

Mapping Distant Water Fisheries Access Arrangements

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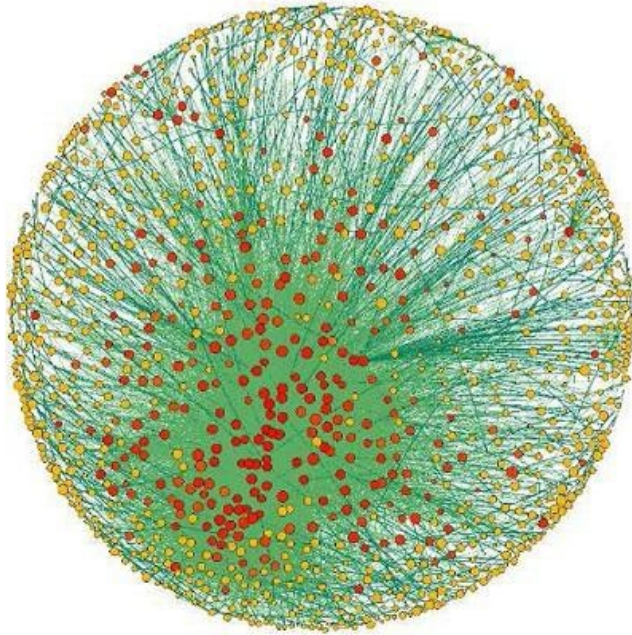
MAPPING DISTANT-WATER FISHERIES ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

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THE APPROACH



Vitali et al. 2011, *PLOS ONE*

RESEARCH DESIGN AND CONCEPTUAL APPROACH

Desk study of country and regional case studies based on public literature and the contributors' own research

Capitalised on uneven access to information by highlighting distinctive aspects of the various cases

Uses a prism of (geo)political-economy, especially:

- Resource-seeking firms and states
- Resource-holding firms and states

Exclusive focus on access arrangements by distant water fleets (DWFs)

CONTRIBUTORS

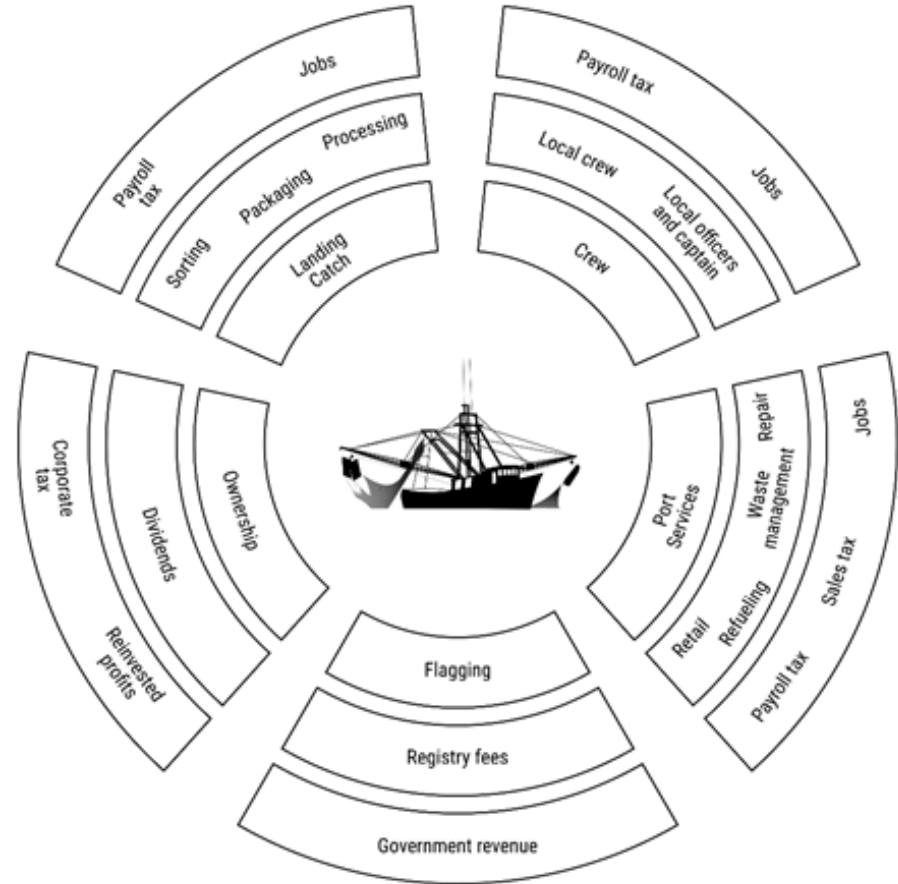
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TYOLOGY OF FISHERIES ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

Reciprocal / non-reciprocal

Focus on non-reciprocal 'Southern' arrangements:

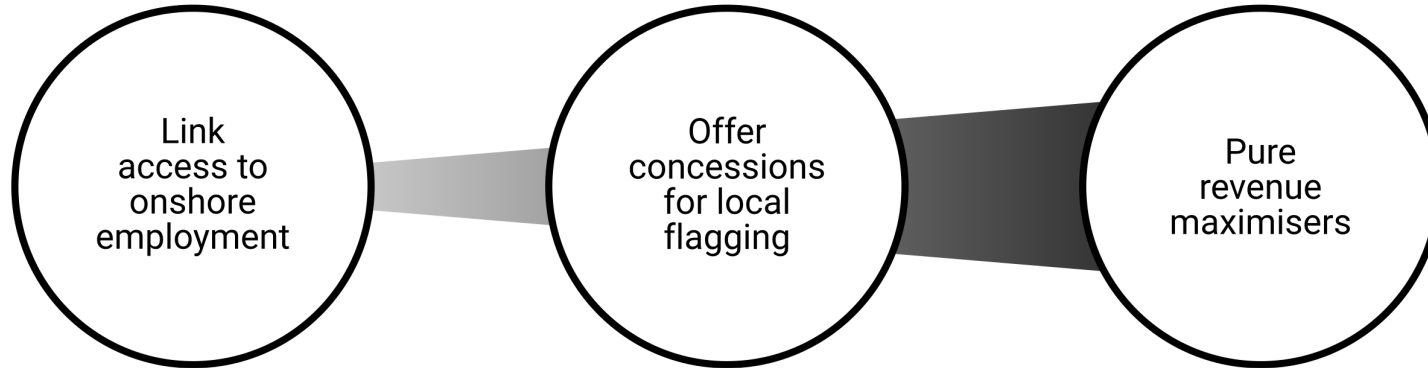
- 'First generation' or cash for access
 - (i) government-to-government
 - (ii) industry association-to-government
 - (iii) company-to-government
- 'Second generation' or discounts in return for
 - (i) domestication of boats and/ or
 - (ii) onshore investment



TYOLOGY OF FISHERIES ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS

Coupled benefits:
prioritise sector development

Rent maximisation:
optimise economic returns



THE FINDINGS

RESOURCE-SEEKERS

Japan: historical resource seeker sets the global scene; strong associations; decoupled ODA

EU: public subsidies to global network of SFPAs; scrutinised and transparent; rise of alternatives; tied to trade and market access

China: maritime expansion; fisheries as industrial strategy; major user of 2nd generation; supported by *decoupled* loans

Taiwan: raw material specialist based on transshipment model; global reach; major FOC operator; enhanced regulation

South Korea: vertically integrated (chaebols); reduced geographical reach to Russia and WCPO

USA: multilateral access in WCPO; 'old' and 'new' (transshipment) fleets; in decline

Philippines: fisheries as industrial strategy; sub-regional focus

RESOURCE-HOLDERS

West Africa: multiple DWFs, but limited regional cooperation; conflicts with local fishers

Namibia: domestication success but operational problems

Western Indian Ocean: EU sphere of influence; competing coastal states (e.g. tuna processing)

Myanmar: macro-regional competition and IUU access

India: domestic politics shapes scope for DWFs

Pacific Islands: South-South cooperation and maximising rent from DWFs via Vessel Day Scheme

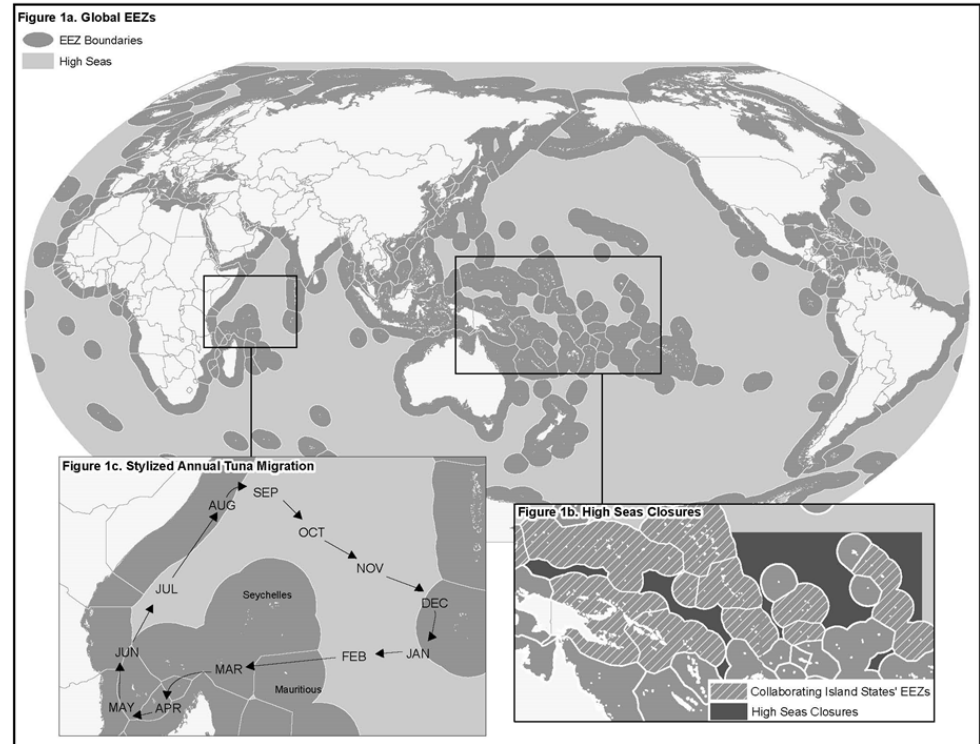
REFLECTIONS

Access is a product of economic struggle over rent and profit, but is also often geopolitical

Arrangements are highly context-specific

Analysis of access should place greater emphasis on firms as strategic agents

Access as a public asset and discounting has opportunity costs



Campling and Havice 2014