



Tenure and UserRights in Fisheries 2018: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

Theme 3

History and experiences in limited access fisheries: input controls (licenses, IEs, TURFs).

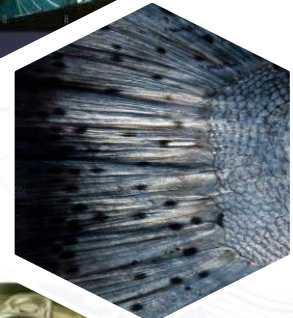
10-14 September 2018
Yeosu, Republic of Korea

Alaska's Limited Entry Management System and the Kodiak Salmon Set Gill net Fishery



1.1 Alaska Seafood & Salmon

- Seafood #2 in AK economy
- Salmon are #1 in AK seafood industry
- Import Socially, Culturally & Economically
- 2015/2016 harvest worth \$418 Million & 16k jobs



1.1 Alaska Seafood & Salmon

Kodiak Area

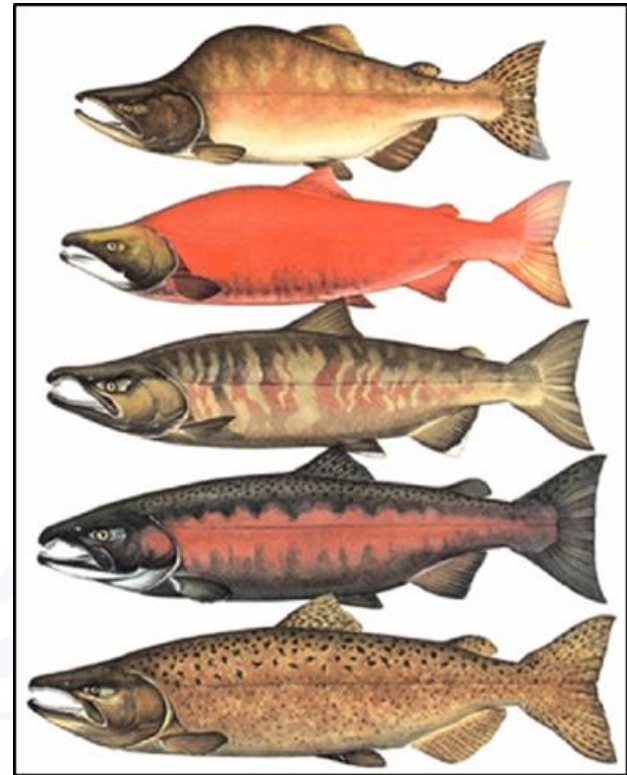
- Seafood #1 in Kodiak economy
- 40% of jobs in fishing
- Salmon are #1 in Kodiak seafood industry
- 2015/2016 harvest \$34 million



1.1 Alaska Seafood & Salmon

Pacific Salmon x5 Species

1. pink or humpback
2. sockeye or red
3. dog or chum
4. silver or coho
5. king or chinook



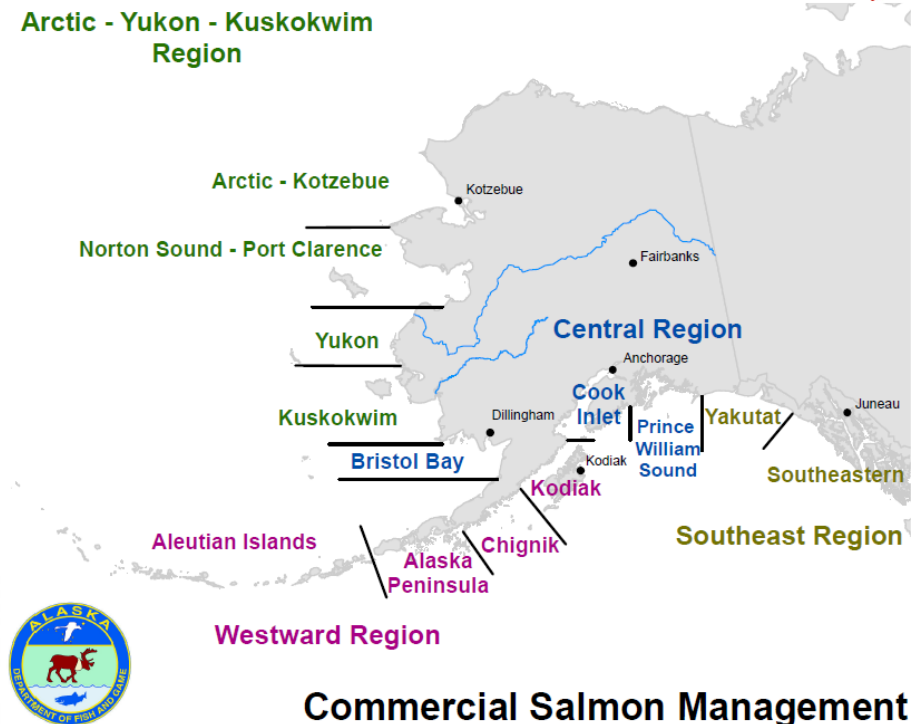


1.1 Alaska Seafood & Salmon

State Managed Fishery

- Limited Entry
- 27 salmon fisheries
- 15 management areas
- 7 gear types:

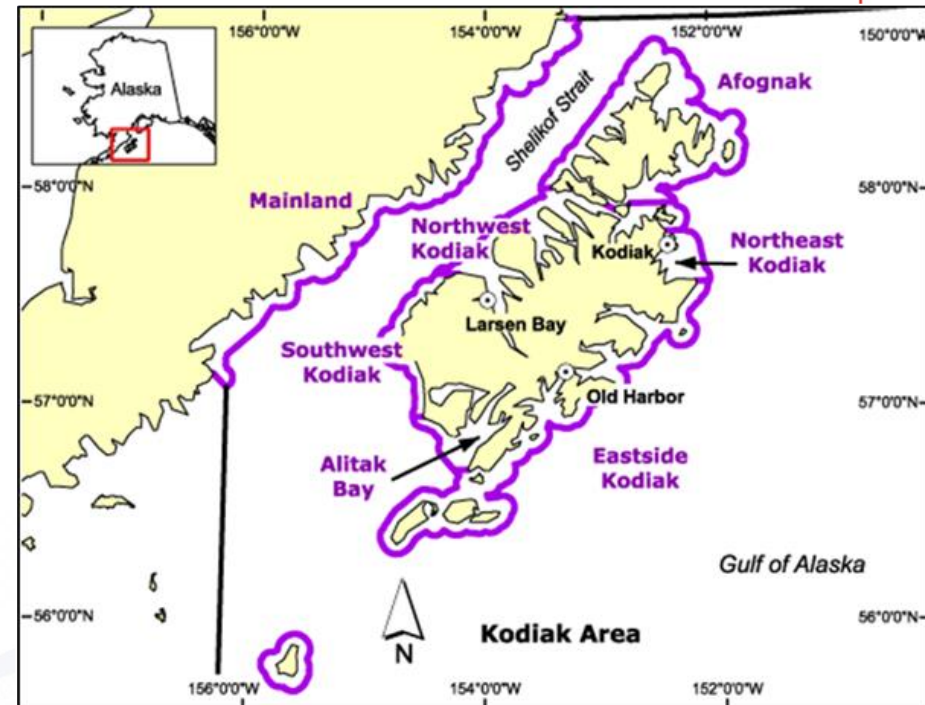
set and drift gillnet; beach and purse seine; hand and power troll; and fish wheel

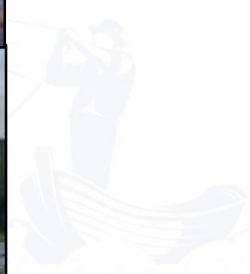


1.1 Alaska Seafood & Salmon

Kodiak Set Gillnet Fishery

- 188 permits
- 1 June and 31 October
- Land-based, small-scale, family fishery
- 2015/2016 harvest \$4.6 Million

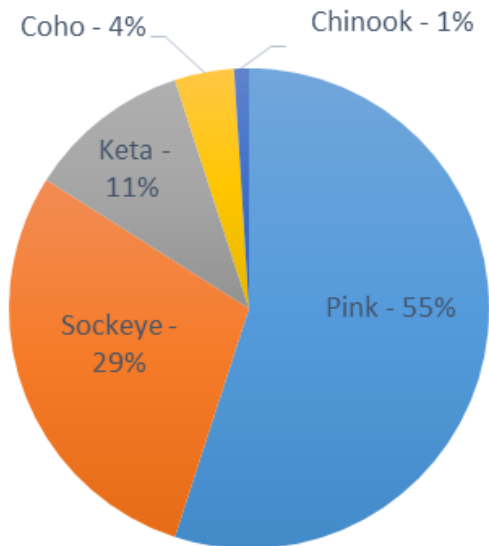




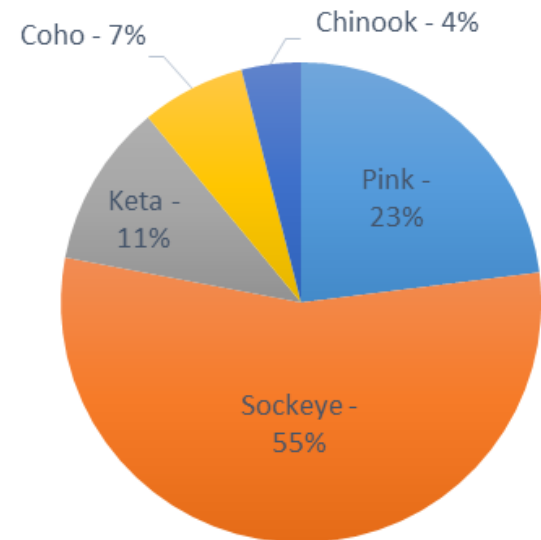
1.2 Economic Contribution

Ex-vessel value by species

Harvest Volume

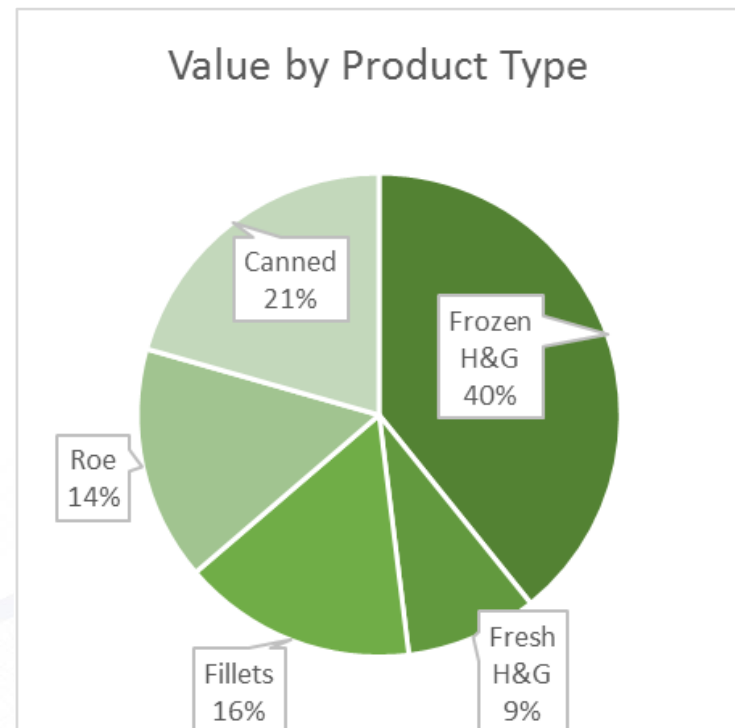
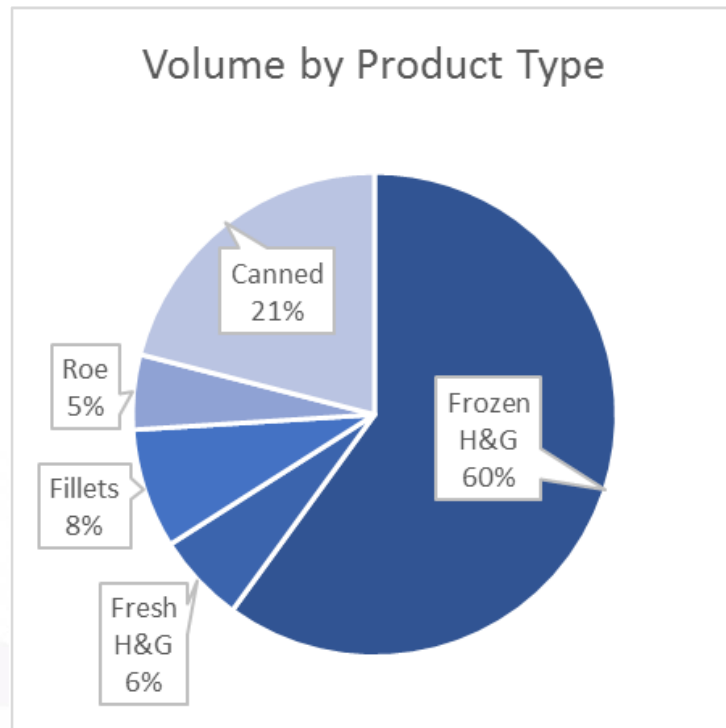


Ex-Vessel Value



1.2 Economic Contribution

First wholesale sales volume and value by product type





1.2 Economic Contribution

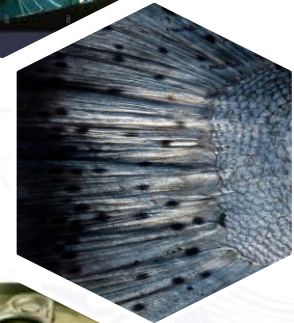
Alaska Salmon Market Composition

Estimated Market Share of Total First Wholesale Sales Value, 2014-2015 Average

Market	Pct. of First Wholesale Sales Value	Key Products
United States (Est.)	27%	Fillets/H&G (fresh & frozen), canned pink salmon
China	18%	Frozen H&G pink/keta
Europe	15%	Frozen H&G sockeye and canned salmon
Canada	14%	Canned salmon, fillets/H&G (fresh & frozen)
Japan	11%	Roe and frozen H&G sockeye
South Korea	4%	Frozen H&G sockeye
Others	10%	Canned salmon, frozen H&G pink/sockeye

2.1 Management of the Fishery

- Pacific Salmon are anadromous
- “fixed escapement”
- Separation of powers
- 10 management plans and harvest strategy
- Monitoring and prediction





2.2 History of Alaska Salmon Fishery

Pacific salm
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AK salmon
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AK salmon
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Salmon stocks recover & sus
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Pre-his
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1800s

1878

1939

1953

1959

1972

1975

2018

Russian &
American s
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19 salmon
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2.3 Rights-based approach

Limited Entry System:

Objective

“facilitate the management and development of fishery resources for maximum benefit of those dependent upon them and the economy of the state”



2.3 Rights-based approach

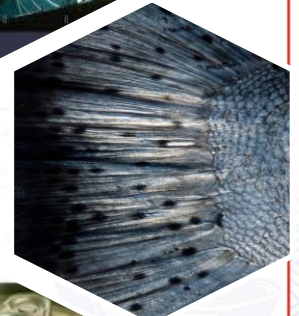
Limited Entry System:

Initial issuance

- 1975 – 19 salmon fisheries

Kodiak salmon set gillnet

- Demonstrate history of fishing and economic dependence

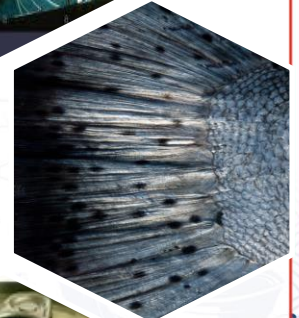


2.3 Rights-based approach

Limited Entry System:

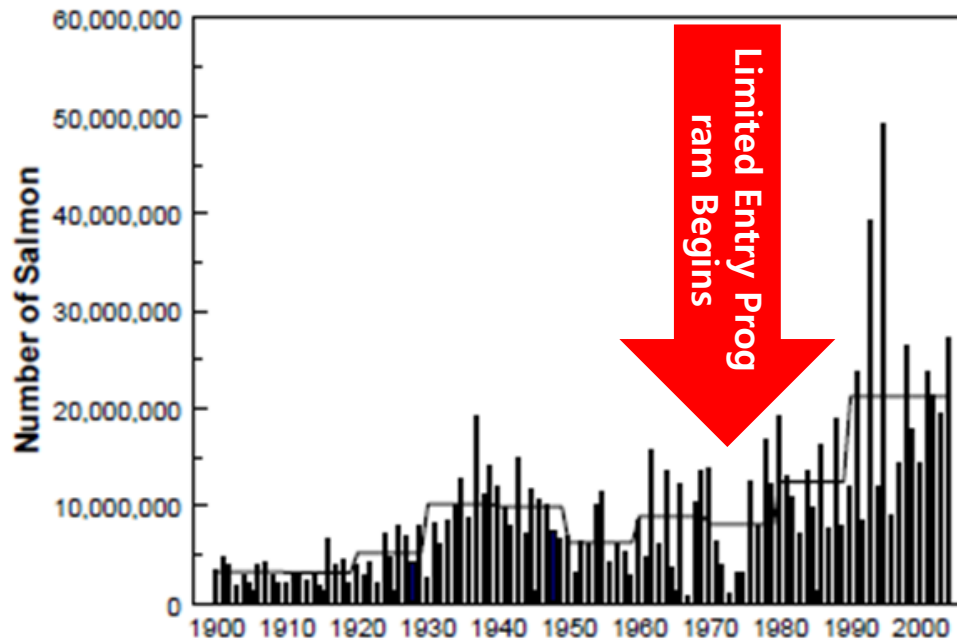
Key features

- restrict issuance of permits to natural persons;
- prohibit permit leasing;
- prevent the use of permits as collateral for loans; and
- allow for free transferability.



3.1 Sustainable use of resources

Commercial salmon harvests Kodiak. 1900-2004.





3.2 Economic viability of fishery

Economic viability of Alaska's salmon fisheries

Limited entry permits are a property right

- provides incentive to conserve the resource
- obey conservation laws
- promote investment to rebuild salmon stocks

License limitation controls fishing capacity

- fishers & vessel size and gear restrictions

Protected AK fisheries from influx of new entrants



3.2 Economic viability of fishery

Economic viability of Kodiak's salmon fisheries

2015 ADF&G's Kodiak salmon mgmt budget \$730,000

- staff & biologist salaries
- stream surveys & sampling
- 5 weir projects

\$47 million average annual ex-vessel value since 1985

- 400 small businesses and thousands of jobs in the region



3.2 Economic viability of fishery

Kodiak salmon set gillnet fishery

\$50,246 = average gross earnings/permit 2013-2017

- on par with the national average annual income

Fishing is seldom the permit holder's only income

- Average non-fishing income \$28,000

Common non-fishing employment

- Construction, cargo handling, fish processing, education



3.3 Social equity

Alaska's limited entry program has always been controversial

- Has survived many legal challenges

Entry permits range from \$1,000s to \$100,000s

- Kodiak salmon set gillnet permit = \$77,500
- High value is a mixed blessing
- High price may present obstacle locals seeking to enter the fishery



3.3 Social equity

Net rural decrease of entry permits where economic alternatives are limited is a serious concern

Initial Issuance and Year-end 2015 Totals of Kodiak Salmon Set Gillnet Permits, With Net Changes Due to Permit Transfers, Migrations, and Cancellations, by Resident Type

PERMIT	Initial Issue	Transfers	Migrations	Cancelled	2015 Year-end
RESIDENCY					
local					
nonlocal					
nonresident					
Total					

Source: CFEC

4.1 Challenges for fishery

High cost of permits

- Threatens local access
- Contributes to 'graying of fleet'

Global competition

- Farmed salmon
- Reduction in value of fish

Climate change

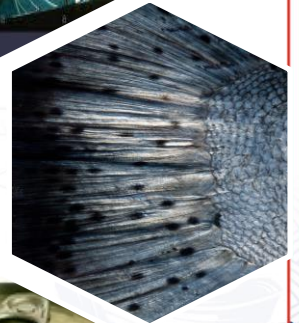
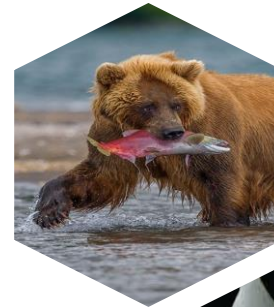




4.2 Sustainability in the future

Alaska has a range of programs and policy provisions to support local access to fisheries

1. Provide access to financial capital & address economic barriers
2. Support fishing experience for young Alaskans





Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Thank You!
고맙습니다

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