

# Thesis Statement

- International commercial development of fisheries began in the western developed countries, but has since spread to the periphery less developed countries
- Wallerstein's World System's model would suggest that in a case such as this, we should find that the Western world has taken advantage of the periphery countries, given their more developed infrastructure.

## Research question

- How do the economic and political climates of developed and developing countries lead to different patterns of, and strategies for, exploitation of the fishing industry and what environmental impacts does this have?
- Did the structure of having fisheries move to the third world allow for more power to distributed to the first world countries, based on the framework of the world systems theory?

## Chile's Salmon Industry

- Background:
- There are eight different species of fish, commonly referred to as salmon.
  - The native ranges of all eight species regardless of which ocean they reside in though, do not extend below the equator.
    - The salmon fishery of Chile, now the second largest in the world is therefore not a naturally occurring fishery.
  - It has been artificially created to provide an economic stimulus to the country. The three specific species of salmon that are now found in Chile are the Coho, the Atlantic, and the Chinook salmon.

### Chile's salmon industry was a direct result of four contributing factors

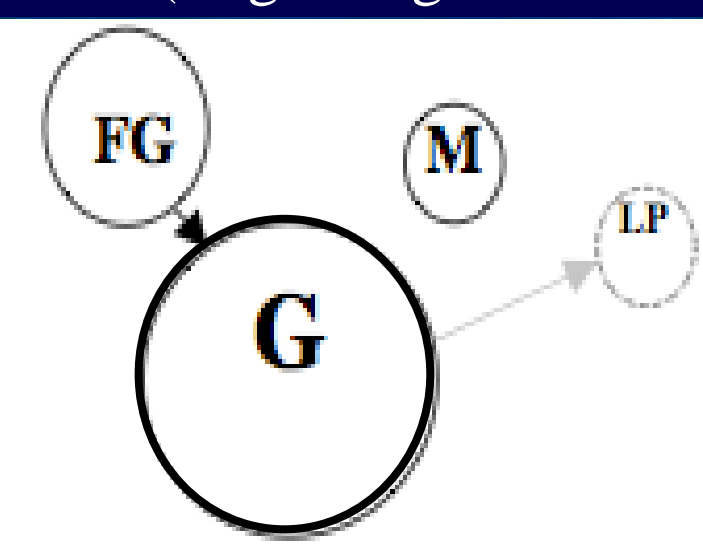
- New advancements in aquaculture tech
- High salmon prices when during the mid century
- The institution of ISI reforms and then Neo-liberal reforms
- International cooperation from foreign powers

### Current Power Distribution in Chile's Salmon Industry

#### Controlling Factors

- Due to the strong nationalization (ISI policies) put in place, the Chilean government is the controlling factor during this time

#### 60's-73 (Beginning of Industry)

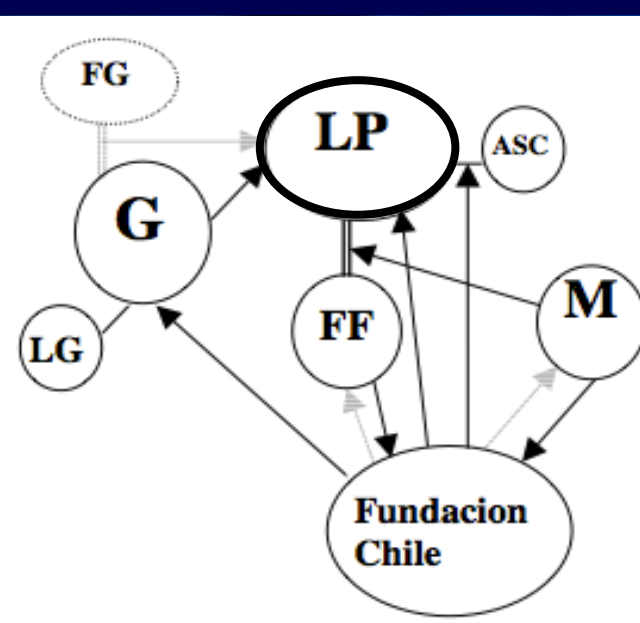


- Influence from foreign powers was limited and occurred through mutual collaboration between them and the government, all of which fail

#### Backseat Factors

#### 1986-1989 (Introduction of Neo-Liberalism)

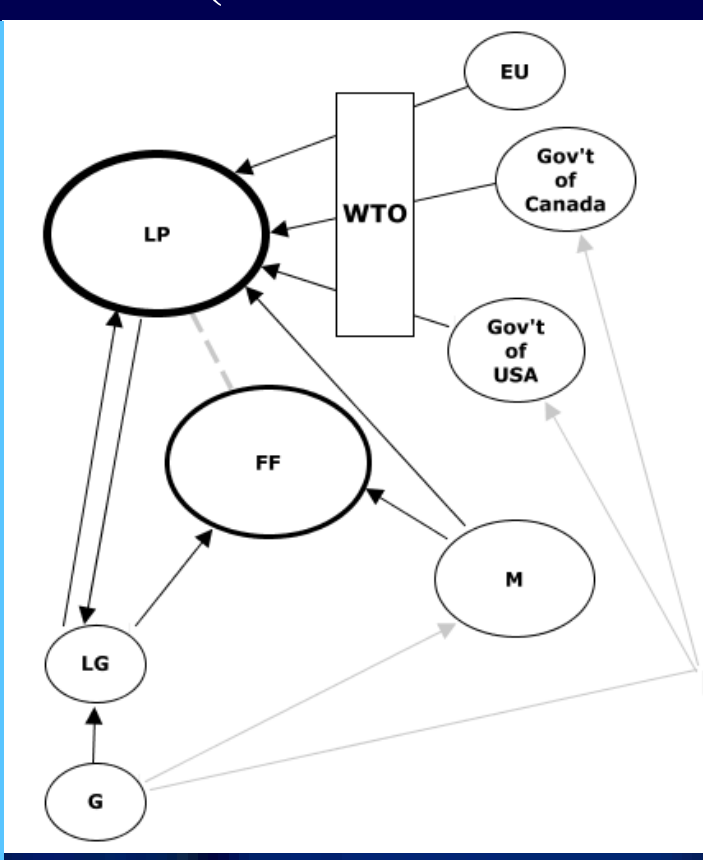
- Nichiro Chile and Fundacion Chile help demonstrate the profitability of the industry for the private sector
- Secured further power through ASTPC (which became ASC)



- Government influence becomes limited and indirect, because they recognized they can't control the private sector with the growing technology of the industry
- Foreign influence remained limited through support of domestic firm, and also began to include influence from foreign firms as well

#### 1990's onward (Neo-Liberalism Takes Off)

- Foreign firms continue to grow in influence, becoming in many cases the predominant influence in the industry
- This is through mergers and acquisitions of domestic firms



- Government continues to be limited and indirect
- Influence from foreign government remains although as less influential than the foreign firms
- Fundacion Chile also remains a steady influence in providing a source for the introduction of new technology into the industry

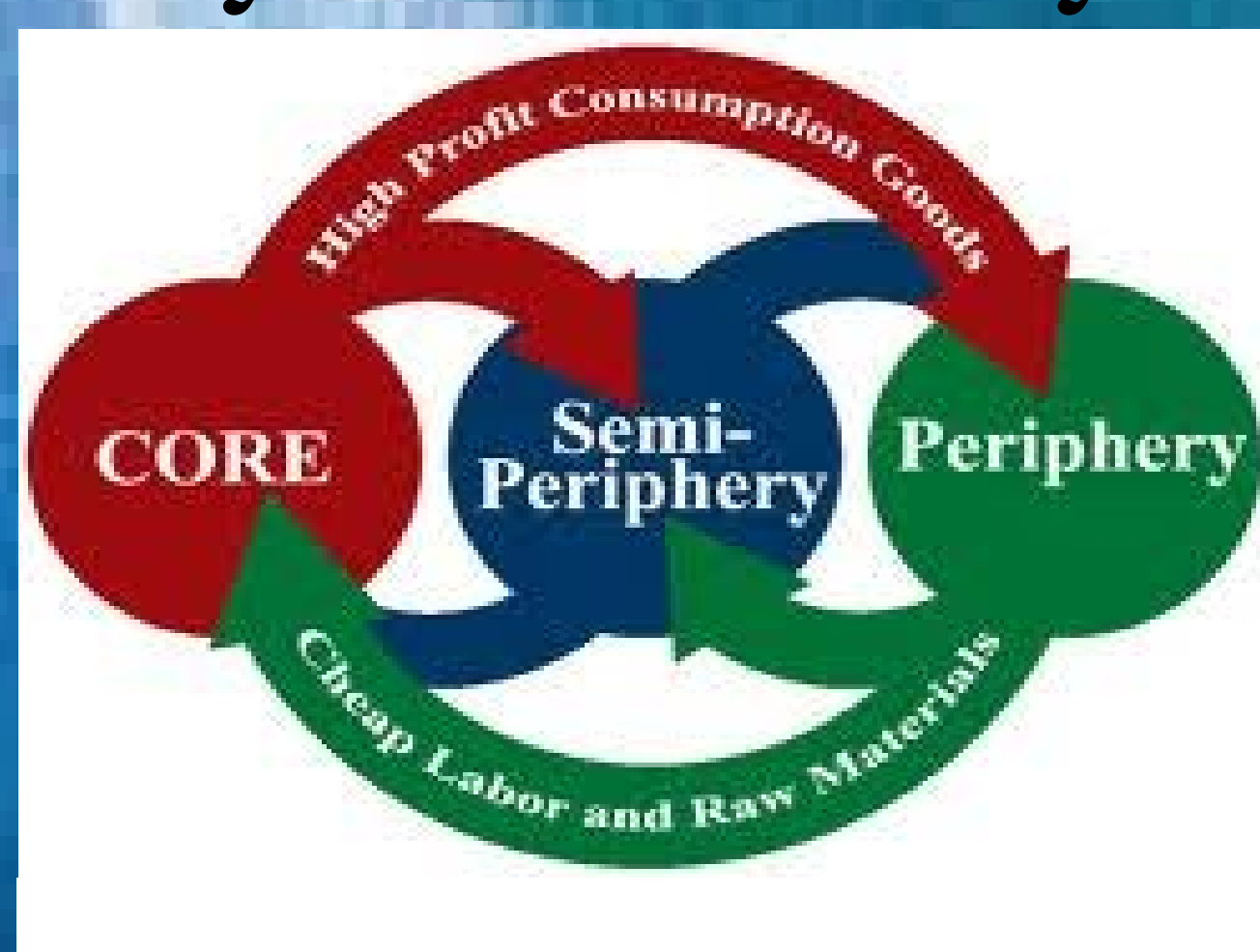
Key:  
 LP: Local Producers, FF: Foreign Firms, FG: cooperation from Foreign Government, M: Market, G: Government, LG: Local Government, ASC: Industrial Association  
 ----- Merger    ○ Controlling Party    → more significant links  
 → less significant links

# Examining Power Relations in the Global North and the Global South

## Simplified World Systems Theory Premise

- The world is a system of interconnected sectors (categorized as the core, semi-periphery, and periphery), where nothing is isolated.
- Our society is built on a consumer based philosophy, in particular for core countries, based on their existing developed infrastructure.
- In order to maintain this level of consumption, developed countries look outside of their borders, towards less developed countries, with a large number of limited resources, who can be exploited due to the smaller degree of infrastructure,
- Therefore there will be strong uneven development

## World Systems Theory Model



## Conclusion

### The Salmon Industry in Chile

- Differences to the WST:
- Initiative first came from the Chilean government and not foreign powers
- Until the last couple of decades a significant, influence of the industry remained within the boundaries of Chile
- Similarities:
- The industry was created because of consumer demand and has maintained its status as a significant international player because of consumer demand
  - The current structure of the industry has strong influence from foreign powers
    - They now control many of the domestic firms through mergers and acquisitions
    - Therefore they can control the direction and amount of production chosen each year
- Environmental Externalities
- Were brought about by own country rather than foreign powers
- Their government has created specific regulations to the lessen environmental impacts of the industry

### The Tuna Industry in Ecuador

- Differences to the WST:
- Government had an active role in recruiting the strong presence of international influence (it was not against the Ecuador's will)
- Similarities
- Expansion into Ecuador tuna stock was influenced by the depletion of tuna stocks in the developed countries (example countries: US and Japan)
  - Foreign powers have controlled most aspects of the industry since the start of its commercialization in Ecuador
  - Therefore they can control the direction and amount of production chosen each year
- Environmental Externalities
- Much of it is caused by expansion of the foreign powers into Ecuador's tuna fishing industry
  - Also partly brought about by own country, with the adoption of Neo-liberal reforms
  - Their government has created specific regulations to the lessen environmental impacts of the industry (in particular aspects dealing with dolphin safe tuna)

# A Cross-National Comparison of Ecological Exploitation in the Fishing Industry



Kim Vanderklein  
 ENVS 400  
 Thesis poster

## Ecuador's Tuna Industry

### Background

- There are three different species of fish referred to as tuna, found in Ecuador (yellowfin, big eye, and skipjack)
- The presence of tuna off Ecuador is a result of several large currents off of its coast=large areas of upwelling extending 400 miles off the coast=cold water=phytoplankton=prey of tuna=tuna
- The tuna fishery of Ecuador therefore is a naturally occurring fishery
- The development of the tuna industry is a result of a change in attitude by the Japanese toward the use of tuna in sushi and sashimi.
- This change took hold in the mid nineteen hundreds, helping to slingshot the tuna fishery into the international market.

### Ecuador's Tuna industry was a direct result of three contributing factors

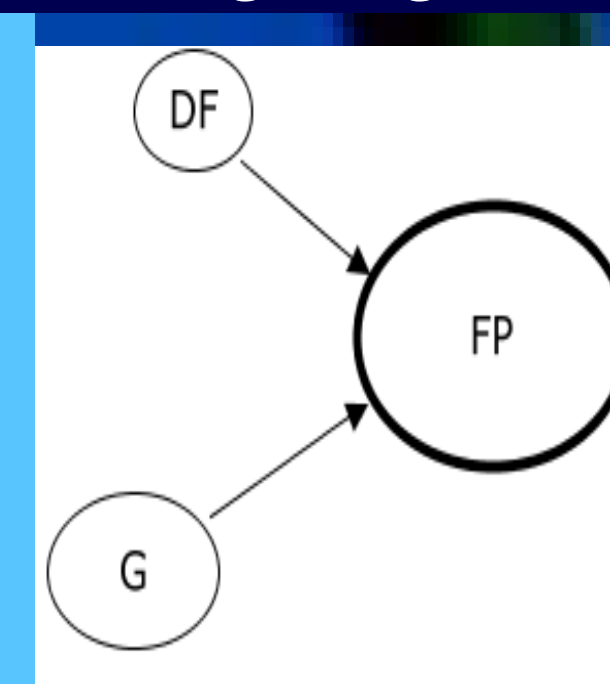
- Initial investments made in the industry by foreign powers
- The institution of nationalization reforms followed by Neo-liberal reforms
- The presence and influence of Starkist, one of the largest tuna producers globally

### Current Power Distribution in Ecuador's Tuna Industry

#### Controlling Factors

- Foreign fishing fleets caught most of the tuna early on in addition to running the majority of the processing plants
  - They already had the technological capabilities, and there was no existing infrastructure for the industry that they would have to compete with

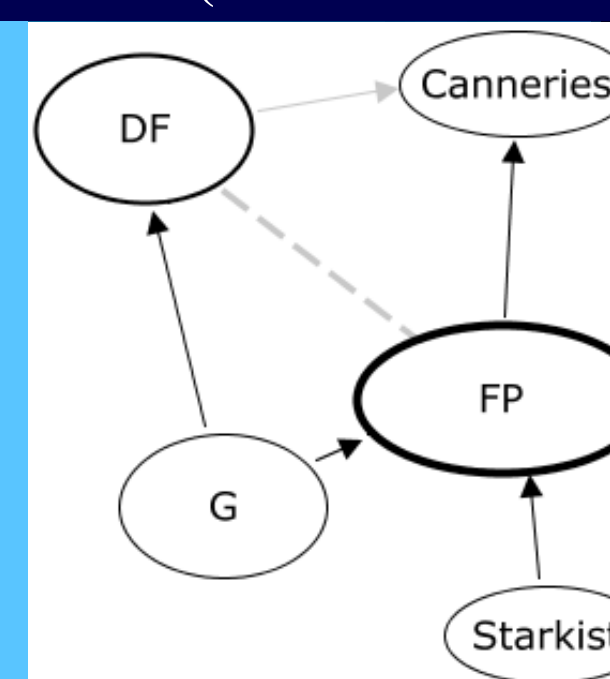
#### 1950's (Beginning of Industry)



- Government influence was strong in regards to the expansion of the industry
  - Involvement was indirect, but vital creating the necessary infrastructure required for its commercialization
- Local involvement was limited to the work force aspect of the industry

#### 1990's onward (Neo-Liberalism Takes Off)

- Foreign Powers stay the dominant factor in the industry
- Incentivized by:
- The removal of tariffs and quotas
  - Regional and Bilateral trade agreements
  - Access to cheap labor
  - Protection from Chilean government



- Domestic Firms helped expand the market working with foreign firms to ensure they stayed in Ecuador

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Further Reading:  
 Bellinger, Nathan. 2011. "Globalization and Neoliberalism in Ecuador: The Expansion and Effects of the Commercial Tuna Fishing Industry." [https://scholarbank.norngon.edu/servlet/biistream/handle/1794/11268/Bellinger\\_Nathan\\_H\\_ma2011wi.pdf?sequence=1](https://scholarbank.norngon.edu/servlet/biistream/handle/1794/11268/Bellinger_Nathan_H_ma2011wi.pdf?sequence=1)  
 Iizuka, Michiko. 2004. "Organizational Capability and Export Performance: The Salmon Industry in Chile." <http://www.salmonchile.cl/files/iizuka.pdf>.  
 A full list of references can be found at:  
[https://sge.lelark.edu/project-mashup/cross-national-comparison-of-ecological-exploitation-in-the-fishing-industry/?preview=true&preview\\_id=8859&preview\\_nonce=bc1aac3a7e](https://sge.lelark.edu/project-mashup/cross-national-comparison-of-ecological-exploitation-in-the-fishing-industry/?preview=true&preview_id=8859&preview_nonce=bc1aac3a7e) p.005