



# INTRODUCTION

**International examples of  
including recreational  
fishing in catch allocations**

# BACKGROUND

Sea bass

Baltic  
cod

Status of recreational fishing in the  
EU

# United States of America

NOAA Marine  
Catch Share  
policy

# Canada

Fisheries and  
Oceans  
Canada

# New Zealand

New Zealand  
Fisheries Act 1996

# Australia

**The  
Commonwealth  
fisheries  
resource sharing  
framework**

“It will give fishers greater certainty about their access to our shared fisheries resources, and provide a clear way to share Commonwealth fisheries resources between the fishing sectors”

# Guiding principles

- Sustainably manage Australian fisheries.
- Consider the benefits from all fishing sectors to the Australian community.
- Ensure decision-making is transparent, participatory and based on best available information.
- Acknowledge existing rights of fishing sectors.
- Increase certainty for users.
- Ensure arrangements are efficient and cost-effective.
- Ensure appropriate sharing of management costs.
- Acknowledge and protect fishing rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

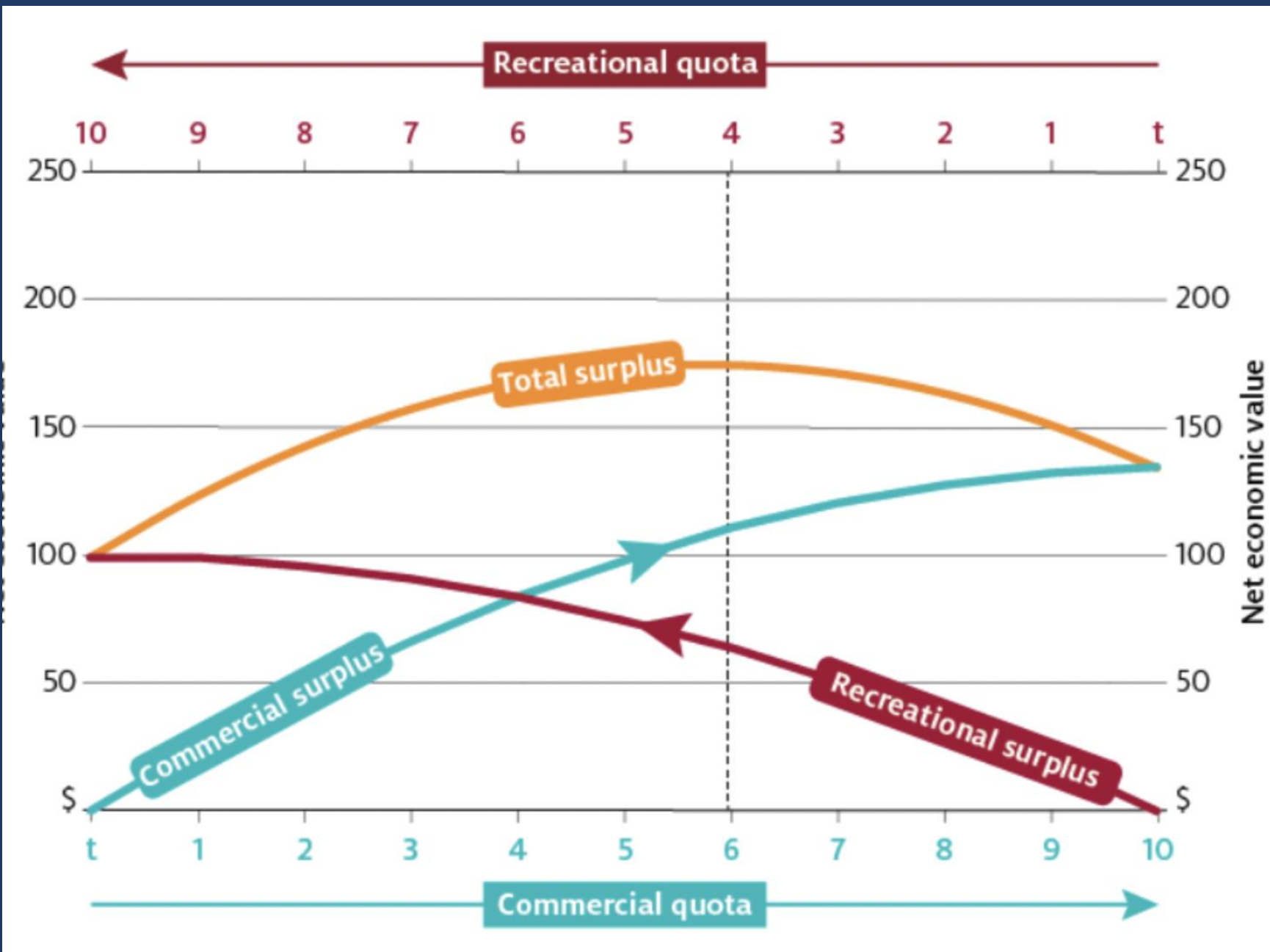


# Criteria used

- Contribution to gross state product.
- Contribution to employment.
- Maintenance and growth of regional communities.
- Sport and recreation opportunities.
- Aspirations and needs of each sector.
- Cultural significance.
- Costs of any structural adjustment assistance.
- Costs and benefits (ecological, social and cultural).

# Benefits

- Net economic returns of commercial fisheries.
- Recreational fishing experience.
- Community and individual wellbeing.
- Indigenous fishers' cultural connection to sea country.
- Increased economic development opportunities for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.



# Conclusions

- To efficiently allocate resources between users, the net benefit of access by each sector needs to be compared.
- This requires more information than expenditure data.
- Ideally, the change that occurs in each sector's net economic value when allocation shares change would guide allocation decisions.
- For a reallocation to be worthwhile, there needs to be an **increase in overall net economic benefit across the sectors.**
- The objective in all these examples is to determine allocations that provide the **greatest overall benefit to the country.**
- In each case recreational fishing plays a big part in delivering these benefits.

Thank you

