EANET: MONITORING NETWORK FOR REGIONAL ACID DEPOSITION AND TRANSBOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION IN EAST ASIA

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The cooperative Acid Deposition Monitoring Network in East Asia (EANET) was established by several Asian countries to be forced by the increasing of atmospheric pollution and acid depositions over region for last decades due to escalation of emissions as well as by the risk of excessive negative effects on ecosystems and human life. The network operates on the regular basis from 2001 in 12 participating countries: Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Lao, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Russia, Thailand and Vietnam, after the preparatory phase during about 3 years. The general objectives of EANET are: to create common understanding of the state of the acid deposition problems in East Asia; and to provide useful inputs for decision-making at local, national and regional levels aimed at preventing or reducing adverse impacts on the environment caused by acid deposition; to contribute to the cooperation on the issues related to acid deposition among the participating countries. The current institutional aspects of EANET are presented. Main principles of EANET are: the coordinated efforts to strengthen monitoring activities in line with jointly adopted documents (guidelines, technical manuals); unified preparation and evaluation of data; promotion of researches within multilateral cooperation and reinforcing existed initiatives in East Asia on emission inventories and modeling; voluntary contribution to support network activities. The Acid Deposition and Oxidant Research Center (Japan) was designated as the Network Center for EANET to compile all monitoring data, to prepare Data reports and other information, to maintain common database and to support data evaluation by scientific community as well as to solve technical tasks for Network operation. EANET activities are observed for last years. Monitoring are carried out at more than 40 sites of different atmospheric pollution levels to cover air quality and wet deposition, surface water, soil and vegetation. The certain summarized results are presented for 2000-2002, in particular, with demonstrating that areas of EANET region are affected by acid rains. The process of data evaluation is organised based on preparation of the first assessment report and by joint researches. All information is allowable to exchange with other networks and use for hemispheric issues under the Procedure on data and information disclosure started after 2002. The future development of EANET is under discussions on preparation of correspondent regional agreement and development of institutional, monitoring and research issues as well as Network activities in regional/global scale for international cooperation.