

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OCEAN KOREA 21, KOREA COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT AND BASIC LAW ON MARINE AND FISHERY DEVELOPMENT

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Introduction



The Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD)



National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan): OK21 Plan



CZM



Conclusion

I. Introduction

- Background of the ocean-related acts
 - In 1996, the Ministry of Maritime and Fisheries (MOMAF) was established for the integrated ocean governance in Korea
 - In 1999, coastal zone management system had been introduced by the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA).
 - The Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD) in Korea was also enacted in 2002
 - the Government integrated the Ministry of Construction and Transportation and MOMAF into the Ministry of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs (MLTM), giving fishery to the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (MIFAFF).

II. The Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD)

- Revised in 2009
 - To promote the development of ocean industry and fishery, ocean resource, ocean technology, man power, marine tourism and marine heritage, etc.
 - The establishment of long-term (10 years) National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan(article 6) and an related committee(article 7), ocean management (article 12-15), ocean technology and resources development (article 16-22), and promotion of ocean industry (article 23-29), but fishery related articles such as promotion of fishery(article 25), related technology(article 26), and development of fishing community(article 27) were excluded in the revised act.
 - Even though articles on some major fishery functions had been excluded, the establishment of National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan including fishery remains as it was.

III. The 2nd National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan (OK21)

➤ Background of the plan

- Replacing the 1st National Ocean and Fishery Development Plan (2000~2010) (OK21)
- Directing the **national ocean policy** accepting the new environmental change
- Based on the article 6 of the **Basic Act on the Ocean and Fishery Development**

➤ Scope of the plan

- Time span: 2011 ~ 2020
- Space : Ocean territory including EEZ and coastal areas in Korea

1. Introduction of the OK21 plan

➤ Background of the plan

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➤ Scope of the plan

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2. Introduction of the plan

➤ Characteristics of the plan

- Comprehensive national plan on the ocean and fishery
- Integration of the other related sub-plans
 - Comprehensive Marine Environment Preservation Plan, Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan, Coastal Wetland Preservation Plan, Environmental Waters Plan, Marine Bio-system Preservation Plan, etc.
 - National Port development Plan, Port Redevelopment Plan, Marina Port Development Plan, etc.
 - Fishery Promotion Plan, Fishing village and Fishery Port Development Plan, etc.
 - Marine Technology Development Plan, Marine Tourism Plan, etc.
 - National Plan on the Climate Change, Basic Plan on the Water Resource Management , etc.

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Conclusion

1. Change of the Circumstances

Socio-cultural aspects

- Increase of Low birth rate and ageing problem
- Expansion of Consumer-oriented culture
- High demand for the enhancement of Quality of Life

Economic aspects

- Restructuring of world economic order and emergency of BRICs
- Industrial structure : high dependency on the knowledge, information, & service

Political aspects

- (Domestic) Weakness of the government
- (International) Increase of influence of international org. and NGOs on the international regime

Environmental & technical aspects

- Climate Change(CC): Increase of Influence of CC and green growth initiative expected after Post-Kyoto regime
- Science & High Tech.: Promotion of competition & social change

1. Change of the Circumstances

- **Change of the Circumstances surrounding the Ocean**
 - Severe competition to secure more ocean jurisdiction
 - Response to **Post- Kyoto regime**
 - Reduction of CO₂ in the conventional marine industry
 - Development of new replaceable energy sources from the ocean to replace conventional CO₂ emitting energy sources
 - Demand for new resources in the ocean to replace on-land resources
 - Weakness of fishery resource base
 - Rapid growth of the international logistics market
 - More marine activities to improve QOL; marine recreation, etc.

2. BASIC DIRECTION OF THE PLAN

2020 VISION

G7 Country from G12 in '06 in the Ocean

3 Basic Goals

6 Strategic Subjects

2. BASIC DIRECTION OF THE PLAN

Basic Goals

1. Enlargement of the Ocean Domain

2. Renovation of the Ocean Industry

3. Improvement of the Ocean Management for Efficient Use and Preservation

2. BASIC DIRECTION OF THE PLAN

6 Strategic Subjects

1. Systematic exercise of ocean jurisdiction and development of global ocean base
2. Sustainable and wise management of coastal areas
3. Realization of competitive high value-added fishery
4. Realization of eco-friendly international logistics base in the East Asia
5. Creation of new growth momentum through marine technology
6. Promotion of marine culture and tourism

3. Major Subjects of the OK21 Plan

1. Systematic exercise of ocean jurisdiction and development of global ocean base

- 1. Strengthening the ocean territorial right
- 2. Strengthening global ocean mgt.
- 3. Policy on polar region development
- 4. Policy on South-North Korean cooperation

2. Sustainable and wise management of coastal areas

- 1. Integrated management of ocean pollution
- 2. Ocean eco-system based mgt.
- 3. Integrated coastal mgt.
- 4. Climate change-based coastal adaptation-response system
- 5. Ship safety mgt system
- 6. Marine traffic environment

3. Realization of competitive high value-added fishery

- 1. Realization of green fishery
- 2. Restructuring and competitiveness enhancement of fishery sectors
- 3. Strengthening of investment
- 4. Enhancement of QOL in fishing communities
- 5. Training young human resources in fishery

3. Major Subjects of the OK21 Plan)

4. Realization of eco-friendly international logistics base in the East Asia

1. International leader in a world market
2. Competitive logistics firms
3. Cool shipping, green port policy
4. Establishing world leading hub ports
5. Eco-friendly urban port development
6. System of efficient port development & operating system

5. Creation of new growth momentum through marine technology

7. Maritime human resource development
1. Tech. for ocean resource development
2. Tech. for marine industry
3. Tech. for marine environment & ocean monitoring
4. Strengthening competence for ocean R&D

6. Promotion of marine culture and tourism

1. Diversification of marine leisure activities
2. Preservative utilization of ocean resources for marine leisure and making marine tourism space expanded
3. Integrated supporting system for marine leisure
4. Growing marine culture

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IV. CZM

- By CZMA(1999), in 1st CZM plan, coastal areas was classified as 5 categories such as preservation zone, semi-preservation zone, usable zone, development zone, and development coordination zone
 - until now, 63 of 76 local governments have participated in making their own management plans respectively since 2000.
- As CZMA was revised this year, it newly introduced **the coastal waters use system(plan)** with accepting existing coastal land use plan and **the preservation system of a certain proportion of natural coastal line** with a view to preserving the existing coastal natural system in a certain degree.

IV. CZM

➤ the coastal waters use system(plan)

- Land use plan of Korea by the Law of National Land Planning and Use (LNLPU) are already existing in MLTM
- So only coastal waters use plan in harmony with land use plan is necessary to manage the whole coastal space
- 4 coastal waters use functions such usable waters, special waters, preservation waters and management waters

IV. CZM

- **preservation system of a certain proportion of natural coastal line**
 - This new coastal policy is to prevent the radical change of natural landscape and natural scenery due to sea level rise, coastal erosion, etc. and to preserve it in the future
 - We plan to set up our own standard proportion of the natural coastal line, thus improving eco-system, enhancing landscape and creating amenity value through researching the current natural coastal line.
- **Recommending government**
 - to consolidate the new ICM plan with **coastal disaster management** as one system, thus reflecting the need to effectively control and reduce coastal disasters within

V. Conclusion

- Even though the Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD) was revised in 2009 after restructuring MOMAF into MLTM and MIFAFF, the Act still have a function to establish the National Ocean & Fishery Development Plan together with the whole related ministries.
- Through the 2nd National Ocean & Fishery Development Plan, we hope to achieve **G7 Country in the Ocean** by
 - securing ocean resources replacing on-land resources
 - developing green logistics, eco-friendly fishery and marine tourism
 - achieving a high level of ocean science & technology
 - establishing a sustainable ocean management system

V. Conclusion

- As CZMA was revised this year, it newly introduced **the coastal waters use system** with accepting existing coastal land use plan and the **preservation system of a certain proportion of natural coastal line**
 - we recommend to consolidate the new ICM plan with **coastal disaster management** as one system to prepare for the increasing coastal disaster.
- If we continue to effectively implement the 2nd OK21 and related laws, we can achieve a status of **G7 Country in the Ocean** in 2020.