

Support for Measures against Global Warming by Developing Countries

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Japan has made especially significant strides in developing measures against global warming. It has accumulated exceptional technology and know-how through its efforts to overcome pollution and conserve energy in Japan, and the support it has provided in this area by applying this technology and experience exceeds that of other countries. Under the Kyoto Initiative announced in 1997, Japan assisted developing countries in improving their capacity to deal with global warming. During the eight years between FY1998 and FY2005, Japan lent support for the training of 15,000 people and provided yen loans totaling ¥1,140 billion for energy conservation, for the development of new and renewable energy sources, and for forest conservation and afforestation. In addition, Japan announced the Environmental Conservation Initiative for Sustainable Development (EcoISD) in 2002 which called for measures against global warming as a priority area of concern, and has been actively working toward this aim.

In January 2006, the Government of Japan officially approved Egypt's Zafarana Wind Power Plan, which is the first Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project for Japan to use ODA. At the G8 Summit held in Gleneagles in the United Kingdom in July 2005, measures against global warming were taken up as one of the major topics on the agenda, and leaders agreed on 'Gleneagles Plan of Action for Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development'.