What are the effects of stimulating long line fisheries with special reference to regional development?

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Conclusion

- The “longlining industry” (fishers, processing, gear- and vessel suppliers) will in the future have to provide information and knowledge to communicate to authorities and public that a positive development in this industry contributes to responsible fishing, fulfill EAF and good governance principles.

- **How:**
  - Develop a strategic plan and action program for the industry.

- **Why:**
  - Communication of interest
  - To influence structural and management policy
  - To influence research focus and research fund allocations
  - To allocate own resources in the same directions
  - Point to system weaknesses and knowledge gaps
Fisheries (capture) and aquaculture share of market oriented county gross product.
Source: Statistics Norway
Source: Edgar Henriksen, SUROFI, Norges Råfisklag (NRFL)
Source: Edgar Henriksen, SUROFI, Norges Råfisklag
Share of catches Coastal longline Finnmark – Nordmøre (NRFL) – potential for increase?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East-Finnmark</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West-Finnmark</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troms</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vesterålen</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lofoten/Salten</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Øvrig Nordland</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Trøndelag</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sør-Trøndelag</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord-Møre</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The political shift - 1990 ….

• From fisheries development policy
  ▪ Focus on fisheries and fishing communities development - the fisher in focus
  ▪ Management of fishermen – society relations
  ▪ Regional policy success
• to resource management policy
  ▪ Focus on sustainable use of resources
  ▪ Management of fishermen – fish resource relations – fishermen's’ conduct and behavior at sea
  ▪ Reduce overcapacity
  ▪ Different regimes for coastal and offshore fleet
  ▪ Offshore in principle more specialized vessels
Shift in focus from yield and target orientation

Yield, cost, open access

Management target

MSY

Total Cost

Fishing Effort, E

Minimum effort
Maximum stock size

E_{MSY}

E_{OA}

Maximum effort
Minimum stock size

Gordon-Schaefer Modellen
To ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF) principles

- Limit the impact from fisheries on the ecosystem
- Responsible fisheries
- More focus on biomass removed than on single species
- Maintain relationship between species
- Measures compatible across the entire distribution of the resource
- Precaution in decision-making and action
- Governance ensure ecosystem (both human and non-human) well-being and equity
- Internalise costs in the ecosystem
- EAF is implemented in European and Nordic fisheries
Implementation: Harvest control rules and indicator based management

Bpa

Blim

Gytebestand (SSB)

Fpa

Flim
Effects

• From Government to Governance
  ▪ Management through partnership between government and organized stakeholders
  ▪ Government withdraw from detailed regulations
  ▪ Towards a more responsive and adaptive system – with heavy responsibility on the industry to prove responsibility
  ▪ Industry can produce data that is important for stock and ecosystem monitoring – research system improvement

• Micromanagement where it belongs, namely in the business, while the management system concentrates on the more general framework

• Focus on process and fishing conduct

• Certification processes and Eco labelling
• The general framework may vary between different countries.
• For example, the Norwegian corporative system with a close cooperation between the fishermen and the state is a precondition that not only has to be taken into account, but which is actually in line with good governance principles.
The Norwegian management policy

• Success
  ▪ resource management in terms of controlling fishing mortality
  ▪ capacity reduction
  ▪ allocation policy
  ▪ legitimate, fair, transparent and participant system

• Problems
  ▪ still structural problems in the fleet
  ▪ recruitment
  ▪ cod focus
  ▪ detailed, costly and complicated system
  ▪ heavy bureaucracy
  ▪ Limitations on possibilities to integrate in the value chain
Fishermen’s choice

- Governance and regulations
- Fishers choice
- Market
- Technology and organization
Choice of gear

- Offshore fleet is specialized
  - Institutionalized in the management system
- In the coastal fleet choice of gear is in principle free, but will be impacted by
  - management and regulation policy
  - market conditions
  - customs
  - fish abundance and availability
  - costs
  - More liberal regime in the future?
Fleet structuring consequences

- In a fleet downsizing process - there will be less job positions available, surplus of labour
- Quota transactions and push towards increased efficiency and less crew – increased costs
- Recruitment of new persons can stop for a period, which in the longer run can result in:
  - Loss of a “generation” of recruits (as mentioned yesterday)
- Offshore fleet recruit from a national labour market and has a more national landing pattern, the effects of changes are dispersed to the whole society
- Where the coastal fleet have a more community based or regional recruitment pattern, fishing and landing pattern, effects will be more local or regional
- Large quantities of haddock and saithe are not fished - Undercapacity or an organizational problem?
Challenges (in addition to what has been presented these days)

• General:
  ▪ Maintain local fishing culture and knowledge
  ▪ Increase value and income
  ▪ Increase cooperation land-sea – new forms of organization

• Offshore
  ▪ Control cost development
  ▪ Recruit crew

• Coastal long lining
  ▪ costs
  ▪ recruitment of crew
  ▪ recruitment of baiters
  ▪ change to auto line
  ▪ technological development – automatic land based baiting
How to stimulate?

• Support technological development project
• Regulation - quota/by catch regimes
• Closer cooperation processing – fishing towards niches – freedom to collaborate, sharing of profits, but loss of flexibility
• Stronger integration - however strongly restricted of the institutional arrangements in Norwegian fisheries
• Modification of the institutional arrangements

• Proactive: The longlining industry with partners:
  • Create a long lining forum and develop a strategic plan 2010 - 20 for development and management of the industry.
  • Define a five year action program
  • Use it to forward interests and to feed the authorities with information and knowledge about the challenges and the perspectives for this industry
Thank you!