

学位論文要旨 Dissertation Abstract

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学位論文題目 :
Title of Dissertation Studies on the local authority-fishers partnership for the fisheries development in Japan and Korea.
(日本と韓国における自治体と漁業従事者との連携による漁村地域活性化に関する研究)

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Catches are decreasing in Japan and Korea due to restrictions on fishing grounds and resource reduction. In addition, fishery management is deteriorating due to price declines resulting from increased imports of marine products and changes in distribution. In addition, fishing villages are struggling due to the aging of their populations and marked decreases in the number of fishery workers. Contrary to the surge in global consumption of seafood, the fishing industries in Japan and Korea have stagnated, suggesting the need for policies to stimulate fishery development and reinvigorate fishing villages. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to identify the problems fishing villages and fisheries face. The problems of interest in this study are aging fishermen/women, the lack of successors, and issues with distribution and marketing. Individual research projects have been set up to address each of these three problems. The first challenge is to explore the decline in the number of fisher in both countries and to review aging policies. The second challenge is to investigate the new distribution structure that has emerged to solve the problems faced by distributors of seaweed and abalone—the focus of Korean aquaculture. The third challenge is to develop marketing strategies for low value fish.

Chapters 3 and 4 address the first challenge, by examining the subsidy system on OH Island and Korea's U-turn policy. These chapters show that solving problems through subsidies can be effective in the short term. However, specific measures are still needed to distinguish beneficiaries from non-beneficiaries. Moreover, in Korea,

non-economic factors, such as fishing village community, play a major role in settlement in fishing villages.

Chapters 5 and 6 analyze the second challenge by focusing on Wando and Jangheung in Jeollanamdo, South Korea, where the distribution of Abalone and seaweed—representative marine products in Korea—has become a significant issue. In the case of abalone, these issues result from a bad habit called “addition”. In the case of seaweed, distribution is negatively impacted by the tyranny of processors who exploit the characteristics of commodities that are not distributed with the raw algae. To solve these problems, local governments have established distribution-processing companies with fishermen/women. These companies solved the problems with distribution and established branding, while contributing to improved fishery income. These chapters also provide a strong comparative study on the abandonment of the NACF that occurred in Japan several years ago.

Chapter 7 addresses the third challenge by reviewing the project of trash fish. Japan pursued a branding strategy to promote consumption of marine products. However, consumption of marine products has declined and overfishing of some popular species, such as tuna, has been pointed out as a problem. Yawatahama City carried out a project to raise fishermen/women incomes and to prevent the waste of fishery resources. It is significant that this project aimed to heighten interest in trash fish, and it is expected to raise awareness in Korea, where, to this point, research has concentrated only on high-class fish and the branding of popular fish. However, the effective distribution of trash fish will require further research on stable supply, commoditization, and consumer awareness.

In Japan and Korea, two aspects should be described of the right attitude that linking with local governments and supporting from government for improving the management of fishers and activating fishing villages.

First, as reviewed in Chapters 3 and 4, new fishers are migrating due to government policies in areas where aging is progressing and fishermen decrease. However, friction with existing local fishers is becoming a problem. These problems are repeated in the cases reviewed in Chapters 5 and 6. New distribution systems built by governments and local governments have proven to be beneficial to fishers. However, it has become clear that the presence of the “Fishing Village Cooperatives” is offsetting the merits. This phenomenon is associated with hindering new participation in fishing villages and fisheries, and indicates that the need for policies to protect the interests of fishers.

Second, as reviewed in seaweed's case, the establishment of a company and the new distribution system due to the support of the local government are linked to the increase in income of fishers by product differentiation. At the same time, it shows that the maintenance of the fishing village environment and the safety of the product are the key to building sustainable fisheries.