CHAPTER IV
THE ROLE OF EU ON GREEN ECONOMY DIPLOMACY

The previous chapter has explained how the previous mechanism of the economy which is brown economy gave numerous disadvantages to the global environment as it contributes to the climate change. Moreover, when it comes to the limited supply fossil fuels and another non-renewable source that becomes the main pillars of the brown economy, there should be a reformation to look for a better policy.

Exposured by the international community through Kyoto protocol that reflected the high degree of awareness of global society upon the increasing of gas emission and the economic growth, EU succeeded to adopt and manage what its called as green economy. Beyond that, the commitment over the same issue has been pictured on the last decade, where they were ratifying the Kyoto protocol and the policy to limit the greenhouse gas emission within their EU territory.

This chapter will specifically focus on the rebuilding identity that EU is currently doing in the context of green economy promotion and assistance worldwide. As what has been explained in chapter II and III of how the style of diplomacy of the EU before and after the implementation of green economy has somehow changed. The strategy of the EU to expand its diplomatic ties in some region before the implementation of the green economy gave them some advantages to utilize the existed platform to promote how importance the implementation of green economy is and at the same time assist the country to implement it. In this chapter, this research will discuss the initiative of the EU that adopt green economy as their objective in 2020 as well as their role in promoting and assisting some countries to implement green economy has somehow shifted their international diplomacy.

A. As Role Model

The EU has implemented the green economy concept for their 2020 vision as the form of being a role model within the international context. Particularly on the environmental issue that has been known can't develop side by side by the economy growth, in

which this is the gap where EU tries to promote the implementation of green economy within their territory as one of current solution design to overcome the environmental damage but keeping the growth of their economy at the same time.

The notion of the environmental issue has been started since the early of 1989as it's mentioned in the report compiled by a group of leading environmental economist, under the title *Blueprint for a Green Economy* (UNDESA, 2012). The international gathering and framework have been done to invite all the countries across the globe to able to fight against the ecological damages and all the environmental scarcities that mostly happened due to the massive exploitation of the economic activity.

The Eu becomes one of the leading countries that has been gained international trust for its power in politics and economy over the last decade. As this union has decided to implement green economy as one goal they expext to achieve by 2020 under the *"A source-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy"* as part of the initiative that is established by the European Comission by emphasizing the creation of framework for the policies to suppoert the using of a resource-effecient and low-carbon economy by putting the target to achieve the 20% reduction in total EU greenhouse gas emission by 2020, boost the economic performance by setting a 75% of the populations aged 20-64 should be employed as the target, and fighting poverty and social exclusion (EEA, Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies, 2014).

Recorded that the 511.81 inhabitants are living within the territory of the European Union from the 28 member countries of the Union has portrayed how big the potency and challenges that the Union has in the implementation of the green economy by 2020 (Statista, 2017).

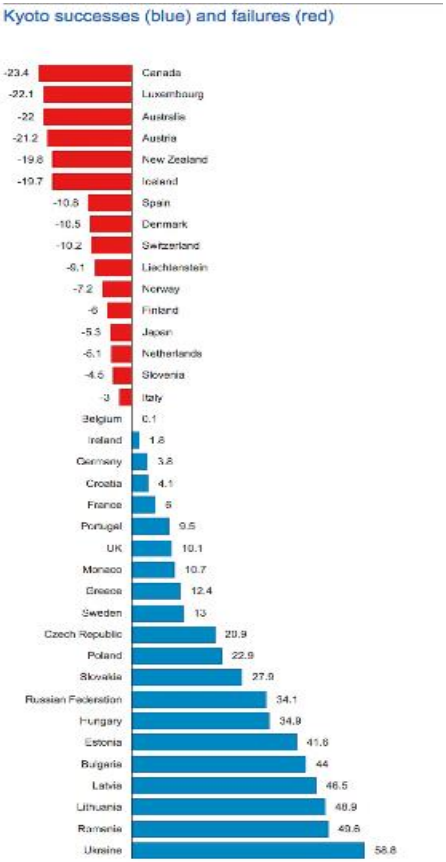
With that number that surely will be growing up throughout the year, the union has to able in creating a comprehensive framework to ensure the implementation of a green economy in a varied domain of actors, economy, policy, politics, and others. For instance, to the reduction of GHG and the creation of more job field to push the number of unemployment, the union has put their effort to regulate the waste and haze of factories that work on their territory, yet expanding the advancement of green-based researched and technology through the organization that the union has been established.

Even if Kyoto Protocol that hosted in Japan has become the basic fundamental of the idea of green economy, both of actors played different approach to enhance their political power within the international context. Known as one of leading actor in the implementation of a policy that based on the environmental sustainability, Japan has conducted several reformations in term of their industry, policy, as well as the energy management to be more green-oriented.

The Protocol's major include is that it has required targets on greenhouse-gas emanations for the world's driving economies which have acknowledged it. These targets extend from -8 percent to +10 percent of the countries' person 1990 outflows levels " to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 percent below existing 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012." In almost all cases -- even those set at +10 percent of 1990 levels -- the limits call for significant reductions in currently projected emissions. Future mandatory targets are expected to be established for "commitment periods" after 2012. These are to be negotiated well in advance of the periods concerned (Japan, 2014).

In fact, some signatories countries have been violating the agreement within the document due to the inability to manage the economic development that is aligned with the sustainable environment. Below is the diagram that shows the violations are done by certified countries.

Diagram 5 4.1 Successful Index of Kyoto Protocol



Source:https://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BN/0809/KyotoProtocolCDM

It somehow proves the ability of Kyoto protocol to engage the rectified countries to reduce the gas emission index worldwide has not been fully applied to the national policy of the rectified countries. Thus, some countries are changing their approach to

implementing the concept of Kyoto protocol to enhance the implementation of varied aspects of their development.

For example, the government of Japan has established a new strategy align with the implementation of the green economy in their homeland by creating a new cabinet under *"Japan Revitalization Strategy"*(Shinici, 2018). Three ministries are established as the main pillars of this strategy which are Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy Trade and Industry, and Ministry of Land of Infrastructure and Transport (Japan Revitalization Strategy 2016 , 2016). These ministries are responsible for the implementation of laws ad policies that manage all the associated field of the green economy such as corporate governance, innovation, reducing energy consumption, and transpacific partnership (Shinici, 2018).

1. EU's Model of Green Economy

Two years before Japan started to implement their policy reformation to be more green-based growth, the European Union has been earlier in compiling their strategy under the *"A source-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy"* that contains set of goals the union attempt to achieve by 2020(EEA, Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies, 2014). Even way before the union started to implement the concept of green economy as their goal, some of the policies they have applied that bring the spirit of green economy has been there since 1990 which is on the limitation of GHG on their zone. The number of member countries of the union has been increased ever since EU succeeded to establish a common sense for all member countries to implement the concept of green economy to their own respective countries.

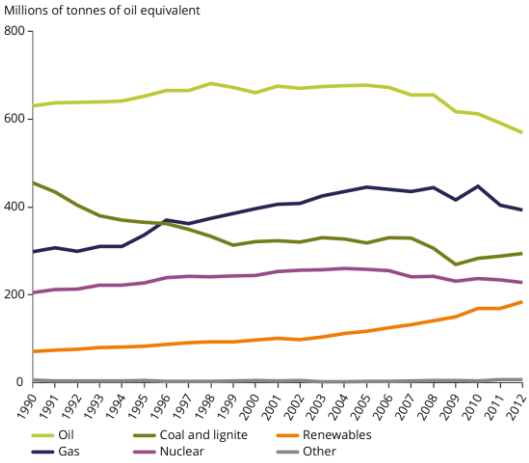
EU also conducts an active program to enhance the development of green economy by establishing some of the bodies within their structure that shares the responsibility to advance the concept of green economy to the research, technology, policy, bilateral cooperation, trade, and others.

To apply the concept of the green economy within their territory, the union attempts to break it down by establishing bodies that focused on a particular role, yet integrated to each other. This body that transforms the diplomacy within the EU to be more utilizing the soft power and grass root level of stakeholders rather than government to government communication. This approach somehow gives a real impact on the implementation of the green economy in the EU through a well-established structure that gives a

wide range of communication and assistance are mobilized within the EU member countries.

For example on the shifting of fossil fuel to the biofuel. There is a significant reduction of the consumption of fossil fuel in the EU territory in the transition year before it was implemented in 2010 up to 2012 has decreased as shown in the diagram below

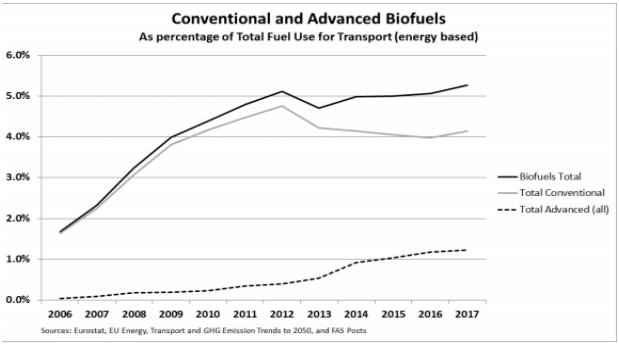
Diagram 6 4.2 Fossil Energy Consumption EU



Source: https://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/synthesis/report/4-resourceefficiency

The diagram shows how the consumption of conventional source of energy in the EU has been decreased over the years. The going downline of oil (fossil oil) for example, where the EU always consumes above 600 million of tonnes recorded from 1990, but in the transition year of the implementation of green economy followed by its implementation, the trend has shown the Union has succeeded to reduce it below 6oo millions of tonnes in which in 2010 and follows. The good trend also takes place with the coal and lignite as some source that has produced the GHG as well as contributing to the tonnes of waste produced within the EU territory over the years also have been decreased. The Union supports it by increasing the consumption of renewable energy at the same time.

Diagram 7 4.3 EU's Biofuels Consumption



Source:http://www.eubia.org/cms/wiki-biomass/biofuels-for-transport/biodiesel/

The reducing of some conventional fuels essentially followed by a good mechanism of the EU in the distribution and the consumption of renewable energy as well the biofuels as the main fuel the European member countries use for the daily basis needs. The diagram shows there is a good trend that the EU use biofuels as for the transportation instead of conventional one, particularly after the implementation of the green economy. In 2017 the peak has crossed over 5.0% for the consumption of biofuels.

From the diagram above, it's fairly to portray the internalization within the EU structurally through all the member countries has been running well. There is a common perception on how the green economy's goal should be achieved. Even if its indirectly also align with the focus of Kyoto protocol, but the approach that EU had will give a more real impact to the process of economic development that aligns with the sustainable environment.

2. Green Economy Internalization in the EU

To ensure the comprehensive implementation upon the concept of green economy from the policy to its practices, the Union has established some of the bodies that they are given mandate to provide report and publication, assisting the technology development, as well as maintaining the relations that the EU has

particularly on the green technology cooperations. This is part of internalization that EU conducts structurally to enhance the role of related bodies within the green economy context.

European Environmental Agency and European Institue of Innovation and Technology as two of some bodies that they have been equipped to work based on given mandate in enhancing the green economy within the EU territory.

a. European Environmental Agency

EEA is one of the agency that the union has within their structure. This agency provides research and information about the environment. In short, EEA is one of the major information sources the union has aimed for those parties that involved on developing, implementing, improving, and evaluating environmental policy in term of its relations with the general public (EEA, Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies, 2014).

Operating since 1994, the agency has equipped with two mandates:

- To assist the community and all the member countries within to be well-informed related to any decision to improve their environment, creating a more integrating environmental consideration into economic policies to move advance toward the concept of sustainability
- To assist the coordination between the European environment information and observation network

Equipped with 33 member countries and six cooperating countries, EEA aimed to be able to identify the information that all the member countries are needed to improve all the public policies forward. This information and publication they have been released will be a basic fundamental of all the member countries especially those who are part of the European Union to be able to identify the improvement of their policy as well as assisting the EU as their mission to ensure the comprehensive implementation, promotion, and assistance of green economy and all green-based growth within the EU and abroad.

EEA has released 940 publications associated with agriculture, air pollution, biodiversity-ecosystem, chemicals, and climate change adaptation by February 2018. These all publications

that become one of the main information of EU and its member countries to frame an advanced strategy for their internal and foreign policies.

b. European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) (Commission, 2009). As part of-horizon 2002, the body is funded for almost €80 billion by 2014-2020 to run all their responsibilities in bringing Europe's global competitiveness in a more advance (European Institute of Innovation & Technology, 2017).

EIT commits to bringing the innovation within the EU through integration by bringing a concept of 'knowledge triangle' of education and research in the form of cross-border partnership yet dynamic, business and Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs).

KICs allow some factor within the structure of a state in term of utilization of the stakeholders such as business, universities and research center to create a more innovative product and service to be developed in every area imaginable, including climate change, healthy living, and active ageing, training a new generation of entrepreneurs to be a skilled-generation, and new companies to grow.

There are six subs of communities under the EIT that covers the different type of issue, yet focused on a more advanced development to overcome diverse societal challenges ahead, they are:

- EIT Climate-KIC: addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation
- EIT Digital: addressing Information and Communication Technologies
- EIT Food: addressing the notion of Europe as the center of the global revolution in food innovation and production
- EIT Health: addressing healthy and active aging
- EIT InnoEnergy: addressing sustainable energy
- EIT Raw Materials: addressing sustainable exploration, extraction, processing, recycling, and substitution

From the six communities above, it clearly can be seen how the commitment of the EIT as part of one of EU independent body to provide an inclusive environment within the EU by focusing on six important pillars (EU energy technology trade Import and Export, 2017).

It can be portrayed by the cooperation the union has established to the ASEAN as one of the strategic partnership for the union. This cooperation has been established since the early of 1996 as part of the mutual EU-ASEAN environmental relations (Amacker, E-International Relations Student, 2011). The Asian Development Bank (ADB) was estimating that the Asia Pacific will replace the OECD countries as the world's number one cause country in term of the biggest source of greenhouse gas emission by 2015 (Commission, 2009). This cooperation has established which are:

- Securing energy supplies in Asia and Europe
- Increasing European business into Asian energy markets
- Strengthening environmental protection

Concentrating at the increasing population, rapid urbanization and the concomitant rise in the demand for renewable energy, as well as its consequences for the world market in the raw materials, the environment and societies (European Parliament, 2017).

The Dialogue was focused on several areas identified as important cross-cutting development catalysts towards the achievement of multiple SDGs, namely: promoting gender equality and particularly the empowerment of women and girls as a key driver of change; promoting green growth and circular economy, including environmentally sustainable and climate resilient cities, sustainable consumption and production and addressing the challenges of climate change. Regional integration processes as a tool for narrowing the development gap were also discussed. Furthermore, building on the commitments of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of 2015 and in line with the new European Consensus on Development adopted in 2017, the participants exchanged views on traditional and innovative engagement modalities that could be explored in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including triangular and South-South cooperation (Cameron Allen, Stuart Clouth, 2012).

B. Promoting and Assisting the Implementation of Green Economy

As what has mentioned in the early of this thesis, the union has attempted to empower the concept of green economy as their objective in 2020 to boost their politic and economy, yet strengthen their diplomatic ties worldwide. What the union does can somehow see from the idea of constructivism, where the decision to adopt the concept of green economy as part of global concern upon the ecological scarcities and environmental damages that have been taken place worldwide. This concern that the union transforms into policies and cooperation to other countries and regional organization, while EU has been practicing the concept in the number of policies that share the common goal before the implementation of a green economy.

B.1.Green Technology Trade

As part of promoting the green economy globally, the EU has to conduct research as well as developing a green industry to enhance their role in the international context. Beyond that, in the context of promoting worldwide maintainable improvement, the EU is taking steps to coordinated natural concerns into its outside relations and exchange arrangements. Specific accentuation is put on counting natural issues in the broadening prepare, on creating more grounded worldwide co-operation on natural issues through an upgraded Joined together Countries framework and on finding a more noteworthy adjust between liberalized exchange rules and multilateral natural understandings.

The EU Procedure on Sustainable Development sets out a system for a long-term vision of maintainability in which financial development, social cohesion, and natural security go hand in hand and are commonly steady.

Propelled in 2010, the EU Technique "Europe 2020" points at coming to a keen, feasible and comprehensive development (Helly, 2017). In this setting, the EU received in 2010 the Communication on Exchange, Development, and World issues that stresses that the EU exchange approach ought to proceed to "support green growth and climate change objectives" and to "support and promote green growth around the globe in other areas, such as energy, resource efficiency and biodiversity protection" (EEA, Resource-efficient green economy and EU policies, 2014). The significance of exchange and economical advancement for the EU is too reflected in the 2012 Communication on Exchange,

Development, and Improvement that highlights the particular esteem of economical advancement in an improvement setting.

More particularly, the EU has coordinates maintainable improvement and natural targets in some exchange instruments:

a. Multilateral Level

At the multilateral level, the EU is effectively included in the work of the WTO Committee on Exchange and Environment Standard Session and the WTO Committee on Exchange and Environment Extraordinary Session, an arranging committee pointed at progressing the Doha order (passage 31 of the Doha Affirmation on liberalization of natural products and administrations, and relationship between the WTO and MEAs) (Joined together Countries System on Climate Alter, 2017). Be that as it may, those arrangements have so distant enrolled small advance. On 24 January 2014, the EU, together with 13 other WTO Individuals propelled the Green Merchandise Activity in the WTO setting, which points essentially to eliminate taxes on a broad list of green goods (Behravesh, 2011). The ambition is to create a living agreement that would also address other barriers to trade at a later stage. The still ongoing EGA (Environmental Goods Agreement) negotiations would help in the liberalization of trade by making access to environmental goods and technologies available at a cheaper cost and benefit the environment largely by making high-quality environmental products available to all countries.

b. Bilateral Level

At the bilateral and regional level, a key component of the EU approach is the transaction and execution of natural arrangements, as portion of Exchange and Economical Advancement (TSD) chapter in exchange understandings, which incorporate connect alia commitments to adherence to center MEAs (approval, successful usage in law and in hone); the interest of tall levels of security; the compelling requirement of and non-derogation from household laws in this region; particular arrangements empowering exchange hones and plans that bolster and advance economical advancement objectives; and arrangements on the economical administration and utilize of normal assets (e.g. biodiversity, natural life, ranger service, etc.) (Baldwin&Wyploz, 2006). The Transoceanic Exchange and Venture Organization (TTIP) between

the EU and the US ought to too incorporate such arrangements. The EU closely takes after and screens the usage of natural arrangements of the TSD chapters where the respectful society has an imperative part to play. Other than transaction and execution of TSD arrangements in FTAs, the EU guarantees that natural contemplations are appropriate coordinates in its exchange policy-making prepare through a precise utilize of affect appraisals (Commission, 2009).

In the context of bilateral cooperation, the EU has established cooperations with many countries in the context of the implementation of the green economy, one of them is Mexico.In the industrial sector, EU has established official cooperation under the VII Joint Council EU-Mexico that held in Mexico City on 2012 that provides all the needs of information, cooperation, and technology from the economic stakeholders both in the Mexico and the EU (Action, 2012). Focusing on the industrial cooperation between the EU and Mexico, this center covers three issues which are: (1) Climate change, environment & energy, (2) Trade and Investment, (3) Industrial Policy (Partnership, 2017). It also implies to national policy that is implementing by Mexico through the Ministry of Environment regarding the reducing the greenhouse gas emission as well the national strategy to counter global warming. One of the most visible is the project to reduce the GHG for 50% by 2050 besides some issue that the government will review to support these policies' implementation such as domestic emission trading, environment taxes, and policy improvement of energy efficiency of houses and buildings (Action, 2012).

The other example is the diplomatic ties between EU and ASEAN. The relationship of EU – ASEAN has been the stand for 40 years, and the EU has specifically put some of their objectives in their new cooperation.

In the last 40th celebration of the bilateral ties, there are two programs established to enhance the environmental quality in this two region to ensure the implementation of the green economy. With a budget of EUR 20 million, the Feasible Utilize of Peatland and Haze Moderation in ASEAN (SUPA 2016-2019) program points to advance the feasible administration of peatlands in the ASEAN locale and battle against transboundary murkiness contamination through collective activities, and maintain neighborhood vocations, and decrease the chance of fire and related cloudiness, which all contribute to worldwide natural administration. It moreover

contributes to the relief of carbon emanations from carbon-rich peatland zones, in expansion to the preservation of the one of a kind peatland biological systems biodiversity, which has exceedingly imperiled greenery and fauna (European Institute of Innovation & Technology, 2017).

The moment program, Biodiversity Preservation and Administration of Secured Regions in ASEAN (BCAMP 2016-2021), with EUR 10 million EU budget commitment, points to upgrade the preservation of biodiversity and successful administration of secured ranges in the ASEAN locale. It will target the organize of existing and potential ASEAN Legacy Parks to decrease biodiversity misfortune. The program will be actualized in near coordination with the EU Designation in Manila and the ASEAN Middle for Biodiversity (ACB) in Los Banos, the Philippines (European Environment Agency, 2014).

B.2.Guidelines on the integration of environment and climate change in development cooperation

As part of sustaining the environment, the main challenge of the EU is not only seeking out a good design of policy or developing their green industry, but also in the sector of supervising the waste produced by the member countries of the EU, as well as involving another country as part of their diplomacy. Indeed, customarily squander has been seen as a source of contamination. But well-managed squander can be a profitable source of materials, particularly when numerous are getting to be rare. The EU economy employments 16 tons of materials per individual per year, of which 6 tons gets to be squandered, half of it going to landfill. Numerous Part States still depend on landfills to oversee their squander, indeed in spite of the fact that they are unsustainable. Landfills can sully soil and contaminate water and discuss. Uncontrolled dumping can discharge perilous chemicals and imperil wellbeing. Over all, the important materials in the squander are misplaced.

The most excellent alternative is to halt making squander. When that isn't conceivable, other great choices are re-use, reusing and recuperation. Great squander administration can make a huge commitment to financial development and work creation. It spares profitable assets, dodges exorbitant clean-up operations, and anticipates wellbeing issues.

Concurring to 2012 ponder, if all EU squander enactment was completely executed, Europe will spare €72 billion a year, the

turnover of the squander administration and reusing segment would rise by €42 billion, and it would make 400,000 occupations by 2020 (Comission, 2018).Often, costs don't incorporate the genuine fetched of arranging of merchandise after utilize. If they did, this would offer assistance avoid squander. Illicit hones are far-reaching, particularly in nations where squander isn't isolated, and where reusing, recuperation, and legitimate authorization is frail.

The EU is attempting to move forward squander administration in the Part States that have powerless squander approaches, prescribing financial disobedient such as landfill charges, making makers take merchandise back at the conclusion of their life, and inquiring citizens to pay for their squander. EU laws on things like electrical hardware, bundling, batteries, and cars to be rejected have brought around clear enhancements in squander collection and administration, and numerous items presently contain less perilous substances as a result.

In Europe, we right now utilize 16 tons of fabric per individual per year, of which 6 tons ended up squander (Comhionannas Insane In Éirinn, 2017). In spite of the fact that the administration of that squanders proceeds to progress in the EU, the European economy as of now still loses a noteworthy sum of potential 'secondary crude materials' such as metals, wood, glass, paper, plastics display squander streams. In 2010, add up to squander generation in the EU produced to 2,5 billion tons. From this adds up to as it were a constrained (though expanding) share (36%) was reused, with the rest was landfilled or burned, of which a few 600 million tons could be reused or reused (European Parliament, 2017).

Fair regarding family squanders alone, each in Europe is right now creating, on normal, half of the tone of such squander. As it were 40 % of it is reused or reused and, in a few nations, more than 80% still goes to landfill (Environmental Data Centre on Waste, 2017).

Turning waste into an asset is one key to a circular economy. The targets and targets set in European enactment have been key drivers to progress squander administration, stimulate development in reusing, constrain the utilize of landfilling and make motivations to alter consumer behavior. On the off chance that we re-manufacture, reuse and reuse, and in case one industry's squander gets to be another's crude fabric, we can move to a more circular economy where waste is dispensed with, and assets are utilized in a productive and sustainable way.

Improved waste management moreover makes a difference to decrease wellbeing and natural issues, decrease nursery gas outflows (specifically by cutting discharges from landfills and in a roundabout way by reusing materials which would something else be extricated and prepared), and dodge negative impacts at nearby level such as scene disintegration due to landfilling, nearby water and discuss contamination, as well as littering.

The European Union's approach to squander administration is based on the "squander chain of command" which sets the taking after need arrange when forming squander approach and overseeing waste at the operational level: avoidance, (planning for) reuse, reusing, recuperation and, as the slightest favored alternative, transfer (which incorporates landfilling and burning without vitality recuperation). In line with this the 7th Environment Activity Program sets the taking after need targets for squander approach in the EU:

- To diminish the sum of squandering produced;
- To maximize reusing and re-use;
- To constrain burning to non-recyclable materials;
- To stage out landfilling to non-recyclable and non-recoverable waste;
- To guarantee full execution of the squander arrangement targets in all Member Countries.

The advancement and usage of EU squander arrangement and enactment takes put inside the setting of some more extensive EU arrangements and programs counting 7th Environment Activity Program, the Asset Effectiveness Guide and the Crude Materials Activity.

Few developing countries have robust policies to ensure appropriate management of chemicals and waste. Corruption, economic flows, and internal political impacts make it very difficult to tackle this complex challenge effectively and require capacity building activities.

Three main international agreements protect the developing world from hazardous chemicals and waste:

a. The Basel Convention

The Basel Tradition directs out, and imports of dangerous squander. It stipulates that nations must apply in composing for consent from the bringing in the nation sometime recently trading squander, that dangerous may not be traded to or imported from any

country not the party to the Tradition, and that they must be overseen and arranged of in an ecologically sound way. EU rules boycott trades to non-OECD nations of all shapes of dangerous squander aiming for recuperation and last transfer.

b. The Rotterdam Convention

The Rotterdam Tradition controls the trade of perilous chemicals and pesticides. It states that such substances can be traded as it were with the assent of the bringing in the nation. It moreover calls for sharing of data on possibly dangerous chemicals (e.g., sending out nations must inform all sends out of locally precluded or seriously limited chemicals), naming of unsafe chemicals (the Tradition lays down least prerequisites), and specialized and regulatory chemicals administration help for creating nations. Additionally, it builds up a worldwide code of conduct on the dissemination and utilizes of pesticides in arrange to diminish dangers postured by agro-chemicals in creating nations. The EU's rules in this field are indeed stricter.

c. The Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Tradition looks to kill diligent natural toxins (pesticides). These profoundly harmful chemicals continue in the environment and amass in most living life forms. For the most part, prohibited in OECD nations, a few of the 12 chemicals secured by the Tradition are still utilized in the creating world. The assertion gives for specialized and budgetary help to offer assistance creating nations dispense with existing stocks and create suitable options.

Equipped with 152 countries as signatories and over 180 parties in ratifying these three conventions, EU has been attempting to start to branding their identity over the framework/law they have been set in this matter.

As what this chapter has explained, the EU tries to utilize the green economy as the global needs at the same time it becomes something that they should achieve by 2020 as the national objective. Equipped by its bodies and ability to guide the other countries in the implementation of green economy as thier national strategy in the national policy are the effort of the EU to rebrand its identity within the international community. This identity that EU attempts to penetrate in their multilateral and bilateral cooperation to give a example as the only regional organization that spesifically adress the green economy as the national objective.