



CAN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-MONOPOLY LAWS REDUCE CORPORATE CARBON EMISSIONS? EVIDENCE FROM A QUASI-NATURAL EXPERIMENT IN CHINA

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Abstract

The discussion on the relationship between antitrust and emission reduction is controversial in theory and lacks empirical evidence from China. Based on the quasi-natural experiment of the Anti-Monopoly Law, this paper selects all listed companies in China's A-shares from 2000 to 2023 as the initial research sample, constructs a triple difference (DDD) model, and discusses the carbon reduction effect of the implementation of the Anti-Monopoly Law. The study found that implementing the Anti-Monopoly Law significantly reduces carbon. The mechanism test found that implementing the Anti-Monopoly Law mainly produces carbon reduction effects through production efficiency, green technology innovation, and resource allocation. Among the heterogeneous results, implementing the Anti-Monopoly Law can promote carbon reduction in non-state-owned enterprises and regions with a better market rule of law environment. This study expands the research perspective of competition policy evaluation and provides new policy ideas for corporate carbon reduction governance.

Key words: anti-monopoly law, carbon reduction, DDD model, quasi-natural experiment

Received: July, 2025; Revised final: October, 2025; Accepted: December, 2025; Published in final edited form: December, 2025
