

4.5 Summary and analysis of the three-year LCT project.

The key points which have become clear during this project deployed over three years can be summarized as follows:

1. Importance of collaboration with local stakeholders

Especially compared with projects in Japan, the selected successful low-carbon technology transfer (LCT) projects of Germany in India and Indonesia in the renewable energy sector which we have analyzed in detail, have made it clear that collaboration with local stakeholders plays an important role in implementing a project. We have found that establishing links with local corporations is important in utilizing technology, adapting it to the local circumstances, and performing actual business. Establishing such links are also significant when selecting a consulting company for developing a project as it is important to implementing the LCT project while conducting capacity building by consigning to a local consulting company or forming collaboration between a local consulting company and one in Japan. These will not only present merits in grasping local situations and satisfying linguistic needs, but also fulfill an important practical role in having LCT take root in the local area.

2. Importance of exchange students' networks to establish a link with the local area

In the case of Germany, it has become clear that, in establishing a link with the local area, the network of former German exchange students, who are quite familiar with the situations in Germany as well as the local area, has been functioning effectively. This type of network, we have recognized, is not only important in promoting individual projects but has also been fulfilling an important role in promoting future projects as well as expanding the network with new projects and contacts.

3. Importance of "horizontal links" in Japan

We have found that establishing links in Japan is effective, for each project, among the ministry in charge of development, the organization to implement development, the organization related to funds, and the Ministry of the Environment. In the case of Germany, the links among the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) and the Federal Ministries of the Economy and Energy (BMWi) and the Environment (BMUB) have made LCT projects score high in terms of cost performance and outcomes.

In Japan, cooperation of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) with the above-mentioned actors will become important for LCT. Germany has already established a link with its worldwide network of Chambers of Industry and Commerce (AHK).

This type of link will, in our understanding, eliminate harmful effects of vertical sectionalism, bring about high cost performance, and enable us to present foreign countries with competitive technological cooperation.

4. Examination of scaling up projects is important

We see some cases of technology development projects implemented in developing countries by the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) as well as the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO). In some instances, such projects would have most likely been able to be scaled up by using the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM) after those technology development projects or demonstrations having turned out successful. Although the JCM and technology development tend to be treated as independent elements, linking these two, in our understanding, will increase cost performance and play an important role in presenting foreign countries with technological support with high competitiveness.