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**BSc Hons. In Environmental Science**

Despite climate change being a “truly global phenomenon”, it is not one that is experienced equally. With responsibility, by in large, in the hands of the richest and consequences felt by the poorest and those yet to come. Humanity has proven time and time again, that it can and is willing to accrue benefits for a certain demographic of people at the continued expense of those present elsewhere and those in the future. This is evidenced with the continued exploitation of developed nations (e.g., the shipping of recycled waste to poorer countries, as it is cheaper than developing local recycling infrastructures) and the continued buck-passing (e.g., the use of fossil fuels and increasing GHG emissions) at the expense of generations yet to come.

There appears to be a habitual inclination of ‘out of sight, out of mind’. All of which have allowed developed nations to not actually have to bear the brunt of their actions, as it is somewhere else, both spatially and temporally. This has allowed those with the most responsibility, to be so indifferent and politically inert.

Developed nations, like future generations are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, all the while being the least responsible for historic and current emissions and lacking the ‘dominion’ to hold those responsible, accountable. It seems that the “source of climate change, is located deep in the infrastructure of current civilisations”. And with it comes the continued exploitation of developed nations, their labour, resources and the exploitation of future generation’s rights to: biodiversity and freedom from a climate catastrophe.

But how do we create a climate regime without the usurping of such an infrastructure? One that simultaneously supports existing economies through the burning of fossil fuels, whilst being at the detriment of those in poorer nations and those yet to come.

The confronting and tackling of climate change means that developed nations must engage with the issues of global ethics, as the issues of climate change does not exist in a vacuum. Rather, it is one that exists in a “broader context of interaction” such as colonialism, “global poverty”, exploitation, political instability, and “human rights violations”.

Do you believe that it is feasible to create an efficient climate regime under the current system, without the opening of pandora’s box and simultaneously have regard for those in developing nations and those not yet born?