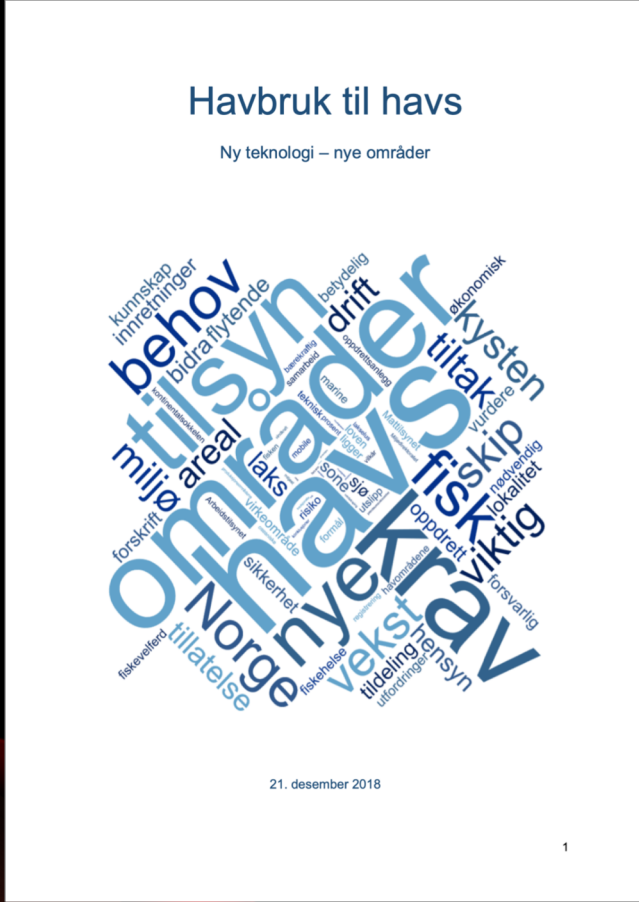


AQUACULTURE GOVERNANCE AT HIGH SEA

(NYE FORVALTNINGSPRINSIPP AV OMRÅDER)

Tonje Osmundsen
Research Director
NTNU Samfunnsforskning



- ALLOCATION OF LICENSE AREAS AND SITES

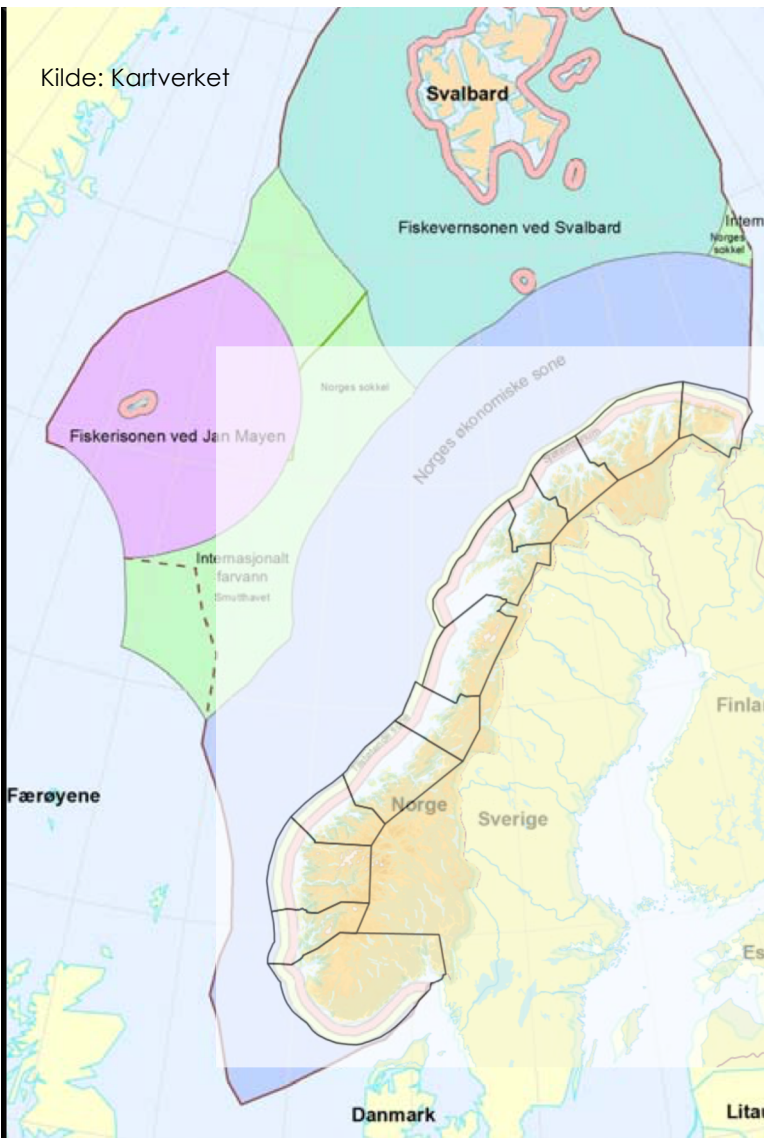
-PAWNING AND VALUE OF LICENSES

-REGULATION OF PRODUCTION

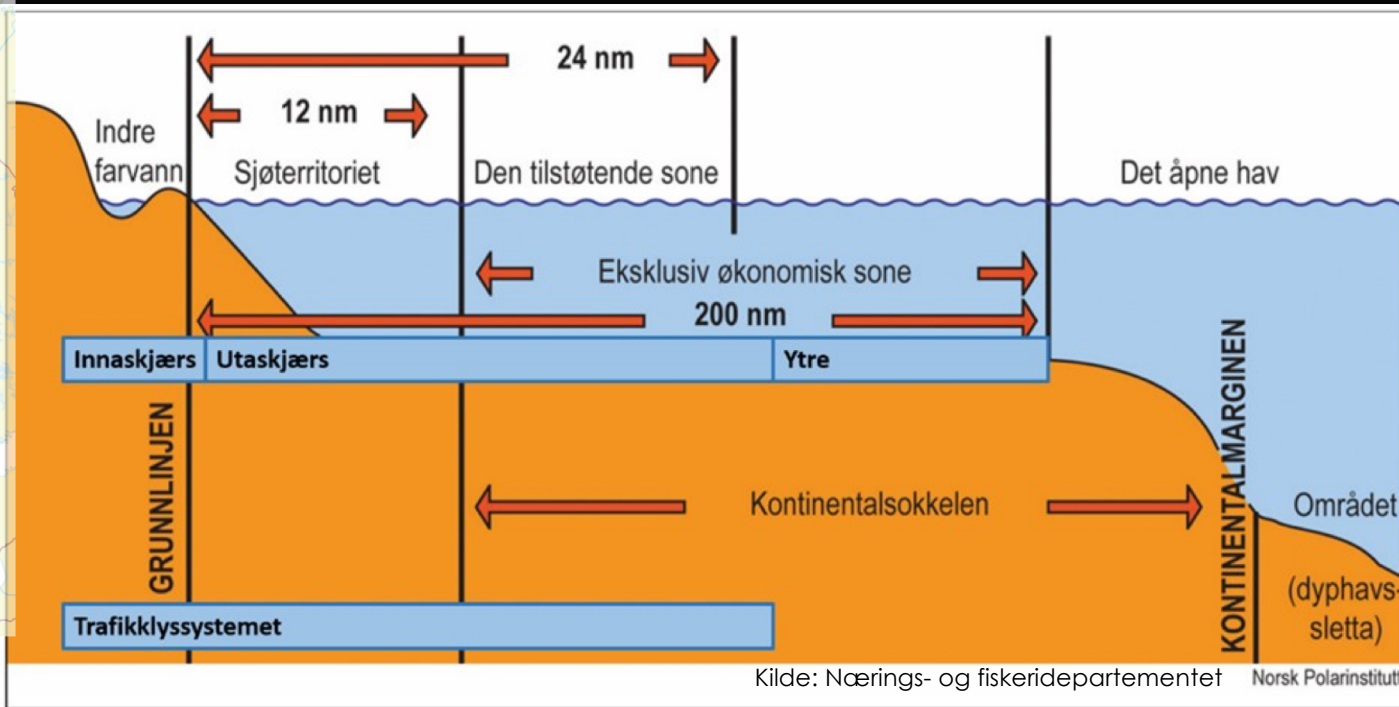
-REGULATION OF HSE

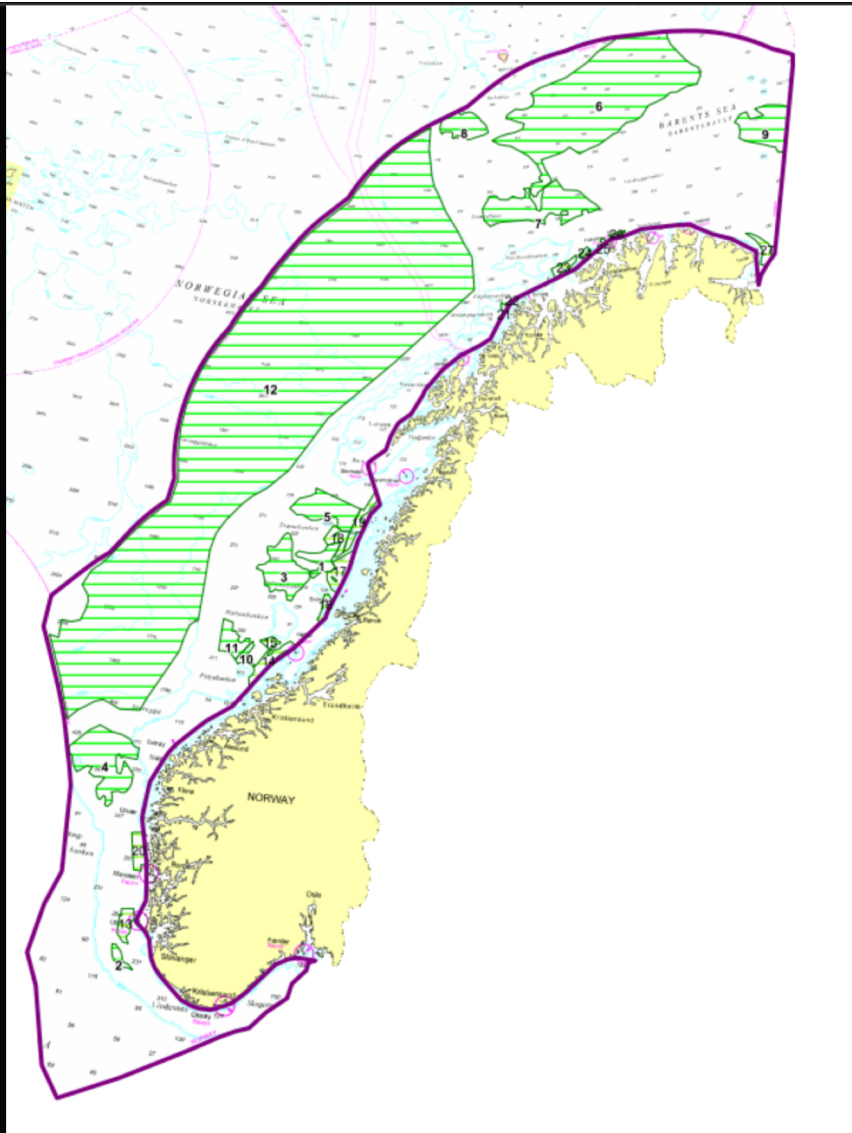
....

Kilde: Kartverket



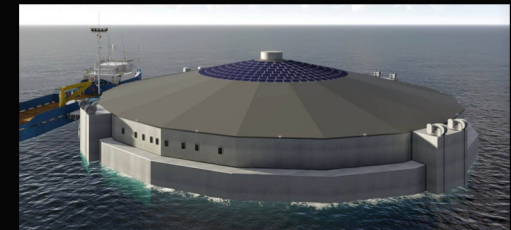
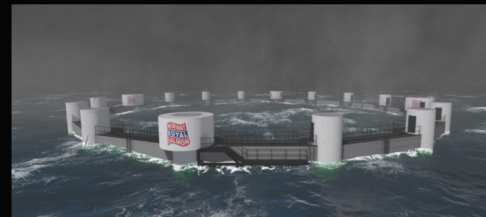
§ 2. Forskriftens virkeområde: Forskriften gjelder for norsk landterritorium og territorialfarvann, på kontinentalsokkelen og i Norges økonomiske sone.





Mulighetsområder - rooms of opportunity...

1-200 nm







GOVERNING SOCIAL IMPACTS

- Value creation and employment
- Regional/local authority and participation
- Value distribution

NORWEGIAN AQUACULTURE GOVERNANCE 2019

- «Normalisation»
 - Framework conditions similar to those for other industries
- National environmentally based governance (salmon lice)
- Weakened local policy (distriktspolitik)
- Weakened focus on industry structure and processing facilities
- Larger role for market forces

CHALLENGES AHEAD

- Consolidation of the industry
 - Fewer small family owned companies and less local ownership
- Centralization of important functions in the industry
 - Aquaculture 'clusters' into a few important areas
- 167 coastal municipalities with aquaculture
 - Social support for aquaculture appears to be declining

FRØYA

- The strongest aquaculture municipality in Norway
 - Complete value chain
 - Education, R&D, product innovation, production
 - Local ownership
 - Wider economic impact (sterke ringvirkninger)
 - Diverse industry structure
 - Development force for and with local community
 - Strong social support for aquaculture



AQUACULTURE GOVERNANCE AT SEA AND ON SHORE

- Instruments for developing communities not only businesses
- Public governance and authority at regional and local levels
- Incentives for investing in local communities
- Research and educational infrastructure along the coast