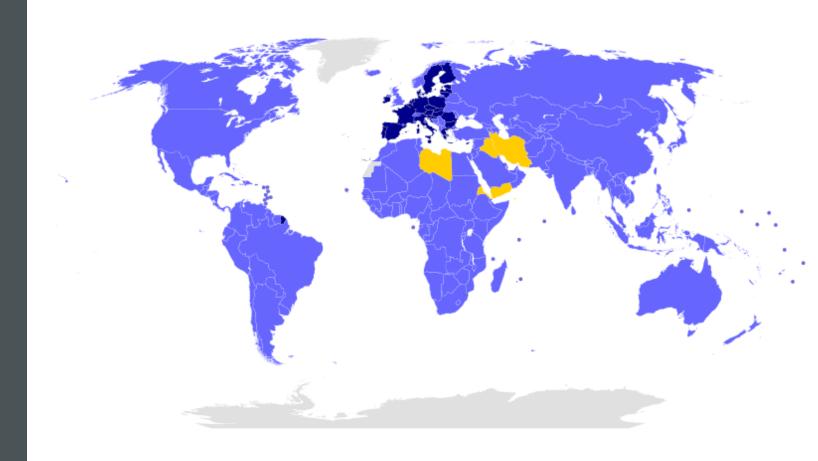
# CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PRISONER'S DILEMMA

Adam Kovač

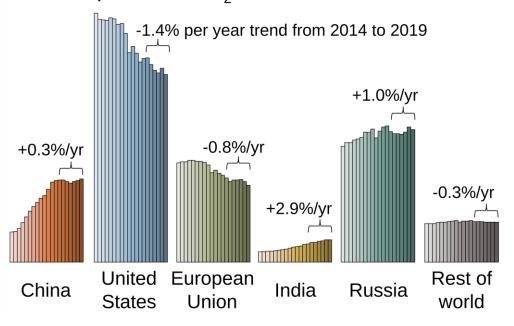


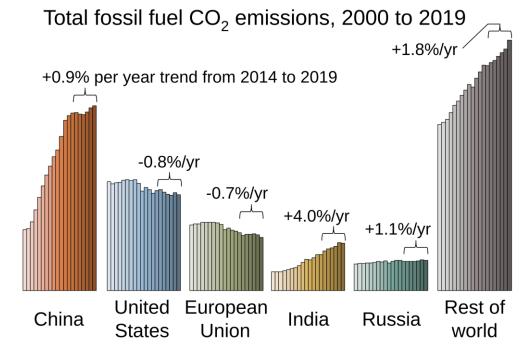


- (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

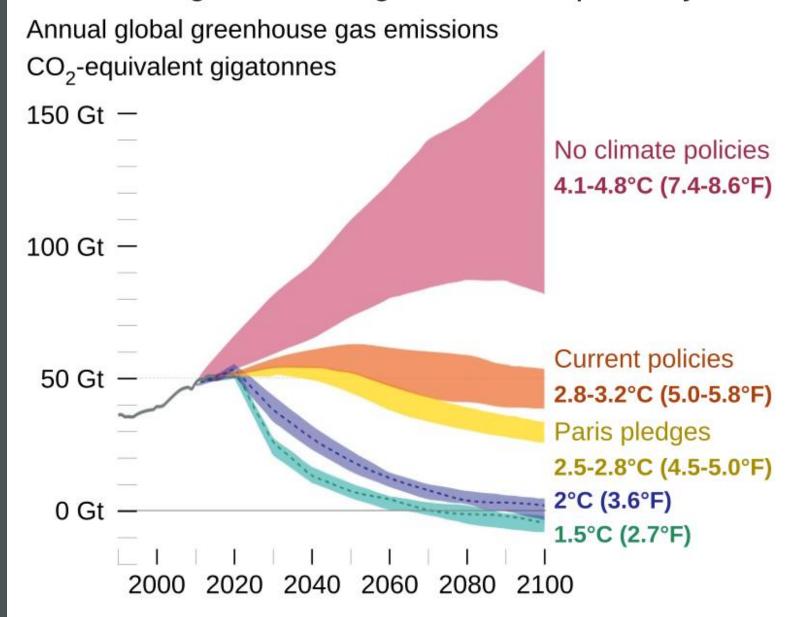
• Countries set their own targets, and there are no enforcement mechanisms to ensure they meet them.

### Per capita fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 2000 to 2019



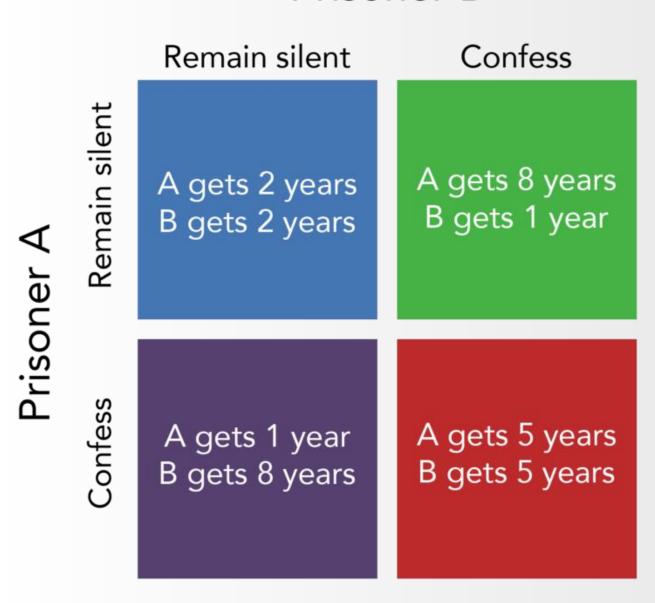


## Global greenhouse gas emission pathways



# PRISONER'S DILEMMA

## Prisoner B



## BENEFITS OF DOING NOTHING



# Industrial development



Avoiding costs

## PRICE TO PAY





## Country B

Do something Do nothing

Do something

A suffers the cost B suffers the cost

A suffers the cost B is fine

Country A

Doing nothing

A is fine
B suffers the cost

A suffers climate change

B suffers climate change

## RATIONAL SELF-DESTRUCTION

• Do **nothing**, and you **may** perish

• Do **something**, and you **will** take a loss



# THANKYOU

Adam Kovač