Comparative analysis of allocation approaches in shared fisheries

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Introduction

- In shared fisheries, allocation of the available take is a key factor determining the overall value of the fishery

- Broad approaches to allocation

- Evaluation of approaches

- Application in New Zealand
Approaches to allocation

- Catch-based
- Valuation-based
- Negotiation-based
- Market-based
Evaluation criteria

In operation:

- Value – ability to increase net value of fishery
- Incentives – on stakeholders
- Legitimacy – acceptability of process and outcomes to stakeholders and government
- Cost – operational cost (information, enforcement)

And:

- Establishment costs / issues
Catch-based approaches to allocation

Establishment Issues:
Low
Valuation-based approaches to allocation

Establishment Issues:
Moderate
Negotiation-based approaches to allocation

NEGOTIATION-BASED APPROACHES

VALUE

High

COST
Low

High

LEGITIMACY

Establishment Issues:
Moderate

INCENTIVES
Positive
Market-based approaches to allocation

MARKET-BASED APPROACHES

VALUE

COST  Low  High

LEGITIMACY

Establishment Issues:
High

Positive
INCENTIVES
Decision making

- Government predominates
- Rent seeking
- Adverse impacts on incentives
New Zealand situation

- Current situation unsatisfactory
- Approach sub-optimal
- Inconsistent with outcome sought
- Circumstances impede progress
- Consensus on need for change!
Conclusion