



## Paris Climate 2015 Make it Work

'The theater of negotiations'

Théâtre des Amandiers

SPEAP in residence

with Sciences Po students and many  
foreign delegations



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2015  
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## What is the Conference of Parties COP 21

A novel connection between the older  
process of diplomacy in geopolitics and the  
irruption of natural concerns into politics.

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## Climate conferences- a long history

1972: conférence de Stockholm

1988: fondation du GIEC

1992: conférence des Nations Unies à Rio (adoption de la  
convention climat)

1995: 1ère réunion de la conférence des parties (COP1)

1996: 2ème rapport GIEC responsabilité humaine

1997: COP3 protocole de Kyoto

2005: entrée en vigueur du protocole de Kyoto sans les US

2007: prix Nobel de la Paix au GIEC et début des campagnes de  
dénigrement contre le 4ème rapport

2009: échec de la COP 15 Copenhague

2010: COP 16 Cancun

2013: COP Varsovie 19

2014: COP 20 Lima préparant la conférence de Paris

2015: COP 21 PARIS en décembre au Bourget

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A hybrid forum that multiplies types of representatives



## A constantly slowed down process

An awareness of dangers as old as economic development itself (Fressoz & Bonneuil 2013)

A consciousness first developed by the military (especially US) since 1945

The more the limits are visible, the more economic theory believes in infinite progress (Mitchell 2013)

The crisis has been entered 'eyes wide shut' (Fressoz) and have triggered an organized campaign of denial (Oreskes 2012)



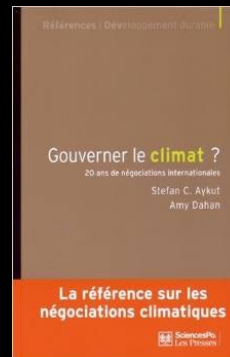
## The 'reality schism' of the United Nations model

It implies a global interest without a 'global State'

It relies on sciences without those sciences to have the power to unify the planet

It works under the principle one state-one vote which is widely inaccurate

It deals with climate independantly of commerce, energy and military questions (Aykut & Dahan, 2015)



## Why is it important to disaggregate the representative delegations?

There is no World State

Nature does not unify politics

There is no common metric to calculate interests

The negotiation should escape the narrow path: climate, CO2, limit of 2 degrees

It's a question of worlds to be composed by imagining scenarii on how to live in 2050

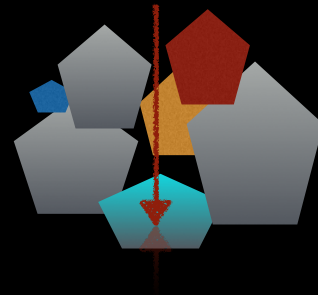
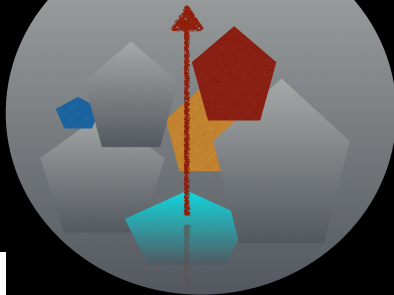


## Two opposite moves: up or down to repolitize climate

Shifting from self interest to the global

Shifting to a different territorial attachments

World State/One Nature



## Giving a representation to cross-cutting issues

- Transnational organizations
- Multinational corporations
- Diasporas
- NGOs representing other non-national issues
- Lobbies
- Scientific organizations cutting through borders
- Professional organizations by trades
- Medias and their global influence
- Issues and matters of concern -security, migration
- Former natural entities -soil, ocean, air, fish, plants, forest

## One example: 2015 international year of soils

Site <http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/fr/c/271188/>



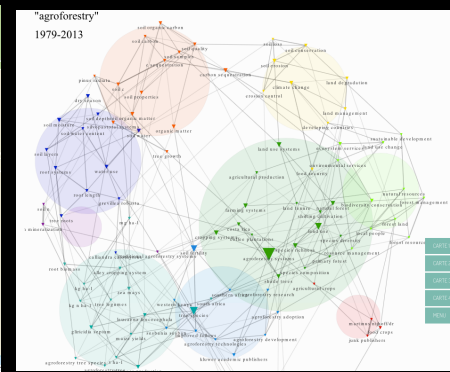
# What is a territory?

- What on which we depend to subsist
- What is limited by other territories (not necessarily by borders)
- What may be represented
- To what we are attached
- What we are ready to defend

# Two definitions of territorial limits

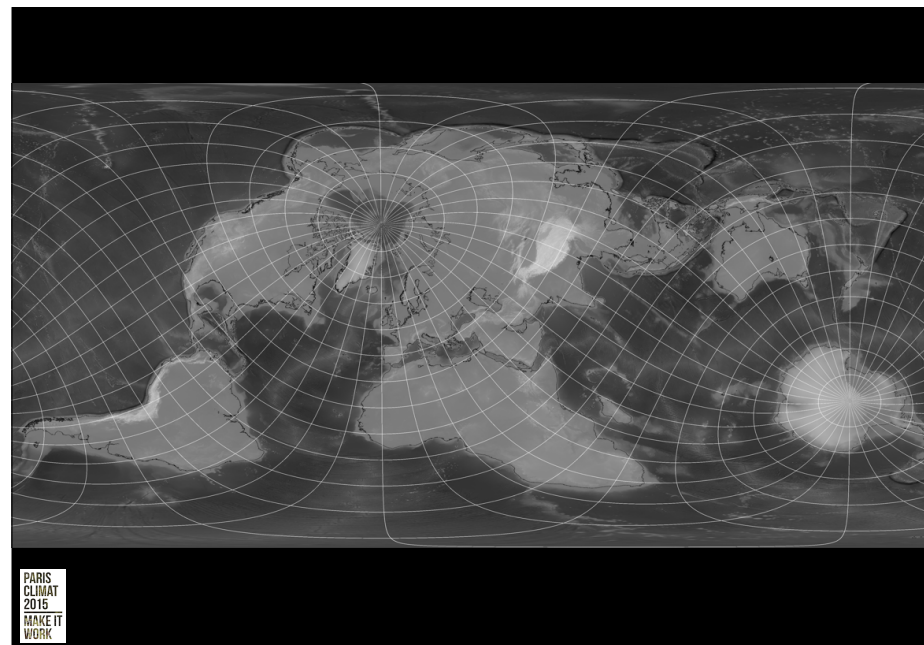


Fighting nation-states



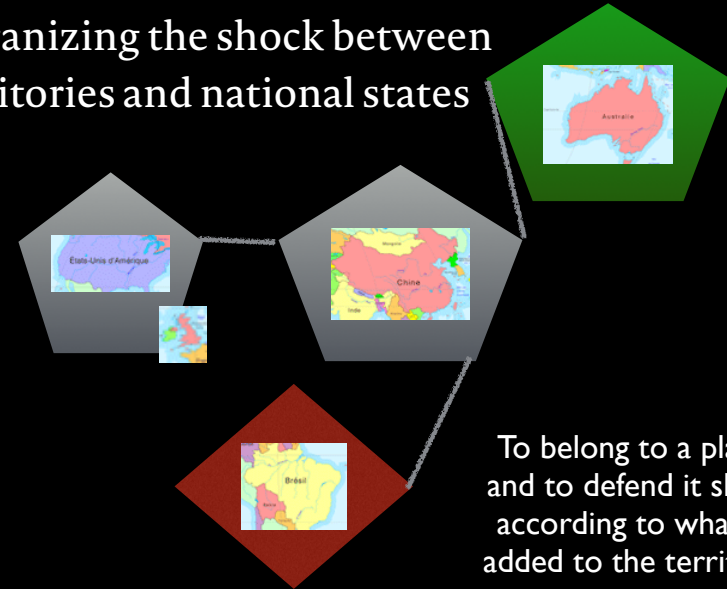
Intertwined cosmos-networks

# Can we morph territories by adding limits and belongings in addition to borders?



What happens to nation-states's self-interest when their land is being morphed from beneath by other territorial connections?

Organizing the shock between territories and national states



To belong to a place and to defend it shifts according to what is added to the territory

How to do it?

- 26-31st of May 2015
- 40 delegations of 5: 20 Nation-States and 20 crosscutting entities
- In a scenography invented by SPEAP students, Sciences Po students and others (PARSONS, Raum Labor, etc.)
- In the space of a theater 'Les Amandiers'
- According to a scenario by Philippe Quesne and Frédérique Ait-Touati
- In front of a public



## Combined goals:

- Pedagogical: to train students in the art of negotiations in situation of controversies
- Social science research goal: to experiment ways of representing non-humans as well as humans
- Natural science research goal: offer another epistemology for 'matters of concern'
- Artistic goal: to imagine in an art and culture centre a collective work of art that is scientifically and aesthetically relevant

## How are the delegations chosen?

- They represent non-state entities as well as nation-states and transnational actors
- They innovate on ways to represent issues, territories and interests
- They have to innovate on the procedure for negotiating a common world

Why doing this in a theatre? A theatre is an ideal place: to dramatize and de-dramatize at the same time. It allows:

- to *replay* alternative spatio-temporal frames
- to make non-speaking entities *speak*
- to explore alternative *plots*
- to *assemble* the public (audience) in a different ways
- to imitate the ways *models* are built in science by adding new variables and outcomes
- to explore ways for the audience to change their attachments to the issues



Melancholia Lars Von Trier

