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Over the last decade, the concept of “Sustainable Development” has achieved widespread acceptance as desirable objective of development amongst members of International Society and Organizations. Sustainable Development has performed a key role in terms of proper compromise plan for both of advocates of development and environmentalists. More notably, due to its own definition of *‘development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs’*, Sustainable Development does not necessarily incorporate only environmental issues. Rather, it highly ensures any sorts of benefits both for present and future, encompassing diverse needs of all people in existing communities; Health, personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities etc.

In 2015 United Nations Member States declared the shared goals for achieving the sustainable future named “17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)”. Since ocean resources and marine biodiversity are getting crucial for billions of people living in coastal communities, the sustainable use and preservation of marine ecosystems are essential to achieving the 2030 Agenda (United Nations, Progress of Goal 14 in 2016). Despite policies and treaties encouraging effective conservation are being expanded nowadays, experts state that these are still insufficient. In particular, ocean acidification, decline of fish stocks, illegal and unreported fishing and small-scale fisheries are regarded as main factors of remaining difficulties.

Goal 17 (‘Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development’) proposes another model of unswerving resolution dealing with maritime issue. Supporting and achieving targets of 2030 Agenda with Goal 14, it seeks to enhance

all forms of global partnerships: governments, civil society, the private sector and United Nations System etc. Moreover, intrinsic value of Goal 17 also should be paid increasing attention, enabling developing countries to improve domestic capacity through ODA (Official Development Assistance) by bilateral or multilateral institutions.

Nevertheless, the concept of Sustainable Development often suffers controversial problems of effectiveness, remaining the subject of vigorous debate. It is variously construed and its validity as a means of 'codes of conduct' is questioned in many quarters, reflecting, the lack of clarity or consensus concerning its meaning or objectives. More than 70 different definitions have been proposed (Steer & Wade-Gary, 1993), and people from many diverse fields use the term in different contexts with different approaches or biases (Heinen, 1994). To answer these key questions faced by practitioners, actions from various dimensions of society such as political support or civil cooperation are primarily referred. However, recognizing us, the Youth, as agents of change and main beneficiaries of Sustainable Development, I would like to MORE focus on youth empowerment and action in implementation of the Global Goals. For instance, we can promote pioneering ways of engaging audiences and peers to be abundantly aware of seriousness of maritime issues; We can advocate for significance of aids in developing countries, in ways most affordable and relatable to young people across different contexts.

Doing nothing makes nothing. In other words, changes in society require not to be just remained questionable whether goals of sustainability offer appropriate guidelines to urgent problems, prior to actually doing something. I hope '10th Korea-Russia Dialogue' be a representative opportunity, which identifies young people's agency, resilience and their positive distributions to changes.