会议讨论Outline：

第一部分：

（1）LCC对MAC总量影响

（2）LCC对MAC的0/1 threshold影响

（3）总感觉这里要放一个子回归？比如样本剔除或者子样本或者某些过滤条件？【看小朱的建议】

第二部分：

影响机制分析：

（1）融资约束？（因为搞气候要钱）

（2）其他试点mixed policy（绿色/低碳/节能试点）

（3）绿色专利数据咱们有么？不然研发溢出可以考虑是一个 influence?

或也可以考虑我新合并的 CDM 项目历史数据，作为 mitigation endowment ？城市减排潜力

第三部分：

1. Counterfactual analysis（使用其他反事实分析方法进一步验证？）【反事实没有合适的对照组，不建议考虑】

2. heteogeneity analysis 也可以考虑，如果不同城市之间有明显的区别，看看文献【3】怎么做的检验？

近期政策相关DID研究的Outline：

【1】

文献：*JCP\_2022\_Green credit policy, government behavior and green innovation quality of enterprises*

Outline：

1. Baseline analysis（即政策总体影响）
2. Heterogeneity analysis （enterprise type and regions/areas）
3. Moderating effects （2 effects：(1) the moderating effect of official promotion pressure and (2) the moderating effect of fiscal decentralization）
4. The economic effect analysis（Guidelines and green innovation quality: competitiveness and value enhancement effect）【建议添加该部分】
5. Robustness testing
   1. Parallel trend test
   2. Replacing the explained variable
   3. Changing research sample
   4. Eliminating the interference of important events
   5. Eliminating the impact of other environmental regulations

【2】

文献：*STE\_2022\_Evaluating the effects of air pollution control policies in China using a difference-in-differences approach*

Outline：

1. Spatio-temporal evolution of air pollution in the JJJS（放在我们的文章里就是“介绍MAC计算结果及意义”）
2. Results of DID model
3. Parallel trend test
4. Placebo tests
5. Discussion
   1. Policy implications
   2. Research uncertainties and prospects

【3】

文献：JCP\_2021\_Does the extended producer responsibility system promote the green technological innovation of enterprises An empirical study based on the difference-in-differences model

Outline：

1. Descriptive statistics
2. Analysis of benchmark regression
3. Robustness test
   1. Parallel trend assumption
   2. PSM-DID estimation
   3. Placebo test
4. Influence mechanism test and heterogeneity analysis
   1. Analysis of the impact mechanism
   2. Heterogeneity analysis
5. Discussion

【4】

文献：*TRPE\_2020\_The effects of a Smart Logistics policy on carbon emissions in China A difference-in-differences analysis*

Method: Binary choice model + DID

Outline：

1. Binary choice model results （本文献：It can be seen that the freight volume, logistics employment, and total social retail are important factors determining whether a city establishes Smart Logistics distribution system or not. 对应到我们的文章就是investigate the main factors influencing the establishment of LCC.）【可以考虑添加该部分】
2. DID model results
3. Robustness test
   1. Regression results of robust test (for Binary choice model)
   2. Placebo-controlled testing (for DID)

【5】

文献：*STE\_2019\_How does emission trading reduce China's carbon intensity An exploration using a decomposition and difference-in-differences approach*

Method：Decomposition (LMDI) + DID

Outline：

1. Control group selection
   1. Test 1: Randomness Test
   2. Test 2: Homogeneity Test
2. The effect of emission trading pilots
   1. Overall effect
   2. Sensitivity tests
      1. Expectation effect
      2. Hysteresis effect
3. The influencing channels
   1. Potential influencing channels
   2. Real influencing channels