제2세션 발제문

Local initiatives in Japan–China–Korea environment cooperation: The Frontier and the Challenges

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Outline

- Geopolitics and JCK community
- Cooperation among JCK: TEMM since 1999
- Local initiatives in Japan
- Case of Kitakyushu and others
- The challenges
- Suggestions for the new approach











Environment cooperation among Bilateral: JK and CK

• Multi dialogue: EAS-EMM, JCK

- Bi dialogue: ASEAN, Iran, Mongolia, Singapore, Indonesia
- JK dialogue: Cooperation Treaty for Environment Conservation (1993) Projects: Air pollution, 3R system, Marine drifting wastes, Global cooperation (~2012)
- JC dialogue: Cooperation Treaty for Environment Conservation (1994) Projects: Acid rain, Air pollution, Cancer mechanism, Yellow sand, Eco-diversity $(\sim 2012))$



- Patterns: Gov. Ordinance cities (population over 5,000,000)/ Pluri counterparts, Key cities (2,000,000)/ Own counterpart
- Role in development assistance/ Extension of friendship relations
- Sectors: Environment, Agriculture, Education, Health, Infrastructure/Public services, 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)
- Tech. transfer/ Training/ Knowledge sharing













- "Compact city" for environment and aging community
- Light Rail Transit for reducing CO2, administrative costs, small business, Renewable energies/ Natural reproduction
- Per head CO2 emission: 1.3t (Matsuyama) vs. 2.2t (Utsunomiya)
- Per head commercial land: 890 m2 vs. 812 m2
- Administration cost per head: \4200 vs. \2400
- Linkage with retails, eco-tourism



The Challenges

- (1) Resource shortage: Budget, Retiring/ Restructured professionals, Volunteers
- (2) Subsidy based projects (No linkage with endogenous resources)
- (3) Mismatch in needs and seeds
- (4) Community (tax payers') supports
- (5) Information dissemination
- (6) Inconsistencies in exchange (including political disturbances)



