Principles of the Icelandic Harbour Act no. 61/2003 and their application to large-scale port projects

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- Enacted in 2003. General port law in Iceland
- Allowed for private ownership of ports
 - Previous Harbour Acts from 1946, 1967, 1973, 1984 and 1994 - only allowed for public ownership
- Goals: To modernize and increase competitiveness of the port sector



- Legal forms of ports, two main groups (Article 8):
 - Public ports
 - Municipality-owned ports (by far most common)
 - State-owned ports (but only with specific parliamentary authorization)
 - Corporate ports
 - Publicly or privately owned



- Almost all ports in Iceland owned by municipalities
 - Faxaflóahafnir sf., Iceland's largest container port, jointly owned by five municipalities, including City of Reykjavík (run as a corporate port)
 - Only two ports owned by private parties, i.e. by Hvalur hf. (whaling) and Skeljungur (petroleum)
 - These private ports not open to general ship traffic



- Investment need in Icelandic ports (until 2020) estimated as approx. 28 billion ISK (267 million USD)
 - Report of the Federation of Icelandic Industries, "Infrastructure in Iceland" (2017), p. 26.

 Investment in infrastructure necessary to respond to rapid changes in the Arctic, including increased economic activity (shipping, natural resource exploitation etc.)



- Is private investment in ports necessary and desirable?
 - Economic and political question
 - Very limited tradition for private investment in Iceland, historically
 - Public port ownership is the general rule elsewhere in Europe (and probably worldwide)
 - Middle-ground: Public-private partnerships



- Does the Harbour Act provide a sufficient legal framework for private port investment?
 - From an investor's/lender's perspective?
 - Legal certainty and stability prime concern
 - From the government/municipalities' perspective?
 - Public interest goals retain some degree of public control



 Finnafjörður port project puts the 2003 Harbour Act to the test

Thank you for listening!