



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

<Improvement of membership issues of fishing village for continuous development of fishing community in Korea>

2018. 9. 12.(Wed)



The Korean Society of Ocean Policy
Ocean and Fisheries Policy Institute



Ocean and Fisheries HRD Institute

Chief, Economic Analysis/Adjunct Professor
Lee, KwangNam, Ph.D.(leekn6530@naver.com)

Contents

- I . Historical study and status of Korean fishing village
- II . Status and issues of Korean fishing village
- III . Status of Newly Joining Population to fishing communities and assessment on support programs for new comers
- IV. Key points for issues in newly joining members to fishing village
- V . Solutions to issues raised from newly joining fishing village members

I . Historical study and status of Korean Fishing Village



History Overview

Meaning of Village

Fishing village
before Choseon
Dynasty era



Fishingboat communities
& fishing net communities
in Choseon Dynasty era



Fishing community
during Japanese
colonization period



Fishing village
after
independence

Meaning of Community

Early era fishing
village



Boat Villages in
the 1820s



Fishing boat & fishing net
communities in the end of
Choseon Dynasty era



Fishing net
communities
in the 1910s

Changes in Law and System

Korean fishing law
during latter era of
Choseon Dynasty



Fishing law during
Japanese Annexation
period



Fishing Law during
Japanese colonization
period



Fisheries Law
after
independence

II . Current Status and Issues of Korean Fishing Village

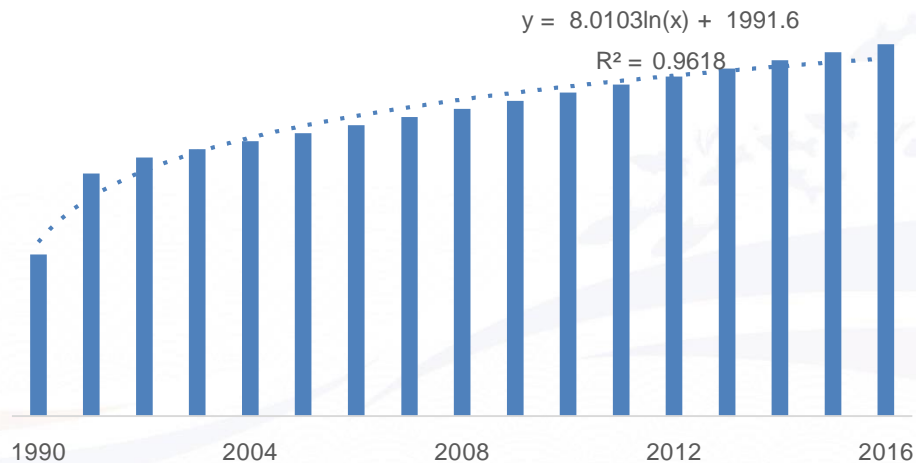


01 Status of Fishing Villages (1990~2016)

- ☑ 2029 fishing villages existed in Korea during 2016, which is an increase of 431 villages (27%↑) from 1,598 villages in 1990.
- ☑ An increase in the number of fishing villages is because of coastal development

<Fishing Villages during 1990- 2016 >

Year	1990	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
No. of Villages	1,598	1,809	1,879	1,913	1,951	1,952	1,969	1,972	1,978	1,993	1,874	1,982	1,993	1,992	2,005	2,018	2,029



자료 : 수산경제연구원, '2017 수산통계', 2017.

02

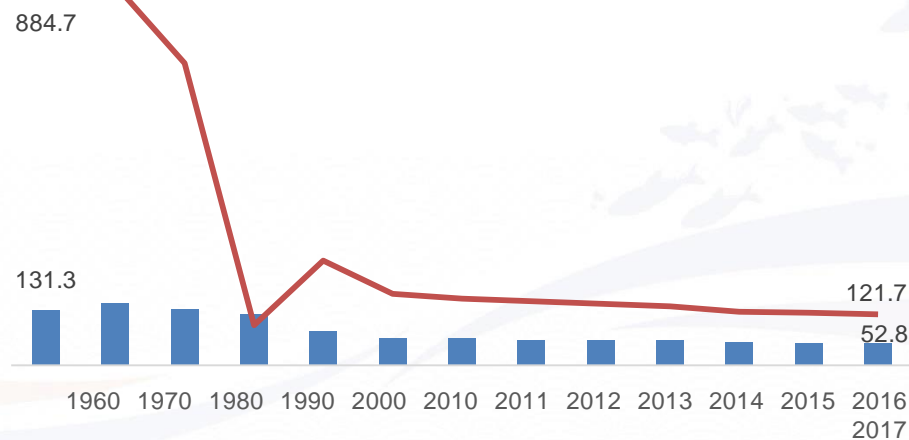
Fishing Household and Fishing Population during 1990~2016

- In 2017, there were approximately 52,000 fishing households, and 121,000 fishing population
 - Fishing household and fishing population began declining from 1970 and the number of fishing household and fishing population declined 64% and 86%, respectively

<Status of fishing household and fishing population in 1990~2016 >

(Unit : thousand)

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fishing Household	1313	149	1341	1215	816	658	633	615	603	588	548	532	528
Fishing Population	884.7	912.6	7253	96	2513	1712	1593	1531	1473	1413	1284	1257	121.7



자료 : 국가통계자료(www.index.go.kr)

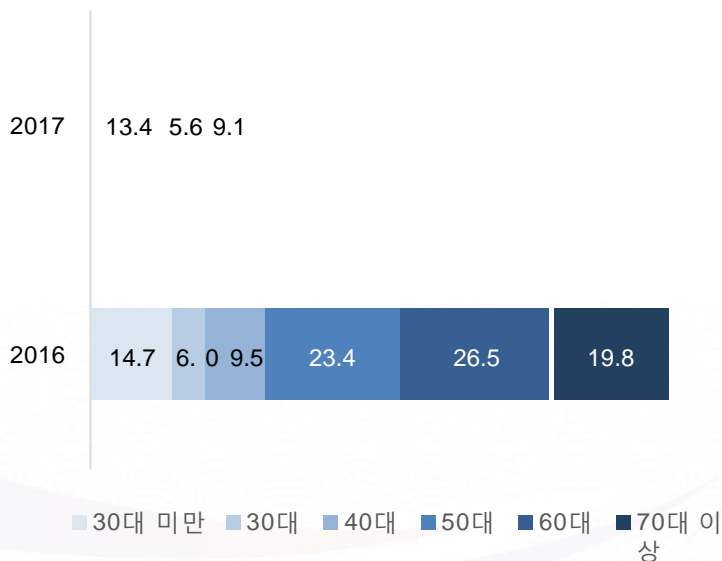
■ 어가 구 ■ 어가인

03

Issues of Population Aging in Fishing Community (1)

- 35.2% of fishing household were senior population (age 65 and above), 2.6% increase from last year's 32.5% ratio
 - Fishing household population under the age of 50 decreased in all categories but senior population in their 60s and 70s increased by 1.3%, and 1.6% respectively.

<Fishing household population by age (2016~2017) >



<Senior Population Ratio in Fishing Household (2016~2017) >

(Unit : Thousand ppl, %)

Category	2016(A)	2017(B)	Difference (C=B-A)	Difference % (C/A×100)
FishingHousehold Population	125.7	121.7	-3.9	-3.1
65andabove	40.9	42.8	1.9	4.7
SeniorPopulation Ratio	32.5	35.2	2.6	-
Totalsenior populationratio	13.2	13.8	0.6	-

자료 : 통계청, '2017년 농림어업조사 결과', 2018.4

03

Issues of Population Aging in Fishing Community(2)

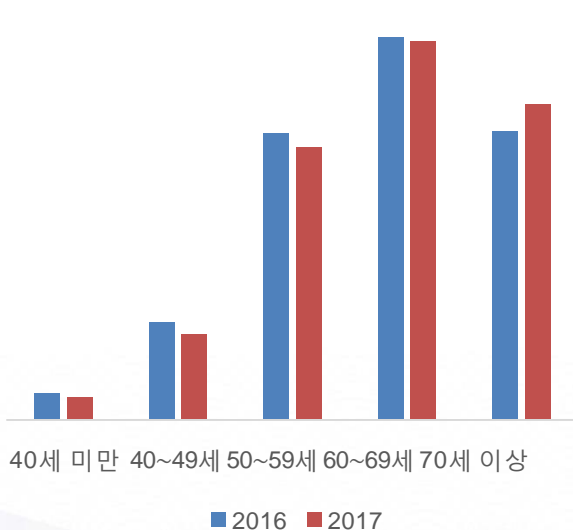
☑ 35.2% of fishing household managers were in their 60s and average age of fishing household

was 63.7 years old

- Average age of fishing household managers was 63.7 years old, 0.6 years old increase from previous year

<Age of Managers of Fishing Household (2016~2017) >

(Unit : 1,000 household, Years Old, %)



Year	Total	Under 40	40~49	50~59	60~69	Over70	Average Age
2016	53.2	1.3	4.8	14.1	18.8	14.2	63.1
	(100.0)	(2.4)	(9.1)	(26.4)	(35.3)	(26.8)	
2017	52.8	1.1	4.2	13.4	18.6	15.5	63.7
	(100.0)	(2.1)	(8.0)	(25.3)	(35.2)	(29.4)	
Difference	-0.4	-0.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.2	1.3	0.6

자료 : 통계청, '2017년 농림어업조사 결과', 2018.4

04 Problems Fishing Villages Face

- ✓ Fishing village is a village based cooperative community to effectively manage farms
- ✓ Younger generation moving to the city, declining population and population aging are some of the problems fishing villages face.
- ✓ Encourage moving to fishing villages is necessary
 - New fishing population face difficulties settling into fishing society such as picky fishing village membership requirement
 - Fishing household population: (05)221,000 → (10)171,000 → (15)128,000 → (16)126,000
 - Number of fishing villages: (70)2236 → (80)1,440 → (90)1,598 → (00)1,809 → (10)1,874 → (16)2,029
- ✓ Improvement is needed in managing fishing villages such as lowering entry barrier and more transparent accounting

III. Status of Newly Joining Population to Fishing Communities and Assessment on Support Programs for New Comers



01

Status of Newly Joining Population to Fishing Communities (1)

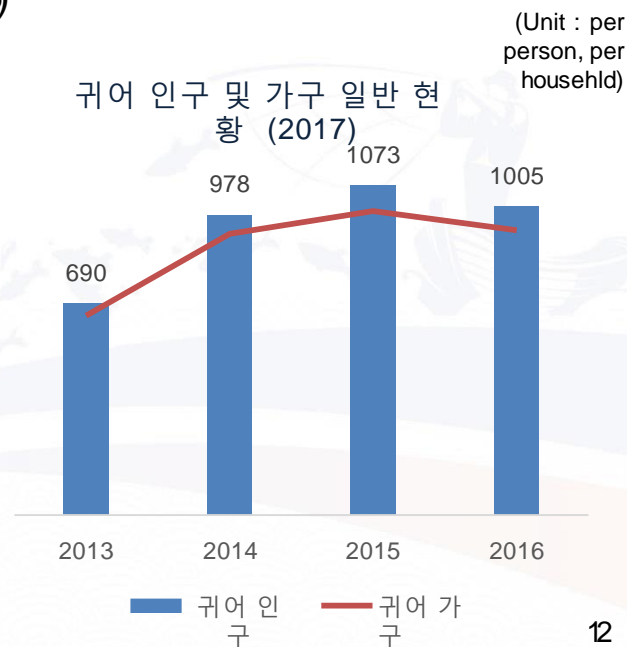
- ☑ Law enacted to promote joining fishing communities (Enacted: July, 2015)
 - Law enacted every 5 year, and comprehensive plan & enact plan is set every year

- ☑ Status of newly joining population to fishing communities

- Population : 690 ppl(13) → 978(14) → 1,073(15) → 1,005(16)
- Number of Household : 650(13) → 917(14) → 991(15) → 929(16)
- Number of Household members 1,338 ppl(16)
- Male : 64%, Female : 36%
- Average Age 50.2세 (Age when joining F.Community 54.0)
- Residence before joining fishing community

: Gyeonggi 226, Seoul 200, Incheon 149

- Jeonnam (343 household, 35%) → Majority in fisheries
- Chungnam (340 household, 34%) → Prefer to be near city
- Gyeongnam (91 household, 9%)



02

2018 Step by Step Support Policies for Newly Joining Population to Fishing Communities

- I . For those who are interested in joining fishing communities, there are fishing community conventions, cooperative union centers, support projects to attract city citizens to fishing communities
- II . For preparation stage, there are fishing community theory education, fishing community new comer schools, home stay at fishing communities for new comers
- III . For settlement stage, there are business starter mentoring programs, loans for opening business and housing

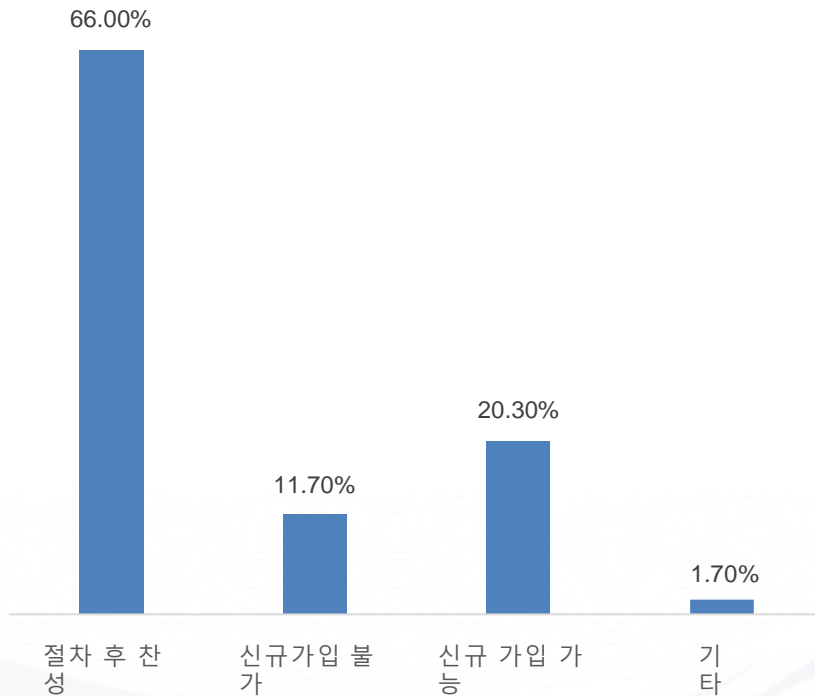
IV. Key points for issues in newly joining members to fishing village



01

Acceptance to Fishing Village

<Survey on accepting new members into fishing village>

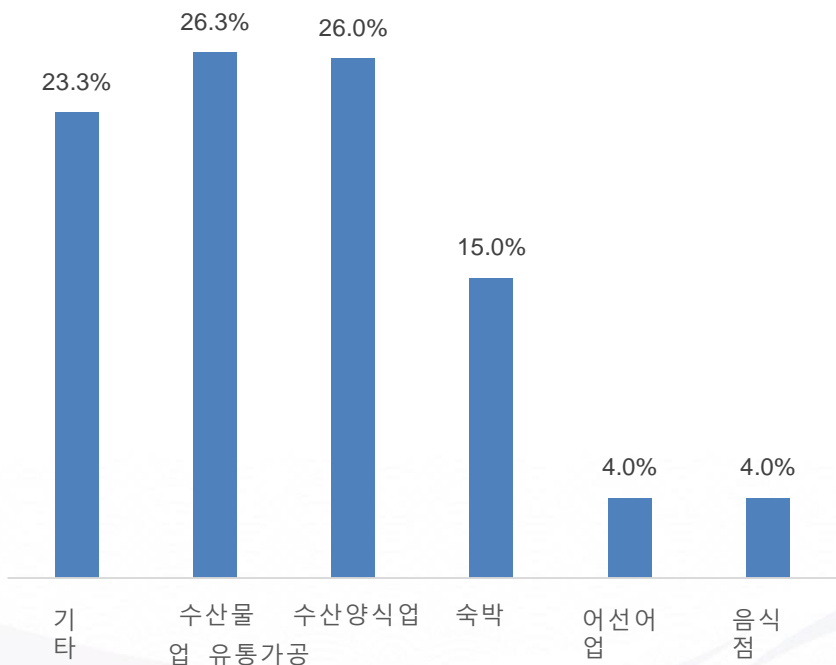


Opinion on accepting new members	Respond	Ratio
Agree on accepting after due procedure	198	66.00%
Disagree to accept new members	35	11.70%
Agree to accepting new members	61	20.30%
Etc	5	1.70%
No response	1	0.30%
Total	300	100.00%

02

Encouraged Businesses for Newly Joined Population

<Encouraged Businesses for Newly Joined Population to Fishing Communities >

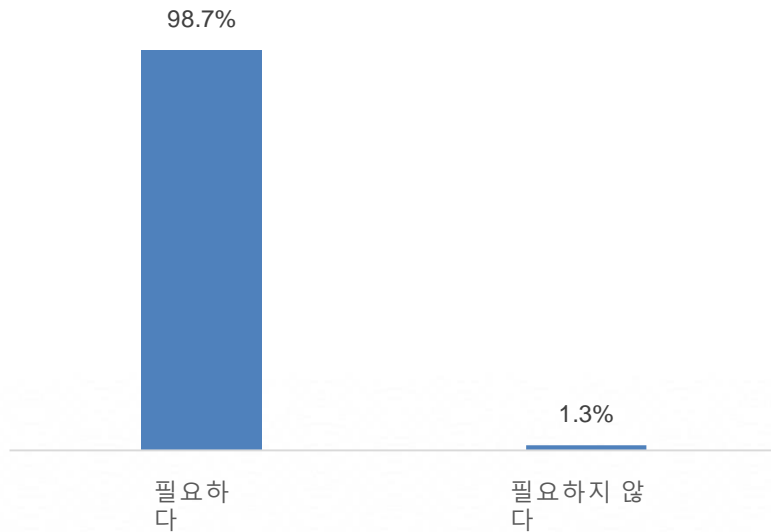


Encourage Business	No. of Response	Ratio
Etc.	70	23.3%
Fisheries Retail, Processing	79	26.3%
Aquaculture	78	26.0%
Accommodation	45	15.0%
Boat Fishing	12	4.0%
Restaurant	12	4.0%
No Response	4	1.3%
Total	300	100.0%

03

Need for Permission from General Assembly to Join Fishing Village

<Need for Permission from General Assembly to Join Fishing Village >

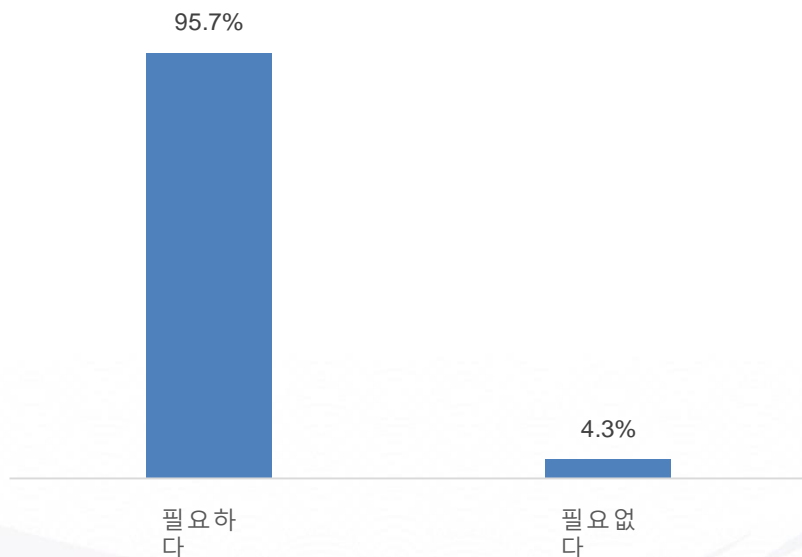


Need for Permission from GA to Join Fishing Village	Number of Fishing Villages	Ratio
Necessary	1,563	98,7%
Unnecessary	20	1,3%
Total	1,583	100,0%

04

Joining National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative (Suhyup) as a Precondition to Join Fishing Villages

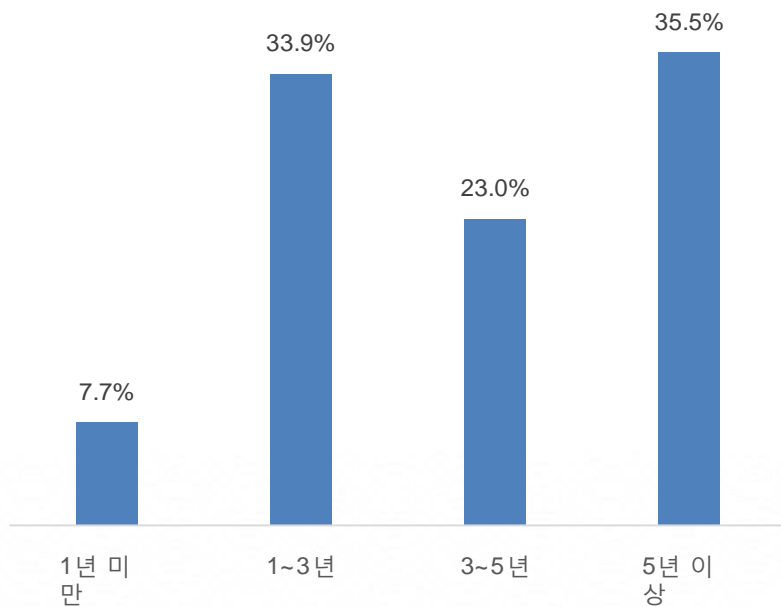
<Joining National Federation of Fisheries Cooperative (Suhyup) as a precondition to join fishing villages >



The need on joining Suhyup	Number of Fishing Villages	Ratio
Necessary	1217	95.7%
Unnecessary	55	4.3%
Total	1272	100.0%

05

Required residential period in the fishing village to be accepted into fishing village

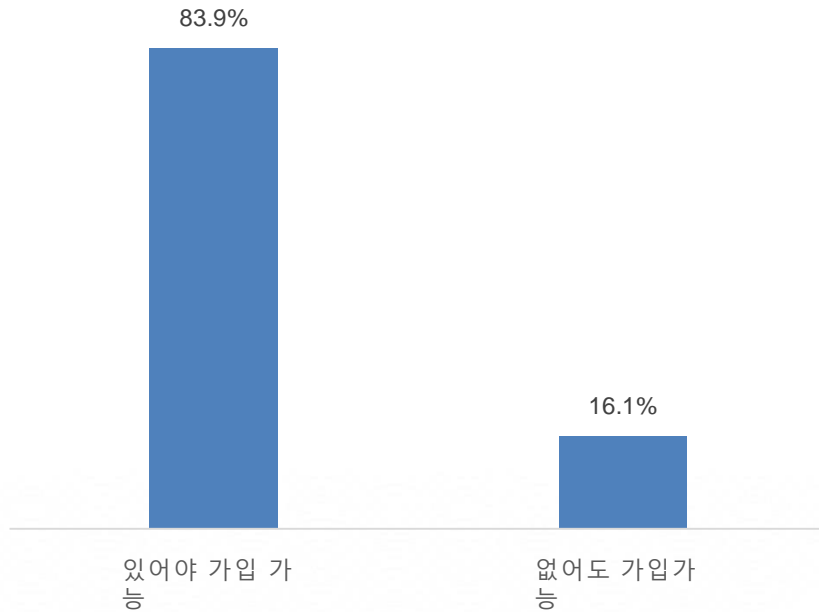


Residential year	Number of fishing village	Ratio
Under one year	82	7.7%
1-3 years	362	33.9%
3-5 years	246	23.0%
Over 5 years	379	35.5%
Total	1,069	100.0%

06

Village User Rights to Join Fishing Village

<Exercising village user right to join fishing village >



Suhup Membership	No. of Fishing Village	Ratio
Membership accepted only with village user right	834	83.9%
Membership accepted without village user right	160	16.1%
Total	994	100.0%

07

Expense Spent to Join Fishing Village

< Expense Spent to Join Fishing Village >

ExpensespentforSuhyp Membership	No.ofFishingVillage	Ratio
Under 1mnwon(USD1,000)	208	268%
Under 1-5mnwon	369	476%
Under 5mn-10mn	87	112%
Under 10mn-30mn	40	52%
30mandAbove	13	17%
1/n	59	76%
Total	776	1000%

V. Solutions to issues raised from newly
joining fishing village members



01

Improvements to Fishing Village Management

GOAL	
Lay the ground for sustainable fisheries through reforming fishing villages	
Direction	
Improve sustainability of fishing villages	Encourage new comers to fishing villages
Enhance operation effectiveness	Provide training to new comers, better management
Active fishing village operations	Improve business competitiveness of fishing villages by expanding business
Strategy	
Enhance Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce barriers to joining fishing village - Provide more support to rural fishing communities - Introduce pension system to fishing village - Introduce assessment of fishing villages and rating system
Effective Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elect village leaders - Enhance effectiveness of fishing village management - Better manage weak fishing village - Enhance leadership of fishing village leaders
Active fishing village operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Systemize the use of fishing grounds of fishing villages - Introduce strategies to differentiate fishing villages - Provide consulting for fishing village operations

자료 : 이광남 등, 어촌계 현황조사 및 귀어귀촌 매뉴얼 개발, 2015, p.280

Thank You

