

Stakeholder analysis for biofuel deployment policy: cases from Brazil and Indonesia

バイオ燃料利用に関するステークホルダー分析

Masa Matsuura, Ph.D.
University of Tokyo
Graduate School of Public Policy



(C) 2010 Masahiro Matsuura, All Rights Reserved.
禁無断複製、無断転載

Variety of issues 多様な課題

- **Enabling/Limiting Factors**
 - Domestic Policy, National Projects, Regulations, and Institutions
 - Domestic Political Culture
 - Infrastructures [Transportation/Refinery]
 - Investment Environment
 - Interactions with Supranational Institutions and International NGOs (e.g, GHG, indigenous tribes, decentralization)
 - Mechanization
 - Domestic/international Demands
- **Impacts**
 - Price (strength of multi-use commodity crops)
 - Labor Market
 - (Fair) Division of Wealth
 - Land Use and Natural/Living Environment



Variety of stakeholders

多様なステークホルダー

- **Feedstock Producers**
 - plantations, smallholders, manual laborers
- **Refineries**
 - biofuel refineries, machineries
- **Investors**
 - trade companies, banks (national/corporate)
- **Transportation Operators**
 - ship, port
- **Governments (National/Local)**
 - [incongruence between ministries/departments]
- **NGOs**
 - natural environment, human rights, animal rights

Key implications to Japan

日本への示唆

- Lack of government's committed mandate and/or deployment strategy is causing confusion on the side of potential exporters.
- Lack of appropriate infrastructures in these countries (pipeline/port) could be a major bottleneck for importation.
- Internalizing sustainability standards (e.g., RSPO) into Japanese regulatory structure could justify the biodiesel import to some extent (while some NGOs may still criticize).