* / dZ_t)$ is positive. See also equations (A.6) in Appendix.

- *Everything else the same, the difference between Z_t^N and Z_t^C decreases with a higher θ^* .*

3.3 Intra-regional versus inter-regional tradable permits.

The previous analysis shows that when lump-sum taxes are Nash chosen and pollution is only local, then the Nash and cooperative equilibrium levels of intra-regionally tradable emission permits are the same and thus equally efficient. In the presence of cross-border pollution, the Nash equilibrium level of intra-regionally tradable emission permits is higher than that of the cooperative equilibrium and it reaches its highest level with perfect cross-border pollution. Thus, when $\theta^* = 1$ the Nash equilibrium level of intra-regionally tradable emission permits is the highest and this is the most inefficient equilibrium.

When permits are inter-regionally tradable and cross-border pollution is perfect, then the Nash and cooperative equilibrium levels of such emission permits are identical and thus the Nash equilibrium is efficient. When, however, the degree of cross-border pollution is zero, then the difference between the Nash and cooperative equilibrium levels of inter-regionally tradable emission permits is the largest, and thus the Nash level of emission permits is at their most inefficient level. Therefore, when the two regions do not cooperate, and cross-border pollution is zero, then issuing intra-regionally tradable emission permits is efficient while when cross-border pollution is perfect, then it is the most inefficient. The opposite holds in a regime of inter-regionally tradable emission permits. Thus, we can argue that when $\theta^* = \theta$ there is a critical value $\hat{\theta}$ for which if $0 < \theta^* = \theta < \hat{\theta}$, it is less inefficient for both regions to issue intra-regionally tradable emission permits while if $1 > \theta^* = \theta > \hat{\theta}$ it is less inefficient for both regions to issue inter-regionally tradable emission permits.

Corollary 1: Assume that both regions set public pollution abatement and tradable emission permits non-cooperatively, and that $\theta = \theta^$. There is a critical value $\hat{\theta}$ for which if $0 < \theta = \theta^* < \hat{\theta}$ then it is less inefficient for both regions to issue intra-regionally tradable permits. If $1 > \theta = \theta^* > \hat{\theta}$, then it is less inefficient for both regions to issue inter-regionally tradable permits.*

4. Inter-regional capital mobility (RCM)

As noted in the introduction, RCM is the case of free capital mobility between the two regions and of completely restricted mobility between the two regions and the rest of the

world. Equilibrium in the inter-regional capital market requires that the rate of return to capital is endogenously determined and equalized across the two regions.²³ That is:

$$R_K(s_i, K) = R_{K^*}^*(s_i^*, K^*). \quad (16)$$

Home, is designated as a capital-importer, and Foreign as a capital-exporter. Thus, for Home, $K = \bar{K} + k$, for Foreign, $K^* = \bar{K}^* - k$ and $dK = -dK^* = dk$. The income-expenditure identity for each region is given as:

$$E(r, u) = R(K, s_i) - kR_K(K, s_i) - T, \quad (17)$$

$$E^*(r^*, u^*) = R^*(K^*, s_i^*) + kR_K(K, s_i) - T^*. \quad (18)$$

4.1 Intra-regionally tradable emission permits

We first examine the case where each region issues emission permits which are only intra-regionally tradable. Equilibrium in each region's permits market is given by equations (8), and overall pollution in each region is again defined as $r = Z_n - g + \theta Z_n^* - \theta g^*$ and $r^* = Z_n^* - g^* + \theta^* Z_n - \theta^* g$. The two regions economy is described by equations (1), (2), (8), (16)-(18). Using these equations, we obtain for each region the welfare effects of changes in the levels of intra-regionally tradable emission permits as follows:

$$P_g \Delta_n E_u \frac{du}{dZ_n} = F_{Z_n} = -\Delta_n E_r (P_g - s_n) - Z_n (E_r - P_g) R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) + \theta E_r Z_n^* R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* + k P_g R_{K s_n} R_{s_n s_n}^* \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*, \quad (19)$$

$$P_g \Delta_n E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_n^*} = F_{Z_n^*}^* = -\Delta_n E_r^* (P_g - s_n^*) - Z_n^* (E_r^* - P_g) R_{s_n s_n} (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) + \theta^* E_r^* Z_n R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* - k P_g R_{K s_n} R_{s_n s_n}^* \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*, \quad (20)$$

where $\Delta_n = R_{s_n s_n}^* \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n} R_{KK} + R_{s_n s_n} \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^* R_{K^* K^*}^* < 0$ and $\tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^* = R_{K^* K^*}^* - R_{K^* s_n}^* R_{s_n s_n}^{*-1} R_{s_n K^*}^* < 0$. Details of these derivations are given by equations (A.9)-(A.14) in the Appendix. The comparison of equations (19)-(20) and (9)-(10) reveals the differences in the way that the presence of RCM

²³ Oates and Schwab (1988), and Ogawa and Wildasin (2009), while consider inter-regional mobility of capital and fixed total supply in the two regions, as we do in the case of RCM, they assume, contrary to our specification, exogenous net rate of return to the factor.

and ICM alter the impact of changes in Z_n and Z_n^* on u and u^* . These effects, absent in equations (9)-(10), are captured by the last two right-hand-side terms in equations (19)-(20).

4.1.1 Nash versus cooperative equilibrium

From equations (19)-(20), solving the regions' best-response functions $F_{Z_n} = 0$ and $F_{Z_n^*}^* = 0$, we obtain the Nash equilibrium levels of intra-regionally tradable emission permits (Z_n^N, Z_n^{*N}) with RCM, cross-border pollution and public pollution abatement. Equations (19)-(20), contrary to equations (9)-(10), indicate that with RCM, the Nash equilibrium levels of intra-regionally tradable emission permits depend on the rates of cross-border pollution (θ, θ^*) .

When each region chooses the level of emission permits to maximize the joint welfare, Home chooses Z_n so that $E_u(du/dZ_n) + E_u^*(du^*/dZ_n) = 0$. Following the same methodology as before, we evaluate (du^*/dZ_n) at the Nash equilibrium where $(du/dZ_n) = 0$ and $(du^*/dZ_n^*) = 0$. In order to facilitate the analysis we assume that the two regions are symmetric, so that $k = 0$.²⁴ Note that $E_r = P_g = E_r^*$. Using that $(du/dZ_n) = 0$ in the Nash equilibrium, we obtain:²⁵

$$E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_n} = -E_r^* \frac{dr^*}{dZ_n} + R_{s_n}^* \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} = -(\Delta_n P_g)^{-1} \theta^* E_r^* \left[\theta Z_n^{*N} R_{Ks_n}^* R_{s_n K^*}^* + Z_n^N R_{s_n s_n^*}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) \right]. \quad (21)$$

Equation (21) indicates that even in the case of symmetric regions, evaluating (du^*/dZ_n) at the Nash equilibrium we get an ambiguous sign. That is, in the presence of RCM, the non-cooperative equilibrium level of intra-regionally tradable emission permits can be above or below the level given in the cooperative equilibrium. In what follows we consider some special cases. First, if $\theta^* = 0$ then evaluated at the Nash equilibrium, $(du^*/dZ_n) = 0$, thus $Z_n^N = Z_n^C$. Intuitively, the increase in Z_n reduces the price of the emission permits (s_n^*) in Foreign (see A.10) and increases Foreign's GDP, thus raises its

²⁴ By symmetry of the two regions we mean that they have identical factor endowments and production technologies. The same results could be obtained if we assume, as in (OW), that the return to capital is fixed. In this case the last term in equations (19) and (20) is absent.

²⁵ Since $E_r = P_g = E_r^*$, when $k = 0$, equation (19) yields $\Delta_n (P_g - s_n) = \theta Z_n^* R_{Ks_n}^* R_{s_n K^*}^*$. Substituting this result into equation (A.14), we obtain equation (21).

welfare, i.e., a positive externality.²⁶ However, although $\theta^* = 0$, the increase in Z_n increases net pollution in Foreign since $r^* = Z_n^* - g^*$ and since the reduction in the price of emission permits reduces emission revenue and public pollution abatement, i.e., a negative externality. These two effects, however, cancel each other and so Foreign's welfare remains unaffected. Thus, when $\theta^* = 0$ the Nash equilibrium is efficient. Second, if $0 < \theta^* \leq 1$ and $\theta = 0$ or very small, then evaluated at the Nash equilibrium, $(du^* / dZ_n) < 0$, thus $Z_n^N > Z_n^C$. Intuitively, when $0 < \theta^* \leq 1$, the increase in Z_n increases pollution in Foreign by more relative to when $\theta^* = 0$. This cross-border pollution effect enhances the negative pollution externality that exists when $\theta^* = 0$. Now, this overall negative pollution externality outweighs the positive one. In this case the Nash equilibrium level of emission permits is inefficiently high.

Finally, consider, the case where θ is very large and θ^* is very small. In this case, the Nash equilibrium level of Foreign's tradable permits Z_n^{*N} is high while that of Home's Z_n^N is low.²⁷ Then, according to equation (21), it is possible for (du^* / dZ_n) to be positive when evaluated at the Nash equilibrium, implying that $Z_n^N < Z_n^C$. Intuitively, when θ is very large and θ^* is very small, Z_n^{*N} is large while Z_n^N is small. Since θ^* is very small, the increase in foreign pollution is small, (small negative externality) and it could be outweighed by the positive externality created from the reduction in foreign emission price. In this case the Nash equilibrium level of emission permits could be inefficiently low.

Proposition 3: *Consider two regions with cross-border pollution and RCM. Each region uses intra-regionally tradable emission permits and public pollution abatement. Assume that the two regions are symmetric so that $k = 0$:*

- *At the Nash equilibrium, for positive θ , we obtain $s_n > P_g$.*
- *If $\theta^* = 0$ then $Z_n^N = Z_n^C$. If $0 < \theta, \theta^* \leq 1$, then Z_n^N can be lower or higher than Z_n^C .*
- *Given everything else constant, the difference between Z_n^C and Z_n^N increases with an increase in θ^* .*

²⁶ Foreign's GDP function can be written as $p_1^* q_1^*(K_1^*) + \sum_{j=2}^m q_j^*(K_j^*) = (1 - s_n^*) q_1^*(K_1^*) + \sum_{j=2}^m q_j^*(K_j^*) = R^*(1, s_n^*, K^*)$, where $p_1^* = (1 - s_n^*)$. Then, a decrease in s_n^* increases Foreign's GDP, i.e., $\partial R^* / \partial s_n^* = R_{s_n^*}^* = -q_1^*$.

²⁷ Equations (A.16) in the Appendix show that an increase in $\theta(\theta^*)$ decreases (increases) Z_n^N , increases (decreases) Z_n^{*N} . Thus, when θ is very large and θ^* is very small, given everything else the same, we expect that Z_n^{*N} is large while Z_n^N is small.

4.2 Inter-regionally tradable emission permits

Now the two regions control pollution via inter-regionally tradable emission permits. As previously shown, aggregate pollution in the two regions is defined again as

$$r = -R_{s_t}(s_t, K) - g - \theta(R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) + g^*) \text{ and } r^* = -R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) - g^* - \theta^*(R_{s_t}(s_t, K) + g).$$

Differentiating equations (1), (2), (12) and (16)-(18), gives the effects of changes in Z_t and Z_t^* on each region's welfare as follows:

$$P_g \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u \frac{du}{dZ_t} = G_{Z_t} = E_r \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} (s_t - P_g) + R_{s_t} (E_r - P_g) \quad (22)$$

$$+ E_r \left[R_{s_t}^* + (1 - \theta) \left(Z_t^* + P_g R_{s_t s_t}^* + P_g R_{K^* s_t}^* H_{KK}^{-1} H_{K s_t} \right) \right] + k P_g H_{KK}^{-1} \left(R_{KK} R_{K^* s_t}^* + R_{K s_t} R_{K^* K^*}^* \right),$$

$$P_g \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t^*} = G_{Z_t^*}^* = E_r^* \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} (s_t - P_g) + R_{s_t}^* (E_r^* - P_g) \quad (23)$$

$$+ E_r^* \left[R_{s_t} + (1 - \theta^*) \left(Z_t + P_g R_{s_t s_t} - P_g R_{s_t K} H_{KK}^{-1} H_{K s_t} \right) \right] - k P_g H_{KK}^{-1} \left(R_{KK} R_{K^* s_t}^* + R_{K s_t} R_{K^* K^*}^* \right),$$

where $\bar{H}_{s_t s_t} = H_{s_t s_t} - H_{s_t K} H_{KK}^{-1} H_{K s_t} > 0$, $H_{KK} = R_{KK} + R_{K^* K^*}^* < 0$ and $H_{K s_t} = R_{K s_t} - R_{K^* s_t}^*$.

Equations (A.17)-(A.19) in the Appendix provide details for these results.

4.2.1 Nash versus cooperative equilibrium

Setting $G_{Z_t} = 0$ and $G_{Z_t^*}^* = 0$ we solve for the Nash equilibrium levels of inter-regionally tradable emission permits (Z_t^N, Z_t^{*N}) , with RCM, cross-border pollution and public pollution abatement. When each region chooses the level of emission permits to maximize the joint welfare, following the same procedure as before, we need to evaluate (du^* / dZ) at the Nash equilibrium. Using equations (1), (2), (12) and (16)-(18) gives the effect of changes in Z_t on Foreign's welfare as follows:

$$P_g E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t} = -E_r^* (1 - \theta^*) s_t + P_g E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t^*}. \quad (24)$$

For details see equations (A.17)-(A.20) in the Appendix. At the Nash equilibrium where $(du^* / dZ_t^*) = 0$, equation (24) shows that if $0 \leq \theta^* < 1$ then (du^* / dZ_t) is negative. Thus, at the

Nash equilibrium, the slope of the joint welfare function is negative, implying that $Z_t^C < Z_t^N$. If, however, $\theta^* = 1$, then the slope of the joint welfare function at the Nash equilibrium is zero, implying that the cooperative and the Nash equilibrium level of emission permits are the same. Thus, when $\theta^* = 1$ then the Nash equilibrium is identical to the cooperative equilibrium and equally efficient. The intuitive explanation of this case is similar to that of section 3.2. Note that this result is valid for any level of public pollution abatement and without assuming symmetry of the two regions. Using equations (24) we state the following proposition.

Proposition 4: *Consider two regions with cross-border pollution and RCM. Each region uses inter-regionally tradable emission permits and public pollution abatement.*

- *If $\theta^* = 1$, then $Z_t^N = Z_t^C$, but if $\theta^* < 1$, then $Z_t^N > Z_t^C$.*
- *Given everything else the same, a higher θ^* decreases the difference between Z_t^N and Z_t^C .*

Comparing equations (15) and (24) reveals that the two equations are identical. Based on them we state the following corollary.

Corollary 2: *Consider two regions with cross-border pollution. Each region uses inter-regionally tradable emission permits and public pollution abatement. Capital can be internationally or only inter-regionally mobile. If $\theta = \theta^* = 1$, then the non-cooperative and cooperative equilibrium level of emission permits are identical and equally efficient.*

Ogawa and Wildasin (2009) show that when pollution is related to the use of capital, decentralized policymaking, i.e., the non-cooperative choice of the capital tax by each region, is efficient when the net rate of return to capital is fixed. Here, when pollution is a by-product of production, and regions use inter-regionally tradable emission permits and public pollution abatement, then, regardless of whether the rate of return to capital is fixed (ICM) or endogenous (RCM), decentralized policymaking is efficient in the case of perfect cross-border pollution. Moreover, as stated in the Introduction, a crucial feature of our model, in contrast to the (OW) and (ER) analytical frameworks, is the pivotal role of public pollution abatement. Specifically, removing lump-sum taxes and public good provision does not alter the results, in the sense that in (OW) decentralized policymaking remains efficient, while in (ER) remains inefficient. Here removing public pollution abatement, the decentralized

environmental policy of either type, i.e., intra / inter-regionally tradable emission permits, always leads to a socially inefficient outcome.

5. Concluding Remarks

We build a model with two regions. The production in each region creates pollution which affects negatively consumers in both regions. To control pollution each region uses public pollution abatement and issues emission permits. We consider two cases, the case where emission permits are only intra-regionally tradable and the case where they are inter-regionally tradable. We examine the Nash and cooperative equilibrium levels of emission permits for these two cases when capital is internationally or only inter-regionally mobile.

Since most of the results are summarized in the various propositions, here we provide some general conclusions. Consider first the case where each region issues inter-regionally tradable emission permits: (i) if there is perfect cross border pollution between the two regions then the centralized (cooperative) and decentralized (non-cooperative) equilibrium level of emission permits are identical and equally efficient, (ii) if the rate of cross-border pollution is less than one, then the decentralized equilibrium level of emission permits is higher than the one of the centralized equilibrium, (iii) the difference between centralized and decentralized levels of emission permits increases as the rate of cross-border pollution decreases. These results hold irrespectively of the level of public pollution abatement and the regime of capital mobility, i.e., ICM or RCM.

Next, we examined the case where each region issues only intra-regionally tradable emission permits and there is ICM: (i) in the absence of cross-border pollution the centralized and decentralized equilibrium levels of emission permits are identical and equally efficient regardless of the level of public pollution abatement, (ii) when cross-border pollution exists, then the decentralized equilibrium level of emission permits is higher than the one of the centralized equilibrium, (iii) the difference between decentralized and centralized equilibrium levels of emission permits increases with higher rates of cross-border pollution. When regions are symmetric and there is RCM, then results (i) and (iii) also hold, while the level of decentralized equilibrium emission permits can either be higher or lower to that of the centralized equilibrium.

Based on results (i) of the previous two paragraphs, we can argue that when the rates of cross-border pollution are the same, then there is a critical rate relative to which if the common rate of cross-border pollution between the two regions is smaller (larger), it is less

inefficient, and thus preferable, for both regions to issue intra-regionally (inter-regionally) tradable emission permits.

Finally note that many of the results of the paper hold even if public pollution abatement is not optimally provided. That is, they hold even if lump-sum taxes are zero and the government uses only the revenue from the sales of tradable emission permits to finance the provision of public pollution abatement.

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Appendix: Comparative Statics Results

Appendix to Section 3

Intra-regionally tradable emissions permits.

Equations (2), (3) and (8) produce a system of six equations in $(s_n, s_n^*, K, K^*, g, g^*)$.

Differentiating this system with respect to the policy variables Z_n and Z_n^* gives:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{KK} & 0 & R_{Ks_n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{K^*K^*}^* & 0 & R_{K^*s_n^*}^* & 0 & 0 \\ R_{Ks_n} & 0 & R_{s_ns_n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{s_nK^*}^* & 0 & R_{s_ns_n^*}^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Z_n & 0 & P_g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -Z_n^* & 0 & P_g \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dK \\ dK^* \\ ds_n \\ ds_n^* \\ dg \\ dg^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dZ + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_n^* \end{bmatrix} dZ^* \quad (\text{A.1})$$

from which we obtain the following results:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} &= -\tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} < 0, \frac{dK}{dZ_n} = \left(R_{KK} \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n} \right)^{-1} R_{Ks_n}, \frac{dg}{dZ_n} = P_g^{-1} \left(s_n - \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} Z_n \right). \\ \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} &= \frac{dK^*}{dZ_n} = \frac{dg^*}{dZ_n} = 0.\end{aligned}\tag{A.2}$$

Differentiating $r = Z_n - g + \theta Z_n^* - \theta g^*$ and $r^* = Z_n^* - g^* + \theta^* Z_n - \theta^* g$ with respect to Z_n , and using equations (A.2) we obtain:

$$\frac{dr}{dZ_n} = 1 - \frac{dg}{dZ_n} = P_g^{-1} \left(P_g - s_n + \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} Z_n \right), \quad \frac{dr^*}{dZ_n} = \theta^* - \theta^* \frac{dg}{dZ_n} = \theta^* P_g^{-1} \left(P_g - s_n + \tilde{R}_{s_n s_n}^{-1} Z_n \right).\tag{A.3}$$

Differentiating equations (4), (5) and using equations (A.2)-(A.3) yields the welfare effects of changes in Z_n and Z_n^* , as given in equations (9)-(11) in the text.

Inter-regionally tradable emissions permits.

Equations (2), (3) and (12) produce a system of five equations in (K, K^*, g, g^*, s_t) .

Differentiating this system with respect to the policy variables Z_t and Z_t^* gives:

$$\begin{bmatrix} R_{KK} & 0 & R_{Ks_t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R_{K^*K^*}^* & R_{K^*s_t}^* & 0 & 0 \\ R_{Ks_t} & R_{K^*s_t}^* & H_{s_t s_t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Z_t & P_g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Z_t^* & 0 & P_g \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dK \\ dK^* \\ ds_t \\ dg \\ dg^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ s_t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dZ_t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_t \end{bmatrix} dZ_t^*\tag{A.4}$$

from which we obtain the following results:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dK}{dZ_t} &= \frac{dK}{dZ_t^*} = \left(R_{KK} \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \right)^{-1} R_{Ks_t}, \quad \frac{dK^*}{dZ_t} = \frac{dK^*}{dZ_t^*} = \left(R_{K^*K^*}^* \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \right)^{-1} R_{K^*s_t}^*, \\ \frac{dg}{dZ_t} &= P_g^{-1} \left(s_t + Z_t \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} \right) = P_g^{-1} \left(s_t - \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} Z_t \right), \quad \frac{dg}{dZ_t^*} = P_g^{-1} Z_t \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t^*} = - \left(P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \right)^{-1} Z_t, \\ \frac{dg^*}{dZ_t^*} &= P_g^{-1} \left(s_t + Z_t^* \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t^*} \right) = P_g^{-1} \left(s_t - \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} Z_t^* \right), \quad \frac{dg^*}{dZ_t} = P_g^{-1} Z_t^* \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} = - \left(P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \right)^{-1} Z_t^* < 0, \\ \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} &= \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t^*} = -\tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} < 0,\end{aligned}\tag{A.5}$$

where $\tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} = H_{s_t s_t} - R_{s_t K^*}^* R_{K^* K^*}^{*-1} R_{K^* s_t}^* - R_{s_t K} R_{KK}^{-1} R_{Ks_t} = \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* > 0$ and $H_{s_t s_t} = R_{s_t s_t} + R_{s_t s_t}^* > 0$.

Differentiating

$$r = -R_{s_t}(s_t, K) - g - \theta(R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) + g^*), \quad \text{and}$$

$r^* = -R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) - g^* - \theta^*(R_{s_t}(s_t, K) + g)$, with respect to Z_t and Z_t^* , and using equations (A.5)

we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \frac{dr}{dZ_t} &= P_g^{-1} \left(-s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} + Z_t + \theta Z_t^* \right) + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} + \theta \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^*, \\ \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \frac{dr}{dZ_t^*} &= P_g^{-1} \left(-\theta s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} + Z_t + \theta Z_t^* \right) + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} + \theta \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* = \frac{dr}{dZ_t} + P_g^{-1} (1 - \theta) s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^2, \\ \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \frac{dr^*}{dZ_t} &= P_g^{-1} \left(-s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} + Z_t^* + \theta^* Z_t \right) + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* + \theta^* \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}, \\ \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} \frac{dr^*}{dZ_t^*} &= P_g^{-1} \left(-\theta^* s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} + \theta^* Z_t + Z_t^* \right) + \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* + \theta^* \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} = \frac{dr^*}{dZ_t^*} + P_g^{-1} (1 - \theta^*) s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t}^2. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

The welfare effects of changes in Z_t and Z_t^* are obtained as follows. Differentiating equations (1)-(5) and (12) with respect to Z_t and Z_t^* , and using equations (A.5) and (A.6), yields equations (13) and (14) in the text, and the following:

$$P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t} = E_r^* (-z + Z_t) + E_r^* \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} (\theta^* s_t - P_g) + R_{s_t}^* (E_r^* - P_g) + E_r^* \left[-\theta^* Z_t + (1 - \theta^*) P_g \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t} \right] \quad (\text{A.7})$$

$$P_g \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} E_u \frac{du}{dZ_t^*} = E_r (-z^* + Z_t^*) + E_r \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} (\theta s_t - P_g) + R_{s_t} (E_r - P_g) + E_r \left[-\theta Z_t^* + (1 - \theta) P_g \tilde{R}_{s_t s_t}^* \right]. \quad (\text{A.8})$$

Adding and subtracting the expression $s_t \tilde{H}_{s_t s_t} E_r^*$ in the right-hand-side of equation (A.7) produces equation (15) in the text.

Appendix to Section 4

Intra-regionally tradable emissions permits.

Equations (2), (8) and (16) constitute a system of five equations in (K, g, g^*, s_n, s_n^*) .

Differentiating it with respect to Z_n and Z_n^* we obtain:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{KK} & R_{Ks_n} & R_{Ks_n}^* & 0 & 0 \\ R_{s_n K} & R_{s_n s_n} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -R_{s_n K}^* & 0 & R_{s_n s_n}^* & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -Z_n & 0 & P_g & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -Z_n^* & 0 & P_g \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dK \\ ds_n \\ ds_n^* \\ dg \\ dg^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_n \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dZ_n + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_n^* \end{bmatrix} dZ_n^* \quad (\text{A.9})$$

from which we get:

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dK}{dZ_n} &= \Delta_n^{-1} R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n s_n}^* > 0, \quad \frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} = -\Delta_n^{-1} R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) < 0, \quad \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} = \Delta_n^{-1} R_{Ks_n} R_{K^* s_n}^* < 0, \\
\frac{dg}{dZ_n} &= P_g^{-1} \Delta_n^{-1} \left\{ -Z_n \left(H_{KK} R_{s_n s_n}^* - R_{s_n K^*}^* R_{K^* s_n}^* \right) + s_n \left[-R_{K^* s_n}^* R_{s_n K^*}^* R_{s_n s_n} + R_{s_n s_n}^* \left(H_{KK} R_{s_n s_n} - R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n K} \right) \right] \right\} \Rightarrow \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dZ_n} = P_g^{-1} \left(Z_n \frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} + s_n \right), \\
\frac{dg^*}{dZ_n} &= \left(P_g \Delta_n \right)^{-1} Z_n R_{Ks_n} R_{K^* s_n}^* = P_g^{-1} Z_n \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} \quad (\text{A.10})
\end{aligned}$$

Differentiating $r = Z_n - g + \theta Z_n^* - \theta g^*$ and $r^* = Z_n^* - g^* + \theta^* Z_n - \theta^* g$ with respect to Z_n , and using the above results, we obtain:

$$\frac{dr}{dZ_n} = 1 - \frac{dg}{dZ_n} - \theta \frac{dg^*}{dZ_n} = \left(P_g \Delta_n \right)^{-1} \left(\Delta_n (P_g - s_n) + Z_n R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) - \theta Z_n R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* \right), \quad (\text{A.11})$$

$$\frac{dr^*}{dZ_n} = \theta^* - \frac{dg^*}{dZ_n} - \theta^* \frac{dg}{dZ_n} = \left(P_g \Delta_n \right)^{-1} \left(\Delta_n \theta^* (P_g - s_n) - Z_n R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* + \theta^* Z_n (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) \right). \quad (\text{A.12})$$

The welfare effects of changes in Z_t and Z_t^* are obtained as follows. Differentiating equation (17) with respect to Z_n , using equations (A.11)-(A.12), we obtain:

$$E_u \frac{du}{dZ_n} = -E_r P_g^{-1} (P_g - s_n) + \left[P_g^{-1} Z_n (E_r - P_g) - k R_{Ks_n} \right] \frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} + E_r \theta P_g^{-1} Z_n \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} - k R_{KK} \frac{dK}{dZ_n}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

Substituting equations (A.10)-(A.12) in (A.13) yields equation (19) in the text. Similarly, to obtain (du^* / dZ_n^*) , we differentiate equation (18) with respect to Z_n^* , and following the previous steps yields equation (20) in the text. Furthermore we can obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_n} &= P_g^{-1} E_r^* \theta^* (s_n - P_g) + P_g^{-1} Z_n^* (E_r^* - P_g) \frac{ds_n^*}{dZ_n} + P_g^{-1} (E_r^* \theta^* Z_n + P_g k R_{Ks_n}) \frac{ds_n}{dZ_n} + k R_{KK} \frac{dK}{dZ_n} \Rightarrow \\
\Delta_n P_g E_u^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_n} &= -\Delta_n \theta^* E_r^* (P_g - s_n) + Z_n^* (E_r^* - P_g) R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* - \theta^* E_r^* Z_n R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) - k P_g R_{Ks_n} R_{s_n s_n}^* \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*. \quad (\text{A.14})
\end{aligned}$$

Assuming symmetric regions, so that $k=0$, and using the f.o.c. $du / dZ_n = 0$ in equation (A.14) yields equation (21) in the text.

The effects of changes in θ and θ^* on Z_n^N and Z_n^{*N} emerge from total differentiation of the best-response functions $F_{Z_n} = 0$ and $F_{Z_n^*}^* = 0$, assuming that the third derivatives are zero. Doing so gives the following system of equations.

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_{Z_n Z_n} & F_{Z_n Z_n^*} \\ F_{Z_n^* Z_n}^* & F_{Z_n^* Z_n^*}^* \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dZ_n^N \\ dZ_n^{*N} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -F_{Z_n \theta} \\ -F_{Z_n^* \theta}^* \end{bmatrix} d\theta + \begin{bmatrix} -F_{Z_n \theta^*} \\ -F_{Z_n^* \theta^*}^* \end{bmatrix} d\theta^* . \quad (\text{A.15})$$

where $\Omega = R_{s_n s_n} R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) (R_{K^* K^*}^* + \tilde{R}_{KK}) - (1 + \theta)(1 + \theta^*) (R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^*)^2$ is the determinant of the left-hand-side coefficients matrix and is positive for stability. Also:

$$\begin{aligned} F_{Z_n Z_n} &= R_{s_n s_n}^* (R_{KK} + \tilde{R}_{K^* K^*}^*) < 0, \quad F_{Z_n^* Z_n^*}^* = R_{s_n s_n} (R_{K^* K^*}^* + \tilde{R}_{KK}) < 0, \quad F_{Z_n \theta} = -Z^* R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* < 0, \\ F_{Z_n^* Z_n}^* &= -(1 + \theta) R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* < 0, \quad F_{Z_n^* Z_n^*}^* = -(1 + \theta^*) R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* < 0, \quad F_{Z_n \theta^*}^* = -Z R_{K s_n} R_{s_n K^*}^* < 0, \\ F_{Z_n \theta^*} &= F_{Z_n^* \theta}^* = 0. \end{aligned}$$

The two best-response functions are negatively sloped, i.e., $(dZ_n^N / dZ_n^{*N})|_{F_{Z_n}=0} = -F_{Z_n Z_n}^{-1} F_{Z_n Z_n^*}^* < 0$ and $(dZ_n^N / dZ_n^{*N})|_{F_{Z_n^*}^*=0} = -F_{Z_n^* Z_n^*}^{*-1} F_{Z_n^* Z_n}^* < 0$. Then, we obtain:

$$\Omega \frac{dZ_n^N}{d\theta} = -F_{Z_n \theta} F_{Z_n^* Z_n^*}^* < 0, \quad \Omega \frac{dZ_n^{*N}}{d\theta} = F_{Z_n^* Z_n}^* F_{Z_n \theta} > 0 . \quad (\text{A.16})$$

Inter-regionally tradable emissions permits.

From equations (2), (12) and (16) we have a system of four equations in K, s_t, g and g^* in terms of Z_t and Z_t^* . Differentiating this system with respect to Z_t we get the following results:

$$\begin{bmatrix} H_{KK} & H_{K s_t} & 0 & 0 \\ H_{s_t K} & H_{s_t s_t} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -Z_t & P_g & 0 \\ 0 & -Z_t^* & 0 & P_g \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} dK \\ ds_t \\ dg \\ dg^* \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ s_t \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} dZ_t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 0 \\ s_t \end{bmatrix} dZ_t^* ,$$

from which we obtain: $\frac{dK}{dZ_t} \left(= -\frac{dK^*}{dZ_t^*} \right) = \Delta_t^{-1} H_{K s_t}, \quad \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} = -\Delta_t^{-1} H_{KK} = -\bar{H}_{s_t s_t}^{-1} < 0,$

$$\frac{dg}{dZ_t} = (P_g \Delta_t)^{-1} H_{KK} (-Z_t + s_t \bar{H}_{s_t s_t}) \Rightarrow \frac{dg}{dZ_t} = P_g^{-1} \left(Z_t \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} + s_t \right), \quad (\text{A.17})$$

where, $\Delta_t = H_{KK} \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} < 0$.

Differentiating

$$r = -R_{s_t}(s_t, K) - g - \theta(R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) + g^*)$$

and

$r^* = -R_{s_t}^*(s_t, K^*) - g^* - \theta(R_{s_t}(s_t, K) + g)$ with respect to Z_t we get:

$$\frac{dr}{dZ_t} = -P_g^{-1}s_t - \left[(Z_t + \theta Z_t^*)P_g^{-1} + (R_{s_t s_t} + \theta R_{s_t s_t}^*) \right] \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} - (R_{s_t K} - \theta R_{s_t K}^*) \frac{dK}{dZ_t}, \quad (\text{A.18})$$

$$\frac{dr^*}{dZ_t} = -\theta^* P_g^{-1}s_t - \left[(Z_t^* + \theta^* Z_t)P_g^{-1} + (R_{s_t s_t}^* + \theta^* R_{s_t s_t}) \right] \frac{ds_t}{dZ_t} - (\theta^* R_{s_t K} - R_{s_t K}^*) \frac{dK}{dZ_t}. \quad (\text{A.19})$$

To obtain the effect of changes in Z_t on u^* , we differentiate equations (1), (2), (12), (16) and (18) with respect to Z_t , and use equations (A.17)-(A.19). Thus, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} P_g \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} E_{u^*}^* \frac{du^*}{dZ_t} &= E_{r^*}^* \bar{H}_{s_t s_t} (\theta^* s_t - P_g) + R_{s_t}^* (E_{r^*}^* - P_g) + \\ &E_{r^*}^* \left[R_{s_t} + (1 - \theta^*) (Z_n + P_g R_{s_t s_t} - P_g R_{s_t K} H_{KK}^{-1} H_{K s_t}) \right] - k P_g H_{KK}^{-1} (R_{KK} R_{K^* s_t}^* + R_{K s_t} R_{K^* K^*}^*) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.20})$$

In equation (A.20) adding and subtracting some terms yields equation (24).