

Programs, policies, and institutions to address rural/local access to fishing rights and youth/new entry

Objective	Program/Policy/Institution	Where Implemented?	Description	Successes	Challenges	Barriers Addressed	IFQ Program Objectives Addressed	Compatibility with IFQ Program	Sources
Rural/local access	Adjacent-to-the-resource allocations	Atlantic Canada	Community-based organizations received allocations; royalties from leasing these offshore rights are reinvested in inshore owner-operator fisheries. Similar to function of CDQ program, but is based on a single fishery and has been around since the 1970s	Flexible structure (i.e., some orgs LLCs, some non-profits), community economies supported, communities able to meet self-determined needs	Became possible/sustainable because of healthy shrimp populations in 1990s after cod collapse	Depends how program is structured and royalties are used, mostly Access to Capital	9) Wealth sharing - rural coastal communities, 1) a. 10) Address problems attributed to open access, rural coastal community development of a small boat fishery	Initial allocations and availability of quota on the market are persistent problems in implementing this type of program	1
	Fishery trusts	Cape Cod, Gulf of Mexico, Morro Bay (California), Downeast Maine, Georges Bank Hook Sector, AK Sustainable Fisheries Trust	Private investment supporting retention of fishing rights for lease to local fishermen at fair rates; most focus on some version of "permit banking"	Dependent upon trust's goals; Programs in Downeast Maine and Georges Bank focused more on intergenerational access and distributional equity than others	Also dependent on program's goals, structure, and level of flexibility;	Access to Capital, Access to Rights	9) Wealth sharing - rural coastal communities, 1) a. 10)	Private investment seems to be the preferred method of quota acquisition for community-based organizations (e.g., CQE program), but quotas must be available to purchase	2, 3
	Community quotas	Iceland	Fishermen are issued shares via an application process to be landed in their home community; communities have right of first refusal on sale of vessels and quota before they may be sold outside the community	Decreased rates quota consolidation among urban quota holders	Has not facilitated new entry; mainly used by current fishermen	Access to Rights	Entry-level opportunities	Certainly possible, but does not address access to capital barrier and doesn't seem to have an effect on new entry	4, 5
	Quota free fishing	Iceland	No quota required; set-aside taken out of cod TAC by fisheries minister; not allowed to be fished while fishing ITQ; landings and trip length/time limits	Has provided access to commercial fishing opportunities to local residents of fishing communities	Marginal for recruitment due to subsequent rise in vessel costs; regulatory framework is complex	Access to Rights	Entry-level opportunities	CQE/lack of allocation problem, could be good for small communities with mixed economies, unlikely to be a pathway for new entrants	4, 5

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	Youth/new entry	Educational limited entry permits	Alaska (state fisheries)	Limited entry permits are available for use by educational programs for youth (ages middle school and high school). The program must be educational in nature, and participants are able to use their experience in such programs towards eligibility for state loan programs.	Programs have decreased in number since the 1980s and 1990s	Very few educational permits are in use today; Too few people have engaged with this opportunity to know how it might impact youth entry into state commercial fisheries	Exposure, Skills/Knowledge/Training, Access to Capital	Entry-level opportunities	One part of an apprenticeship program; not effective on its own
Apprenticeship programs		Maine lobster	Apprenticeships link rights-holding captain with young fisherman to provide knowledge, teach skills and "etiquette" of lobster fishing. After the completing training and days-at-sea requirements, apprentices become eligible for a permit, though one is not given or offered for purchase.	Developed a safety and ecologically conscious professional class of lobstermen	Waiting lists are up to six years long because exit-to-entry ratios in "closed" fishery zones are 3:1 or 5:1	Skills/Knowledge/Training; Access to Rights (though not capital)	Entry-level opportunities	Inverse of state educational limited entry program problem; for this type of program to be effective in the IFQ context some transition to rights holder is necessary	7, 8
Recruitment quota		Norway	Fishermen under age 30 are eligible to apply for recruitment quota (RQ) and the amount of quota issued is dependent upon vessel length (multiple size classes).	98% of quota recipients have remained in the fisheries; many have developed their fishing businesses by purchasing additional vessels and quota; the program has been positively received by young fishermen	Recruitment quotas may not be sold or used as collateral in loan financing. Full quota holders not supportive of 2% of TAC that is allocated to the RQ program.	Access to Rights, Capital?	Entry-level opportunities	Could be effective given its direct and stated purpose of recruiting new fishermen; TAC reduction or buyback may face political obstacles; also its impact on access to capital barriers is unclear	9, 10

Sources

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