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“Freedom in commons brings ruin to all” (Hardin 174) leads to the problem we should solve these days – climate change issue – as it is a result of sharing commons under the freedom. Climate change issue is not just an issue that deals with scientific problems. As we are violating most of ethical principles Bruce Jennings suggests – The Principle of Equal Respect for Human Dignity, The Principle of Equity and Proportionality, The Principle of Solidarity, The Principle of the Common Good, The Principle of Right Relationship, and The Principle of Inclusive and Deliberative Participation -, climate change issue should be considered as a severe ethical issue by answering “How essential is the principle of the common goods compared to other principles in solving ethics of climate change issue?” We as a human have been violating the principle of the common goods in various ways because of human’s behavior of trying to maximize our own profit. However, it does not mean that such human’s behavior should be harshly restricted. As climate change issue is a tragedy of commons, we should correct our behavior based on the principle of the common goods and it should be the most essential principle while solving the ethics of climate change issue to satisfy our moral standards.

“As a rational being, each herdsman seeks to maximize his gain. Explicitly or implicitly, more or less consciously, he asks, “What is the utility to me of adding one more animal to my herd?”” (Hardin 174). This concept of tragedy of commons also develops in terms of climate change issue, even in various ways. One can be shown from Al Gore’s article, ‘Climate of Denial’. Throughout the article, Gore tries to describe the news media as a referee of wrestling game and politicians as wrestler as “whenever the bad guy committed a gross and obvious violation of the “rules”, the referee always seemed to be preoccupied with one of the cornerman” (Gore 152) to show how relationship between news media and politicians plays today that both news media and politicians move upon their benefit. Moreover from “Those who profit from the unconstrained pollution that is the primary cause of climate change are determined to block our perception of this reality. They have help from many sides: from the private sector, from politicians who have conflated their tenures in office with the pursuit of the people’s best interests” (Gore 163) directly shows how politicians are trying to maximize their own profit under the name of alternative opinion on climate change issue. They do not see how the country is confronting real threats and real opportunities, but just concentrates on the politics of re-election which leads to argument how climate change issue is a tragedy of commons.

Not only from politicians, but also from our economy, we can see how climate change issue is a tragedy of commons by referring to Naomi Klien’s “Introduction: One Way or Another, Everything Changes”. This article basically argues how deregulated economy has caused and is causing climate change issue. From this, I want to show why deregulated economy was formed throughout few decades. Current economy is basically deregulated to let multifunctional corporations gain profit over the public by producing their good cheaper and even paying less taxes. Moreover, “Right now, the triumph of market logic, with its ethos of domination and fierce competition, is paralyzing almost all serious efforts to respond to climate change” (Klien 150) demonstrates how current economy under the name of free market leads to argument why climate change is a tragedy of commons.

Most importantly, the countries – both developing country and developed country - are also involved in violating the principle of the common good. Even Richard Somerville a writer of “The Ethics of Climate Change” argues that we should solve the dilemma of how to balance the rights and responsibilities of the developed and developing countries. (Somerville 166) Developed countries had already exploited common goods that would benefit their own countries for few decades but developing countries could not. So, the developed countries have the responsibility if we take a perspective on past actions. However, if we take the perspective on future actions, answer will be different as developing countries with large populations such as China, India, Brazil, and Russia are rapidly exploiting fossil fuels to catch up developed countries’ economy. (Somerville 168) This dilemma occurs because of sharing the limited resource of fossil fuel which is common goods. When sharing such common goods globally, tragedy of the commons is inevitable which results in climate change issue to tragedy of the commons.

So why the principle of the common goods should be prioritized than other five principles? We have observed few cases that violate the principle of the common good and various ways of leading climate change to the tragedy of commons. Of course, other five principles should be respected. But as the violation of the principles of the common goods is inevitable and most severe problem, we should prioritize it to do not let climate change issue be a tragedy of commons.