

2) $U_A = f(C) - \psi E$ → Negative Ex.

$f_A = A_g K_g^\alpha L_g^{1-\alpha}$

$A_{g+u} = A_g + L_{g+u}$

Positive Production Ex

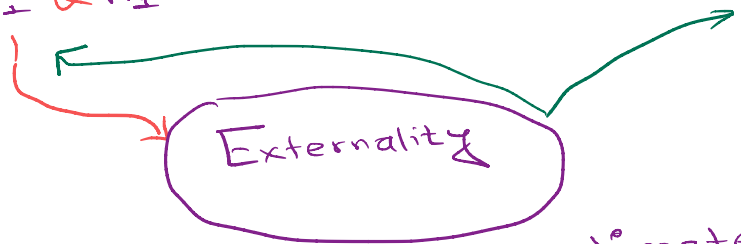
Negative production externality

HH₁: U_1

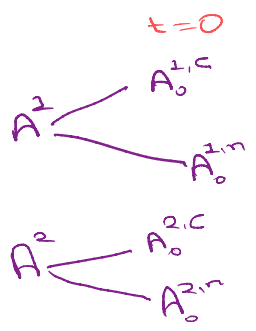
HH₂: U_2

Firms₁: $F_1 \propto A_1$

Firms₂: $F_2 \propto A_2$



3) Divide total TFP into climate / NC for each country.



$t=1$

$A_1^{1,c} = g(\alpha_0^1)$

$A_1^{1,n} = A_0^{1,n} + \varepsilon$

$A_2^{2,c} = g(\alpha_0^2)$

$A_1^{2,n} = A_0^{2,n} + \varepsilon$

Model from social planner's prospective where polluting agent 1 isn't aware about his action's externality.

4) Why is this important / different?

- We are affecting the probability of events instead of existing linear effects.

5) Questions to Andres:

- 1) Why you didn't incorporate production in your setting?
- 2) Relevance of the idea; we want to explore under which conditions we arrive to different results vs. the linear TFP approach.