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The high diversity of Japan's seafood resources is reflected in the great complexity of its multiple-layer fisheries management system. The Fisheries Agency, affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan (MAFF), is the national government body in charge of Japan's fisheries management.

Japan is one of the world's largest fish-eating countries with a long history, and has developed its own customs and values in terms of managing fisheries resources. The first half of this book introduces the history and institutional features of capture fisheries management in Japan, with 9 case studies from sub-arctic to tropical ecosystems, from sedentary to migratory species, and from small-scale coastal to offshore industrial fisheries. For example, coastal fisheries management is more community-based, and local people have the authority and take priority in the decision-making process. In contrast, offshore fisheries are more industrialized and commercially oriented, and the national government plays a major role in their management. One of the main challenges in world fisheries is to implement the ecosystem approach, but there is no one-size-fits-all solution for its implementation. The second

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half of this book considers the advantages and limitations of the Japanese fisheries management regime and discusses the necessary environmental policy measures to bridge the gaps between fisheries management and ecosystem-based management. As a case study, management measures in the Shiretoko World Natural Heritage area are analyzed. In closing, the Grand Plan of Japanese fisheries policy for the next 20 years and three future scenarios are presented.

Management of fisheries encompasses interaction between societal customs, fugitive resources and technology. Fisheries management in Japan consists of two basic types of management techniques: the use of fishing rights for delineating ownership over sedentary species in littoral zones and licensing systems where management regulations restrict the number and size of fishing vessels. Biological considerations are discussed and the coordination mechanisms required are described for blending resource characteristics with Japanese societal customs. An appraisal is given of the management measures adopted.

In anticipation of the UN Conference of the Law of the Sea taking place in 1973, Dr Kasahara and Dr Burke of the University of Washington first published North Pacific

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Fisheries Management earlier that year. The conference brought fishery territories to a global stage with delegates that may not be as informed about ocean issues as those previously making decisions. Therefore the Program of International Studies of Fishery Arrangements was created to explore the management of fisheries in specific regions. This study focusses on the North Pacific region and delves into the implications of a global regime, generic problems concerning fishery management, distribution and institutions as well as alternative arrangements that can be made to make the management of fisheries smoother. This title will be of interest to students of environmental studies and policy makers.

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Few nations rely upon the ocean as much as Japan for livelihood, culture and transport. The seas have long played a vital role for the Japanese, helping to support the economic and social life of a nation that possesses few resources and little arable land, and sustain a population that has nearly tripled in the last century. Fish are a distinctive feature of the Japanese diet, constituting nearly half of all animal protein consumed - the highest rate in the world. The industry itself has provided an impetus for coastal community growth and national economic development over the past century, while fisheries have worked their way into Japanese culture and customs, serving as a dominant symbol in traditional arts and folklore. This book explores the overarching rationale that motivated Japanese international fisheries policy throughout the post-war period until today, highlighting the importance of international fisheries to Japan and the stature this resource has occupied as a national interest. It provides a comparative view of Japanese foreign policy at various ocean conferences, treaty negotiations, bilateral diplomatic initiatives and other maritime relations that constitute ocean policy over half a century, and investigates

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the domestic constituents of national policy. Roger Smith argues that the rationale for international fisheries policy may be best viewed as deriving from Japan's unique defence strategy for its national interests: comprehensive security. Encompassing non-military elements and most importantly defence of economic interests, Japan's international fisheries policy provides an interesting case study of how comprehensive security is conceptualised and carried out. Taking a broad view of Japan's international fisheries policies from 1945 to the present, this book highlights the key trends in policy motives and means throughout the post-war period. As such, it will be of great interest to students and scholars of Japanese studies, international and environmental law, resource management and international relations, as well as to policy makers working in the field.

Japan's fisheries sector is undergoing a major restructuring. The coastal ecological change and natural disasters such as tsunami demand that communities transform or organize resource governance anew. Under the national policy of decentralization to cope with the aging and declining population, the availability of local infrastructure, both physical and social, plays a significant role in the adaptive capacity of the community. This book presents the historical and spatial dynamics of coastal fisheries resource

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governance in response to different environmental changes, its socio-political context, and challenges raised by academicians. The reader will find the national trends and geographical patterns of the administrative restructuring in the communities and fisheries cooperatives from abundant maps and figures, as well as a rich description of adaptive governance in the scale of region and community by ecological-historical approaches. Comparative analysis of the communities provides a practical framework to understand a variety of local resources in Japan's coastal regions, which will serve as a guide to the development of alternative adaptive governance in community-based small-scale fisheries in the world.

This book explores how we can solve the urgent problem of optimizing the use of variable, uncertain but finite fisheries resources while maintaining sustainability from a marine-ecosystem conservation perspective. It offers readers a broad understanding of the current methods and theory for sustainable exploitation of fisheries resources, and introduces recent findings and technological developments. The book is divided into three parts: Part I discusses fish stock dynamics, and illustrates how ecological processes affecting life cycles and biological interactions in marine environments lead to fish stock variability in space and time in

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major fish groups; small pelagic fish, demersal fish and large predatory fish. These insights shed light on the mechanisms underlying the variability in fish stocks and form the essential biological basis for fisheries management. Part II addresses the technologies and systems that monitor changes in fisheries resources and marine ecosystems using two approaches: fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data. It also describes acoustic surveys and biological sampling, as well as stock assessment methods. Part III examines management models for effectively assessing the natural variability in fisheries resources. The authors explore ways of determining the allowable catch in response to changes in stock abundance and how to incorporate ecological processes and monitoring procedures into management models. This book offers readers a broad understanding of sustainable exploitation as well as insights into fisheries management for the next generation.

The implementation of particular management practices to control the use of natural resources can unintentionally create barriers to trade in resources and resource access. Foreign firms have developed a variety of methods to bypass trade barriers. This thesis examines the use of foreign direct investment as a means of bypassing barriers created by resource management decisions. To examine this issue, the portion of the Alaska pollock

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fishery, that is contained within the jurisdiction of the United States, is used as a case study. This fishery has three characteristics that are favorable for analysis. First, the fishery has historically been dominated by one fishing fleet, the Japanese. Second, historically there is a single, dominant product form, produced from Alaska pollock: surimi. Third, there are distinct fisheries management policies that have altered who has access to the resource. I hypothesize in this thesis that Japanese direct investment into the Alaska pollock fishery has been influenced by United States fisheries management policies. These policies were the passage of the 1976 Fisheries Conservation and Management Act and the eventual elimination of foreign harvesting and processing of Alaska pollock from United States controlled waters. This thesis contains a descriptive analysis, using Alaska Legislative Research Agency data, for 1989, 1993, and 1997, and an econometric analysis, using a count data model approach and U.S. Department of Commerce data for 1973 to 1994. Results from the descriptive analysis show that Japanese firms have direct invested in Alaska onshore processing facilities. They also suggest that, though the number of Alaska onshore processing facilities declined between 1989 and 1993, the level of Japanese investment into those facilities was rising. Results from the econometric study are less revealing. Due to data limitations, an

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analysis at the Alaska level did not provide reliable results. On a more expanded region of the U.S. West Coast states, the analysis did suggest that Japanese direct investment may have been impacted by U.S. fisheries management polices. In an expansion of the study to more aggregate industrial levels, food processing and manufacturing, the results were mixed, with the estimated impacts of interest rates and exchange rates between Japan and the United States consistent with those of other studies, but with other variables not showing their expected influence.

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