The science and politics in the East Asian transboundary air pollution

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Contents

- .**Tatemae to Hon-ne**.**=superficial principles and real intentions**
  - .Management of Reality. (Karel van Wolferen 1989)
  - Let's talk about the real political reality of Japanese acidrain diplomacy
- **EANET (Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia; initiated by Japan)**
  - Slow progress – why?
- **LTP (Joint Research Project on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollutants in Northeast Asia; initiated by Korea)**
  - Established in 1995; now under TEMM
  - Promising development?

EANET

- **Background**
  - Social construction of the transboundary acidrain problem in Japan
    - 1991 Asahi Shimbun interview with SEPA chief: concern of transboundary air pollution from China to Japan
    - 1992 Earth Summit – announcement of EANET
    - With Chinese economic boom, accelerated feeling of being victimized
  - No consensus among researchers that there is actual acidrain damage made by transboundary air pollution

EANET

- **Ministry of Environment tend to claim EANET as successful as EMEP**
  - .Intergovernmental meeting. but .Inter-ministerial. in reality
    - Based on joint announcement agreed between environment ministries – not based on protocol with national ratification
  - No financial agreements
  - Not recognized as an international common resource
    - China's suspicion
      - Exporting domestic .management of reality.
    - Lack of transparent diplomatic process
- **Present EANET is in the pre-establishment phase of EMEP**

EANET

- **Some positive developments**
  - EANET becoming more international
    - Secretariat=United Nations Environment Programme / Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific
    - More foreign personnel working in EANET
  - Some member countries demand more official international agreement
  - MOE of Japan learned to let the Koreans take the initiative in East Asian transboundary pollution
    - Korea has geopolitical advantage over Japan
    - Avoid paternalistic attitude by Japan

EANET

- **Additional negative issues**
  - Japanese researchers critical against 'critical loads'
    - They tend to disregard policy-relevant science
      - non-involvement in policymaking regarded by scientists as virtue
  - Very limited chance to develop an 'epistemic community'
    - A community of experts who share the causal factors of the problem in question, scientific credibility criteria for policy-relevant research, and a policy enterprise to aim at

LTP – some positive developments

- **Back to ACIDRAIN 1995 …**
  - National contribution of sulphur deposition to Japan

	Model type	Calculated year	Japan [%]	Korea [%]	China [%]
CAS	**Eulerian**	**1989**	**94**	**2**	**3**
CRIEPI	**Hybrid**	**1988.10-1989.9**	**40**	**15**	**25**

LTP – some positive developments

- **LTP calculations …**
  - National contribution of acid deposition to Japan (Mar 2002)

	Japan [%]	Korea [%]	China [%]
China Model3/CMAQ	**55**	**13**	**33**
Korea CADM	19.9	20.1	58.2
Japan RADM	**61**	**11**	**28**

LTP – some positive developments

- **Future plan (2005-2007)**
  - Planning to develop a critical load model and calculation of acidrain effects
    - Common model? Japanese Scientists?
  - In 2007, introduction of science-based abatement strategies
- **Synergies between initiatives**
  - QA/QC by Japan and China same as EANET
  - Some EANET monitoring stations are used in LTP
  - Possible synergy in calculating critical loads
- **Some concerns**
  - Cannot overcome the weakness of EANET?
  - Competition between LTP and EANET?