

Turchyn Ya.,
DSc (Political science), Prof.,
Professor of the Department of
Political Science and International Relations,
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Lviv, Ukraine

Lukachuk O.,
CSc (History), Assoc. prof.,
Associate professor of the Department
of Political Science and International Relations,
Lviv Polytechnic National University
Lviv, Ukraine

THE US-EU CLIMATE PARTNERSHIP: CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NEW EUROPEAN COMMISSION'S AND DONALD TRUMP'S POLICY AGENDAS¹⁴

Climate change remains one of the global challenges facing modern mankind. Its solution depends to a large extent on a coalition of modern international actors around shared values and approaches to climate change and the ability to ensure a just “green” transition. The EU’s bilateral relationship with the US on climate change and the environment is particularly important for a number of reasons. First, American support for European green initiatives will strengthen the global coalition and the feasibility of the targets. Second, the US, together with China, is the main polluter of the atmosphere, so the climate efforts of American partners represent a significant added value for the ESD. Thirdly, the US, together with China, is the EU’s largest trading partner, and as the EGD is not only about climate, it’s also to a large extent about trade, new clean industries,

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circular economy, etc. In this respect, it's in the interests of Americans and Europeans to maintain and strengthen the trade balance by synchronizing climate action.

The EU's climate policy is more sustainable than that of the US. However, it also generates considerable debate and resistance at both political and public levels. For the European Union, one of the most important policies and components of global leadership is the prevention of climate change and the implementation of the European Green Deal (EGD) [5]. During its previous term, the European Commission identified six key priorities for 2019–2024. The main objective of the EGD is to make Europe the first climate neutral continent by 2050.

US climate policy is less stable and characterized by sharp shifts in the priorities set by US presidents. During the last presidential term of Donald Trump, on 4 November 2020, the United States became the first country to officially withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement after a three-year delay [3]. In March 2017, Donald Trump signed an executive order aimed at expanding the coal sector. The order was intended to create new jobs. It effectively reversed President Barack Obama's previous climate regulations [2, p. 30; 19]. Instead, on his first day in office, 20 January 2021, President Joe Biden signed a document on the US return to the Paris Agreement [3]. He has placed greater emphasis on the use of renewable energy sources, the search for sustainable forms of agriculture and the introduction of entirely new types of industry [4]. However, the current presidency of Donald Trump is likely to pose additional challenges to the implementation of the EGD. Washington's potential retreat from ambitious climate and environmental goals could lead to a further derailment of global climate commitments.

It's necessary to understand the possible trends in the development of future EU-US cooperation on climate in the near future. To do this, it is worth analyzing the relevance of this global issue in the policy plans of Ursula von der Leyen and Donald Trump for the coming years. During a session of the European Parliament on 1 December 2024, the President of the European Commission, Ursula von der Leyen, outlined her vision for the development of the European Union over the next five years [7]. The central element of the speech was the presentation of a new major initiative, the Competitiveness Compass,

and its key pillars: 1). Closing the innovation gap with the US and China; 2). A joint plan for decarbonization and competitiveness; 3). Strengthening security and reducing dependency [9]. The EGD remains an important part of the programme presented. However, it is no longer the main issue on the EU's political agenda. It mentions a willingness to "implement the existing framework", but the emphasis is on simplification and reducing the burden on business. This could lead to a further delay or relaxation of climate and environmental legislation [6].

In today's reality, Stefano Feltri, communications advisor at the Institute for European Politics at Bocconi University, in Milan, identifies three scenarios for the future of the EGD. In the first scenario, the focus is on implementation, with the European Commission shifting its emphasis from new regulation to implementation. The second scenario is a pragmatic adaptation. The EC would be forced to adopt a pragmatic approach to the implementation phase of the EGD, including granting delays or taking tactical steps backwards to avoid radicalizing the opposition. The third scenario involves the dismantling of the EGD, which will be implemented gradually and member states will be able to ignore the EGD rules without consequence [6].

Instead, Donald Trump's position differs from the environmental initiatives he has promoted and plans to promote in the EU's global dimension. According to Simone Tagliapietra, senior research at Bruegel, President Donald Trump's return to power will fundamentally change US climate and energy policy. Such changes will have far-reaching consequences at the international level. It's proposed to tie energy policy to fossil fuels, while removing fuel efficiency standards and limiting the development of the electric vehicle market [1]. There is a possibility that the United States will again withdraw from the Paris climate agreement. This would weaken global climate policy [8]. On the other hand, the repeal or amendment of the US Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) will limit investment in clean energy.

To overcome such consequences, the EU strategy should focus on three main areas: global climate action, energy policy and competitiveness, and investment and trade in clean technologies. This generally coincides with the EU's strategic interests [8]. Donald

Trump's presidency is both a challenge for the EU and a call for stronger independent climate leadership in a fragmented global landscape. This is possible if differences are overcome and the EU and its members unite around the goal of decarbonization. Decarbonization policies enhance industrial competitiveness while strengthening the continent's security. While the current EU presidency has shifted priorities to strengthen the unity of EU member states around economic and security priorities, climate goals remain an integral part of them.

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Абрат С.,
аспірант кафедри
політології та міжнародних відносин
Національного університету «Львівська політехніка»
м. Львів, Україна

СПІВПРАЦЯ УКРАЇНИ ТА ЄС У СФЕРІ ЕКОЛОГІЧНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ В УМОВАХ ПОВНОМАСШТАБНОЇ ВІЙНИ

Повномасштабна війна Росії проти України впродовж трьох років сформувала значні виклики у сфері екологічної безпеки не лише перед Україною, а й державами ЄС, які межують з нею. Безпосередніми наслідками війни стали руйнування екосистеми, водосховищ, забруднення ґрунтів, водних ресурсів, збільшення викидів вуглецю в атмосферу, витікання радіоактивних та хімічних елементів із пошкоджених заводів, пожежі тощо. Вони мають безпрецедентний характер та потребують значних ресурсів для ліквідації в процесі повоєнного відновлення України. В контексті інтеграції України до ЄС, повоєнного відновлення, подолання катастрофічних наслідків у сфері екології, то важливою є співпраця з європейськими партнерами щодо цього питання.

Загалом, говорячи про екологічну безпеку України, варто зазначити, що у період до повномасштабного вторгнення вона вже була в критичному стані. Значна