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Dilemma in Fishing Technology Innovation and Fisheries Resource Management

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Abstract : The world has witnessed profound technological, economic and social transformations over the past fifty years. In Korea the rapid development and diffusion of technological innovations with regard to fishing vessel, fishing gears and mariculture propagation were accompanied by the emergence of mass exploitation of fishery resources and mass mariculture production as well as mass consumption.

However, at the same time Korean fisheries have seen unbalanced technological development which has led to treadmill phenomena: higher fish prices, lower level of fish stocks and environmental degradation. They are also facing an aging problem of fisheries population. Now, many fishery experts are questioning Korean fisheries sustainability in spite of rapid technological advancement.

In addition, new international fishery regimes emerging from resource sustainability issues opened serious debates on government financial transfers and trade distortions. OECD, FAO and WTO provide international communities with major fora for discussing such issues. It is expected that fishery-related international organizations exercise a

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strong leadership to create new rules about subsidies and tariffs which require a broad range of technology advancements.

All this suggests that Korean fisheries should put much more effort than ever before to transform its structure from the extensive to the intensive one. To realize such change, Korean fishery administration should be able to find a practical way of balanced-competitive technology development and to secure R&D budgets.

I.

100 (transformations)
가 (OECD : Organization
for Economic Cooperation and Development) 가

.1) 가 / / /
가

, / 가
1990

가 가

(identity) 가

.2)

가가

1) OECD, *21st Century Technologies : Promises and Perils of a Dyanmic Future*, 1998, p.7.

2) , 「 , 1997, pp.1 28.

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1. UN / :

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3) . . . / , 1999, pp.15 16.

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This Commission believes that people can build a future that is more prosperous, more just, and more secure. Our report, *Our Common Future*, is not a prediction of ever increasing environmental decay, poverty, and hardship in an ever more polluted world among ever decreasing resources. We see instead the possibility for a new era of economic growth, one that must be based on policies that sustain and expand the environmental resource base. And we believe that is depening in much of the developing world.

가 , ‘ (poverty)’
가

(poverty) (international inequality)

가

가

4) World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, 1987, p.1.

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 (species)
 (ecosystems) 가
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) .5)
 (species) (ecosystems) ,
 (stress)
 .6)
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 (Norse, 1993).
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 .7)
 가가 , 가
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 ‘ (Species Convention)’ 가

5) 1999 12 WTO 가
 , NGO 가 84
 , OECD/ / 85

6) World Resources Institute/United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Development Programme/The World Bank, *1998-99 World Resources : A Guide to the Global Environment*, Oxford University Press, 1998, pp.326 327.
 7) Konovalov, S. M. “Ecological Carrying Capacity of Semi-enclosed Large Marine Ecosystems”, in *Large Marine Ecosystems of the Pacific Rim : A ssessment, Sustainability, and Management* edited by Kenneth Sherman and Qisheng Tang, Blackwell Science, 1999, pp.380 402.

가 .8)

2. : 21

1992 (UNCED : United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) 가 . 175 , 100 가 , 1,500 , 7 가 (Rio) . UNCED 1989 12 22 UN (GA Resolution 44/228)

UNCED

600 21 가 /) 21 (GEF), (World Bank), (UNEP), (UNDP)

가 , 가 (: ,) ,

21 17 (Protection of the Oceans, All Kinds of Seas, Including Enclosed and Semi-enclosed Seas, and Coastal Areas and the Protection, Rational Use and Development of Their Living Resources) . 17 (Johnson, 1993).

8) World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, 1987, p.14.

9) , 21 , , , 21

The marine environment - including the oceans and all seas and adjacent coastal areas - forms an integrated whole that is an essential component of the global life - support system and a positive asset that presents opportunities for sustainable development. International law, as reflected in the provisions referred to in this chapter of Agenda 21, sets forth rights and obligations of States and provides the international basis upon which to pursue the protection and sustainable development of the marine and coastal development and its resources. This requires new approaches to marine and coastal area management and development, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels, approaches that are integrated in content and are precautionary and anticipatory in ambit, as reflected in the following areas.

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1992

가

(: , ,) OECD, FAO,

UNCED 21

가

(straddling transboundary)

(highly migratory) . 21 17

/ /

, UNCED 21 17

. 1995

FAO

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3. FAO

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1970

가 가

. 1980

10) FAO, Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, Preface, 1995

가

EEZ

, 1991 3 19 FAC (COFI)

(CCRF : The Code of

Conduct for Responsible Fisheries)

1992 5

FAO가

(United Na-

tions Conference on Environment and Development)

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27 FAO

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1995 10 28

FAO

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FAO

(NGOs : non-governmental organizations),

, FAO

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FAO

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1997 3 22 COFI

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 FAO 가 (1982)
 (1992) (1992)
 (1995)
 11) Camouco
 12) 가

11) . , 1999. ,
 12) , “ Camouco , ” , , 1999.

4. OECD/ (COFI) : (Work Program)

OECD (COFI : Committee on Fisheries)

1993 9 72 OECD
(OECD/COFI) . 1993 9 OECD/COFI “
(Economic Aspects of the
Management of Living Marine Resources)”

3 (1994 96)
가 , 가 1997 「 가
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(OECD, 1997). OECD

78 3 (1997 99) 1996
” “
” 가 .
i)
- , ii)
, iii)
가 , iv)
가 . 가 1999 10 84
i), iii), iv) , ii)

13) 2000 3 17
 , 3 20 22 85
 (OECD, 1999).
 (market liberalization) 가
 2000 2002 (OECD 2000) 1999 83
 , 1997 99 “
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6 가 ,
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 가 OECD
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 1977 76% 52 가
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13) 84 OECD/COFI ” 가 EU가 “
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 OECD/COFI

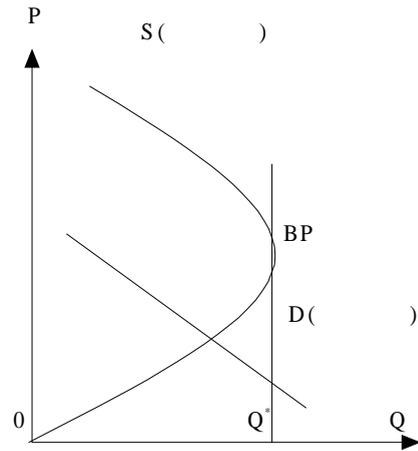
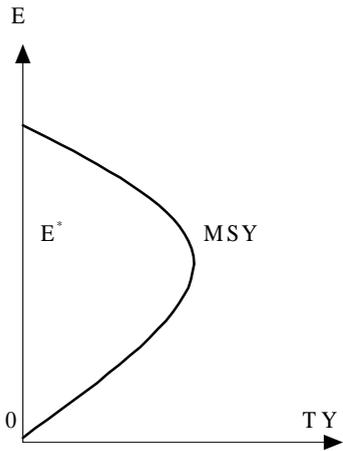
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1.

- (MSY)
 (carrying capacity)
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.15)

14)

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:Garrett Hardin, "The Tragedy of Commons," *Science*, V.16, 1968, pp.1243-1248.

15)

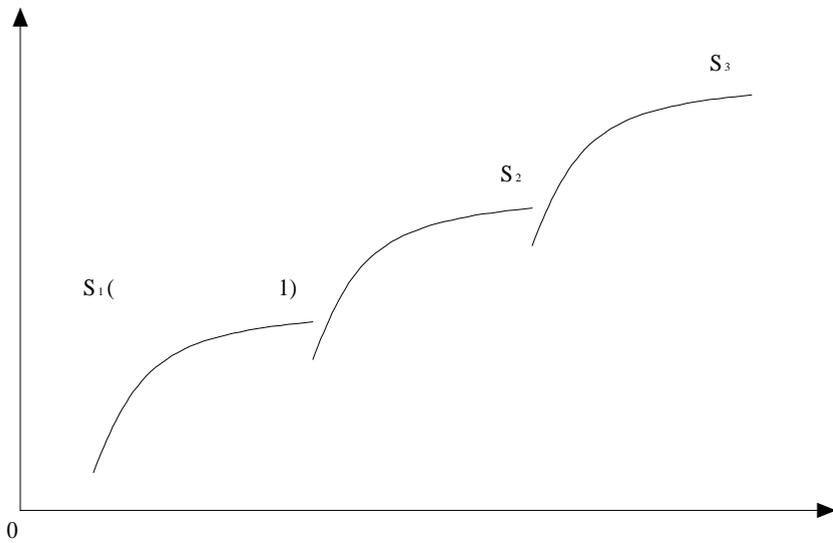
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2. (Treadmill Dilemma)¹⁶⁾

30 / , ,
() (discontinuous)

< -2>



가

(resource rent)

16) Hayami Y. and V.W. Ruttan, *Agricultural Development : An International Perspective*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993, p.352.

(marginal cost curve)

가

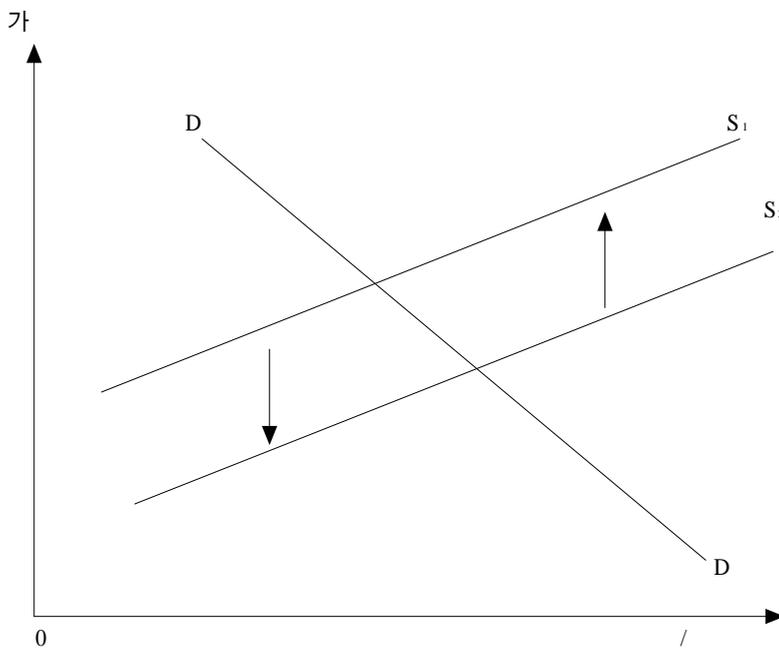
(rent-seeking behavior)

(treadmill dilem-

ma)

< -3>

(Treadmill Phenomenon)



3.

1)

가

가

60

가

. 1985 98
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: (%)

	15 19	20 39	40 59	60	
1985	4.6 (1.7)	100.6 (16.4)	130.1 (28.7)	25.0 (9.6)	260.3
1986	4.0 (1.5)	97.4 (15.4)	131.9 (28.3)	26.4 (10.1)	259.7
1987	3.2 (1.2)	90.9 (13.6)	133.5 (28.4)	27.6 (10.8)	255.2
1988	2.8 (1.1)	85.0 (12.2)	132.6 (27.9)	28.2 (11.3)	248.6
1989	1.9 (0.7)	75.9 (10.2)	131.0 (28.3)	29.7 (12.4)	238.5
1990	1.5 (0.7)	68.1 (9.9)	114.9 (27.3)	27.3 (12.8)	211.8
1991	1.4 (0.6)	61.7 (8.2)	112.3 (26.4)	29.2 (14.2)	204.6
1992	0.9 (0.4)	56.6 (7.0)	113.4 (25.4)	35.7 (17.2)	206.6
1993	0.7 (0.3)	54.0 (6.0)	112.7 (25.0)	39.2 (18.9)	206.6
1994	0.4 (0.2)	47.2 (5.0)	108.6 (25.1)	41.6 (21.0)	197.8
1995	0.4 (0.2)	38.0 (4.4)	99.6 (26.7)	38.1 (21.6)	176.1
1996	0.2 (0.1)	32.1 (3.3)	97.6 (25.6)	41.8 (24.3)	171.8
1997	0.2 (0.1)	31.2 (3.3)	98.7 (26.1)	43.6 (25.1)	173.7
1998	0.5 (0.2)	30.3 (3.7)	97.8 (26.4)	44.1 (25.5)	172.7

:Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, *Basic Statistics for Fishery Administration*, 1999, p.32.

(discontinuous) , ii) i) , iii)

가
 가 ,
 가
 가
 15 59 1 60 1985 0.1
 1998 3 0.3 가 . 1980
 가 , 47%

2)

(CF : Capture Fisheries) 130 150
 (CPUE) 3.0 3.2

가 / /
 3 EEZ
 가 (effective
 fishing intensity) /

(intensive production system)

가

가

가

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< -2>

: M/T (%)

1985	1,494 (65.4)	788 (34.5)	2,282
1986	1,726 (64.5)	947 (35.4)	2,673
1987	1,526 (63.7)	866 (36.2)	2,392
1988	1,512 (63.0)	887 (36.9)	2,399
1989	1,510 (64.0)	848 (35.9)	2,358
1990	1,542 (66.6)	773 (33.3)	2,315
1991	1,304 (62.7)	775 (37.2)	2,079
1992	1,295 (58.0)	936 (41.9)	2,231
1993	1,526 (59.5)	1,038 (40.4)	2,564
1994	1,486 (58.0)	1,072 (41.9)	2,558
1995	1,425 (58.8)	997 (41.1)	2,422
1996	1,624 (64.9)	875 (35.0)	2,499
1997	1,367 (57.3)	1,015 (42.6)	2,382
1998	1,308 (62.7)	777 (37.2)	2,085

: , *Basic Statistics for Fishery Administration*, 1999, p.74.

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 67%
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: KMI/MOMAF, *Plan for Mid- and Long-Term Korea Fishery Science & Technology Development Toward 21st Century*, 1999, pp.15-16.

17) . . , . . . / , 1999, pp.15-16.

(post-harvesting practices)
 e-commerce가 / 가 /
 가
 가가 가

4.

1999 가 가 82.8% ,¹⁸⁾
 (CPUE : Catch Per Unit Effort) 1985 3.4 1998
 3.0 가 (:)
 1994
 가
 가 가
 가?

18) / , r 가
 , 1999, pp.16 17.

< -4> (CPUE) (1985 98)

	(M/T)	(G/T)	G/T
1985	1,495	435	3.4
1986	1,726	444	3.8
1987	1,526	452	3.3
1988	1,512	458	3.2
1989	1,510	447	3.3
1990	1,542	451	3.4
1991	1,303	455	3.0
1992	1,295	450	3.0
2993	1,526	448	3.4
1994	1,486	444	3.4
1995	1,425	445	3.2
1996	1,624	439	3.7
1997	1,367	439	3.1
1998	1,308	438	3.0

: , *Basic Statistics for Fishery Administration*, 1999, p.81.

(5 8%) ,

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1. _____, 『 _____ 』, _____, 1997.
2. _____, 『 _____ 』, _____, 1999.
3. _____, 『 _____ Camouco 』, _____, 1999, _____, 1999.
4. _____, 『 _____ / _____ 』, _____, 1999.
5. _____, 『 _____ 』, 1999.
6. FAO, *Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries*, 1995.
7. Hardin, Garrett, "The Tragedy of Commons," *Science*, V. 162, 1968.
8. Hayami Y., and V. W. Ruttan, *Agricultural Development : An International Perspective*, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993.
9. Johnson, Stanley P., *The Earth Summit :The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development(UNCED)*, Graham & Trotman/Maritus Nijhaff, 307.
10. Konovalov, S. M., "Econological Carrying Capacity of Semi-enclosed Large Marine Ecosystems," in *Large Marine Ecosystems of the Pacific Rim :Assessment, Sustainability, and Management* edited by Kenneth Sherman and Qisheng Tang, Blackwell Science, 1999.
11. Norse, Elliot A., *Global Marine Biological Diversity : A Strategy for Building Conservation into Decision Making*, IUCN/Center for Marine Conservation, World Wild Life Fund/Uninted Nations Environment Programme/World Bank.
12. OECD, *Towards Sustainable Fisheries : Economic Aspects of the Management of Liveing Marine Resources*, 1997.
13. _____, *21st Century Technologies : Promises and Perils of a Dyanmic Future*, 1998.
14. _____, *The Economic Impact of Resource Sustainability of Governm-ent Financial Transfers*, AGR/FI(99)6REV1, 1999.

15. ____, *Outline for the Study on Market Liberalization*, AGR/FI(2000)4, 2000.
16. World Commission on Environment and Development, *Our Common Future*, Oxford University Press, 1997.
17. World Resources Institute/United Nations Environment Programme/United Nations Development Programme/The World Bank, *1998-99 World Resources :A Guide to the Global Environment*, Oxford University Press, 1998.