

In 1987, joining the wave of democratization coming from the Southern Europe (Portugal, Spain, Greece), South Korea succeeded in a peaceful transition to democracy from the authoritarian era. Newly elected President and National Assembly had not only successfully hosted the 1988 Seoul Olympics, but also formalized a new Unification Formula which recognized the existence of the two Korean states. According to the new formula, the North and South should jointly preserve peace and move towards the unification.

Encouraged by the ending of the Cold War and the German unification in 1990, the North and South Korea had a series of high level meetings and produced three achievements in 1991. First, the two sides signed the Formal Agreement for Reconciliations, Non-aggression, Exchange and Cooperation. Second, two Koreas formally became the members of the United Nations. Third, North and South made the Joint Declaration to keep the Korean Peninsula nuclear free. In the meantime, between 1990 and 1992, South Korea established diplomatic relations with Russia, Hungary, Mongolia and China.

The euphoria we experienced was short indeed. From 1993, North Korea resumed the nuclear weapon development program and the subsequent history of this venture have been closely followed by all the concerned parties, particularly all the media. In fact, it has become one of the regular topics for Jeju Forum including this year. We could offer two suggestions for useful discussions.

Since the inauguration of President Trump of the United States last January, there has been a quick rise of expectation for a possibility of military showdown to resolve the North Korean nuclear and missile threat. At the same time, there has been various signs coming out of Washington and Beijing that some sort of dialogue or negotiation with North Korean is imminent. If a peaceful resolution of the North Korea nuclear crisis come to a negotiation table, we believe that the solution North Korea and South Korea reached in 1991 would be the most likely bases of any future agreement. This time, however, on top of the bilateral agreements between the two Korean governments, an international agreement to guarantee its effective implementation should be added. This could be a significant test for both major powers and directly involved regional parties to resolve the current conflict and to build bases for a regional and global peace.

As for the North Korean nuclear project, perhaps one of the most important items to consider by all the parties, particularly major powers, should be the following: In East Asia, should China remain the sole nuclear armed state, or should there be two nuclear states, China and North Korea? More than a half-century ago, the Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved through a direct communication between Kennedy and Khrushchev. The North Korean case today is quite different from the Cuban case; however, it shows the power and role of major powers in resolving strategic crisis which endangered the peace regionally and globally. This could be an opportune time to see if there is any lesson to be learned from the previous crisis.

[Welcome Dinner Speech]

LIM Sungnam First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea



Four Major Principles of the New Government's Foreign Diplomacy and Security

The Jeju Forum, which marks its 12th anniversary this year, has evolved into a major international forum, seeking and discussing sustainable peace and prosperity in the region. What began with 350 participants from nine countries in 2001 has grown to draw five thousand people from about 80 countries this year. The forum has also broadened its areas of interest from peace and prosperity of Asia, to issues such as culture and environment.

We are now faced with a number of daunting challenges in Asia which hinder the cooperation and development of the region. On the security front, North Korea's nuclear and missile threats constitute a serious and imminent challenge not only to the Korean Peninsula and the region, but also to the peace and stability of the international community as a whole. There are also challenges with their roots in history as well as those related to changing security landscape. Asia also faces emerging challenges on the economic front. Voices against free trade and globalization are heard in Asia, which make us concerned about the possible return of protectionism. Furthermore, cross-border issues, such as climate change, energy security and international crime, pose a huge threat to our daily lives.

Asia will continue to face challenges. However, a shared vision for the future and the will to translate the vision into reality can bring about changes. In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to the four pillars of the foreign policy of our newly inaugurated President Moon Jae-in. They are Peace, Responsibility, Cooperation, and Democracy, which I believe have no small implications for the region as well.

First and foremost, "Peaceful Asia." For a peaceful Asia, the first vital step is the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue. We, of course, will respond firmly against North Korea's provocations, but at the same time, efforts would not be spared to persuade North Korea to change its attitude and to come to the right side



of history. In this way, we can lay the foundation for the resolution of the North Korean nuclear problem, and eventually establish a structure of peace and cooperation in Northeast Asia. This calls for the unwavering support and cooperation of all the countries in the region.

Second, “Responsible Asia.” We should not allow short-sightedness to define our national interest. We should not allow the specter of protectionism haunt the spirit of liberal trade order, which has been the backbone of Asia’s rise since the end of the World War II. Free trade, free flow of information and freedom of navigation will strengthen the connectivity in Asia, and reduce the social and economic gaps and differences, bringing an Asia of unity for all.

Third, “Cooperative Asia.” Countries in the region should strengthen cooperation to cope with regional and global challenges such as terrorism and extremism. As we all know, in the era of inter-connectedness, most issues cannot be solved by the efforts of a single country. The complexity of these interwoven challenges calls for concerted efforts.

Lastly, “Democratic Asia.” Democracy, in a nutshell, could be defined as a process of communication. In this regard, the countries in the region should communicate with one another within the framework of international norms on the basis of mutual trust. By working together peacefully and democratically, Asia will eventually be able to progress towards building a harmonious community.

The Republic of Korea is ready to play an active and leading role in sharing this kind of vision for Asia’s future. However, The Republic of Korea alone can do little. Together we can achieve much. In this vein, the Jeju Forum offers a timely opportunity to pool our ideas and visions. Only a dream dreamt together and acted upon together will bring about meaningful changes. Once again, I congratulate the successful opening of the Jeju Forum and let me conclude by encouraging all of you to allow yourself some time off your busy schedule to explore the beautiful nature of this island.

[Closing Remarks]

SUH Chung-ha Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Jeju Forum /
President of Jeju Peace Institute



Collective Wisdom to Prevail in Uncertainties

It is my pleasure to announce that the Jeju Forum for Peace and Prosperity 2017 is coming to a very successful conclusion. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have contributed to making this year’s forum a great success.

This year’s forum brought together more than 500 speakers in 75 sessions and over 5,500 attendees over the last three days. We have truly benefited from the participation of distinguished speakers from around the world, including those who served their own countries as foreign ministers. I believe their active participation has significantly contributed to further enriching, upgrading and expanding the forum.

This year’s theme, “Sharing a Common Vision for Asia’s Future,” has proved relevant and meaningful in view of the current situation in Asia. As the four world leaders rightly pointed out, we are witnessing rising uncertainties around the world. East Asia is not an exception. Indeed, the geopolitical environment in East Asia is proving to be more volatile and uncertain than ever. Now is the time for us to make concerted efforts to prepare for this uncertain future. In this regard, I believe that this year’s Jeju Forum resulted in a very timely and meaningful platform for mapping out Asia’s future and sharing visions of peace and common prosperity.

Like the Proverb, “as iron sharpens iron, so friends sharpen each other’s faces,” I hope that the solidarity and friendship forged in Jeju will serve to sharpen our collective wisdom for global peace and prosperity. I would like to extend my heart-felt gratitude to Governor of Jeju Special Self-Governing Province Won Heeryong for his dedication to the forum. Please join me in thanking Chairman of the Jeju Development Center Lee Gwang-hee, for his generous support and for hosting tonight’s farewell dinner. I would also like to acknowledge the contributions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, the East Asia