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-Essay-

Partnership between Korea and Russia for the Implementation of SDG 14

an analysis from the standpoint of Korea

Introduction

International development in the current era is taking place in the framework of "sustainable development." Sustainable development is a development that takes into account both economic development and environmental sustainability of social development, and it is an innovative concept that breaks away from the existing view of separating conservation and development. Based on the experience and marginal recognition of MDGs in the 2000s, SDGs became the guideline for international development in 2015 along with 17 major goals. Korea is a middle power that overcame colonial rule and post-war conditions, and has received much help in reconstruction from the international community, and is currently being asked by the international community to play a certain role in international development goals as a member of the OECD. Therefore, enhancing the status through participation in SDGs is highlighted as a policy task.

Main subject

Goal 14, the main goal of SDGs related to the development of the fisheries industry, is an easy area to materialize sustainable development on a realistic level. First, we can solve the problem of food shortage in large part through the development of the fishery industry in terms of social development. According to the UNDP report, measures focused on the agricultural sector alone cannot end the food shortage, and are at a time when diversification is needed. For diversification, oceans are the world's largest source of protein and more than 3 billion people rely on them as a major source of protein. With the recent increase in population in developing countries and the development of biomass energy, international agricultural prices have been rising, and sustainable fisheries development can be a means to address food shortages caused by international food prices. Second, if the offshore country's fishery industry develops sufficiently in terms of economic development, it can seek economic development through exports. In Korea, fisheries accounted for more than 50 percent of the country's total exports immediately after liberation, and even in 1977, when exports reached \$10 billion for the first time, the fishery industry accounted for about 7 percent of the country's total exports. Among many parts of Russia, the drivers of development in the far eastern Russian region, which has been relatively slow to develop, can be found in the fishing industry. Finally, various meetings under the theme of the development of international maritime law and the ocean taking place at the United Nations facilitate

joint efforts for sustainability. The 2017 U.N. Marine Conference, the first high-level U.N.-level meeting of its 17 SDGs related to a specific goal, suggests that a global partnership to implement SDG 14 is facilitated, and the implementation of SDG 17 that specifies a comprehensive partnership for 16 goals is well done.

The task of cooperation between South Korea and Russia can be considered in the framework of the seven dialogue topics presented in the partnership dialogue presented at the aforementioned conference. The seven conversation topics are as follows. In this essay, six of the topics of conversation were chosen as cooperation between Korea and Russia.

1. Solving the Sea Pollution Problem

2. Managing, protecting, preserving and restoring oceans and ecosystems

3. Minimize and solve ocean acidification

4. Realizing Sustainable Fisheries

5. Increase the economic profits of the county and the least developed countries and provide access to marine resources and markets for small and medium-sized fishermen.

6. Developing scientific knowledge and research skills and promoting marine technology transfer

7. Preservation of Marine and Marine Resources and Improvement of Sustainable Utilization through the Implementation of International Law as reflected in the United Nations Maritime Law

A. Technical exchange of frozen storage in Far East Russia

Russia has recently announced a master plan for "Creating a Far East Russian Fisheries Cluster" and created four clusters in Primorsky, Kamchatka and Sakhalin. Due to the lack of freezer warehouses, some warehouses have a rotation rate of 30 times a year (a Korean average of three times a year), which is an urgent task for the construction of freezer warehouses. The Russian government is requesting South Korean companies to invest in frozen warehouses. Supporting South Korea's frozen storage technology in the form of investment in Russia helps develop sustainable fisheries. Frozen warehouses are an important infrastructure in the value chain of the fisheries industry, and many of them are abandoned because they lack freezer, compared to sufficient catch in many developing countries. The construction of a freezer warehouse increases the efficiency of the water industry. Refrigeration also helps create value added to fishery resources caught. The cooling will increase the time required for processing. If exports of fishery products are made through the creation of value-added products, they can promote the development of the local economy.

B. Sustainable pollack fishing cooperation

MSC certification is a certification by the Marine Stewardship Council of the International NGO, which carries out an eco-labeling program under three principles for sustainable fishing. The first is the evaluation of the continuous fishing possibilities for the fishing target species, the second is the assessment of the impact of fishing on the ecosystem, and the third is the assessment of whether the management system is well established. The Ohotsk Sea pollsters belonging to the Russian Association

of pollack fishermen have obtained MSC certification, and the fish produced in the area can be sold with MSC blue-labels. The pollack fishing industry was the best example of the need for sustainable fishing in South Korea. The government is banned in 'fisheries resources protection ordinance' in 1970, young walleye pollack fishing was allowed to and Alaska pollack from 2007, disappeared in the donghae. This was a failure of government policy to allow reckless pollack fishing for about 30 years without considering sustainability. From a macro perspective, sustainability is also highlighted in pollack fishing in Alaska's waters. Due to the extinction of Atlantic cod, pollack accounts for a large portion of cod(대구) demand in the Americas, with the catch reaching about 1.5 million tons per year. In order for things like cod to not happen to pollack in the Atlantic, cooperation between Russia, which currently has pollack fishing grounds as a EEZ, and South Korea, which accounts for a significant portion of pollack fishing and consumption, is needed.

#### Conclusion

'Sustainable Development' which aims to achieve the three objectives of social development, development and environment simultaneously has several questions about their effectiveness, but is highly likely to be achieved for objective number 14. In particular, South Korea and Russia have the technology required from each other and are also interested parties in fish resources that are important for sustainable fishing, so the possibility and need for cooperation in the fisheries sector is high. In this Korea-Russia dialogue, college students, who are the main players of technology and knowledge exchange, should take center stage to promote the continued use of water bodies for future generations.