

# SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

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### Issues and Agenda for Yellow Sea Cooperation on the SDG 14

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#### 1. A Current State and Main Progress on the SDG 14(100-200 Words)

Korean government(MOF) has established K-SDG plan for the implementation of the UN SDG 14 and set domestic objectives and indicators. Since 1996, MOF has carried out policies for implementing SDGs regarding marine pollution management system, management of marine ecosystem and habitat for fisheries resources, and the sustainable management of fishery resources. The issue related to SDG 14 which was adopted by the United Nations and has become one of the hottest topic worldwide has already been discussed very actively in Korea since 1996, about 10 years ahead of the United Nations. Although there is a regrettable history, many efforts for SDG 14 should still be made.

#### 2. Raised Issues Related to Progress on the SDGs Implementation (100-200 Words)

YSLME will officially end in December 2019, and is doing its final job by June 2020. YSLME is rated as a successful program among 66 LMEs. Korea and China have done basic researches on environmental and resource management in the Yellow Sea through this program. However, North Korea has not participated as an official member, and the outcome in terms of policy enforcement is not somewhat satisfactory. When YSLME ends, some of the international management of the Yellow Sea will be lost. To cooperate between countries for biodiversity and ecosystem conservation in shared seas, a new management system needs to be made at the end of the YSLME project.

#### 3. The International Cooperation Plans and Agenda on the SDG 14(100-200 Words)

First, governance model. It is necessary to change from a model led by UNDP and GEF to one led by related countries such as South Korea, China, and North Korea. The Wadden Sea model led by the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark is a good example. South Korea, China, and North Korea need to make commissions as post-YSLME model.

Second, main players of the program. It is not easy for N. Korea to participate in YSLME because of political reasons under current YSLME. In the newly established commission, North Korea should participate as official members. If North Korea does not adhere to the agreed rules in the management of the Yellow Sea, the program will not be likely to succeed. Also, private organizations and NGOs as well as local cities in each country must participate in the new commission.

Third, improving the implementing power of the project. In SDG 14, IMO issues have relatively high enforcement power at the industrial level, while IOC issues generally have implementing power. The UN plans to establish new offices and research centers throughout the 'UN decade' to increase its executive power. However, it is better to focus on executing the results produced by the existing program such as YSLME. Hi-tech such as satellite and ICT should be actively used.

Fourth, the scope and content the program. It is necessary to diversify the scope of the business from the existing LME. Diversifying the range of L(Large) to X-large(XL), large(L), middle(M), and small(S) can be considered. In this case, the East Sea can be included, and a network can be created in which Japan and Russia also participate. It could be also considered to expand the scope of Ecosystem(E) to Affairs(A). In this way, issues such as smart ports, green shipping, safety, and security that are not actively addressed by the existing LME can be included in the new model.