

Policy for returning to fisheries in Korea

Jihoon Kim

University of Ehime, Japan

Akira Nakayasu

University of Ehime, Japan

Abstract

Korea's fishing industry is currently facing problems involving an aging society and lack of successors in fishing villages. Therefore, the Korea Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (KMOF) has implemented a policy supporting U-turn fishers, who leave their place of origin for a job and then return home or move to where they can work in the fishing industry. Moreover, some local governments have established a policy for U-turn fishers. The KMOF policy is a financial support program with low interest rates and lengthy reimbursement periods; however, few beneficiaries exist. Meanwhile, local government policy benefits most persons in corresponding areas. However, the sums are relatively small, and only two local governments have enacted the policy. This study determines the performance of the policy through in-depth interviews and a survey. The results indicate that KMOF policy may be limited in terms of its scope. In addition, noneconomic support programs, such as fishing education, harmony between existing fishers, and the acquisition of fishery rights, are required. The number of U-turn fishers will continue to increase as the baby boomer generation nears retirement and unemployment of youth increases. As such, the Korean government needs to improve the policy in keeping with the times.

Keywords: Korean fisheries, Fisheries policy, U-turn fishers, Fishing Village Cooperatives, Fisheries Cooperatives Act.

Full Text: [PDF](#)



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License](#).

Academic Journal of Business, Administration, Law and Social Sciences ISSN 2410-3918 (print)

ISSN 2410-8693 (online)

Copyright © IIPCCCL-International Institute for Private, Commercial and Competition law