Marine fishing tourism in Norway

Effects on coastal economies and fish stocks
Marine tourism in Norway

Active

Seal hunting

Recreational fishing

With a commercial fisher

Charter boat

Deep sea

Fjord fishing

Crab fishing

Kayaking

Passive

North cape

Hurtigruten/Cruise

Safari

Deep sea

Fjord fishing

Charter boat

Rental boat
Defining recreational fishing:

- FAO:

“Fishing of aquatic animals that do not constitute the individual’s primary resource to meet nutritional needs and are not generally sold or otherwise traded on export, domestic or black markets.”
“In fisheries regimes dominated by the seldom questioned right of access of all individuals to the common aquatic resources, few governments saw the need to define recreational users”

R. Kearney in Marine Policy 25 (1), 2001
A survey-based economic impact study of the fishing tourism industry in Norway:
Marine fishing tourism enterprises in Norway
A marine fishing tourism enterprise in Norway
Rental boats – fjord fishing
Gutting and freezer facilities
Rules for foreign anglers visiting Norway

15 kilos "Export Limit"

Minimum landing sizes

Hand-held fishing gear
Rules – Norwegian recreational fishers

- hand held line/rod
- one machine driven hand line
- 210 meter gill net (165 meter for cod)
- a long-line of 300 hooks
- 20 fish traps/cages
- Minimum landing sizes
- Non-commercial fishers may sell their catch – max 1 000 kg cod annually
- No license and no bag limits
Recreational/tourist fisheries in fisheries management regimes

Science-based management
Mapping marine fishing tourism in Norway

- Cooperation with the Institute of Marine Research (Bergen)

- **Population**? - not possible to identify fishing tourism enterprises through governmental statistics

- Sample: 434 enterprises (15,000 beds & 2,370 boats)

- Survey response: 186 tourism enterprises (but data on capacity for 420 enterprises)
Nationality of angling tourists

Germany 59%
Sweden 11%
Norway 8%
Others 6%
Czech rep. 5%
Netherlands 4%
Austria 3%
Poland 2%
Russia 1%
Denmark 1%
England 1%
Finland 1%
Russia 1%
England 1%
Denmark 1%
Finland 1%
29% families
71 % male angling parties
Results – travel group and expenditure

• Families spend more than groups of men
• When travelling without a female men spend more on sports equipment!
• When travelling with a female more money is spent on clothes!
• Tourists spend less on boat rental and boat fuel when travelling with children (fewer or shorter trips at sea?)
Mode of transportation

- Norway: 85 % own car, 7 % rental car, 8 % airplane
- Northern Norway: 16 % by airplane

Table 3. Mode of transportation by region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Own car</th>
<th>Rental car</th>
<th>Plane</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>85 %</td>
<td>7 %</td>
<td>8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Norway</td>
<td>73 %</td>
<td>10 %</td>
<td>16 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid Norway</td>
<td>94 %</td>
<td>4 %</td>
<td>2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Norway</td>
<td>93 %</td>
<td>6 %</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Norway</td>
<td>100 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
<td>0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results - mode of transportation and expenditure

- Plane travellers spend twice as much as car and bus travellers.
- Plane travellers spend 2.7 times more than car travellers on groceries/cafés and restaurants.
- Plane travellers spend 3.5 times more than car travellers on sports equipment.
Konklusjon – økt verdiskaping kystturisme

• Satse mer på flyreisende og familiesegmentet (bruker mer penger og tar ut mindre fisk)
• En slik satsing krever ”sterke” destinasjoner med bredde i tilbudet (mat, shopping, natur- og kulturbaserte aktiviteter)
• Dette igjen krever økt samarbeid mellom kystnæringene (fiskeri, havbruk, kulturnæringer, reiselivsnæringer osv.)
Calculating economic impact

Number of fishing tourist guest nights \times\text{Daily expenditure}
Number of fishing tourist guest nights

- The annual number of guest nights in these enterprises was 1,257,577 (2008)
- 46% of these guest nights were fishing tourist guest nights
Week prices

- Accommodation  640 – 770 Euros
- Boat rental  270 – 300 Euros
Daily and total expenditure

- The average daily expenditure by fishing tourists is **177.5 Euro**
- Total expenditure in Norway = **104 mill Euro**
- Total economic **impact** in 4 regions (expenditure + multiplier effects)
- **Total of NOK 911,5 million**
Tourist cod catches vs. Total Allowable Recreational Catch TARC

- **2009:**
  Cod catches the fishing tourism industry **1,600 tons** (N 445) (Vølstad et al. 2010)

- **2011:**
  TARC **7,000 tons** "Recruitment fisheries” + ”recreational fisheries”
Keno Ferter (Master thesis UiB, 2011)

- Tourist fishers release as much as 60% of their cod catches in the North of Norway.
- According to Vølstad et al. (2010) this is more than 1 million fish!
- Does the present management regime for recreational fisheries in Norway work?
Future management:

- 15 kilo "export limit", from 24 hours to 7 days
- Obligatory boat registry
- An obligatory registry of fishing tourism enterprises
- Obligatory catch reports from fishing tourism enterprises
Future research:

- The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has set up an expert group on Recreational Fisheries (US and Australian experts contribute).
- An increased EU focus on the need to map recreational fisheries (Part of ecosystem approach).
- To ensure an ecosystem-based management of Norwegian fisheries we need more knowledge about the different types of recreational fishers in coastal regions.
Thank you

Published results:
www.nofima.no
(Økonomisk Fiskeriforskning)