

<축사>

한러 산학협동 유망기술 상담회

(2015. 7. 15, 블라디 보스톡, 러시아 극동연방대학교)

이규형 한러대화위원장(삼성경제연구소 고문, 前러시아대사)

존경하는 한국무역협회 김인호 회장님, 연해주 니카에브 부주지사님, 극동연방대학교 츠헤 부총장님, 존경하는 한러 양국대학의 산학 협력단 관계자와 양국의 관련 기업인 여러분, 그리고 내외 귀빈 여러분,

오늘 한국 무역협회와 한러대화, 러시아 연해주 정부와 극동 연방대학교가 함께 준비한 ‘한러 산학협동 유망기술 상담회’ 개최 자리에서 축하의 인사를 드리게 되어 기쁘고 또 영광입니다.

금년, 2015년은 ‘조-러 수호 통상조약’ 체결 131주년, ‘한러 국교정상화 25주년’인 뜻 깊은 해 입니다. 근.현대사의 굴곡 속에서 한국과 러시아 두 나라는 ‘가까우면서도 먼 이웃’으로, 때로는 ‘멀면서도 가까운 이웃’으로 인식되곤 하였다고 생각합니다.

작년도 양국 관계수치를 간단히 살펴봅니다. 작년 1월에 발효된 비자면제 협정 덕분에 전년대비 30% 증대된 30만의 상호 방문객 수를 기록하였고, 금년에는 여러 가지 이유로 다소 축소되겠지만, 양국간 교역액은 250억불을 넘었습니다. 그간 롯데, 삼성, 현대기아차, 팔도, 오리온 등 한국 기업의 대러시아 투자도 꾸준히 증대되어 왔습니다.

그럼에도 2007년부터 3년간 주 러시아 대사로 근무하였던 저로서는 최근 3-4년간의 양국관계 발전상황에 대하여 다소의 아쉬움을 갖습니다. 특히 아태 중시 정책하에 극동 시베리아 개발을 강조해 온 푸틴 정부의 입장에서나, ‘유라시아 이니셔티브’가 국정과제인 박근혜 정부의 입장에서 볼 때, 최근 한.러 관계 발전상황은 기대에 못 미친다고 하겠습니다.

이러한 시점에 오늘 한러 산학협동 유망기술 상담회가 러시아 극동개발

의 중심지이며 최근 자유무역항으로 지정된 블라디보스토크에서 열리게 된 것을 주목합니다.

지정학적 이유에서나 최선의 효율적 자원배분 관점에 있어서 한반도와 러시아의 협력은 이곳 극동지역이 그 중심으로 될 수밖에 없습니다. 한러 대화는 작년 10월 러시아 극동지역 연구거점 대학으로 지정된 극동 연방대학과 함께 ‘산학협력 클러스터 조성의 경제적 영향과 과학 기술 발전이 가지는 의의’에 관한 세미나를 공동 개최한바 있습니다. 우리들은 러시아가 기초과학과 첨단기술 분야에서 세계 최고의 수준을 자랑하고 있음을 잘 알고 있습니다. 반면 한국기업의 상품화기술과 세계시장 진출경험은 한러 양국간 협력에 있어 특기되어야 할 요소라고 믿습니다.

이러한 맥락에서 오늘 이곳 블라디 보스톡에서 양국 기업과 대학이 만나 학교 내에 한·러 이노베이션센터를 설립하는 문제를 구체적으로 논의하고, 대학과 기업 간 양해각서 체결을 통해 향후 양국의 유망기술 분야 발전성과를 공유할 수 있게 하는 것을 매우 뜻 깊게 생각합니다. 또한 이외에도 한국 기업과 러시아 대학 간 산학협력 뿐 아니라 한국 기업과 대학 간 산학협력을 동시에 추진하는 행사를 갖게 된 것도 대단히 의미 있는 일입니다.

끝으로 이러한 뜻 깊은 자리가 가능할 수 있도록 노고를 아끼지 않으신 양국 관계자 여러분께 심심한 감사와 치하의 인사를 드립니다. 여러분의 열성어린 준비, 참가자들의 아낌없는 성원과 참여로 실질적이고 구체적인 회의성과가 도출되어 25년을 맞은 한러 경제협력에 새로운 이정표가 세워 질 수 있게 되기를 축원합니다. 고맙습니다.

<개회사>

한 러 차세대 모스크바 교류

(2015. 7. 27, 모스크바, 한국대사관)

이규형 KRD 위원장(전 주러시아 대사, SERI 고문)

안녕하십니까? 반갑습니다.

오늘 뜻 깊은 한국과 러시아의 미래를 이끌고 갈 젊은이들의 모임에서 인사 말씀을 드릴 수 있게 되어 매우 기쁩니다.

저는 2007년 4월부터 2010년 2월까지 거의 3년간 이곳 모스크바에서 한국대사로 근무한 바 있습니다. 바로 이 대사관에서 한-러 관계의 호혜적 발전을 위하여 진력하였던 기억이 새롭습니다. 물론 저 혼자 할 수 있는 일은 아니었지요. 러시아 외교부 동료들 비롯, 크렘린 관리, 훌륭한 학자 교수님들, 언론인, 기업인 등과 서로의 이해를 넓히고 공동 이익을 추구하였습니다. 아주 열심히 했습니다.

그런데, 그 3년간 대사 활동과 이곳 생활을 하면서 참 많은 도움과 배움을 받은 분이 있습니다. 그분 덕택에 러시아와 러시아 사람을 더 알고 더 이해할 수 있었습니다. 또 그분의 조국에 대한 사랑, 한러관계 발전을 위한 열망은 저에게 큰 감동을 주었습니다. 누구실까요? 이미 짐작하겠지만, 1086 학교의 엠넬리 교장선생님 이십니다. 선생님의 제자 사랑은 한러 양국에 잘 알려져 있습니다. 한국정부는 선생님의 양국관계 발전에 기여한 공로를 훈장을 수여함으로써 조금이나마 감사의 뜻을 표명한 바 있습니다. 오늘 참석한 러시아 학생들이 모두 선생님의 제자들이기에 더욱 뜻 깊게 생각합니다.

한국과 러시아는 25년 전 1990년 9월 수교한 이래 정치 경제 문화 등 각 방면에서 꾸준히 관계 발전을 이룩해 왔습니다. 양국 정부는 수교 25주년을 기념하고, 앞으로 새로운 25년 50년 더욱 가깝고 깊은 우호친선관계를 도모하는 뜻을 담아 이번 유라시아 친선특급 열차 행사를 진행해 왔습니다. 저는 7. 15 블라디보스토크에서 열차 탑승단을 전송한 바 있는데, 2주 후 유라시아 대륙을 횡단한 한국의 젊은이들을 오늘 다시 만나게 되니 매우 기쁩니다. 한국 젊은이들이 러시아에 대하여 평소 어떤 생각을 갖고 있었는지, 2주일 열차 여행 체험 후 어떻게 그 생각이 변하였는지 저 개인적으로도 궁금합니다.

1086학교 출신 학생은 러시아내에서 가장 한국과 한국인을 잘 알고 있다고 생각합니다. 일전 대사시절 학교행사에 참석했던 저는 선생님들과 학생들이 한복을 입고 전통 부채춤을 추는 것을 보고 깜짝 놀란 적이 있습니다. 그와 같이 서로가 상대에 대하여 어느 정도 알고 있으면서 교류하는 것의 의미는 특별하다고 믿습니다. 더 많이 더 깊게 알게 되고, 올바르게 이해할 수 있고, 혹시 잘못 알고 있던 것은 바로 잡고. 그렇게 함으로써 바람직한 한러 양국의 미래를 구축해 가는데 아주 귀중한 자양분이 될 것입니다.

오늘 여러분들이 ‘한러 청년들의 주요 관심사와 양국 차세대협력 증진 방안’이라는 주제 하에 논의하며 만들게 되는 귀한 인연들이 장차 어떠한 모습으로 여러분의 미래에 영향을 미칠지, 나아가 양국관계 발전에 기여를 하게 될지 아무도 모릅니다. 그럼에도 분명한 것은 이러한 노력이 자신의 발전에 있어서나 한러 양국관계 발전에 매우 긍정적인 결과를 가져오리라는 것입니다.

양국의 차세대 대표 여러분,

오늘 모임이 가능할 수 있게 된 데는 무엇보다도 이곳 한국대사관의 하태역 공사, 김지은 서기관 등 여러분의 헌신적인 지원이 있었기 때문입니다. 깊이 감사드리면서, 한러대화 동료들도 애 많이 쓰셨고, 특히 엄 넬리 선생님께 다시 한 번 각별한 감사와 존경의 말씀을 드립니다. 대단히 감사합니다.

<Keynote Speech>

25 Years of Diplomatic Relations: Review & Prospect

(Int'l Seminar in celebration of 25th Anniversary of the
Diplomatic Relations between Korea & Russia)

July 27, 2015, Korean Embassy in Moscow

Lee Kyu Hyung(Advisor/SERI, Former Amb. to
Russia)

“ I dreamed of a railway train to run from Busan, South Korea
to Europe crossing Russia”

These were mentioned by President Park Keun Hae when she had a separate Summit meeting with President Putin during the G20 Summit held in St. Petersburg in September, 2013. Although her hope of connecting Trans Korean Railway to Trans Siberia Railway has yet been realized, it is so meaningful today that both Korean experts and professors who spent fortnight on board TSR crossing such a vast land of Eurasian continent and the eminent Russian counterparts hold a Seminar to renew our efforts for upgrading Korea-Russian(KoRus) relations which has been continuously strengthened.

Honorable Rector of MGIMO, Mr. Torkunov, Distinguished Mr. Suh, Sang Gook, President of the Korea Association of Slavic Eurasian Studies, Distinguished Ambassador Panov, Senior Vice President of the Russia-Korea Society, Honorable Mr. Cho, Tae Yong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs who just left for meeting with his Russian counterpart, Professors and Experts in both countries and in particular, the Hon. Mr. Lee Joo hyung, member of the National Assembly who arrived Moscow

yesterday from Havarovsk on board TSR,

It is my privilege to deliver a keynote speech on our bilateral relations at this precious moment to celebrate the 25th Anniversary of KoRus diplomatic relations and the 70th Anniversary of National Liberation.

I've worked here as Ambassador from April 2007 to Feb 2010. Afterwards, I renewed my relations with Russia by assuming a duty of President of Korea-Russia Dialogue(KRD) since November 2013 when President Putin paid a brisk visit to Seoul, and attending the 3rd Korea-Russia Forum which KRD organised. My 3 years' stay in Moscow was remarkable enough to become one of the most rewarding moments out of my almost 40 year-long public life. During those days, I had a very unique and valued experience. The more I've got to know Russians and the more time I spent with them, the more I could feel that I have made good friends with them, who usually shows not so friendly impression but very tough image when first met by others.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

It started at mid-17th century when the Korean peninsula had contact with Russia. In 1654 and 1658, Chosun Kingdom was asked by Qing Dynasty respectively to send a rifle squadron, who later got contact with Russian alongside Heirong river in north China. It was the first time in history for Korean to meet with Russian. Since then, however, no substantive engagement was made until the Friendship and Trade Treaty between Chosun and Russia was signed in 1884. Nevertheless, during about 10 years from 1896 when Ah Guan Pa Chun case - the Chosun royal family refugee to the Russian Embassy in Seoul,

occurred, which consists of one major chapter in the late Chosun history, to 1905 when Russo-Japanese war erupted, it is well known that Russia was one of the key players affecting the situation surrounding the Korean peninsula.

After the 2nd World War, Korea and Russia could be regarded as most victimized nations by ideological conflict and confrontation. However, as the 1988 Seoul Olympics helped bring thawing mood between the West and the East which eventually led to the end of Cold War, Korea and Russia normalized diplomatic relations in 1990 marking an end to the 80 year-long diplomatic shutdown.

Early May in 1988, still not clear whether Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries would participate in the Seoul Olympics, I, working as First Secretary of the Korean Embassy in Tokyo, received a phone call from a diplomat of the Soviet Union Embassy in Tokyo, which was very unusual because Soviet diplomats were under official instruction not to contact South Korean diplomats individually. To my surprise, however, he said that he wanted to meet me alone that evening. When I met him at a coffee shop in Akasaka, Tokyo, he said first that I could write down what he would tell me, and continued to say that he was instructed to inform officially, through me, the Korean Government of Soviet Union's decision to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games. Looking back those 40 years of my diplomatic service, I have never experienced such excitement, a thrilling moment ever.

Now 25 years has passed since normalization of relations between Korea and Russia. 900 millions US dollar amount of

trade in 1990 increased to 25 billions last year, although inevitably this year affected negatively. The Visa abolishment agreement in January last year enabled both countries to expand peoples' mutual visit to the level of 300 thousand. Korean companies like Lotte, Samsung, Hyundai Kia automobile has continued to expand investment in Russia noticeably.

Of course, there were several unfortunate engagement such as mutual expulsion of diplomats in mid-90s as well as a failed joint venture project of Kamchatka continental shelf oil exploration in 2008. But as is seen in the success of the first Korean astronaut project and the 2013 launch of Naro communication satellite, a long term contract of purchasing 1.5 million tons of LNG from Sakhalin annually, fishery cooperation near Kamchatka, Russian military defense equipment purchase and establishment of KRD, we have been indulged in strengthening practically cooperative bilateral relations.

I have sincere expectation that the incumbent Putin government emphasizing Look East Policy and the Park's government declaring expansion of cooperation with Eurasia as priority national agenda can take some measures, based upon mutual trust, for upgrading our relations. It is also expected that such upgraded ties enables private companies to produce more substantive cooperation. And moreover, we hope that trilateral projects among Russia and both two Koreas in the area of Train connection, Electricity supply and Gas cooperation could be materialized.

Russia, needless to say again, plays a very important role in keeping peace & stability in the Korean Peninsula. In particular,

he has done his part solidly as member of the 6 Party Talks for solving North Korea's nuclear problem peacefully. We know well that Russia has been instrumental in adopting resolutions in the UN Security Council condemning North Korea's nuclear tests and its violations of international law.

Basically, Korea and Russia have cooperated well in international arena such as G20, APEC, ASEM, EAS and etc, and shared common understanding in many global issues, of which, however, position is not always same. I am of the view that we should accept differences in some international issue. But it is noted with pleasure that we have handled those differences with care and wisdom not to cause any big hindrance to development of bilateral relations. And I like to expect that we can continue to do so in the future.

Distinguished Ladies and Gentlemen,

Preparing this keynote speech, I was seriously pondering what would be most effective thing for obtaining bigger fruit of cooperation and exchanges in our relations, while recalling the last 25 year's accomplishment we have made as well as my personal experiences earned through my 3 year ambassadorship in Moscow. For this too, I was wondering what kind of efforts to be more efficient and what measures to be taken first. I came to conclude followings as necessary given unique political, economic and cultural backgrounds of each other.

First, a vital interest and leadership of highest political figures and staunch support in the form of policy are essential. Based on this, we should exert our efforts to widen and deepen ways

of dialogue and communication. These efforts are prerequisite to develop the strategic cooperative partnership more substantially and substantively. Considering our identical politico- cultural characteristics, I firmly believe it imperative to maintain frequent contact and meeting between the two top leaders wherever it would be.

In addition, more candid and constructive dialogue in the area of foreign and security affairs is absolutely desired. It seems understandable for Russia to view Korean affairs with a viewpoint of its global strategic concerns. But the matter of peace, stability, unification and prosperity of 70 million Koreans, to itself as a whole, have its own merit, *raison d'être* to be fully addressed and recognized. I therefore earnestly wish that Russia should render, at bilateral context, better understanding and support toward efforts and patience exercised by Korea who works hard for lessening tension and promoting reconciliation on the Korean peninsula.

In fact, whatsoever positive outcome is pursued needs efforts by parties concerned to upgrade level of mutual trust. For this reason, I like to expect more contact and dialogue both at central and provincial government level. It is so desired that we can accumulate real experience of cooperation through conducting exemplary project and exchange expansion program.

In this connection, I am encouraged to note that the Russian government shows unified efforts to develop Far East and Zabaikal area with its announcement of a mid-long term plan. I also note with appreciation that our two governments have valued high a possible cooperation in the Far East and Siberia,

which has been well witnessed in regular convening of the Korea Russia Joint Economic Commission. It is right direction for both government to put deputy minister to assume chairmanship of subcommittee for Far East and Siberia. I expect the Joint Economic Commission to have more practical and specific results of discussion.

Second, I believe it all the more important to build mutually beneficial(win-win) structure for securing success of economic cooperation. Investment needs mid-long term economic assessment rather than short term profit, so that it is essential to provide good environment for investment and for anticipating mid-long term profit. There are ample opportunity for cultivating, expanding, accelerating cooperation of mutual benefit in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, maritime transportation, energy, science technology, military tech, space science, and arctic ocean development. I believe the last item referred as arctic development to provide us with a new big potential for cooperation. We are thankful for the Russian support to our bid for observer status in the Arctic Commission in May, 2013. The arctic will draw a new frontline for KoRus cooperation in the future.

I also believe that dialogue and communication is precondition of vivid economic exchange in business sector too. We cannot deny existence of difference in social custom and system between Korea and Russia who spends less 3 decades since experiencing economic transformation. There would be a case, not because of wrong or bad attempt, but only due to misunderstanding and distrust arisen by difference in custom and system. This answers the reason why we should expand

ways of communication and build more mutual trust all over the areas including politico economic and cultural ones.

Third, no matter how many resources listed in Mendeleyev Periodic Table we might have, we need to apply principle of selection and concentration for doing business more efficiently and effectively. In this light, it is always important to find and choose right partner who can avail itself with financial resources, technology prominence and various experience. And the better is such country who shares dreams, visions and aspirations which Russia holds, for developing Far East and Siberia to become a Mecca of peace and prosperity.

Distinguished Professors and Experts of both two countries,

In order for our two countries to undertake major roles for maintaining peace, development and prosperity in Eurasia, while continuing the mutually beneficial development, I like to suggest at what direction we have to stride as my conclusion today.

We don't have to reiterate that, under the spirit of mutual respect and mutually beneficial growth, the right understanding and recognition toward each other accompanied by various dialogue and communication serves the basis for a most desirable development of bilateral relations.

Bearing this in mind, it requires for Korea to understand clearly what Russia seeks to accomplish in global context and to recognize where it stands now in the international society. Korea should be also aware of the will, capacity, strength and limits of the present Putin government who declares to

reestablish a strong Russia. The long profound traditions, indomitable history and outstanding legacy of culture and arts together with its leadership governing such vast land of Eurasia and its national pride and dignity are cores of its characteristics with which Russia represent itself in the earth. These facts I believe Korea has to keep in mind all the time.

By the same token, it needs clear recognition and understanding on the part of Russia regarding an unique environment which Korea has faced with.

First, it has passed 70 years since the peninsula was divided. Between the North and the South, antagonism and confrontation has continued so far, though there were ups and downs in their relations. Therefore Russia is sincerely requested to understand peculiar position of South Korea, who, keeping its national defense unchallenged, should ease tension on the peninsula and pursue reconciliation and common prosperity of the Korean people through dialogue, so as to accomplish its task of peaceful reunification.

Second, Koreans are long in pursuit of universal values of humankind such as democracy, human rights and freedom of press. Its ardent endeavors and devotion has realized its aspiration of democratization and economic modernization. In this context, Korea, in general, joins the Western world in preserving and developing the present order of international politics and economy, and I believe, Korea has good reason to do so.

Third, however, Korea once called a poorest, a developing

country in 1950s and 60s has grown to a leading middle power with its 13th or 14th high in economic strength worldwide. Against this backdrop, Korea, instinctively, shares appropriate expectation and demand of the emerging powers to bring change in the established international order.

Uvazaemuiy Damyi I Gaspada,

Tuchev, a Russian poet diplomat, wrote a poem implying that it is not by head but by heart when to understand Russia. Russia whose national tree is birch tree in white bark is a very important country to Korea. The same is true in Korea vis a vis Russia. In particular, it must enjoy credit in terms of partnership for developing the Russian Far East and Siberia.

The agreed minutes between President Putin and President Park during their respective summit meetings once at St. Petersburg and another at Seoul in 2013 which stipulates "Promise what can be kept and, Keep what was promised" is providing us, present here this morning, with depth of significance.

I am very pleased to have such opportunity for listening to specific presentation and plausible comments by leading scholars of our two countries at this meaningful Seminar in celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the diplomatic relations between Korea and Russia. I do hope, together with all of participants today, that our firm bilateral ties of mutually comprehensive understanding and benefit should continue to be strengthened in its years to come. I am very hopeful and convinced indeed that today's efforts by all of us will make due contribution to that end. *Spassiva balshoe.*