

Why some governments are more willing than others to help tackle climate change:

[Environment](#), [Climate Change](#)



Climate change is the significant change in the earth's climate during a period of 30 years. Some governments may be more willing than others to help tackle climate due to advantages and disadvantages for their countries.

Some governments may not agree to tackle climate change as it could affect their economy. An example of this are NCI's, for example China. China is behind the mass production of many products therefore their carbon emissions are very high. Tackling climate change may not be in the interest of China as it could mean a negative affect on the countries growth and industrialisation. This may be why some governments may be more willing than others to help tackle climate.

Developing countries may also be reluctant in tackling climate change as they may argue that it is the responsibility of MEDCs as they are the one's who emit the most carbon dioxide. They may believe that as they are not the one's contributing highly to climate change they should not invest money into tackling it. This money could be used for things such as food, clothing and medicine which they may believe are more important than helping the climate. Why should developing countries have to suffer for the damaged MEDCs are doing just to live luxurious lives. This is why developing countries may be reluctant to tackle climate change.

Some countries such as Norway are more willing to tackle climate change. This is because they believe it is in their people's interest to tackle climate change as preventing climate change now will make a huge beneficial impact in the long term. "Norway, UK, U. S. Allocate \$280 Million to Stop Deforestation". Norway has already started investing money to tackle

climate change, this because of pressure from the people in Norway, to avoid conflict the government has seen it is in their best interest to listen to their people and invest money in stopping climate change. This may be why some governments may be more willing than others to help tackle climate.

Some LEDCs may want to tackle climate change as it will be very beneficial in the future. This relates to countries such as the Maldives and Bangladesh. Both countries are low lying countries and if the impacts of climate change keeps getting worse than both countries are at risk of being of being underwater due to the huge increase in sea level rise. By tackling climate change they are taking away this risk. Also it is in the interest of other countries to help them as losing a lot of land due to flooding will mean loss of huge amounts of space.

Bangladesh is densely populated if it were to lose its land; the people would need to move to other countries taking over their land and space, ultimately increasing their chance of natural disasters. Also Maldives is a country where the government want set an example, to show what it is like to be carbon neutral. Therefore by tackling climate change now they could start a whole new revolution having a very positive impact on the world.

Countries such as the Philippines will be very eager to start tackling climate change now, especially because of recent events. The government has seen the consequences of not taking action during hurricane Hyan; where huge scales of damage occurred. If the Philippines had tackled climate change before they may have been able to save many lives. Therefore countries

such as the Philippines may be more willing than other to tackle climate change.