

Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences

Elective Course Open to the whole Faculty

Period 1

Academic Year 2022/2023

Extracurricular Course

Syllabus



CHANCE

Jean Monnet Chair in EU
Politics in a Changing Global
Context (CHANCE)

EU Climate Change and Energy Policy



The European Commission's support for the production of this course does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



With the support of the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Course Structure

1. Introduction: The EU in International Climate Negotiations (29 September 2022)
2. Energy Transition in the EU and Beyond I: CO₂ and GHG Reduction (30 September 2022)
3. Energy Transitions in the EU and Beyond II: The Energy Union and the Green Deal (01 October 2022)

1. Introduction: The EU in International Climate Negotiations (29 September 2022)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the main multilateral agreement in the context of global climate change politics. Since its entering into force in 1994, the Conference of the Parties (COPs) takes place every year, with the aim of minimizing the consequences of global warming. COP 3 in Kyoto, which resulted in the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and COP 21 in Paris, resulting in the Paris Agreement (2015) are two important examples of international climate change negotiations.

In this session, the ambitions, goals and negotiation performance of the EU in these climate change negotiations will be discussed.

Readings:

Bäckstrand, Karin and Ole Elgström (2013), The EU's Role in Climate Change Negotiations: From Leader to 'Leadiator', *Journal of European Public Policy* 20:10, 1369–86., [Full article: The EU's role in climate change negotiations: from leader to 'leadiator' \(tandfonline.com\)](#)

Oberthür, Sebastian and Lisanne Groen (2018), Explaining goal achievement in international negotiations: the EU and the Paris Agreement on climate change, *Journal of European Public Policy*, 25:5, 708-727., [Full article: Explaining goal achievement in international negotiations: the EU and the Paris Agreement on climate change \(tandfonline.com\)](#)

Jørgensen, Knud Erik, Sebastian Oberthür & Jamal Shahin (2011), Introduction: Assessing the EU's Performance in International Institutions – Conceptual Framework and Core Findings, *Journal of European Integration*, 33:6, 599-620, [\(1\) \(PDF\) Introduction: Assessing the EU's Performance in International Institutions – Conceptual Framework and Core Findings \(researchgate.net\)](#)

2. Energy Transition in the EU and Beyond I: CO2 and GHG Reduction (30 September 2022)

In order to reach the emissions reduction targets of the Kyoto Protocol, the EU implemented its European Emissions Trading System (ETS). Being the largest ETS in the world, other countries and regions soon copied the EU ETS. In times of global supply chains, outsourcing, global carbon offsets, carbon leakage, the planes carbon border adjustment tax and ambitions to create a global Emissions Trading System are some important concepts in the context of climate change cooperation that will be discussed in this session.

Readings:

Andreas Goldthau, Martin Keim and Kirsten Westphal, “The Geopolitics of Energy Transformation Governing the Shift: Transformation Dividends, Systemic Risks and New Uncertainties”, SWP, 2018, The Geopolitics of Energy Transformation. Governing the Shift: Transformation Dividends, Systemic Risks and New Uncertainties, [The geopolitics of energy transformation : governing the shift: transformation dividends, systemic risks and new uncertainties \(ssoar.info\)](https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/handle/document/5444)

Meadows, Damien., Peter Vis and Peter Zapfel (2019), The EU Emissions Trading System, in: Delbeke, Jos & Peter Vis (eds), Towards a Climate-Neutral Europe, chapter 4, pp. 66-94. (will be circulated by e-mail before the class)

Coady, David, Ian Parry, Louis Sears and Baoping Shang (2017), How large are global energy subsidies?, World Development, 91, March, 11-27. Available at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2016.10.004>

3. Energy Transitions in the EU and Beyond II: The Energy Union and the Green Deal (01 October 2022)

The climate in the EU and in other continents is changing. For Europe that will imply the following:

“Southern and central Europe are seeing more frequent heat waves, forest fires and droughts. The Mediterranean area is becoming drier, making it even more vulnerable to drought and wildfires. Northern Europe is getting significantly wetter, and winter floods could become common. Urban areas, where 4 out of 5 Europeans now live, are exposed to heat waves, flooding or rising sea levels, but are often ill-equipped for adapting to climate change.”¹

Europe and the world are facing the challenge of reducing emissions while experiencing economic and demographic growth. For this goal an energy transition is needed. The EU Energy Union was launched in 2015 and aims at integrating the national electricity grids of EU MS into a European greener, more efficient and more secure energy net.

The EU Green Deal was presented in December 2019 and is arguably the core of Ursula von der Leyen’s Commission. Besides the overarching goals of climate neutrality by 2050, the comprehensive Green Deal contains policy proposals in many different fields.

In this session, the implications of the EU Energy Union and of the Green Deal for EU foreign policy and climate diplomacy will be discussed.

¹ Source: European Commission Website

Readings:

Delreux, Tom and Sander Happaerts (2016), *Environmental Policy and Politics in the European Union*, London: Palgrave, pp. 12-42. [42345], [delreux and happaerts 2016 pp 12-42.pdf](#)

Vandendriessche, Marie, Angel Saz-Carranza & Jean-Michel Glachant (2017), *The Governance of the EU's Energy Union – Bridging the Gap?*, ESADE, Energy Analysis 1, [RSCAS 2017/51 The Governance of the EU's Energy Union: Bridging the Gap? \(eui.eu\)](#)

About the Jean Monnet Chair

The Jean Monnet Chair in EU Politics in a Changing Global Context (CHANCE) is held by Dr. Giselle Bosse. The Chair aims to contribute to broadening the focus of European Studies at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences (FASoS) by expanding course content and research lines dealing with the challenges and chances for the EU in a changing global context. Challenges include significant shifts in the global order and rising great powers, which defy established principles of liberal international order; new security threats such as hybrid and cyber warfare; climate change and major global technological change and innovation.

During the past decade, the changing global context has had a profound impact on all areas of EU international relations, which underlines the high relevance of integrating a global perspective in EU studies curricula and research. Moreover, the Covid-19 crisis has had economic, social, political and geopolitical consequences that will inevitably affect key aspects of EU international role, such as its relations with major powers, as well as several aspects of humanitarian aid, development and peacekeeping, and the fight against disinformation and cyber-attacks.

In this context, CHANCE aims to contribute to:

- strengthening research and teaching in the field of EU international relations at FASoS;
- consolidating and further developing research and teaching on the impact of a changing global context on EU politics and policies;
- supporting students and young scholars building their careers;
- increasing the visibility and relevance of FASoS research and teaching to academic and non-academic stakeholders at local, regional and national levels.

About Course Lecturer Niklas Mayer



Niklas Mayer designed and teaches the extracurricular course “EU International Relations and Climate Change”. He is research assistant to Dr. Giselle Bosse’s Jean Monnet Chair in EU Politics in a Changing Global Context (“Chance”). Niklas’ PhD research revolves around the impact of resilience-building projects on migration decisions in drought-affected areas. Prior to that, he obtained a Master’s degree in European Studies from the College of Europe and a Bachelor’s degree in International Relations from the Autonomous University of Madrid. He gained working experience in internships at the European Commission, the European Centre for Development Policy Management (ECDPM), the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the German Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, and the European Parliament.

About JM Chair Dr. Giselle Bosse



Dr Giselle Bosse is Associate Professor in EU External Relations, Jean Monnet Chair and Vice Dean Education at the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, Maastricht University.

Her research focuses on EU policies in the post-Soviet area, the European Neighbourhood Policy and the Eastern Partnership, with a particular emphasis on the promotion and implementation of human rights norms, democracy and the rule of law. Her work also examines the influence of non-state actors on EU foreign policy, and the legitimacy of EU sanction regimes and military missions through the lenses of critical theory.

She was awarded a VENI Research Grant from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) for her project on: 'Explaining Europe's failure to deal with autocratic regimes: Which actors make and break effective democracy promotion?' (2013-2016), an NWO ASPASIA Research Grant for her project on: 'Sending European citizens to the battlefield: Who decides on EU Security and Defence Operations?' (2018-2022) and an NWO grant for Refugee Scientist fellowships (HESTIA) in 2019. In 2020, she was awarded a Jean Monnet Chair in EU Politics in a Changing Global Context (CHANCE).