

PROPOSITIONS

1. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) initially conveyed a legal meaning based on equity concerns as well as a strategic political vision of shielding national economic development from demands to address global environmental degradation.
2. The re-structuring of the parties' commitments under the Paris Agreement was contingent on the normative space that the re-formulation of the CBDR principle had created.
3. When the parties refrained from adopting detailed rules for a sustainable development mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, they avoided repeating the mistake of establishing half-baked market mechanisms.
4. It is of utmost importance that the principles of (international) environmental law guide both lawmaking on international climate cooperation *and* the transposition of these rules into national law.
5. The notion of "climate law" is dangerous.
6. Legal scholarship that considers substantive normative issues needs to be transdisciplinary.
7. The development of late 17th-century Europe and the decades following the establishment of the Qing Dynasty in 1644 illustrate the vital role that law plays in maintaining social stability in times of climatic change.
8. The current discourse on the hydrogen energy economy is paving the way for the inter-regional governance of a masculine infrastructure, reminiscent of the neoliberal fossil economy.
9. International legal scholarship has yet to find its role in the face of China's growing participation in international affairs.
10. By implementing the Supreme Court of the Netherlands' *Urgenda* judgement the government would do more damage to the Dutch constitutional order than by ignoring it.
11. The coronavirus pandemic is an inspiring prelude to the coming climate change dystopia.