# SYLLABUS DE COURS

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| **Intitulé du cours** | EU Climate and Biodiversity Diplomacy in the 2020s | | |
| **Enseignant(e)** | Damien Helly | | |
| **Champ disciplinaire** | International Relations | **Mots clés** | EU Climate Biodiversity diplomacy |
| **Langue d'enseignement** | English | **Niveau** | Master |
| **Semestre** | Semestre 2 | **Nombre d'ECTS** | 4 ECTS |
| **Volume d'heures** | 18 heures | **Modalités d'examens** | A définir |
| **Descriptif** | **EU Climate and Biodiversity Diplomacy in the 2020s**<br><br>This course critically examines the European Union's position as a global leader in ecological transition amidst a landscape of escalating geopolitical conflicts. The curriculum interrogates whether Europe retains its normative power or if its influence is waning under the pressure of resource scarcity and global instability. Students will master foundational concepts such as the IPCC reports, the Green Deal, peak oil, rare earth extraction, and the economics of transition financing. The course moves beyond theoretical frameworks to analyze the complex architecture of multilateral climate regimes and the specific roles of key EU directorates (CLIMA, ENV, INTPA).<br><br>A significant portion of the course is dedicated to the interplay between national strategies—such as Germany's nuclear return or Spain's solar expansion—and collective EU bargaining power. Special attention is given to the "Global South," analyzing coalitions, Chinese influence, and the contentious North-South debates on climate finance. The curriculum also exposes the darker sides of negotiation, including industrial lobbying, science manipulation, and the rise of new ecological markets. Through thematic modules on deforestation, fossil fuels, and ocean governance, students will understand the specific stakes for the EU in multilateral forums. The course culminates in a creative innovation workshop where students use AI-assisted prospective methods to draft scenarios for the future of European climate diplomacy, hybridizing political science with the economics of technology. This comprehensive approach ensures graduates can navigate the intricate nexus of environmental urgency, economic interest, and diplomatic strategy.<br><br><u>Curriculum Structure (12 Sessions x 90 Minutes)</u><br><br>Session 1: Key Concepts: IPCC, Ecological Collapse, and the Green Deal.<br>Session 2:Economics of Transition: Rare Earths, Peak Oil, and Market Financing.<br>*Session 3:Multilateral Regimes: COPs, IPCC, and Global Negotiation Forums.<br>Session 4: National Actors: Case Studies (Spain Solar, Germany Coal/Nuclear).<br>Session 5: EU Institutional Architecture: CLIMA, ENV, INTPA, and Trade Clauses.<br>Session 6: The Global South: Coalitions, China's Role, and Finance Debates.<br>Session 7: Non-State Actors: Industrial Lobbying, Civil Society, and Indigenous Peoples.<br>Session 8:Thematic Module 1: Deforestation and Supply Chain Regulations.<br>Session 9: Thematic Module 2: Fossil Fuels, Pesticides, and Ocean Governance. | | |

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| | Session 10: International Environmental Law: Trends and Disputes since 2020.<br>Session 11: Workshop Part 1: AI-Assisted Prospective Methods for EU Climate Diplomacy Scenarios.<br>Session 12: Workshop Part 2: AI-Assisted Prospective Methods for EU Climate Diplomacy Scenarios. |
| **Bibliographie** | Indicative Bibliography<br><br>Academic Sources (10)<br>1. Bodansky, D., Brunnée, J., & Rajamani, L. (2023). *International Climate Change Law. Oxford University Press.<br>2. Falkner, R. (2021). "The Paris Agreement and the New Logic of International Climate Politics." *International Affairs, 97(5).<br>3. Gupta, J., & Vegelin, C. (2022). Sustainable Development Goals and the Global South*. Routledge.<br>4. Keohane, R. O., & Victor, D. G. (2023). "Cooperation and Discord in Global Climate Policy." *Nature Climate Change, 13.<br>5. Lövbrand, E., & Stripple, J. (2020). "Climate Diplomacy and the Politics of the Future." *European Journal of International Relations, 26(2).<br>6. Oberthür, S., & Groen, L. (2022). "The EU's External Climate Policy: Leadership in a Changing World." Journal of European Integration, 44(3).<br>7. Paterson, M. (2021). "The Political Economy of Low Carbon Transition." New Political Economy, 26(4).<br>8. Rajamani, L. (2023). "Ambition and Differentiation in the Global Climate Regime." American Journal of International Law, 117(1).<br>9. Skjaerseth, J. B. (2022). Implementing EU Climate and Energy Policies. Springer.<br>10. Zelli, F., & Van Asselt, H. (2020). The Fragmentation of Global Climate Governance. Edward Elgar Publishing.<br><br>Open Sources & Reports<br>1. IPCC. (2023). AR6 Synthesis Report: Climate Change 2023. ipcc.ch<br>2. European Commission. (2024). The European Green Deal Progress Report. ec.europa.eu<br>3. World Resources Institute (WRI). (2023). State of Climate Action 2023. wri.org<br>4. Chatham House. (2024).Geopolitics of the Energy Transition. chathamhouse.org<br>5. International Energy Agency (IEA). (2024). Net Zero by 2050: A Roadmap for the Global Energy Sector. iea.org<br>6. Carbon Brief. (2024). Analysis: The Global Climate Finance Gap. carbonbrief.org<br>7. Friends of the Earth Europe. (2023). False Solutions to the Climate Crisis. foe-europe.org<br>8. Climate Action Network (CAN). (2024). COP28 Outcome Analysis. climatenetwork.org<br>9. OECD. (2023). Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries. oecd.org<br>10. Global Carbon Atlas. (2024). Global Carbon Budget 2023. globalcarbonatlas.org<br>11. European Environment Agency (EEA). (2024). Trends and Projections in Europe 2024. eea.europa.eu<br>12. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). (2024). Summary of UNFCCC Negotiations. iisd.org<br>13. Greenpeace EU. (2023). Lobbying Against the Green Deal. greenpeace.org<br>14. World Wildlife Fund (WWF). (2024). Living Planet Report 2024. wwf.panda.org<br>15. Transparency International. (2023). Corruption in Climate Finance. transparency.org |