

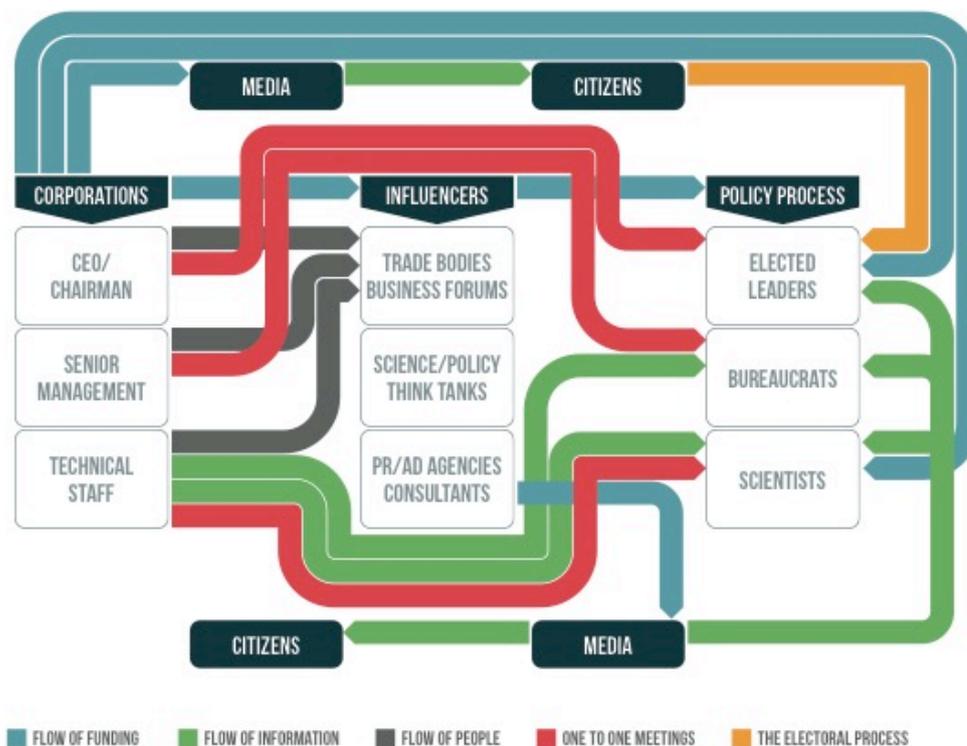


InfluenceMap

About Corporate Influence

We recognise that corporations are manifestly involved in the progress of policy and legislation formation (in all areas, not only climate change) affecting their business and they regard the need to do this as part of their operating model. Research has indicated that this influence likely **extends beyond the activities** normally associated with the word "lobbying" (e.g. donations to clearly motivated political actors) and includes the domination of the public discourse on climate change science and policy via their hugely powerful and funded messaging tools (e.g. advertising, PR, social media, access to influential meetings) as well as the use of influencers like trade associations and advocacy groups. Therefore a full understanding of corporate influence on the climate policy process involves an analysis of a variety of information, funding and people flows, as illustrated. Our **Methodology** attempts to analyze all of these methods for exerting corporate influence.

Corporate Influence Over the Policy Process





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Corporate Influence on Climate Change: The United States

The highly political nature of the history of climate change policy and legislation in the United States (US) has been well documented. Likewise, much research has been produced on the practice of corporate influence through lobbying, political donations and the capture of media. The issue continuously attracts controversy and public concern and has resulted in [legislative action](#) demanding greater disclosure as to who is funding who within the US political system. Leading US non-profit science advocacy organization [Union of Concerned Scientists](#) (UCS) collaborated with InfluenceMap in devising our methodology, and the group has published extensively on corporate influence over climate policy. [A Climate of Corporate Control](#) (2012) provides a valid and concise account of corporate involvement in climate policy, including the use of trade associations and advocacy groups as extensions of corporate activity. We refer readers to this and other documents from this respected source with regards to US activity.

Corporate Influence on Climate Change: The EU

The European Commission (EC) is highly important in the formulation of climate change and environmental regulation in all EU Member States. The EC spends more of its time on environmental matters than any other and has a well-structured [program on climate policy](#). Not surprisingly there is a well-established corporate influencing process in place centred in Brussels and aimed at the European Commission. At the heart of this are the leading European trade associations and federations representing the national trade associations in the Member States. InfluenceMap's Advisor Ben Watson authored an informative report in March 2015 on a [number of these and their involvement in climate policy](#). InfluenceMap has continued this research and has focused on the activities of such groups as [Business Europe](#), [CEFIC](#), [ACEA](#), [European Roundtable of Industrialists](#), [Eurelectric](#) as well as some leading national federations - [MEDEF](#) in France, the [CBI](#) in the UK and the [BDI](#) in Germany.

Corporate Influence on Climate Change: Japan

Japan was an early leader on global climate change issues having hosted Kyoto 1997, and as the industrial world's most energy efficient nation, it anticipated a robust market globally for its energy efficient and clean energy systems. The lack of quick implementation of the



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Kyoto Treaty and more recently the shutdown of the nuclear plants post-Fukushima 2011 that took away 30% of electricity generation has made Japanese industrial planners wary of global warming commitments that may limit their access to fossil fuels. Japan's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) plan released in June 2015 is weak compared with US and EU submissions and given its historical stance on climate change measures. Many academics have referred to the triangle of power in Japan that continues to shape its industrial and energy-related legislation - the politicians, the bureaucracy and the powerful industrial federations. In the absence of Western style NGOs or civil society operators like think-tanks, Japanese companies tend to defer far more to their trade bodies than their Western counterparts so that individual corporate influencing is largely irrelevant.

Political Leadership	Central Government Ministries	Industrial Representatives
Liberal Democratic Party has dominated for most of the last 50 years.	On industrial and energy policy METI dominates, but the Ministry of Environment is nominally the lead on climate change.	Japanese Federation of Industries (Keidanren) is all- powerful, with the Association of Corporate Executives a distant second. Numerous industry specific associations feed into JFI, such as JAMA for the automotive sector.

Since 1997, climate change has remained the domain of the government ministries and the Japanese Federation of Industries (Keidanren), with the political parties paying little interest as long as energy security is achieved. This changed as a result of Fukushima 2011 and in the wake of the ensuring nuclear shutdown a section of Japanese industry (the power companies, power engineering sector, coal importers) are pressing for the a major role for clean coal in a low carbon future. This status of nuclear generation in Japan will dominate the corporate interest in climate change policy from the Japanese government in the near future.