

# Implementation of the Ocean Korea 21, Korea Coastal Zone Management Act and Basic Law on Marine and Fishery Development

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The 2nd National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan (so called the 2nd OK 21) is a plan based on the clause 6 of the Basic Act on the Ocean and Fishery Development (BAMFD). The 1st OK 21 was to direct the national ocean policy during 2001 – 2010. The establishment of the 2nd one is to revise the 1st one reflecting the new environmental change and it will be implemented during 2011-2020 in the ocean territory including EEZ and coastal areas in Korea. The new plan will function as a comprehensive national plan on the ocean and fishery sector and play a role as an integrated plan of the other related sub-plans such as Comprehensive Marine Environment Preservation Plan, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, National Port development Plan, Fishery Promotion Plan, Marine Technology Development Plan, Marine Tourism Plan, etc. It will be composed of a vision, goals, and strategies to attain these goals for the ocean development in Korea.

In 1999, coastal zone management system had been introduced by the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). According to the CZMA, coastal areas can be classified into 4 areas – the preservation area, semi-preservation area, development area, and development reserved area. Therefore, wetlands, including tidal flats can be managed, developed and conserved according to their coastal zoning system, and each local government should take a corresponding measure to a purpose of their wetland zone. Therefore until now, 55 local governments have participated in making their own management plans respectively. This year, it was revised to introduce the waters zoning system and the preservation proportion system of natural coastal line with a view to improving the management system.

In 1996, the Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries (MOMAF) was established for the integrated ocean governance in Korea, thus strengthening the marine-related enactment system and its implementation power. The Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD) in Korea was enacted in 2002 by MOMAF to promote the development of ocean industry and fishery, ocean



resource, ocean technology, man power development, ocean heritage, etc. But, the new government divided MOMAF into two such as maritime affairs and marine environment policy, and fishery. These were integrated into the Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime affairs (MLTM) taking over the former and into the ministry of agriculture, forestry, food and fishery. As BAMFD was pertaining to MLTM, MLTM revised the Act, thus excluding the clauses for the fishery development. Therefore, BAMFD could have only a partial function for the ocean development.