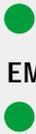


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International EMECS Center



Commemorative symposium and ceremony for the new International EMECS Center

April 27, 2000 Yumebutai International Conference Hall on the island of Awaji, Hyogo Japan



On April 1, 2000, a commemorative symposium and ceremony were held to commemorate the establishment of the new International EMECS Center, approval for which had been granted by the Prime Minister of Japan. The event was held at the Yumebutai International Conference Hall on the island of Awaji, where the "Japan Flora 2000" International Gardening and Landscaping Exhibition is currently attracting large crowds of visitors.

The ceremony began with words of welcome from Toshitami Kaihara, governor of Hyogo Prefecture and Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Center. Governor Kaihara traced the history of the International EMECS Center and discussed its future objectives. Following Governor Kaihara's address, a message of congratulations from the State Minister of the Environment Agency was read by Hiroshi Yoshida, Councillor, Director-General's Secretariat of the Environment Agency of Japan.

At the commemorative symposium, Toshiyuki Hirano, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, gave a speech entitled "Using and Preserving the Oceans" in which he discussed future efforts to preserve marine environments.



Congratulatory Message from the State Minister of the Environment Agency of Japan

(Hiroshi Yoshida,
Councillor, Director-General's Secretariat)

It gives me great pleasure to express my congratulations on the establishment of the International EMECS Center as a foundation.

Since the International EMECS Center was established in 1994 as a private organization, it has played a leading role in promoting the preservation of enclosed coastal seas throughout the world, by sponsoring EMECS conferences and through a variety of other activities.

Once again I would like to express my congratulations and heartfelt joy that, through the leadership of Governor Toshitami Kaihara of Hyogo Prefecture, plans have been made to transform the Center into a foundation despite the current severe economic climate in Japan.

In order to enable people to live in true comfort and safety in the new century, we must protect the environment that is the foundation of their existence and pass it on to subsequent generations. This is one of the most important issues facing not only Japan but the entire world.

In advance of the G8 Kyushu-Okinawa Summit

that will take place in July, a meeting of G8 Environment Ministers was held from April 7-9 in the city of Otsu in Shiga Prefecture. At this meeting, the environment ministers from the G8 nations and European Commission (EC) officials in charge of environment problems held a spirited debate on climatic changes and other major environmental problems facing the international community. The achievements of the meeting were summarized in the form of a communique.

At the Environment Agency of Japan, in advance of the reorganization of central government departments that will occur next January, steady progress is being made on pressing issues that include necessary measures to deal with the problem of dioxins and other chemical substances that has attracted great public concern. In addition, an Environment Ministry capable of decisive action both on the domestic and the international stage will be established to answer the people's expectations for environmental policy and to enable Japan to be a world leader in environmental awareness.

As the need for action on global environmental issues becomes more and more important in the new century, the efforts of the International EMECS Center, in its new incarnation as a foundation, to consolidate its position and actively pursue a variety of international activities are, indeed, timely and in keeping with the great expectations placed on the Center by other

nations.

It is my sincere hope that the rebirth of the International EMECS Center as a foundation provides the opportunity for the Center's activities -- sponsoring, supporting and actively participating in EMECS and other international conferences, holding interpersonal exchanges, and collecting and disseminating information on the development of techniques and policies for environmental management -- to serve as a foundation for preserving not only the Seto Inland Sea in Japan but the Mediterranean and other beautiful seas throughout the world so they may be passed on to future generations.

Above all, next year -- the year in which we officially enter the 21st century -- the fifth EMECS Conference will be held once again in Japan, where the EMECS conferences first began. It will be a year to be both commemorated and celebrated as a contribution that Japan can make to the world, and for the establishment of the Environment Ministry. It will be a year which deserves our most enthusiastic support.

Finally, I would once again like to express my congratulations to Hyogo Prefecture, to the city of Kobe, to the relevant local governments, and to all other persons and organizations whose tireless efforts have made the establishment of the new foundation a reality, and express my wishes for the continued success of the International EMECS Center. Thank you very much.

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Opening Address

Toshitami Kaihara, Chairman, Board of Directors, International EMECS Center



I would like to express my profound gratitude to all of you who have come to today's ceremony, held to commemorate the establishment of the new International EMECS Center

Up to now, the International EMECS Center has functioned as an autonomous organization. This year, on March 3rd, a meeting was held to propose that the Center be turned into a foundation. Based on the decision made at that meeting, application for establishment as a foundation was made to the Environment Agency of Japan. Thanks to the dedicated efforts of people such as Mr. Yoshida, (TITLE??), who is with us today the International EMECS Center was reborn on April 1, 2000 as a foundation with the approval of the Prime Minister of Japan. As the chairman of the board of directors of the new foundation, I will do my utmost to promote and expand the activities of the new International EMECS Center

I am filled with deep emotion as I think back on some of the events that led to this day. As you know, the Seto Inland Sea is a place of great beauty, and it is said to rival even the Aegean Sea. The source of this saying apparently dates back to the beginning of the Meiji Era, more than a century ago. At that time, the German geographer, Richthofen, traveled from San Francisco to Shanghai in China. Along the way, he stopped in Yokohama and Kobe, and this statement is contained in the entry in his travel journal which he made when he spent a night on the Seto Inland Sea. In his journal, he wrote that he was deeply affected by the beauty of the Seto Inland Sea. "I think," he wrote, "that this sea region may be even more beautiful than the Aegean." However, at the same time, he also wrote, "But if the beauty of the Seto Inland Sea is destroyed, it will probably be due to the march of civilization. I hope this will not come to pass."

In the 130 years since then, when we consider how we have treated the Seto Inland Sea, I feel we must conclude that, in the last 100 years, Richthofen's worst fears have come to pass. From the Meiji period through the Pacific War, the Seto Inland Sea was used as a base for Japan's invasion of the Asian continent. Following the end of the war, it became a seaside industrial zone that aided in Japan's rapid economic growth. And, as you know, in 1970 - exactly 100 years after Richthofen journeyed here - the Seto Inland Sea was described in the press with such expressions as "a dying sea." During this period, the deaths of many cultivated yellowtail due to frequent "red tides" and other events had begun to occur. In an effort to correct this situation, our predecessors formed the Governors' and Mayors' Conference on the Environmental Protection of the Seto Inland Sea. This was the beginning of efforts to stop the degradation of the environment and work for environmental preservation. With the assistance of the Environment Agency, legislation such as the Law on Special Measures to Preserve the Seto Inland Sea was established.

Up to now, a variety of efforts have been promoted. In the course of these efforts, a group from the State of Maryland that included Dr.

Ian Morris and state senators and other representatives of the state government made several trips to Japan, beginning about ten years ago, to observe the efforts being made to preserve the environment of the Seto Inland Sea. Their objective was to study joint efforts on the part of several local governments working together to manage the ocean regions that they shared. In exchanging views with the members of the Maryland group, we learned of the great difficulty being experienced in coordinating joint activities in Chesapeake Bay, which is bordered by Maryland and several other states. For this reason, following several discussions by specialists on efforts underway in the Seto Inland Sea, it was proposed that working together would be to our mutual benefit.

In the course of these discussions, we also learned that other enclosed coastal seas throughout the world, including the Baltic Sea and the Mediterranean, were facing similar problems, and similar efforts were underway in these regions. At that point, the suggestion was made that we all work on these problems together, by holding an international conference. The result was the first International Conference on the Environmental Management of Enclosed Coastal Seas, EMECS '90, held in Kobe in 1990. This led to a second EMECS conference held in 1993 in Baltimore, Maryland.

At the second EMECS conference, a motion was made, and subsequently adopted, to establish an organization to carry on these international efforts on an ongoing basis. This was the birth of the International EMECS Center. The new International EMECS Center cosponsored the Third EMECS Conference, held in Stockholm as a joint conference with the Seventh Stockholm Water Symposium, and the Fourth EMECS conference, held last year in Antalya, Turkey as a joint conference with the Fourth International Conference on the Mediterranean Coastal Environment (MEDCOAST '99).

As a result of the steady growth and achievements of EMECS activities, it became necessary to provide a more stable foundation for EMECS activities in both financial and organizational terms, and the suggestion was made to establish a foundation for this purpose. The result is the new International EMECS Center foundation. Next year the new International EMECS Center foundation will sponsor its first EMECS conference on its home ground, as the fifth EMECS conference will be held once again in Kobe, where the very first EMECS conference was held, as well as on the nearby island of Awaji.

The International EMECS Center foundation will make use of the international network that has been built up, and will work to establish an even larger network of contacts in various places throughout the world, endeavoring to play an even greater role in improving the environments of enclosed coastal seas. It is for this reason that the foundation is delighted to sponsor the fifth EMECS Conference in Kobe and Awaji.

The International EMECS Center has been fortunate to receive tremendous support from you all, and I would like to ask for your continued support and assist-

ance in the future as well.

Today we have come to commemorate the establishment of the new International EMECS Center, and many of you have come from far away to be here today. As you are no doubt already aware, the Japan Flora 2000 exposition is currently underway on this site. Japan Flora 2000 is an international gardening and landscaping exposition approved by the International Association of Horticultural Producers (AIPH). The theme of the expo is "Communication between People and Nature" and it is being held with the participation of more than 70 countries.

This year, three of the major international events taking place throughout the world are the Sydney Olympics, the Expo 2000 exposition in Hannover, Germany, and Japan Flora 2000 here in Asia. It is significant that in each case the theme of the event relates to nature and the environment. This would seem to be proof that the 21st century will be the "century of the environment" and that this has been recognized internationally.

The Japan Flora 2000 expo venue here on Awaji is an enormous site covering 100 million square meters. Although it may be hard to believe it now, ten years ago the site was an old quarry where enormous quantities of rock and soil had been removed to construct the nearby Akashi Kaikyo Bridge. It was a wasteland where nature had been destroyed. In an effort to restore the natural beauty of the area, we consulted specialists and utilized state-of-the-art technology in an attempt to restore the natural colors of Awaji. In the end, these efforts began to bear fruit. So we made a request to the Ministry of Construction and obtained agreement for the site to be turned into the Akashi Kaikyo National Government Park after the expo, thus paving the way for the exposition to be held.

In contrast to expositions held in the 20th century, in which the focus was on development, Japan Flora 2000 is being held to celebrate the restoration of the natural environment, and in this sense it can be seen as an exposition for the 21st century. For this reason, it gives me great pleasure to see the international recognition and the tremendous number of visitors that the exposition has attracted.

At the 5th EMECS Conference, we will strive to make such modest efforts on our part even more closely connected to the new century, working to make it possible to link efforts to preserve the environment of the Seto Inland Sea to the concept of "environmental creation" being promoted by the Environment Agency. I do not know whether we will be able to actually accomplish this. Nevertheless, with your understanding and support, we intend to do our very best.

Once again, I would like to thank you for the support that you have given up to now, and ask for your continued cooperation in the future as well.

Thank you very much.



Japan Flora 2000 Venue

The International Gardening and Landscaping Exhibition **JAPAN FLORA 2000**



A message from Japan Flora

Light, Green and Water the creation of new culture of flower and greenery

The exposition venue stands on an area where land fill was dug out for Kansai airport which is situated 25 km offshore in Osaka Bay. In order to restore this area, the Japanese Government created "Akashi Kaikyo Government Park", and Hyogo Prefecture constructed "Awaji Yume Butai", a center for international exchange, tourism recreation and amusement. The latest technology and design enabled us to restore the land as the "Awaji International Green City", with the concept of symbiosis between People and nature. 250,000 trees planted on the slope since 1994 are reproductions of the original vegetation. It was made possible with the aid of advanced technology and irrigation systems. This will serve as a significant example for the next millennium when the preservation of the earth will be major problem. Also it is expected that this exposition will begin a Hyogo Prefecture renaissance after the great Hanshin and Awaji Earthquake, and give hope to those who still fighting to recover from it.



Purpose

1. It is to pursue an ideal way of "Communication between People and Nature".
2. It is suggest urban planning for safety and amenity based on the experience of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake.
3. It is to create a local community with love of flowers and greenery.
4. It is to promote the horticultural industry. by offering new gardening and landscaping ideas and technology.
5. It is to contribute to the realization of World Metropolis Kansai as a truly international urban community, through the pursuit of "promoting the world park island".

Theme

"Communication Between People and Nature"

Period

March 18 through September 17, in the year 2000 (184 days)

9 : 00 ~ 18 : 00

9 : 30 ~ 21 : 30 (July 1 through September 3)

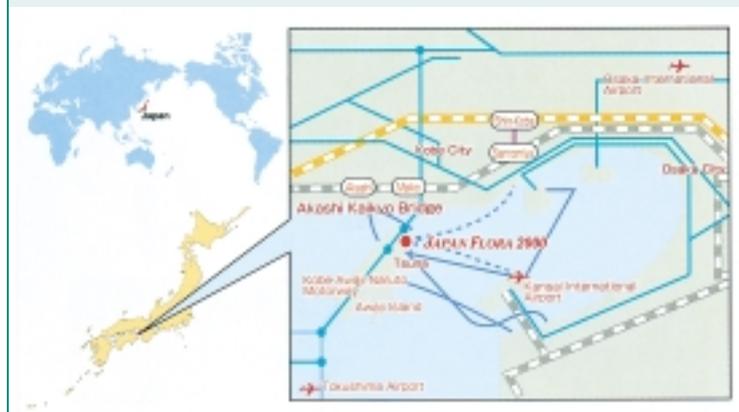
Venue

Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan

The area of the main site is approx. 96 ha

Access: 80 minutes from Kansai International Airport

5 minutes from Awaji Interchange, Kobe-Awaji-Naruto Motorway



"Using and Preserving the Oceans"

Toshiyuki Hirano (Professor Emeritus, Tokyo University)



1. The Oceans and the Global Environment

Since ancient times, the human race has enjoyed the countless fish, shellfish and other bounties of the ocean as a source of protein and nourishment. To effectively and appropriately use fishery resources is to protect the living resources of the sea. At the same time, I have come to believe that to protect the living resources of the sea is to preserve the ocean environment - and to preserve the ocean environment is to protect the living resources of the ocean.

Among the many things pointed out in the Worldwatch Institute's "State of the World" are the limit theory for fishery resources and the need for "resource management" for fishing operations, as well as the fact that indiscriminate fishing is at least as serious a problem as pollution.

In the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, "harm to living resources and marine life" is the first example given in the Introduction for the deleterious effects of "pollution of the marine environment," and among the other examples is "hindrance to marine activities, including fishing and other legitimate uses of the sea."

Meanwhile, in his book entitled "The False Image of the Animal Rights Movement: Differences Between Source and Reality," Yoshito Umezaki argues that "in reality, seals, the African elephant, whales, salmon, trout and other resources are not even decreasing, much less near extinction." He goes on to say that, "In global environmental problems lies racial discrimination, the determination of the Anglo-Saxon nations to preserve their superiority." While to this reader such statements make it seem as if the author has a bit too much of a "victim complex," in some respects it is undeniable that global environmental problems involve these kinds of problems - developed nations versus underdeveloped nations and northern hemisphere versus southern hemisphere.

2. Living Resources and the Marine Environment

For the past several years, the regime shift in pelagic ecosystems has been a major issue. To take sardine catches as an example, this view holds that global fluctuations in sardine catches correspond to climatic changes on a global scale. I am reminded of the postwar years, when poor sardine catches became a topic of debate in fisheries research. The United States pointed out that the problem was due to indiscriminate fishing, and a great deal of research into resource management and analytical research into marine resources was conducted. More recently, the arrival of the age of 200-mile limits has made "resource management fishing" a pressing problem. However, we now know that great fluctuations in both living resources and ocean environments is a natural occurrence, and therefore that the use and preservation of the ocean is not such a simple matter.

The adoption at the global summit in 1992 of

Agenda 21, the action plan for mankind to achieve sustainable development, and the adoption of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development resulted in worldwide concern over global environmental issues, and the global environment became a major political issue following the end of the Cold War. In Japan, this resulted in the establishment in 1993 of the Basic Environment Law to replace the Pollution Countermeasures Basic Law, and "marine pollution" was noted as one example of an area in which global environmental preservation was needed. On the other hand, ongoing efforts to eliminate "water quality degradation (pollutants)" are noted in the Basic Environment Plan as the concepts and points of "preserving water environments," as part of the basic approach that these are "substances that circulate through the air, water, soil and living organisms." Perhaps it is time for us to consider the difference between "preserving water environments" and "preserving marine environments" and how each of these concepts should be viewed.

3. Marine Research

Since ancient times, humans have lived on the shores of the ocean and sought its bounties. By whom, and in what manner, have the oceans been developed, studied and used? The history of marine development, exploration and research is a long one. Historically, the oceans have been used principally in four ways:

- Originally, the oceans were a huge waste disposal tank
 - (leading to the phrase that literally means "let it flow into the water" but is commonly used to mean "let bygones be bygones") - The results include substance recycling and maintenance of the ecosystem.
- The oceans were a source of reproducible living organisms, particularly for the production of living resources
 - (leading to the phrase "bounty of the sea") - Examples include Akashi sea bream, mackerel, prawn, etc.
- The oceans were a means of maritime shipping and transportation
 - (Indispensable for the development of society, culture and economy) - The Seto Inland Sea was a crossroads for domestic and international transportation and exchange.
- The oceans have a major impact on meteorological and climatic changes
 - (The "cooling function") - This results in the warm climate of regions bordering the Seto Inland Sea.

Academic and research fields corresponding to these uses were created: oceanography (tidology, ocean current theory, wave studies, etc.), meteorology (maritime meteorology), biology, fisheries science, fisheries oceanography, navigation (navigational science), and so on. Coastal engineering, fisheries engineering, marine engineering and other fields came after the period of marine development in the 1960s. The field of coastal oceanography was also created during this period, as one linking the problems of coastal development and coastal pollution (water quality degradation).

4. Ocean Development and Environmental Preservation

In ocean development and other trends relating to the ocean both in Japan and overseas, efforts to

deal with the problem of marine pollution have been underway since about 1955. Studies and measures have focused primarily on the effect on fishing, with fishing simply understood as an economic activity. Since almost all of these problems have concerned coastal regions and enclosed coastal seas, they have been dealt with as "degradation of water quality," one facet of pollution control measures. Even after the Basic Environment Law was established, the law seems to have simply extended the definition of inland water (rivers, lakes and ground water) to include "ocean water, considering the "water environment" of the oceans as pools of water. But this does not answer the question of exactly what the oceans are and what the preservation of ocean environments entails. We need to consider once again the significance of the oceans, which cover 70% of the earth's surface and have provided us with tremendous bounties, particularly the fact that they have continued to provide reproducible living resources.

The oceans are not simply pools of water. They provide us with countless "bounties of the sea." They have provided a means of transporting people and products between East and West. And they provide major regulation of weather and climate which the human race needs to survive. We must never forget that these oceans have their own mechanisms and ways of working.

5. Ocean Ecosystems and Substance Recycling

On the subject of the production of living resources by the oceans: according to FAO materials for 1994, the world's fisheries catch was 100,002,000 tons. Approximately half of this fisheries production came from a mere 0.1% of the ocean's surface - in other words, from the upwelling areas (one famous one is located off the coast of Peru). The other half came from the coastal zones and frontal zones that make up about ten percent of the total ocean surface (Ryther, 1969). As a result, the closer one gets to land, the higher the productivity increases. The inland water flowing into the ocean from rivers is incorporated into the flow and circulation of the ocean tides and currents, together with the enormous quantities of substances it carries. These substances are transported, dispersed and broken down, or settle to the bottom and rise again, thereby circulating (and resulting in substance recycling). These substances are ingested by phytoplankton and zooplankton, as well as by other sea creatures in the food chain that feed on these organisms, all the way from microorganisms to fish to whales (and birds and human beings), thus creating an entire ecosystem. At the same time, the ocean itself also produces abundant biological resources. The reason that coastal regions and the seaweed beds and tidelands near land are so important is that they are highly productive due to the spawning and other reproduction that actively occurs in these areas. Within this type of system, the oceans provide a valuable function that could be called "spontaneous purification."

Earlier I mentioned the theory that global fluctuations in sardine catches correspond to global climatic changes. However, these are also related to global warming. Of the mechanisms and workings of the ocean, one of the most important is something called "seawater circulation" (deep sea layer circulation, ocean currents, replacement of coastal and bay water, etc.) Broecker's "ocean conveyor belt" theory is particularly well known. The time scale of this circulation of ocean water also differs depending on the ocean region and size.

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HANDBOOK OF INCENTIVE MEASURES FOR BIODIVERSITY: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

OECD Environment



To the readers of the EMECS Newsletter,

Biodiversity is one of the Earth's most valuable assets and it is under serious threat! Managing it in a way that would allow its conservation and sustainable use is, therefore, one of the major challenges we are facing when we look after our aquatic or terrestrial ecosystems. That's why the OECD produced a Handbook on Incentive Measures for Biodiversity, that identifies the measures that work best. It is building upon case studies of many of the OECD member countries, including Japan. The sustainable management of biodiversity is an essential component of the wise use of Enclosed Inland Seas, the objective of EMECS' activities. That's why I trust that you will enjoy reading the Handbook's summary below.

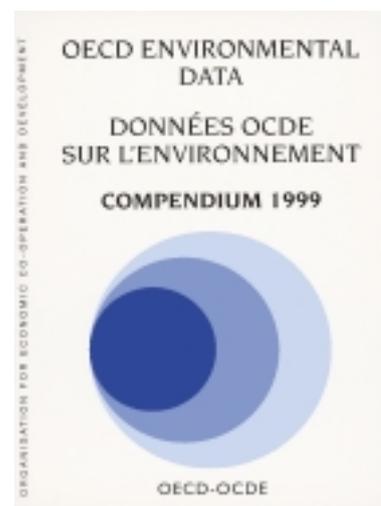
Joke Waller-Hunter

Director
OECD Environment Directorate

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Biodiversity conservation is essential for human economic development...

Biological diversity is a valuable asset for both present and future generations, as well as an important basis for sustainable development. It encompasses the conservation of a variety of different species, genetic variability among individuals within each species, and the existence of a variety of ecosystems. Conserving this diversity is essential for human economic development - it provides food, energy, raw materials, industrial chemicals, and medicines, as well as important social and cultural benefits.



... yet ecosystem degradation and species extinction are continuing.

However, ecosystem degradation and species extinction caused by human activities continue at an alarming rate. Biological resources are often utilised at levels that are not sustainable because the benefits of their conservation (or the costs of their use) accrue to society as a whole, or because of information, market, or government failures. Incentive measures are required to internalise the full costs of biodiversity loss in the activities that lead to this loss, and to provide the necessary information, support, and inducement to sustainably use or conserve biological diversity. The Convention on Biological Diversity thus recognises the importance of incentive measures and encourages all Contracting Parties to "... adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity" (Article 11).

Incentive measures can help to address these problems. ... through economic incentives ...

The use of appropriate incentive measures can encourage the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. A broad range of such measures is identified, and their individual strengths and weaknesses analysed. The different types of incentive measures described are:

Economic incentives

- ▮ Fees, charges, and environmental taxes
- ▮ Market creation and the assignment of well-defined property rights
- ▮ Reform or removal of adverse subsidies

Economic incentives: the use of tradable permits in Mexico

A system of tradable permits is being developed in Mexico to limit the hunting of the wild big-horn sheep. Under this scheme, the government sets a sustainable hunting level and allocates permits accordingly to local communities. Due to strong international demand for the hunting rights, the value of these hunting permits is expected to be high. As a result, their sale can provide an important source of income for local populations.

...regulations and environmental funds...

Regulations and funds

- ▮ Standards, regulations, and access restrictions
- ▮ Environmental funds and public financing

Regulations and funds: a revolving fund for nature in Australia

The Revolving Fund for Nature is used to finance purchases of ecologically sensitive lands by the Trust for Nature Victoria (TNV). Once land is purchased, TNV draws up a legally-binding covenant specifying any use restrictions or conservation activities that are necessary to maintain the habitat, and then resells the land to a purchaser who will use the land in accordance with the covenant. The regained capital is then used to purchase further lands for covenanting and resale. Although this sometimes means reselling the land at a lower price than it was originally purchased for by the Fund, a significant portion of the original capital is still available for the purchase of other lands.

... and framework building incentives.

Framework building incentives

- Information provision and scientific and technical capacity building
- Economic valuation
- Institution building and stakeholder involvement

Framework building incentives: the Oze area in Japan

A broad range of incentive measures are currently used to protect biodiversity in the Oze area of Japan. These include the provision of a specially constructed boardwalk for visitors to use, rather than walking on the vulnerable marshlands; restrictions on traffic during peak seasons; the provision of information through activities in the on-site visitor centres, assorted educational activities, and national awareness of the Oze area and its conservation; and the promotion of voluntary measures including a 'no-bathe' day and a voluntary fee for use of public toilets. The successful implementation of these measures has largely been a result of the strong participatory approach to management of the area, with the active involvement of various public and private bodies, as well as interested individuals.

A "bundle" of incentive measures will usually be needed for success...

The appropriate incentive measure(s) for any given situation will depend on the sectors that are exerting the pressure on the resources, the ecosystem that is in need of protection, and the socio-cultural and economic circumstances. Thus, in addition to describing the particular characteristics of each incentive measure, the Handbook also identifies which measures are most suited to which ecosystems and sectors, and under what circumstances. In general, no single incentive measure will be sufficient adequately to address biodiversity loss. Instead, because of the uncertainties surrounding biodiversity and the complex inter-relationships that contribute to its maintenance or loss, a "bundle" of incentive measures, or "policy mix", is generally required.

... as well as some key "framework conditions".

The successful implementation of any incentive measure depends upon key framework conditions, such as:

- the strengthening of scientific and technical capacity relating to the biodiversity issue;
- the involvement of all the relevant stakeholders in the decision-making process;
- ensuring that the available information about biological resources and the pressures acting upon them is transmitted to the appropriate parties; and,
- the strengthening or construction of appropriate institutions for handling the policy decisions, implementing and enforcing the incentive measures, and monitoring the biological resources.

The OECD Handbook helps policy-makers design and implement successful policies to address biodiversity loss.

These framework conditions provide the foundation upon which to build a coherent and successful policy mix, and guidance for their development is provided in the Handbook. The Handbook provides a tool to help policy-makers design and implement successful incentive measures, illustrated throughout with practical examples drawn from twenty-two case studies prepared by OECD Member countries. The case studies are available separately as electronic documents which can be downloaded free-of-charge from the OECD Environment Directorate website at <http://www.oecd.org/env/lists4.htm#ECO>.

To purchase the Handbook, and other OECD publications, visit the OECD Online Bookshop at <http://www.oecd.org/bookshop> or send an email to sales@oecd.org. For more information about the OECD's work on the economic aspects of biodiversity, contact :Dan Biller, Economics Division, Environment Directorate
 Email - dan.biller@oecd.org; Fax : +33 (0) 1 4430 6179
 For more general information about the OECD Environment Programme, 1999-2000, visit our website at: <http://www.oecd.org/env/> or send an Email to env.contact@oecd.org

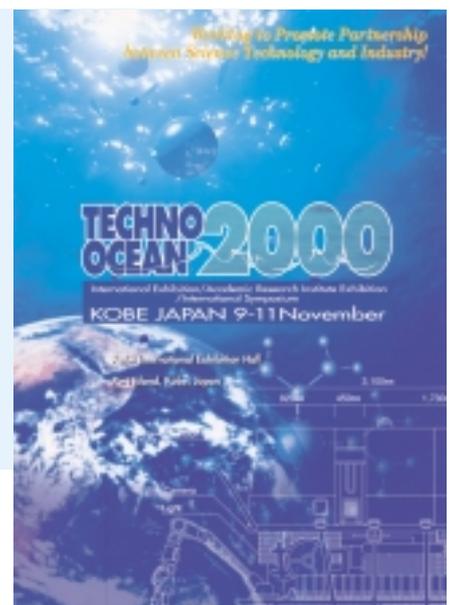
TECHNO-OCEAN 2000
<http://www.ics-inc.co.jp/tocean>

TECHNO OCEAN was first held in 1986 and since then, it has taken place every other year as Japan's only international convention focused on comprehensive marine science and technology.

It is my great pleasure to inform you that the eighth TECHNO OCEAN (International Exhibition, International Symposium, Research Organizations Exhibition) will be held on 9-11 November 2000 under the theme "Ocean of the 21st Century".

TECHNO OCEAN 2000 gives a great opportunity to discuss the future of marine science and technology in the 21st Century. Many people interested in marine science and technology from academic research institutes, governments and industries will assemble in this convention on the purpose of exchanging knowledge and building a new relationship each other. We look forward to having you participate in TECHNO OCEAN 2000.

Dr. Hiroshi Ohba Chairman of the organizing committee



Date: from November 9 through 11, 2000
Venue: Kobe
Organizer: TECHNO-OCEAN2000 Organizing Committee
Co-sponsors: Japan Marine Science and Technology Center, Kobe Convention & Visitors Association, Japan International Marine Science and Technology Federation

International Exhibition

Many products, technologies and systems related to following fields will be exhibited. Ocean environmental preservation, Development and management of marine resource and energy, Ocean structures, Coastal engineering, Earth science, Port facilities, Port logistics and distribution system, Satellite communications, Underwater technology etc.

Price:300,000yen excluding 5% consumption tax (3m×3m,space only)

International Symposium

Theme; What does man know about the sea, and what will be the relation between the sea and global society in the coming century ?

Special Sessions (planned); Marine survey and technology, Monitoring system of maritime information, The future of frontier marine science, The future of international logistics etc.Technical Sessions & Poster Sessions; quite a few papers related to marine science and technology have been submitted from various fields of people. We are now arranging session programs, so we will inform you shortly.

Research Organizations Exhibition

Universities, academic societies, research institutes, etc. will present the results of their works by using illustrated panels, models, video showing, catalogues.This exhibition gives a special opportunity, for example, to introduce pieces of their work to the public and related industries to look for new partners etc.

Price:50,000yen excluding 5% consumption tax (2m×2m,with stand)

The Center's Activities from April 1 through April 31

April 1

The establishment of the International EMECS Center as new foundation.

April 27

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees of the International EMECS Center.

Agendas

- The establishment of the Center
- Selection of Board of Directors, etc

The first meeting of the Board of Directors

Agendas

- The establishment of the Center
- Selection of the Scientific & Policy Committee members
- Enactment of the Center's regulation, etc

Commemorative symposium and ceremony for the new International EMECS Center



Bulletin Board

Information regarding membership of the International EMECS Center

The goals of the International EMECS Center foundation are to build an organized network of researchers, policy makers, companies, private citizens and other entities, to promote academic exchanges held on an international level and activities such as providing assistance for research and training in order to help preserve existing enclosed coastal sea environments and create new ones, and to build a society capable of sustainable development in which human beings can coexist with the myriad forms of nature.

Readers who support these goals are invited to join in helping to achieve them by becoming Members of the International EMECS Center. Please also help "spread the word" by telling your friends and colleagues about our Membership program.

Annual Dues:

Organizational Membership	100,000 JPY
NGO Membership	30,000 JPY
Individual Membership	10,000 JPY

Benefits

- 1 Priority status for participation in symposiums, seminars and the like, sponsored or cosponsored by the Center
- 2 Access to the latest information gathered by the Center.
- 3 The opportunity to participate in the formation of research projects and other activities initiated by the Center.

Notice

We still have the CD-ROM and report on "Water Quality Conservation for Enclosed Water Bodies in Japan" in stock. Please feel free to ask the Secretariat if you need. Regarding Proceedings of the Joint Conference, you can purchase it from MEDCOAST Secretariat (medcoast@metu.edu.tr)

Call for Articles

Contributions from readers (reports on research in enclosed coastal seas, conference information, etc) would be greatly appreciated.

International EMECS Center

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