学 位 論 文 審 査 の 要 旨

博士（環境科学）　　氏 名 LOMAEVA Marina

審査委員　主査　教授　宮下　和士
副査　教授　揚妻　直樹
副査　准教授　SAUNAVAARA JUHA MIKAEL
（北極域研究センター）
副査　准教授　南　憲吏
副査　教授　三谷　曜子（京都大学野生動物研究センター）

学 位 論 文 題 名

The roles of subnational and non-state actors in environmental governance：Japan, Russia, and the northern fur seal conservation and management in the North Pacific
（環境ガバナンスにおける地方公共団体および非国家主体の役割―日本、ロシア、および北太平洋におけるキタオットセイ保護管理を事例として―）

The international conservation and management regimes for the northern fur seal (NFS), which existed in 1911–40 and 1957–84, laid the groundwork for marine wildlife conservation and management regime complex in the North Pacific. I focused on Japanese and Russian subnational and non-state actors (SNGs and NSAs): Hokkaido and the Russian Far Eastern regional governments, sealing companies, experts, NGOs and Northwest Pacific indigenous communities. I analyzed their roles in the negotiation, operation and dismantlement of these regimes and in the post-regime multi-actor undertakings, within domestic and international contexts. At the theoretical level, I aim to clarify SNGs and NSAs' roles in environmental governance, including times when interstate relations are strained. At the empirical level, this study fills a lacuna in research on the Japanese–Russian North Pacific wildlife conservation and management regimes and enhances understanding of environmental governance in this region, particularly the emerging multilevel governance structures and their cross-border implications.

In Chapter 1, I reviewed recent scholarship on environmental governance and wildlife conservation (goals, approaches, strategies, philosophies) in search of the appropriate analytical tools and methods, and the previous studies and other materials related to the NFS regimes. My main theoretical frameworks are Putnam's "two-level game" metaphor and multilevel governance. The "two-level game" metaphor depicts how central governments (CGs) simultaneously engage with the key stakeholders at the domestic and international levels when devising international arrangements. Multilevel governance (MLG) is described as post-sovereign and post-territorial, multi-actor and multi-scalar, non-exclusive and non-hierarchical, with states and non-state actors working side-by-side as co-

participants, coauthors, and co-executors of policy. In Chapter 2, I presented an overview of the NFS biology, ecology, and history of fur sealing regulation in the North Pacific, based on the data obtained from the previous studies. I elucidated the previously understudied Japanese and Russian domestic conditions and the main features of the NFS regimes, including the growing discrepancy in the parties' approaches to conservation and management of marine mammals. In Chapter 3, I identified the key Japanese and Russian actors and illuminated domestic interaction between the CG bodies (with different priorities) and other actors. I examined their motives and tactics, interconnections and clout in the light of domestic and foreign policy goals and constraints, and against the backdrop of regional and global trends in environmental governance. I provided a general picture of the North Pacific regional marine wildlife conservation and management from the early 20th century, indicating the ongoing transition from single-species marine living resource management to ecosystem-based management (EBM) and integrated marine and coastal area management (IMCAM). In the concluding sections, I introduced several recent domestic and cross-border cases of multi-actor multilevel cooperation on pinniped conservation and management in Japan and Russia, highlighting the role of new actors such as environmental government agencies and NGOs, and assessed the impact of the war in Ukraine on these emerging frameworks and actors.

The thesis demonstrates that, contrary to traditional descriptions of the NFS regimes as CG-led, SNGs and NSAs played a major role in their formation, development and dismantlement, as well as in the subsequent domestic and cross-border undertakings for marine mammal conservation and management in Japan and Russia. The CGs had to simultaneously engage with each other at the international level and with the other actors at the domestic level, in a "two-level game," further complicated by coalitions between actors and close interaction between personalities representing several actors or changing affiliations between public, private and academic organizations. The emergence of new actors and their networks and the EBM and IMCAM-oriented trends in the North Pacific produced new multi-actor governance patterns. Analysis of the recent Japanese and Russian undertakings for pinniped conservation and management reveals a shift towards the co-management models pioneered by the US and Canada. Hybrid arrangements comprising diverse actors may be less susceptible to interstate confrontation and therefore more resilient. MLG frameworks could facilitate restarting regional cooperation in the North Pacific after the normalization of Russia's relations with its neighbors.

As described above, the applicant's research has greatly advanced our understanding of the roles of states, organizations and individuals in environmental governance, and has made significant progress in the history and future prospects for conservation management in the North Pacific. We highly evaluated these results and concluded that LOMAEVA Marina was a sincere and dedicated researcher with sufficient qualifications for a doctoral degree, and that she was suitable for a Doctor of Philosophy (Environmental Science).