

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



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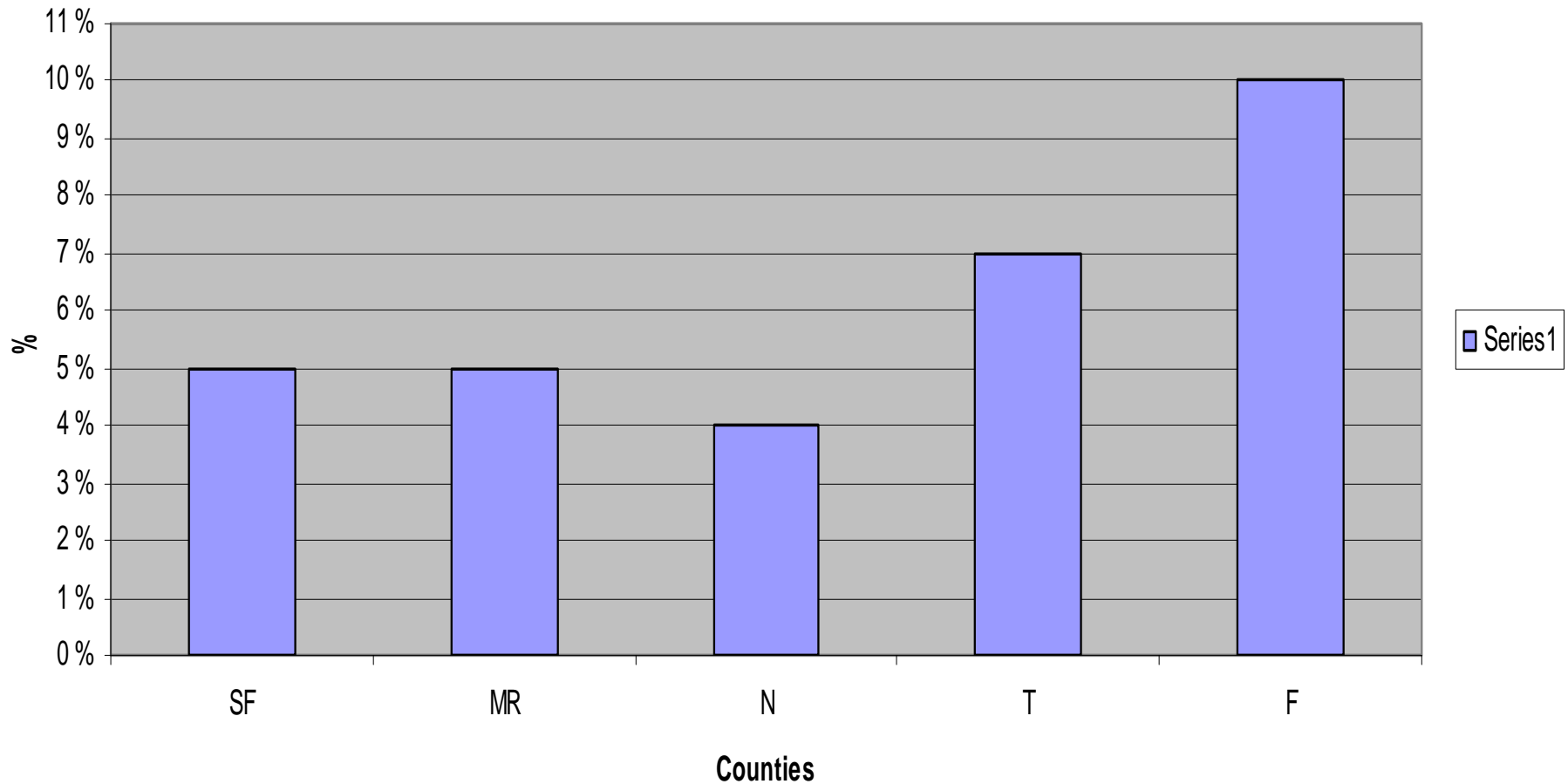
# Conclusion

- 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



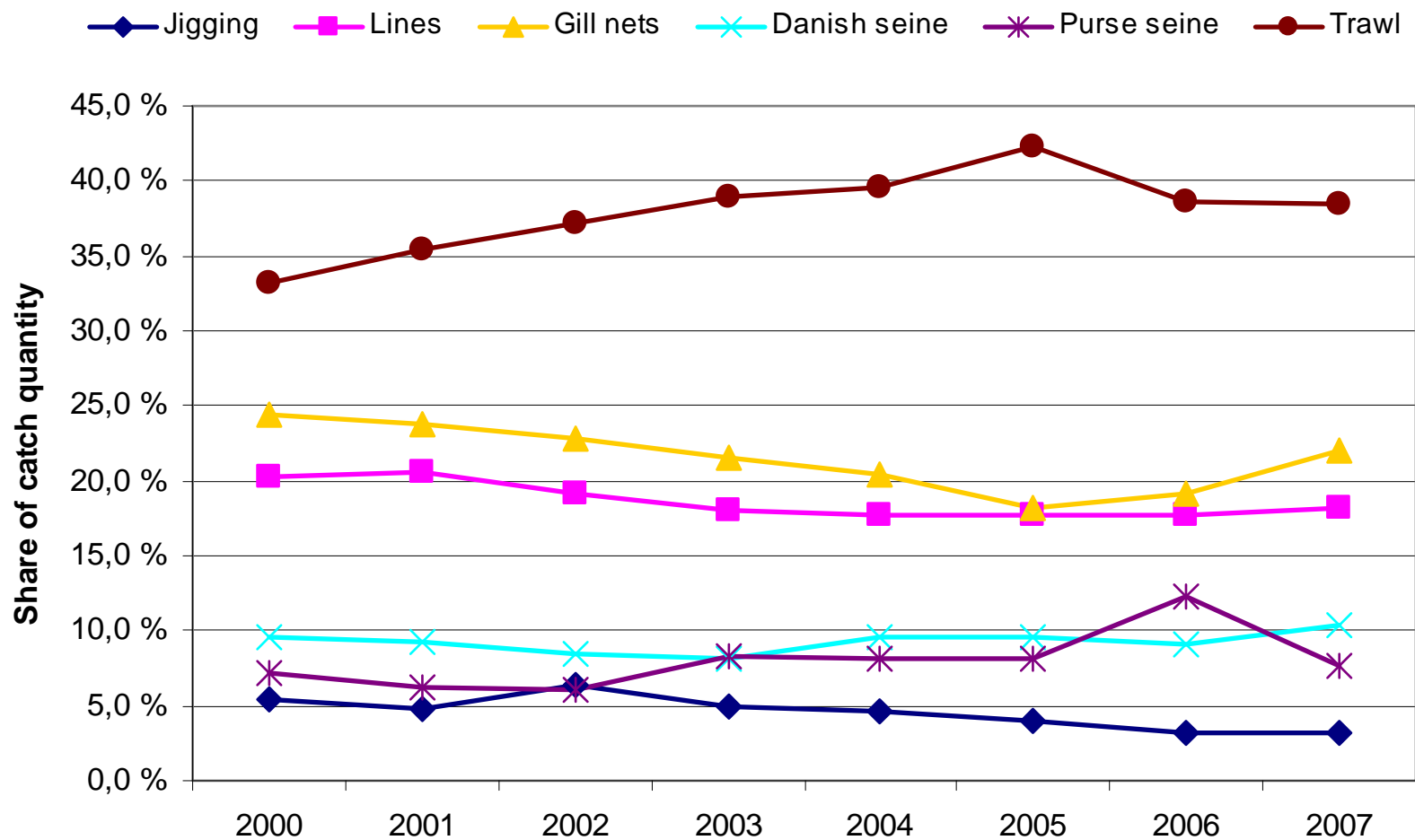
# Fisheries (capture) and aquaculture share of market oriented county gross product.

Source: Statistics Norway

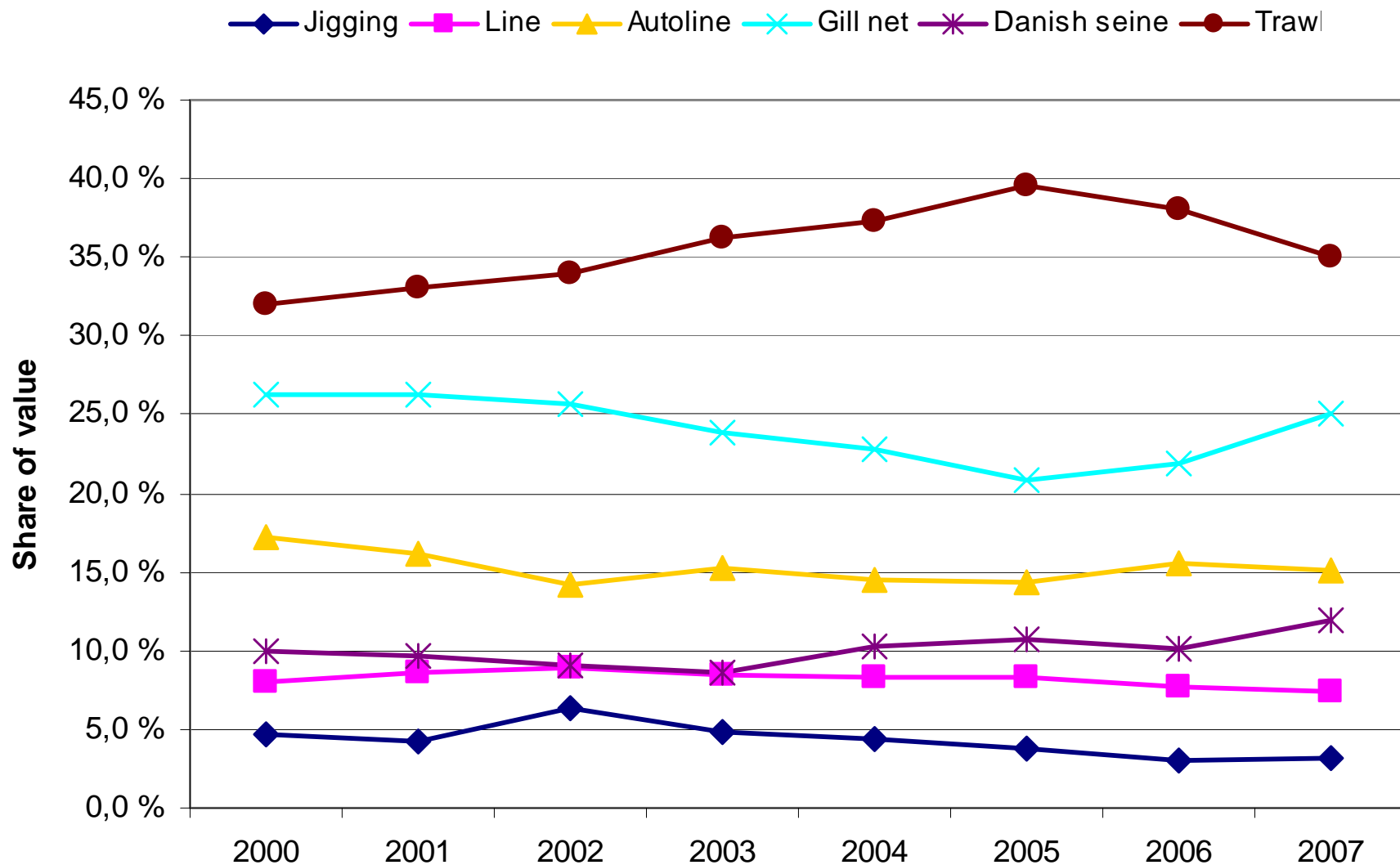




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Source: Edgar Henriksen, SUROFI,  
Norges Råfisklag (NRFL)



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Norges Råfisklag





# Share of catches Coastal longline Finnmark – Nordmøre (NRFL) –potential for increase?



|                | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------|------|------|
| East-Finnmark  | 11 % | 14 % |
| West-Finnmark  | 4 %  | 4 %  |
| Troms          | 4 %  | 3 %  |
| Vesterålen     | 6 %  | 6 %  |
| Lofoten/Salten | 16 % | 14 % |
| Øvrig Nordland | 3 %  | 3 %  |
| Nord-Trøndelag | 1 %  | 2 %  |
| Sør-Trøndelag  | 5 %  | 9 %  |
| Nord-Møre      | 1 %  | 5 %  |

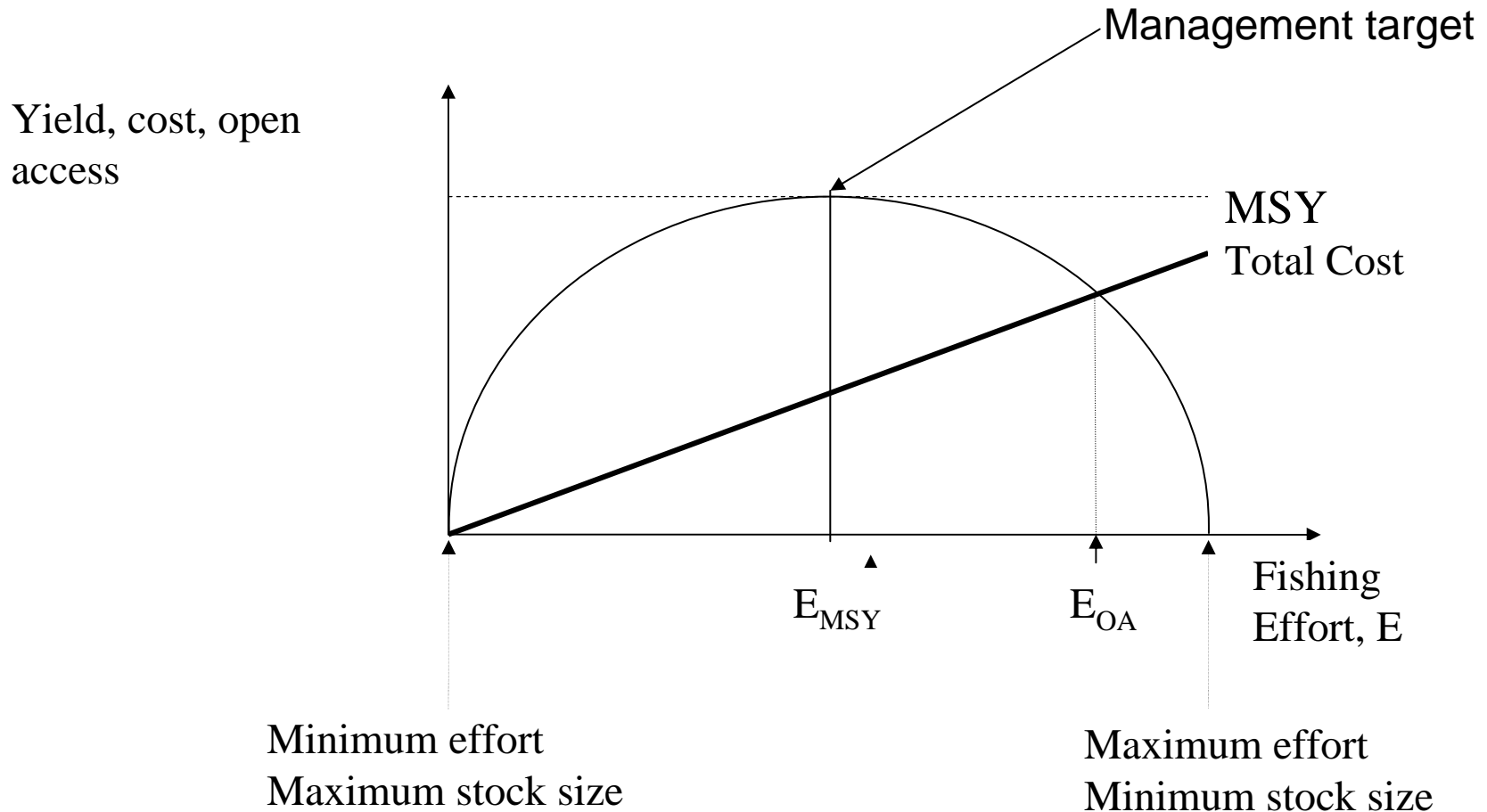


# The political shift - 1990 .....

- 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



Gordon-Schaefer Modellen

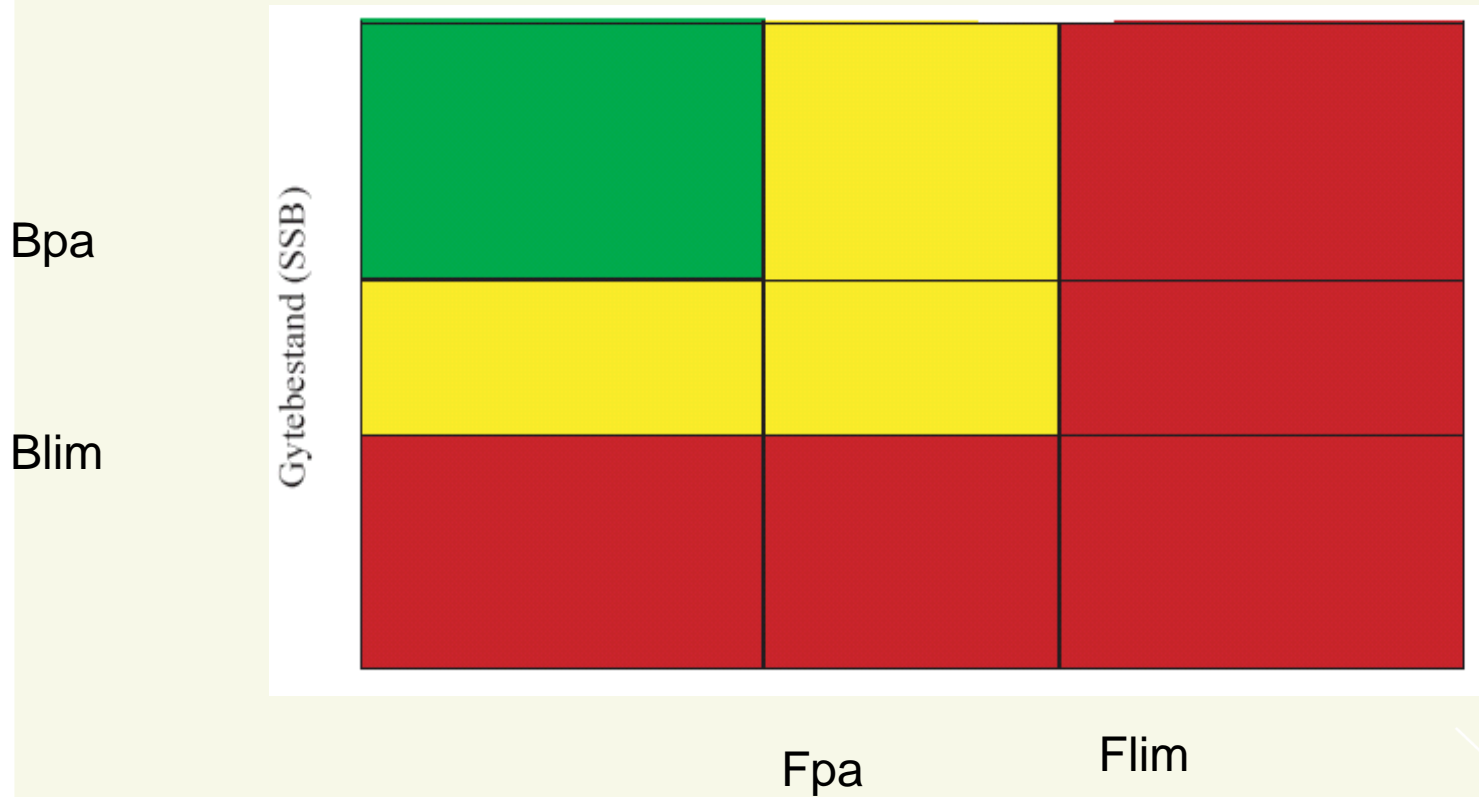
## To ecosystem approach to fisheries management (EAF) principles

- 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



# 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

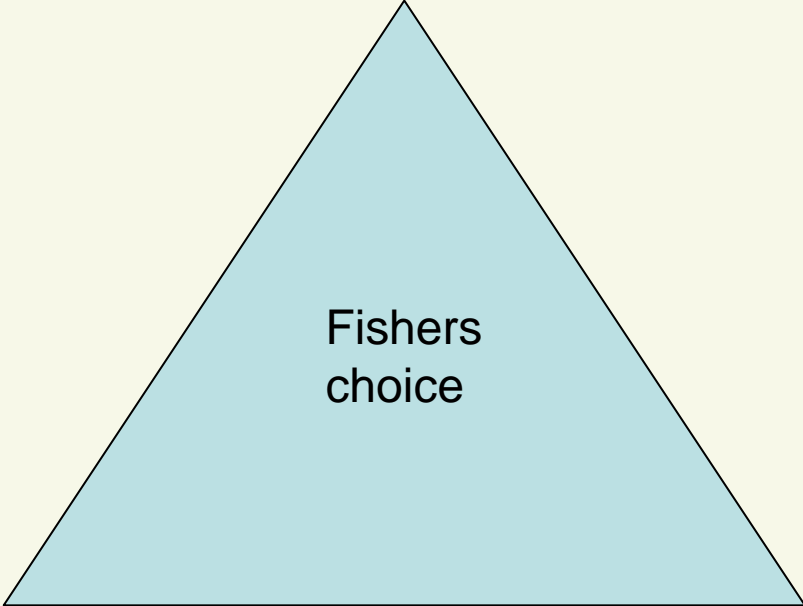
- Success
  - resource management in terms of controlling fishing mortality
  - capacity reduction
  - allocation policy
  - legitimate, fair, transparent and participant system
- Problems
  - still structural problems in the fleet
  - recruitment
  - cod focus
  - detailed, costly and complicated system
  - 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!