

BAB V

CONCLUSION

The first and second chapter of this research has portrayed the traditional style of diplomacy that the EU have done to pursue their national interest through their foreign policy before the implementation of green economy as the objective in 2020. The 10 years objective that contains several ambitious goals in the area of employment, research, GHG reduction, education and fighting poverty has been compiled under "*A source-efficient Europe – Flagship initiative under the Europe 2020 Strategy*" has transformed several sector in the EU's diplomacy in order to achieve its organizational objectives. In order to achieve that, this chapter will examine the history of the EU as one identity and utilize their resource in three aspect such as: political security, economy, and socio-culture. Throughout examining these three domain of diplomacy, this research seek to be able to make comparison in what sector in the EU that shift after the implementation of green economy as their objective in 2020.

From two domains which is economic diplomacy as well as politic and security diplomacy that this research has conducted, we have identified the diplomacy that is conducted by the EU in achieving their objectives internationally as well as regionally are mainly involving some of actors such as: member countries (by government to government diplomacy), economic factories, as well as its bodies and institutions, but accomodating a very less space for the grass root level of stake holders such as: society movement, scholars, educational institution and the NGOs to involve and influence the policy making process.

The output that EU gains from this cooperation is mainly the advanced power in the political and security arena , as well as gaining profit from the economic activity, all these are EU gained from their cooperation with the regional organization and other countries. But there is a shifting of diplomacy approach within the EU after the implementation of Green Economy as a new strategic plan in 2020. It affects to the broaden of the stake holders that involve in their decision making process in which also affect their foreign policy making process. Beyond that, the concept of green economy that the EU has set as their 2020 projection will also shift

their role in international community by giving a broader opportunity for the stakeholders to take part in order to achieve their objective in implementing this concept. This shifting of role that will be discussed in the next chapter.

The diplomacy of the EU shaped through their history from an economic community until it becomes one of the most influential regional organization in the world. Equipped by the organizational structure and bodies as also the actor of diplomacy, EU has been conducting diplomacy in many fields for the sake of the region's development. It makes in the current days, discussing EU means taking all the member countries into account not only limited to the big countries such as Germany, France, Germany, or others.

Before the implementation of green economy, the EU also conducts diplomacy in many field. But, the economic and political-security become two fields that significantly change after the implementation of green economy. Yet, the scope period of research that portrayed as the transition year of EU in the implementation of green economy as their regional objective in 2020 has shown the strategy of the EU in shifting the style of their diplomacy, in the context of their actors or the concerned field.

The third chapter has explained how significant the role of the implementation of green economy 2020 as EU's objective in 2020, it's related to some points of their objective to reform their economy to be more environmentally sustained as well as creating some new job opportunities for the European. This chapter also explain the implementation of green economy particularly as the vision of the EU in 2020 has affected the diplomacy of the EU in certain extend. In order to do that, this chapter will examine green economy as a new concept as well as the management of the union to manage it as their 2020 vision.

The third chapter has explained how the previous mechanism of 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 other non-renewable source that becomes the main pillars of brown economy, there should be a reformation to look for a better policy.

Exposed by the international community through kyoto protocol that refelected 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 fourth chapter has been specifically focus on the rebuilding identity that EU currently doing in the context of green economy promotion and assistance worldwide. As what has been explained in the 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 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 shift their international diplomacy.

Throughout the research the writer has conducted within the case of green economy implementation of EU in order to enhance their influence within the international context, the writer has found there is a shift of diplomacy style conducted by the EU using the framework of green economy within their national policy as well to be brought as the diplomacy subject abroad. This strategy is part of the grand plan of EU to be a role model in the implementation of green economy worldwide as the enhancement of the kyoto protocol that seems can't provide a real global strategy to fight against the ecological scarcities and enviromental damage caused by the economic activities. The diplomacy was broken down in the form of green economy cooperation and collaboration program with some countries discussing about the enhancement of the national policy or enviromental framework as well as assisting the needs of the countries related to the green technology by conducting the green trade.

The writer puts some expectation that this research can contribute to the discussion of the development of EU within the history as well as to the development of green economy as a emerging concept in the recent circumstance. The writer also hopes that this research can well-portrayed the development of EU diplomacy in the context of the significany of the implementation of green economy as their vision in 2020.

Last but not least, the writer considers the research regarding to the implementation of green economy that is done by the EU, both as their national policy as well as their part of diplomacy could be measured after a decade of implementation. In the context of how much goals are achieved during the period of the concept of green economy has been implemented.