

What's in it for society? The social worth of fisheries

Petter Holm & Jesper Raakjær

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The first principle of fisheries law

- The fisheries resources «are the property of the Faroese people»
- «The commercial fish stocks in Icelandic waters are the common property (sameign) of the Icelandic nation»
- The fisheries resources «belong to (ligg til) the Norwegian people in common (felleskapet i Noreg)»

The social contract for fisheries

- The fisheries commons: Principle of open access
- The new oceans regime: The coastal state is made responsible for resource management
- The closing of the fisheries commons
- The social contract for the fisheries takes a new form:
 - From direct & individual
 - To indirect & by representation

Comparative analysis of Nordic quota systems

- The process of establishing quota systems in Norway, Faroe Islands, Iceland and Greenland in comparative perspective
- The policy process of establishing quota system as an opportunity to study the social worth of fisheries
- Iceland fisheries act:

“The goal of this Act is to support their conservation and efficient use and thereby secure employment and settlement in the country. The allocation of fishing licenses according to the act shall not give rise to property rights or irrevocable domination of individuals over fishing licenses.”
- Norway fisheries act:

The purpose of the act is to secure a sustainable and profitable (sosialøkonomisk lønsam) governance of the wild living marine resources and contribute to secure employment and settlement in coastal communities.

The Norwegian case: IVQs in the coastal cod fishery 1989-90

- April 18 1989
- Things og from bad to worse fall 1989
- The trawler ladder
- The principles of historical catch records and «cod dependency»
- The subsidies
- On transferability and its limitations