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Abstracts

International Politics of Arctic Regional Cooperation

—Continuity and Discontinuity between the Cold War Period and the 1990s—

Fujio OHNISHI

Based on the perspective of International Relations, this paper aims at exploring structural factors which resulted in the flourish of regional cooperation in the Arctic region during the 1990s. In order to explore the structural factors by means of focusing on structural continuity and discontinuity in international politics in the Arctic, the paper considers political dynamics of attempts establishing Arctic regional cooperation in the Cold War period, and of the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), the Barents Euro-Arctic Council (BEAC) and the Arctic Council, which were all established during the 1990s. In conclusion, this paper reveals that 1) the ‘thaw’ in international political tensions as structural continuity, and 2) diversification of security concept and collapse of bi-polar international system both as discontinuity resulted in the flourish of Arctic regional cooperation in the 1990s.

Key words: Arctic Regional Cooperation; International Relations; Arctic International Politics; Continuity and Discontinuity; Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy; Barents Euro-Arctic Council; Arctic Council

Historical Analysis of the Application of Universal Jurisdiction over Piracy

Shingo HORII

This article focuses on the application of universal jurisdiction over piracy from a historical perspective. Under traditional international law, piracy had been recognized as the sole legitimate category against which States can apply universal jurisdiction. Such recognition, however, had remained rather theoretical than real; it is very hard to find an actual case where universal jurisdiction was applied to pirates. In order to elucidate the legal implication of this gap between theory and reality, two explanations, the latter being more important, can be presented. The first (positive) explanation emphasizes the need for the effective punishment of piratical acts, while the second (negative) one focuses on the very limited character of the definition of piracy under international law. In the last part of this article we will look into the modern application of universal

jurisdiction in the anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and the Gulf of Aden, and briefly analyze whether (or not) any lesson can be drawn from the (theoretical) application of universal jurisdiction under traditional international law.

Key words: piracy; anti-piracy law; universal jurisdiction; UNCLOS

Application of Advanced Technology to Integrated Coastal Management — Assessment of Fish Habitat Use by Bio-Logging —

Hideaki TANOUE

To realize a sustainable use of coastal areas, it is significant to create a mechanism aiming at the uses of coastal areas harmonized with natural environment, and at their management from an integrated point of view. Understanding coastal areas as natural system, Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) recommends that local governments should play a proactive role and join forces with the parties concerned to formulate integrated coastal planning and to promote various projects, measures, uses, etc. in a comprehensive and well-planned manner. “Natural system” in the ICM context requires the understanding of coastal environments based on material kinetics and the dynamics of animal behavior in time and space dimensions. Particularly, it is indispensable to study how creatures are using coastal areas, because such understanding is expected to be useful to work out concrete measures. This paper reports representative evidences of habitat use by three kinds of fish in different coastal areas—all of them are a higher ecological predator and familiar to humans. These evidences were obtained by use of an advanced research technology named “Bio-logging System (bio-mounted behavioral and environmental recording system).” The three target fishes represent as many categories—a rare species, a species important for fishery, and a species harmful to humans. Based on the research results on the relationships of these target species with human activity, discussion has been extended to include the scope of application of specific measures necessary to promote ICM.

Key words: Integrated coastal management; Habitat use; Bio-logging

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