

Name: **Bae Keun Ho**

University : **Sungkyunkwan University**

Major: **Russian language and literature**

-Essay-

Life Below Water with partnership

After the Opium War, Russia ruled the Far East, Korea became country that border Russia. The two countries also had the same ocean path to the Pacific Ocean. In fact, the "sea boundary" was established by promises and the marine resources in this sea flow through the sea and continue to live without borders. Under these circumstances, the close proximity of the Russian and South Korean seas and the maintenance of similar ecosystems provides reasons for both countries to work for marine resources. Before the development of science and technology, marine resources were the only fish we ate. However, with the development of science and technology, new marine resources such as natural gas in the sea have begun to be discovered, which further accelerated territorial disputes. South Korea and Russia are now involved in the territorial dispute. However, it is not such a marine resource that is important for South Korea in this situation. As global warming progressed, the water temperature in the sea started to rise, leading to the deaths of many marine life and the relocation of residential areas. This means that Daegu fish, which we have eaten for a long time. We are able to confirm that this fish is from Russia and not from the East Sea. As water temperature rises causes marine resources like planktons to multiply faster. The marine resources are gradually changing from the East Sea to subtropical fish.

we try to look at what South Korea is planning for this situation, we can see that they have sited up an office in the eastern province of North Gyeongsang Province on 15th May, and the East Government office will have marine tourism, nuclear power industry, renewable energy. In particular, North Gyeongsang Province is planning to promote projects such as the STAR-Fish project and the registration of the World Natural Heritage site in Ulleungdo. The Science Institute of Marine Science and Technology and the National Oceanographic Education Center of Korea will be built as additional bases for marine science. Ulleung plans to build a marine library and develop it into a world-class ecological trekking paradise. Activity will invite the construction of the East Sea History Museum and youth marine education facilities, while building the port of Amaura as the base port of the coastal cruises. Pohang and Recreation & Convention decided to reestablish the city as the marine recreation convention city in cooperation with the revitalization of the city. Yondok (Fish) plans to foster the project as an outpost in the industry of marine products and smart marine products. One of these is the promotion of the Zero Plastic Island in Ulleungdo. North Gyeongsang Province plans to set up a two-billion-won tourist center

in the marine conservation area at Hyungpo-ri, Ulleung-gun. In this way, local governments raise public interests in marine resources for the East Sea, and at the same time, protect South Korean marine resources through unique marine resource research and business establishment.¹

However, protecting marine resources cannot be achieved only by South Korea's voluntary efforts. because, as I have said, all the seas are connected. Therefore, it is very important for neighboring countries to cooperate. In this regard, cooperation with Russia is inevitable. The National Institute of Marine and Biological Sciences, therefore, announced on September 6, 2018, opened a joint laboratory with Russian National Institute of Marine Bioscience. The Russian National Institute of Marine Bioscience, located in Vladivostok, Russia, is an organization established in 1966 to study marine life and new material research, research on the remote marine products of the Pacific Ocean and research on ecology and the Russian Far East. Korea's overseas development has focused on marine science and technology, deep-sea minerals, coastal erosion, and submersible vessels, and has been concentrated with Russia on the east coast of the East Economic Forum. Under these circumstances, the Russian National Center for Marine Biological Sciences and a joint laboratory were established to secure marine resources in the Far East. Through joint research, the possibility of securing deep-sea marine resources and securing marine resources from the Arctic Ocean will be opened, and it will be possible to eliminate difficulties in securing foreign marine resources for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.²

The normalization of diplomatic relations between Korea and Russia for almost 30 years, it is inevitable that the two countries will work together to provide marine resources. This is connected to economic matters of both countries, but from a broad perspective Russia can could directly help South Korea on working on the conservation of the marine ecosystem and for the future generations. Though the rising water temperatures and the rising sea levels we should work on preventing sea creatures from disappear on South Korea's sea, Korea needs to make a lot of efforts to maintain the current ecosystem of our sea.

¹ 경북도 동부청사 개청, 동해바다 미래가치 재창조...신해양시대 닷 올랐다, 대구신문, 2019.06.02, <http://www.idaegu.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=279056> (2019.06.07)

² 국립해양생물자원관-러시아 국립해양생물과학센터, 공동연구실 개소, 노컷뉴스, 2018.09.10, <https://www.nocutnews.co.kr/news/5029288> (2019.06.06)