

Why is the introduction of private property rights as a governance tool in fisheries a particular challenge for sustainable human development in Arctic maritime societies?

- Biophysical and human-ecological context
- Local and national economic/livelihood importance
- Community dependence and resource rights
- Access and opportunity to make a living from local resources a key to human welfare. Marine resource dependent communites whose welfare and viability is defined by the social activity and dynamics of resource use. Common denominator with fishing societies globally. Privatisation a fundamental driver of social change in fishing communities, transforming social relations and cultures.
 Consequences for local flexibility and adaptability.

Human dimension implications

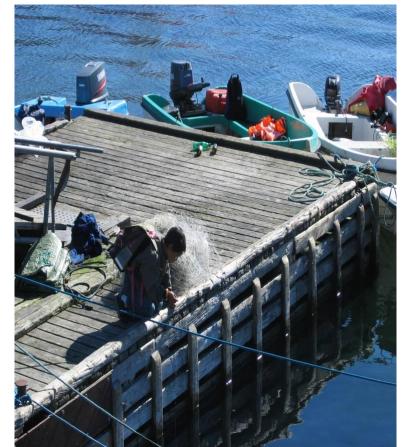
Privatized catch rights such as Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs) is a strong medicine with side-effects now well-known and documented. But still no comprehensive empirical assessment.

Significant human welfare and human security issues. Social consequences most disputed.

"No matter what you do, there is a dynamic that is going to unfold in predictable ways, toward the concentration of wealth and away from public participation" (Bonnie McCay).

 Increased stratification and class barriers—have's and have not's

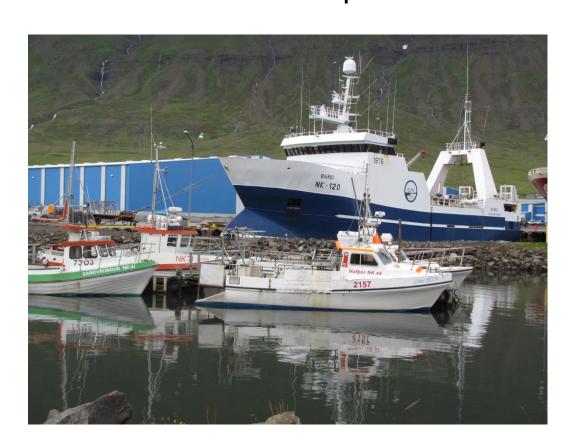
- Outmigration of young people, lack of opportunities and options
- Financial barriers for new entrants. Graying of the fishing fleet



 Disposession of fishing rights out of communities and even countries

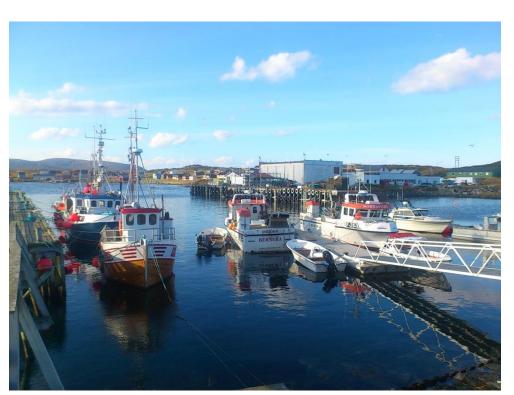
Loss of jobs and insecure livelihoods due to privatisation

and transferability.



- Depopulation of small coastal communities-winners and loosers
- Outmigration of young people, lack of opportunities
- Financial barriers for new entrants.

Graying of the fishing fleet



- Alienation and decreased opportunity for personal and human development and selfrealization
- Loss of lifetime investments in homes



- Less employment opportunities for women –impact on community viability, rural depopulation and local social reproduction
- International human rights problems— from soft to harder legal obligations

- Financialization of fishing rights and transfer of decision making on local livelihoods and resource access to markets, financial institutions and hedge funds
- Impact on democratic and public interest decision making and processes-wealth and power concentration
- Irreversability of privatsation





 Loosing out of the low impact, small-scale and socially and environmentally sustainable sector
"Small is outdated and ugly" paradigm

- ITQs a neo-feudal system of entitlements and priviledges, not "proper" capitalism
- Public perception of privatisation as unfair and illegitimate allocation leading to civil disobedience and social instability
- General social equity and moral issues of interand intra-generational equity – Ownership, allocation, and unfair distribution of wealth

- Individual transferable quotas encourage highgrading
- High costs of monitoring and enforcement

 ITQs not effective tools on their own in the conservation of fish stocks-Health and recovery

of fish stocks depend on TACs.



- Self –fullfilling prophesies behaviour and ideology adapts to Homo Economicus political philosophy
- Corruption and not-good governance associated with privatisation and gifting of fishing priviledges – A form of ocean grabbing

 Consequences of privatization and closing access to common property resources on human welfare in context of Core Arctic Human Development Value Dimensions

Fate control-guiding one's own destiny

Cultural integrity-belonging to a viable local culture

Contact with natureinteraction and use of local environments to fulfill cultural and material needs

