Research Subject : Climate Change Policy in Japan: Analysis of the Factors contributing to Japan's weak Climate Change and Energy Policy Framework

Climate change is the biggest threat to society. Japan's climate change mitigation framework remains unambitious. Why?

ACF

Advocacy Coalition Framework (Sabatier & Jenkins–Smith 1993)

Policy change is caused by actors and beliefs

Policy beliefs = main motivators for political change

IMPORTANCE OF INTERESTS

This research proposes that interests, in addition to beliefs, are the key to understanding climate change policy making in Japan

3 coalitions

RENEWABLE ENERGY



NUCLEAR ENERGY



COAL POWER



These 3 coalitions active in Japan's climate change and energy policy making hold opposing beliefs, obstructing the creation of ambitious CO2 emission targets

OPPOSING BELIEFS

Coal must be phased out



Coal is necessary

Need for expansive renewable energy introduction



Renewables should be introduced but limited

Nuclear energy should be abandoned



Nuclear energy is key to decarbonization

HYPOTHESES



Rather than disruptive change, changes in climate change and energy policy have largely been to due to incremental changes in policy making beliefs and interests



Interest-based factors have been important drivers for change, as they influence actors' beliefs, thereby indirectly contributing to change in Japan's climate change and energy policy



Exogenous shocks lead to indirect policy change: through shifting perspectives and priorities, they alter actors' beliefs