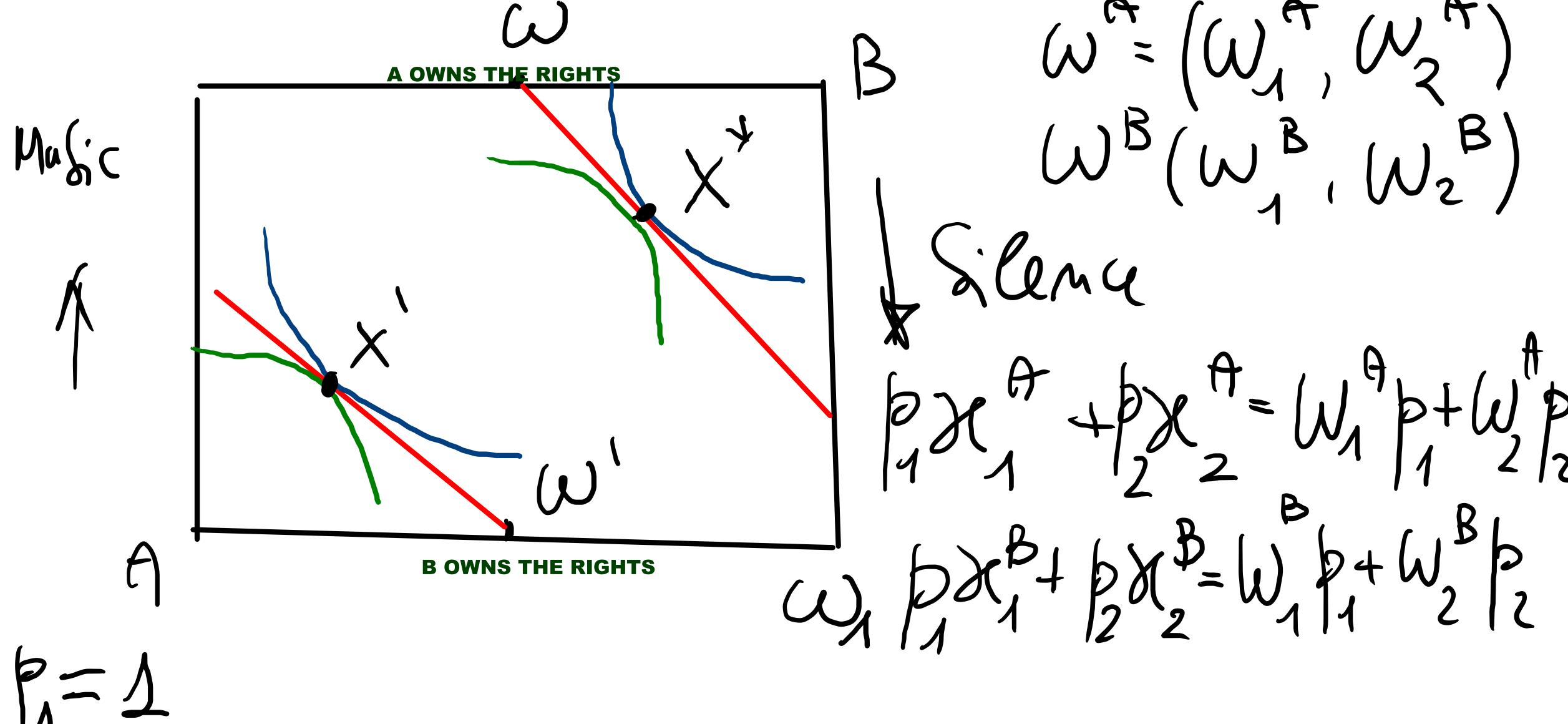


AS LONG AS RIGHTS ARE WELL DEFINED PRIVATE TRADE BETWEEN A AND B CAN TEKE PLACE AND BENEFITS FROM TRADE CAN BE FULLY EXPLOITED IF THERE ARE NOT TRANSACTION COSTS



AS LONG AS RIGHTS ARE WELL DEFINED AN ORGANISED COMPETITIVE MARKET FOR THE RIGHTS TO MUSIC/SILENCE CAN BE CREATED. TRADE BETWEEN A AND B IS MEDIATED BY COMPETITIVE MARKETS

pass himsen frequences
$$u^{A}(X_{1}^{A}, X_{2}^{A}) = X_{1}^{A} + V(X_{2}^{B}) |MRS^{A}| = \frac{1}{V'(X_{2}^{A})}$$

$$u^{B}(X_{1}^{B}, X_{2}^{B}) = X_{1}^{B} + Q(X_{2}^{B}) |MRS^{B}| = \frac{1}{Q'(X_{2}^{B})}$$
Pareto efficient interior allocation $Q'(X_{2}^{B})$

$$\frac{1}{V'(X_{2}^{A})} \neq |MRS^{A}| = |MRS^{B}| = \frac{1}{Q'(X_{2}^{B})}$$

IF THE DEMAND FOR THE EXTERNALITY M/S DOES NOT DEPEND ON INCOME, PARETO EFFIC. ALLOCATION OF M AND S DOES NOT DEPEND ON ALLOCATION OF PROPERTY RIGHTS detinnines 6x

Coase Theorem. Diffooperty rights are well defined and there are no transaction costs voluntary trade leads to Pareto efficient out&mes 3 if the demand of the externality does not depend on income, the Pereto efficient quantity of externality does not depend on the allocation of property rights

