

DECISION-MAKING PROCESS OF CHINESE LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS TO FACILITATE SINO-JAPANESE LOW CARBON TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: POSSIBILITIES FOR DECISION-SCALING

by Linlan Huang, PhD Candidate Email: linlan_huang@soas.ac.uk

China is the largest emitter in the world who has huge potential to embrace the transition to low carbon development, which gives Japanese businesses a great opportunity. Beijing promised at the Paris Climate Summit to peak its GHG emissions by 2030, while renewables will constitute 20% of Chinese overall energy consumption. Given that fossil fuels take more than 60% in the Chinese energy consumption and China's GDP per unit of energy use was 5.7 in recent years, which was almost two times lower than in Japan. The mutual benefits in the technology development of renewables and energy-saving, economy and global commitment that drives the two neighbours to collaborate.



Building innovation capabilities is the core of low carbon technology transfer. It is usually the result of enhanced R&D for adapting transferred technologies to local conditions and technical improvement based on accumulated experiences. The stakeholders such as academics, local authorities and technology consultation agencies, played an important role in supporting this process, which showcases the coordinated solutions that can bring technical, ecological and economic benefits for both Chinese and Japanese partners. Particularly, this study will address how local stakeholders support Sino-Japanese technology transfer schemes and coordination among them.

RESEARCH METHODS

From in-depth interviews and focused group discussions with key experts and relevant stakeholders, this project is confident to apply the decision-scaling technique to stakeholder's decisionmaking process. By doing so, it would be possible to see if solutions fit the current decision-making process and may help support decision-making under deep uncertainties of low carbon transition paths, Sino-Japanese relations and dynamics of local development.



