

Obstacles of determining compensation in grassland ecological values

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Introduction From a theoretical point of view, the Britain scholar Pigou (reference) put forward the very famous Pigou's tax (Need to define this tax). The US scholar Coase referred to a well-known example of this tax (EXPLAIN HERE). However, these theoretical examples do not have practical applications. We need to develop pragmatic examples of appropriate compensations of ecological value. Our objective in this paper is to outline examples of practical estimations of ecological values of grasslands in Inner Mongolia.

Materials and methods The methods in this paper were developed from the authors' investigation in the Xilin Gol League of the Inner Mongolia where grasslands have been damaged by mining activities over XX years (How Long ??). This paper reports on our adaptations, mainly, of an empirical method, complemented by a theoretical method. This approach combines a number of economics approaches with application at welfare systems (Is this correct ??).

Results

Although the principal pollution identified, it difficult to enforce.

The pollution-oriented enterprises settled in the Xilin Gol League of Inner Mongolia grassland reject ecological value compensation, even the victim household win the lawsuit, because of their political strength. It can be proved from the James McGill Buchanan's public choice theory.

Compared to other types of cases, it is difficult to definitude compensator clearly.

It is difficult to determine compensator. Lots of mining enterprises settled in the Xilin Gol League of the Inner Mongolia, but who are the main bodies?

It is difficult to determine compensation targets.

A herdsman in Xilin Gol League received compensation of 6 million Yuan because there is coal mine underground his pasture. The collectivity has ownership of grassland, but it did not have any compensation. Some compensation is divided by the ratio of 3:7 for the collectivity and herdsman in Xilin Gol League. It is no doubt that there are utterly baseless.

It is difficult to define the amount of compensation.

Someone propose it based on the ecological value grassland, but it is very difficult to calculate, almost could not count. The extent and time of pollution are also hard to determine.

Conclusions The aim of pointing out there are obstacles of compensation in grassland ecological value is just for probing into effective approach to solve these problems. In fact, the authors of this paper focus on that the pollution-oriented enterprises settled in grassland should compensate grassland ecological value.

Reference

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