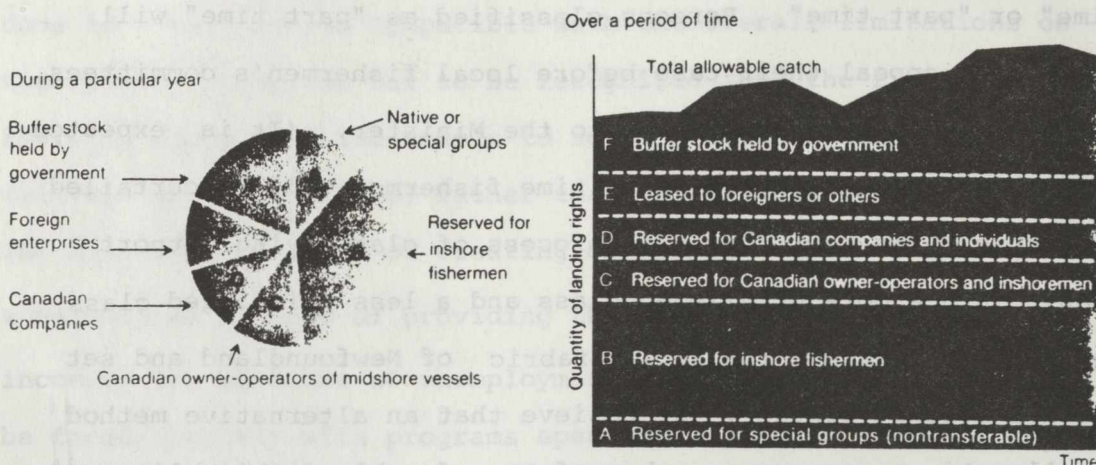


Figure 6-2
Sharing the Fish
(One of Many Possible Scenarios with a Self-Regulatory Allocation Regime)

Allocation of Total Allowable Catch of a Particular Fish Stock



Access to Landing Rights

The total allowable catch would be divided into six categories. Rights to land a certain quantity of fish would be granted to licensed fishermen in each category. Additional landing rights could be bought or leased from others, and landing rights could be sold or leased to others, as specified below.

The six categories would be:

A Native people and other special groups - Fishing rights for each family sufficient for its needs would be permanently guaranteed, regardless of any buying or selling of landing rights that may take place among other groups. Native people could, however, buy or lease additional landing rights in categories B, C, D, or E.

B Inshore fishing - Initially, individuals in this category would be granted some permanent landing rights. Rights could be leased annually or sold outright to another eligible person. Inshore fishermen could buy or lease additional landing rights in categories B, C, D, or E.

C Canadian owner-operators of midshore vessels - An initial grant of landing rights would be made to each existing operator. He could lease or sell his rights to another eligible person. He could buy or lease additional landing rights in categories C, D, or E.

D Canadian fishing companies - Might or might not be granted permanent landing rights in this category. Could lease or sell landing rights to another eligible person or Canadian company. Could buy or lease additional landing rights in categories D or E. Could buy fish from anyone with a valid fishing licence and required landing rights.

E Foreign enterprises - No permanent landing rights granted. Only able to lease landing rights in category E.

F Government - The balance of the allowable catch would form a buffer that would automatically belong to the federal government. The government could lease or sell landing rights from this category to anyone in any of the other categories. It could also buy or lease landing rights itself from anyone in any of the other categories.

Managing the Fishery

Government management of the fishery would involve its handling of landing rights as outlined in (F) above. In addition, it would have the following responsibilities and options:

Licensing

- Sell commercial fishing licences differentiated by market class A, B, C, D, E. Fee could be high or low
- Licences could be annual, intermediate-term or permanent, transferable or nontransferable within specified markets.
- Government could buy or lease back licences in the open market.

Taxation

- Government might or might not introduce a landing tax - either a flat fee or an ad valorem fixed percentage of the value of the landing rights.