Introduction to Public Policy Week 13

Policy Change & Termination

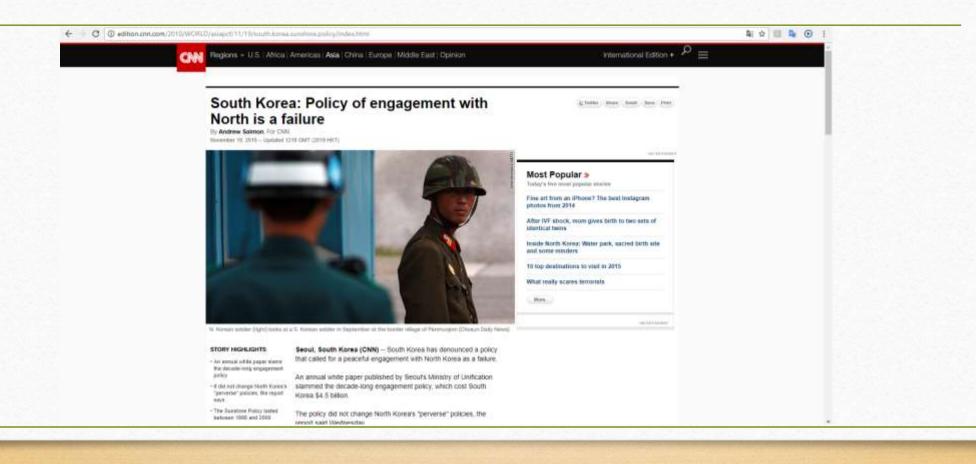
Theodolou & Kofinis, pp. 201-209.

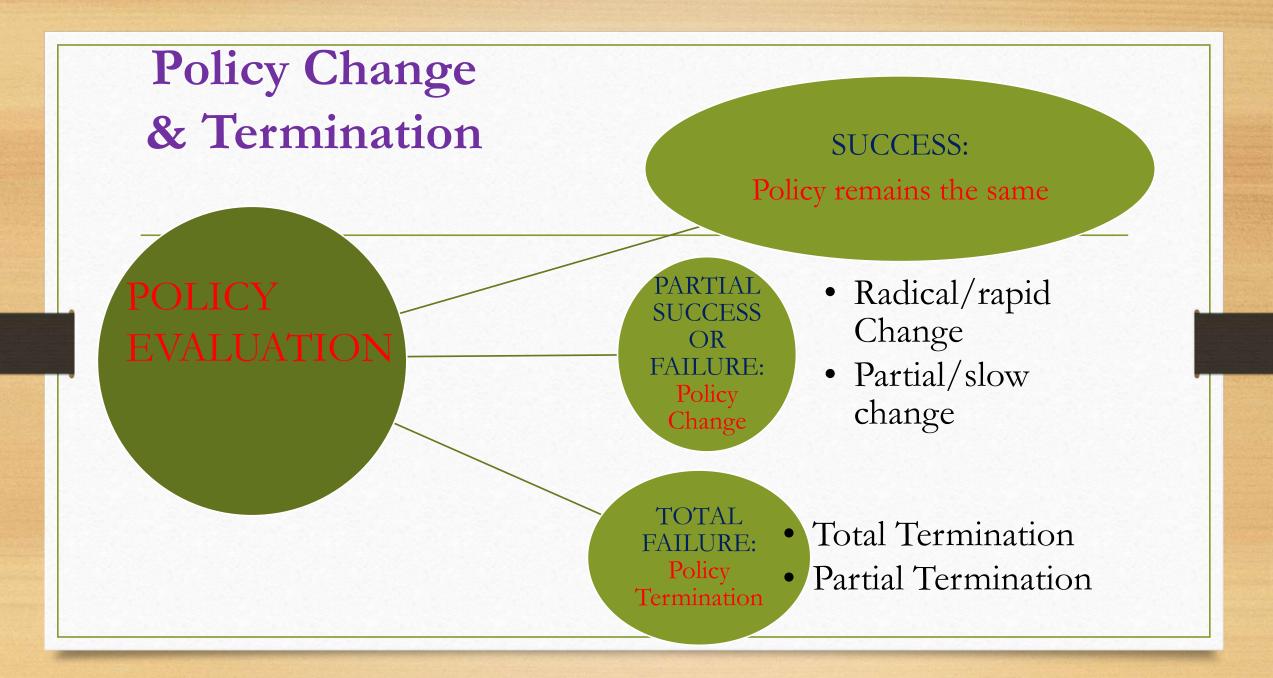
Knill & Tosun, pp. 250-279.

Policy Change & Termination

- They come after evaluation & feedback
 - Reformulation & reimplementation
- Possible outcomes of evaluation
- 1. Policy does not change= policy stays the same
- 2. Policy Change
 - A. Radical/Rapid change
 - B. Small/slow (incremental) change
- 3. Termination: Ending policy
 - A. Partial termination
 - B. Total termination

Policy Failure & Policy Termination





Should we change policy or not? Example: Individual applications to the Turkish Supreme Court



Reasons for Policy Change & Termination

- Interest group mobilization
- Target groups' complaints
- Changes/decrease in funding
- Legal challenges

Interest Group Mobilization

2018/08/17/turkish-taxi-drivers-protest-us-uber

DAILY SABAH TURKEY

Daily Sabah > Turkey

E CATEGORIES

Turkish taxi drivers protest US, Uber



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Taxi drivers condemn the American government's attacks on the Turkish economy and their principal competition Uber.

Taking advantage of the widespread anger toward the U.S. government, Istanbul's taxi drivers staged a demonstration against the speculative attacks on the Turkish currency and Uber

▲ group of taxi drivers in Istanbul staged a protest in front of the U.S.

Target Groups' Complaints

ational-park-in-turkeys-bolu-draws-criticism-124011



Planned construction in national park in Turkey's Bolu draws criticism

AVIII ALF - ALTEARA



A manufacture and some 25 bungalows are set to be built in the Golcuk National Park, one of the symbols of the northwestern province of Bolu, drawing criticiam from the main opposition Republican People's Party (CHP).

Bolu Mayor Alaaddin Yilmaz, however, claimed that no trees would be cut down for the upcoming construction.

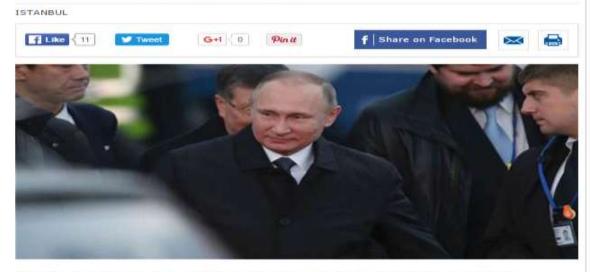
Reasons for Policy Change-1

- 1. Societal dynamics, technologies & societal and political conditions change
- 2. New policies may contradict or invalidate an existing policy
- 3. A policy can be challenged legally or constitutionally
- 4. New discoveries may decrease public support for the policy

1. Societal dynamics, technologies & societal and political conditions change

🗲 🕘 🖸 www.hurriyetdailynews.com/putin-erdogan-agree-to-hold-syria-peace-talks-in-astana.aspx?pageID=238&nID=107367&NewsCatID=355

Putin, Erdoğan agree to hold Syria peace talks in Astana



Russian President Vladimir Putin said on Dec. 16 that he had agreed with Turkish President Tayyip Erdoğan to hold peace talks on Syria in the Kazakhstan capital Astana.

Speaking at a news conference during a visit to Japan, Putin also said Russia would now be pursuing talks on a "nationwide" ceasefire in Syria.

Those talks would be in addition to U.N.-brokered talks that have been taking place intermittently in Geneva, Putin told reporters.

December/16/2016

2. New policies may contradict or invalidate an existing policy



Reasons for Policy Change-2

5. Elected officials and their values & priorities change
6. The problem is solved, so the policy is no longer needed
7. Implementors lack the skills to successfully execute policy
8. Implemented policy may have defects & weaknesses
9. Target groups refuse to comply with policy and/or organize against it.

5. Elected officials and their values & priorities change

home > world South Korea

europe

South Korea set to change policy on North as liberal wins election

US americas asia australia africa middle east cities development

Moon Jae-in has won presidential election comfortably after predecessor ousted in corruption scandal



Ø Moon Jae-in captured the public mood by promising to tackle rising inequality and youth unemployment, and make a clean break from his scandal-hit predecessor. Photograph: Kim Hong-Ji/Reuters

Moon Jae-in, a left-leaning liberal who favours engagement with North Korea, has won South Korea's presidential election, raising hopes of a potential rapprochement with Pyongyang.

• This article is 3 months old

N N N

4,371

Justin McCurry in Osaka and agencies

Tuesday 9 May 2017 15.04 BST

8. Implemented policy may have defects & weaknesses



9. Target groups refuse to comply with policy and/or organize against it.



Hurrivet GÜNDEM DÜNYA EKONOMI SPOR YAZARLAR KEL Gaziosmanpaşa sakinleri: Bize rağmen yapılacak birşeyi kabul etmiyoruz 02 Eylul 2015 - 14:17:56

Ezgi CAPA -Özgür ARSLAN/(DHA)

Yorum yax



GAZIOSMANPAŞA'nın Karayolları, Sarıgöl, Yıldıztabya, Pazariçi, Mevlana mahallelerinde yaşayan vatandaşlar, 1/5000 ölçekli nazım imar planına dava açmak üzere İstanbul Bölge İdare Mahkemesi'ne başvurdu. Mahmutbey'de yeni inşa edilen İstanbul İdare Mahkemesi önünde toplanan mahalle sakinleri, başvuru öncesinde farklı mahallelerden toplanan dilekçeleri bir araya getirdi.

Kinds/Patterns of Policy Change

- 1. Linear Change
 - One policy is replaced by another; or location changes
- 2. Non-linear change
 - Radical/major change because of ideological reasons of politicians or technological advances
- 3. Consolidation Change
 - Combination of two or more programs with similar objectives into a single new policy
- 4. Split Change
 - Divides an agency that is responsible for a particular policy or program into smaller units

Change of Civil Service Law 657: Linear or NonLinear Change?



Major Change? Policy Change about Turkey-Libya Agreement



Split Change?: Dividing a Ministry into Two

Haberi Kopyala

Google reklamları

Geri bildirim gönderin

Neden bu reklam?

← → X 🔒 memurlar.net/haber/199721/cevre-orman-ve-sehircilik-bakanligi-ikiye-ayrildi.html

Çevre, Orman ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı ikiye ayrıldı

8 Haziran 2011 tarihli mükerrer Resmi Gazetede yayımlanan 636 Çevre, Orman ve Şehircilik Bakanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun Hükmünde Kararname ile Çevre, Orman ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı kurulmuştu. Bayındırlık ve İskan bakanlığı kapatılarak bu bakanlığa ait görevler bu yeni Bakanlığa devredildi. Ancak 4 Temmuz 2011 tarihli Resmi Gazetede, iki KHK yayımlanmıştır. 644 sayılı KHK ile Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı, 645 sayılı KHK ile Orman ve Su İşleri Bakanlığı kurulmuştur. 644 sayılı KHK, 8 Haziranda yayımlanan 636 sayılı KHK'yı bütünüyle yürürlükten kaldırmıştır. Bu iki Bakanlığa ilişkin olarak yapılan düzenlemeler, ilk Bakanlar Kurulu üyelerinin atanması ile yürürlüğe girecek.

04 Temmuz 2011 23:39



YAPILAN DEĞİŞİKLİKLER

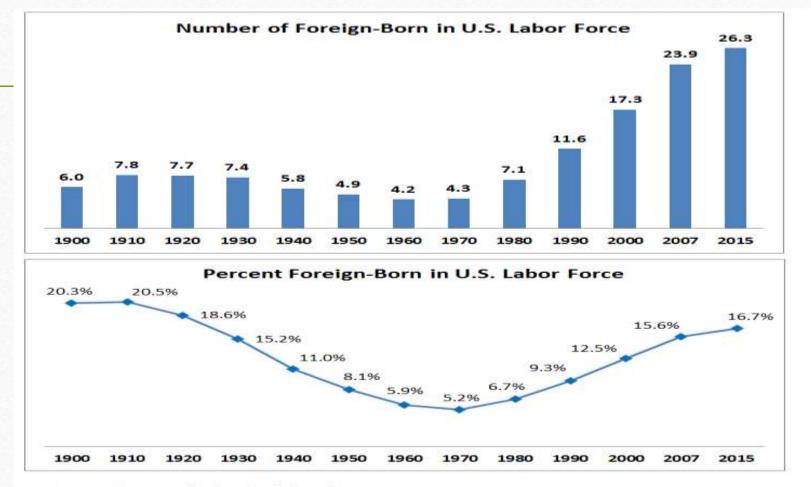
1- Bu Kanun Hükmünde Kararnamenin yürürlüğe girdiği tarihte Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığına ait her türlü taşınır, taşıt, araç, gereç ve malzeme, borç ve alacaklar, hak ve yükümlülükler, yazılı ve elektronik ortamdaki her türlü kayıtlar ve dokümanlar ile bu birimlere ait kadro ve pozisyonlarda istihdam edilen **personel** hiçbir işleme gerek kalmaksızın Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığına devredilmiş sayılacaktır.

Approaches to Policy Change

• Policy changes in cycles

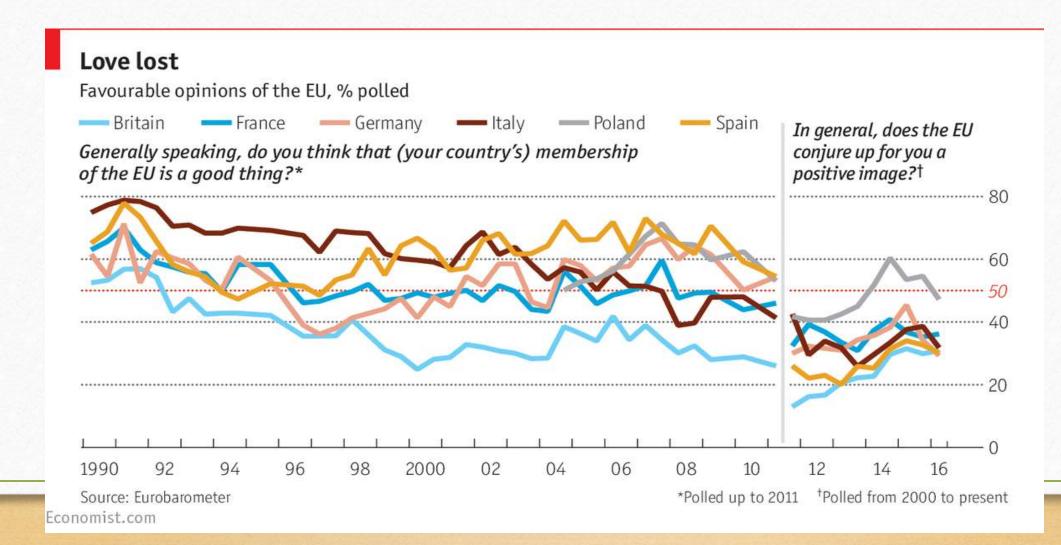
- Every 30 years (in a generation), the national mood and policies change (Schlesinger)
- Periods of reform follows periods of calm/inaction (Huntington)
- Policy evolves by policy learning
 - Advocacy groups push for change when conditions & values change via policy learning (Sabatier & Smith)
- Backlash or Zigzag Thesis
 - Policies change because of changing perceptions about who benefits from these policies
 - The groups who do not benefit from the policies push for change one group after another

Cyclical Policy Change?

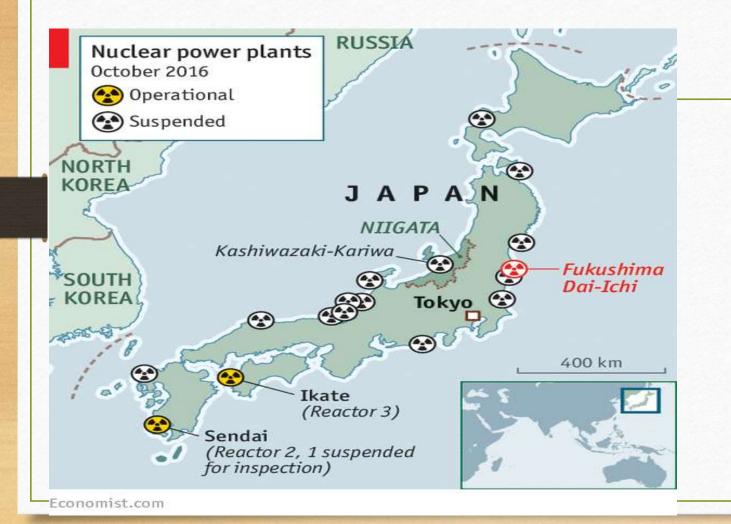


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census.gov

Backlash or zigzag?



Policy evolves by policy learning



- Before the disaster of 2011, Japan got 25% of its electricity from nuclear plants.
- In 2011, the government was hoping to raise that to 50% by 2020.
- The present government hopes nuclear power will supply 20-22% of its electricity by 2030.

Policy Zigzag/Backlash? Government Funding of Renewable Energy

Trump's budget expected to massively slash research on renewable energy — and 'clean coal'



Energy and Environment



(Manuel Baine Ceneta/AP)

The Trump administration is expected to propose massive cuts to federal government research on wind and solar energy next week, according to current and former Energy Department officials familiar with budget discussions.

The department's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), which funds research on advanced vehicles as well as other aspects of clean energy, would face a roughly 70 percent cut in 2018, carving about \$ 1.45 billion from its \$2.09 billion 2017 budget.

Why policies do not change?

- Lack of evaluation
- Favorable (positive) evaluation
- High political support that overcome negative evaluations

Policy Termination

- Policy termination is very rare
 - There are few real-life examples
- Changing policy is easier than terminating policy
 - Because of high political & economic costs

Why Are There Only Few Examples of Policy Termination?

1. Desire of organizations to survive

• and administrators not to lose their jobs

2. Legal obstacles

• As long as a policy is required by law, whether it fullfills its goals may be irrelevant for its survival

3. High start-up costs of new programs

- It is often cheaper to keep a program than terminating it
- 4. Bureaucrats join forces with politicians to stop termination
 - Example: Unions are called as «anti-termination coalitions»
- 5. Decisions of termination are often political/ideological

Reasons for Termination

1. The policy is no longer effective

- Example: Dialogue policy with N. Korea
- 2. The need for program disappears
 - Example: Oil exploration programs may be unnnecessary after the rise of renewable energy
- 3. Not enough budget
 - Example: Budget cuts in space exploration programs
- 4. Negative evaluation
- 5. The political environment is no longer supportive
- 6. Ideological reasons for termination

Was China right to terminate one-child policy?

China to end one-child policy and allow two

③ 29 October 2015 China



The end of China's one child policy explained

China has decided to end its decades-long onechild policy, the state-run Xinhua news agency reports.

Couples will now be allowed to have two children, it said, citing a statement from the Communist Party.

The controversial policy was introduced nationally in 1979, to slow the population growth rate.

It is estimated to have prevented about 400 million births. However concerns at China's ageing population led to pressure for change. China's 'one child' policy

What was China's onechild policy?

One-child policy end 'no panacea'

China one-child policy: Trauma and sympathy shared online

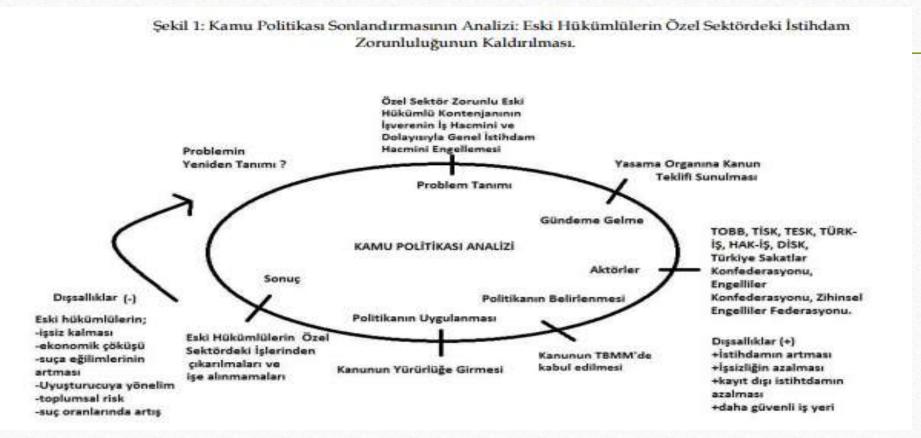
Types of termination

- 1. Functional termination
 - Complete ending of a government responsibility in a particular area
 - Example: No more public schools
- 2. Organizational termination
 - Elimination of an entire organization or an agency
 - Example: Termination of Köy Hizmetleri Genel Müdürlüğü (2005)
- 3. Policy termination
 - Complete abandonement of a policy because its underlying principles no longer have societal support
- 4. Program termination
 - Elimination of a particular program that is implemented by a particular policy; while the policy continues to exist.
 - Example: Elimination of TODAIE, but education of civil servants continue.

Approaches to termination

- Quick (Big Bang) termination
 - End the policy or program quickly, without dividing termination into stages/phases
- Slow termination
 - First the government announces termination
 - The terminations process works in steps
 - Sometimes a new policy replaces the old one

Quick & Functional Policy Termination Example: Termination of Ex-offender Employment Policy in the Private Sector



Source: Göçoğlu, 2015: 861.

Successful Termination Strategies-1

- Controlling information until termination can be fully justified
- Create bigger support for termination
- Showing harmful effects of policy
- Take advantage of ideological shifts in the public

Should we terminate gender quotas?

Only Gender Quotas Can Stop the E.U. from Being a Boys Club

Charlotte McDonald-Gibson @cmcdonaldgibson Aug. 29, 2014



The European Commission's president has asked that EU member states nominate female candidates. Here's why gender quotas are necessary

Gender anxiety is enveloping the top levels of the European Union. By the end of this month, each of the bloc's 28 countries is expected to put forward their candidate to sit on the European Commission, the powerful body that drives policymaking and enforces E.U. law.

Jean-Claude Juncker, the Commission's new president, has instructed member states to send female candidates, saying he wants

more women in the top jobs. A social media campaign – #100rMore – is also under way to boost female representation at the E.U. to a record high.



Newly elected President of the European Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker is congratulated on July 15, 2014, in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France.



1

Successful Termination Strategies-2

- Avoid legislative votes
- Show that costs of policy continuation are higher than costs of termination
- Compensate people harmed by termination
- Selling termination not as an end, but the beginning of a new policy

Types of Terminators

1. Oppositionists

- Decision-makers, who argue that a policy or a program should be terminated because it is simply bad.
- Mainly ideological perception

2. Economizers

• Decision-makers who terminate to cut government expenditures in times of need

3. Reformists

• See termination as the only choice if a better and more useful policy to be created.