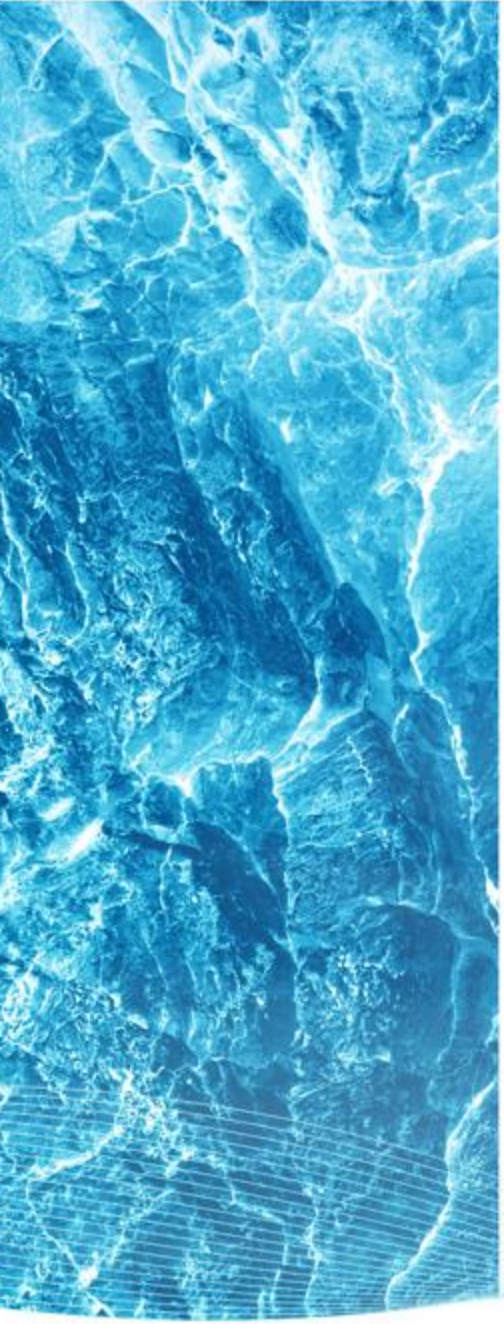


COBSEA

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MCSP Policy Review Workshop:

Views on the draft study report

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Table 3.1 MCSP relevant policies, laws, regulations and policy instruments in COBSEA countries

Country	MSCP relevant policies, laws regulations and policy instruments
Korea	● Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act, which entered into force on 18 April 2019. ● 1st Marine Spatial Framework Plan (2019) ● Policy roadmap of the Moon's administration (84-5) ● Marine Spatial Management Plan – Busan (2020.2)

Table 3.3 Degree of National Alignment with MCSP Core Principles and Best Practice Guidance

Degree of National Alignment with MCSP Core Principles and Best Practice Guidance Fully ● Partially ◑ Not at All ○									
MCSP Principles and Best Practices	**COBSEA Countries**								
	CAMB	**CHINA**	**INDO**	**MALY**	**PHIL**	**SING**	**S.KOR**	**THAI**	**VIET**
Employ an ecosystem-based approach	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Incorporates climate change adaptation, mitigation and resiliency objectives and strategies	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑	◑
Support and incorporate the development of sustainable, resilient and inclusive Blue Economies	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑
Consider social, economic and environmental objectives as equally important	◑	●	●	◑	●	●	●	●	◑
Emphasize the protection and restoration of the marine ecosystem and biodiversity	◑	●	●	●	◑	●	●	●	●
Create natural resource base economic and social opportunities and benefits	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑
Encourage and enable conservation measures, e.g. MPAs	◑	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Reflect political commitment to initiating and sustaining the MCSP	◑	●	●	◑	◑	●	●	●	●
Provide a top-level MCSP law	◑	●	●	◑	●	●	●	◑	◑
Reflect sufficient national budget allocations to keep the MCSP process going	○	●	◑	○	◑	◑	●	●	◑
Dependent on external/ donor support	●	○	◑	◑	●	○	○	○	◑
Based on clear process design and unambiguous goals	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑
Ensure that decision-making processes are clear and transparent	◑	●	●	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑
Require and enable vertical and horizontal integration	◑	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑

Table 3.3 Degree of National Alignment with MCSP Core Principles and Best Practice Guidance (cont.)

Degree of National Alignment with MCSP Core Principles and Best Practice Guidance Fully ● Partially ◑ Not at All ○									
MCSP Principles and Best Practices	**COBSEA Countries**								
	CAMB	**CHINA**	**INDO**	**MALY**	**PHIL**	**SING**	**S.KOR**	**THAI**	**VIET**
Encourage and support engagement of private sector	◑	◑	●	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑
Emphasize and enable regional cooperation and transboundary planning	○	◑	◑	○	○	◑	◑	○	○
Provide effective policy and planning integration between land- and sea	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑
Encourage links with ICM initiatives in the region	◑	●	◑	◑	●	●	●	◑	◑
Meaningful stakeholder engagement	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑
Traditional knowledge and participatory mapping	◑	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑
Emphasize gender equality	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	○	◑	◑
Emphasize human rights	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑
Prioritize and invest in institutional training and capacity building	○	◑	●	◑	○	◑	◑	◑	○
Emphasize and enable science-policy integration	◑	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑
Incorporate monitoring, evaluation, enforcement and adaptive management	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑
Require data availability and regional data sharing	○	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	●	○	○
Consider the impacts of population growth, urbanization, and movement to and further development of the coast	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	◑	○	◑	◑
Understand and respond to changing coastal and ocean conditions and shifting living resource distributions	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑
Place an emphasis on energy transition from fossil fuels to renewables	○	◑	◑	○	◑	●	●	○	◑
Strengthen resilience to health crises and economic downturns	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑
Supportive of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs	◑	●	◑	◑	◑	●	●	●	◑
Ensure alignment with the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	◑	◑
Ensure alignment with the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development	◑	◑	◑	◑	◑	●	●	◑	◑

•4.6 Comparison of policy changes and legal frameworks related to MSP: rational review and criticism

Case 10: South Korea's "Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act"	
Development History	The Korean government has enacted laws, plans, and tools for ocean and coastal management. The Basic Act on Marine and Fishery Development (BAMFD), Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act (MSPMA), and the Coastal Management Act (CMA) cover mainly spatial management and resource management on the ocean. The BAMFD covers the comprehensive ocean sectors such as ocean development, marine tourism, ocean R&D, fishery, manpower development, etc. in the ocean territory including EEZ and coastal areas in Korea. And based on this act, the government made the 1st Ocean and Fishery Development Plan called “The 1st Ocean Korea (OK21)” which became a basis of integrated ocean policies in Korea. Most sub-plans under OK21 were made and implemented by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF). Recently, the 3rd plan has been implemented during 2021~2030. The Korean government enacted the CMA in 1999 and introduced Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) at a national level. The CMA had a ‘Coastal Water Zoning System’ as a practical means of coastal spatial management as compared to the BAMFD. Korea’s ICM aims to manage the coastal zone for the sustainable development of coastal resources through the efficient management/use/development of coastal areas. As a result, relevant regulations and systems have been put in place. The Local Coastal Management Plans at a local level were established and coastal enhancement projects were implemented. However, the existing ICM plan is limited to the waters within the territorial sea and has not yet covered the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf. Due to a lack of spatial planning management measures and consultation mechanisms, and basic data to support marine functional zoning, it was unable to neither scientifically and rationally arrange the sea uses for various industries, nor fundamentally solve the contradiction between marine resource development and environmental protection. To solve this problem, during the formulation of the 2nd OK21(2011-2020), South Korea has begun to discuss the reform of the national MSP system (in other words, the framework of Ecosystem-based Marine Spatial Planning) for the integrated spatial management of the coast and ocean. After years of work and legislative research in the demonstration zone, South Korea promulgated the "Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act" in April 2018 to build MSP system that incorporates all jurisdictional sea areas. The 1st Marine Spatial Framework Plan was established based on Marine Spatial Planning. South Korea has made a series of preparations for the formulation of a comprehensive and scientific MSP, including investigating the characteristics of marine ecosystems, collecting information and data on marine use behavior and future sea use needs.

•4.6 Comparison of policy changes and legal frameworks related to MSP: rational review and criticism (cont.)

Case 10: South Korea's "Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act"		
"Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act"	Preparation steps: basic survey and evaluation of marine space characteristics; formulation of marine use area division and management measures; preparation of marine space management plan (draft); listening to local residents and government opinions, consultation with management agencies; review by local and central management committees; Approved by the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries; Implementation and announcement of the MSP (see Figure 31).	Regional division and convergence: Where multiple purposes overlap with each other in the same marine use area, the Minister of Oceans and Fisheries and the municipal (or provincial) governor shall scientifically determine the priority use of marine resources after the full analysis of the natural environment, socio-economic conditions, and environmental protection requirements of surrounding sea areas. When delineating and changing the use of marine areas, marine spatial characteristics evaluation should be carried out according to the natural characteristics of marine space, geographical environment, and utilization possibilities. However, this need not be the case when changing minor matters stipulated in the Presidential Decree. The content and procedures of the evaluation of marine spatial characteristics shall be separately stipulated by the order of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (see Figure 32).

•4.6 Comparison of policy changes and legal frameworks related to MSP: rational review and criticism (cont.)

Case 10: South Korea's "Marine Spatial Planning and Management Act"

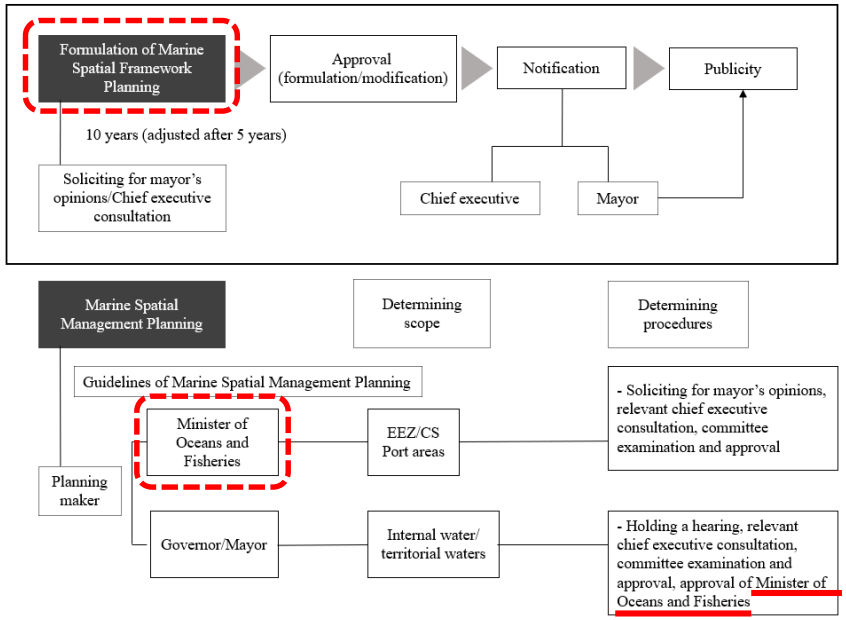


Fig. 31 Compilation of "Marine Spatial Planning Framework Planning" and " Marine Spatial Management Planning" in South Korea

Marine Use Zone	Definition
Fisheries priority zone	Marine zones which are applicable to the sea area where license-free fishery, license fishery and other fishery activities to realize the sustainable development and supply of aquatic products.
Aggregate and mineral resource exploitation zone	Marine zones which refer to the sea area that provides for the development of sea sand and mineral resources to guarantee the effective and safe supply of sea sand and mineral resources.
Energy development zone	Marine zones where marine energy is developed and produced.
Marine tourism zone	Marine zones where maintain and develop with marine tourism functions.
Environment and ecosystem management zone	Marine zones where protection and management of marine environment, ecology and landscape are carried out.
Research and education zone	Marine zones where marine and fishery research and education activities are carried out.
Port and navigation zone	Marine zones that maintain port functions and safe navigation of ships.
Military activity zone	Marine zones used for national defense and military activities.
Safety management zone	Marine zones suitable for maritime infrastructure construction to ensure its safe use.

Fig. 32 Division of Marine Use zones in the Marine Spatial Planning and Mana gement Act of Korea