

denuclearization.

Unprecedented summits at such short interval have brought us to hope that North Korea will declare its denuclearization and the international community soon take part in initiating a denuclearization process. But, the second summit between North Korea and the USA held in Hanoi, Vietnam ended with the so-called, “Hanoi No Deal.” The core condition of determining a nuclear deal is truthfulness. It has been demonstrated that dialogue without truthfulness cannot solve a nuclear puzzle.

It is the denuclearization that will guarantee North Korea its regime security and help North Koreans to meet the basic necessities of life and live as human beings. On top of it all, the international community will provide North Korea with support and cooperation to boost its economy.

I cannot stress enough the importance of the North Korea’s denuclearization. It will determine the future of North Korea. It will also herald a peace process on the Korean Peninsula.

I call on North Korean leader Kim Jong-un to make a truthful resolution on denuclearization. We two Koreas and the international community will bravely and patiently support North Korea’s denuclearization and be committed to helping with its normalization. Jeju will actively take its part in this move, too.

Jeju Special Self-governing Provincial Government has been the first among Korean local governments to pioneer inter-Korean exchanges by means of ‘Vitamin C’ diplomacy. As Jeju has been playing a leading role in inter-Korean exchanges, next year we will again invite North Korea to join the Jeju Forum, so that it can provide an opportunity to start a grand new chapter of establishing a peace process in the Korean Peninsula.

Distinguished guests from local and abroad!

Jeju Forum began in 2001, so it has been almost 20 years since its birth. During this period, many influential global leaders of politics, academics and businesses in around 80 countries have taken part here. It has become a model public forum representing South Korea where the agenda of peace and prosperity

is discussed.

Jeju Forum will be a center stage in Asia on which collective responses based on extended peace concepts take place to deal with ‘new peace threats’ including climate change, ocean contamination, and fine dust as well as the ‘traditional security threats’ such as nuclear weapons and missiles.

In particular, with new peace concepts in mind, ‘Peace from Healing,’ ‘Peace from Tolerance’ and ‘Peace in Energy,’ we will preserve the environmental treasure island where environment and humans can coexist. Also, we will not forget to play our role as an ‘Island of World Peace.’

I hope you will enjoy the splendid spring of clean, blue Jeju during your stay in this ‘environmental treasure island.’

Thank you very much.

14th Jeju Forum Opening Ceremony

[Keynote Speaker]

Heinz FISCHER Former President of Austria



Governor Won, Excellencies, Distinguished guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

It is a great honor and pleasure for me to be invited to the Jeju Peace Forum 2019 and – coming from Austria – to contribute to the topic of Asia towards Resilience Peace from a European perspective. What led to resilient peace in Europe in the last decades? What were some of the major lessons learned?

Distinguished participants! I want to focus on three main lessons here today:

First lesson, balanced cooperation of adversaries at eye-level is very important.

The second lesson, economic collaboration with a shared plan and goal has a big influence on peaceful relations.

The third lesson, upholding the generally accepted international treaty regime is necessary to build trust and we need trust.

Let me elaborate by quickly looking back on the historic developments that led to those lessons in Europe.

After the French Revolution, the turbulence of the Napoleonic wars had troubled Europe. However, in 1815 the Congress of Vienna developed a new system

of the European balance of power between Great Britain, France, Germany, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. This balance lasted for almost 100 years and it is Professor Henry Kissinger who very often describes this balance of power in his books as an example of resilient and lasting peace. This lesson is still useful for today’s challenges because power needs balancing power at eye-level in the essence of Kissinger’s strategic thinking.

At the beginning of the 20th century, the destructive powers of selfish nationalism in central Europe became stronger and stronger. The consequence was the outbreak of World War I: Central European powers against the coalition of Great Britain, France, Russia and – in the last phase of the war – the United States. The central European powers lost the war.

And the Peace Treaties from 1919 was dictated rather than negotiated. Regimes acted on the premise of ‘winners and losers’, those that could dictate and those that had to obey. This was contributing to inflaming and initiating again strong nationalistic feelings, in particular through the Nazi movement in Germany and similar movements in other parts of Europe.



Only 20 years after World War I, the Second World War started.

But, after World War II, several lessons from history were learned by the participating nations. Roosevelt, Churchill, de Gaulle, and other leaders did not make the mistakes of 1918 and 1919 again.

Democracy, human rights and a new understanding of lasting peace became leading principles after World War II.

The dominating new idea was that cooperation between former enemies, in particular between Germany and France, should be strong, so that political cooperation becomes a necessary consequence and war becomes impossible. This was the basis for European integration.

The second element of post-war peace policy was the Marshall Plan, which built Europe up after the Second World War and evidently helped the United States to achieve its geostrategic and economic positioning – it was a win-win situation for former adversaries. Economic cooperation makes political

cooperation easier.

And the third lesson was to secure all of this by a generally accepted international treaty regime.

International treaties and institutions secured trust and displayed goodwill for political and economic cooperation. The most important institution was, and still is, the United Nations, which was created in 1945, followed by the Council of Europe, created in 1949. The treaty of Rome in 1957 was giving the European integration an institutional framework.

A big problem after 1945 was the contradiction and even antagonism between the so-called East and West from a European perspective, namely between the Soviet Union and its allies and the United States and its allies. One could also say, between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. It was a dangerous period, but both sides tried to limit the risk of war.

Willy Brandt, the German prime minister in the 1970's, decorated with the Nobel Peace Prize, whom I personally appreciated very much, once said: "Peace is not everything, but everything is nothing without

peace." In my opinion, he is right.

The collapse of the communist system in Europe and the disintegration of the Soviet Union 30 years ago, again changed the situation. European integration was successfully developing. Many countries under communist dictatorships changed to more democratic systems after the fall of the Berlin Wall and East and the West united again peacefully.

Unfortunately, the peak of these positive developments was reached at the turn to the 21st century – at least from a European point of view. A worldwide financial crisis was producing economic and political problems. The political climate and stability started to change and to deteriorate. The extension of NATO to the Russian border was, in my opinion, without negotiations was not a very wise decision. Egoistic and nationalistic tendencies in Europe were growing.

Nowadays in the United States, President Trump is relying on "my country first" policy, antagonistic to the lessons we had already learned in the past. The peaceful future, in my opinion, lies in cooperation – not in confrontation.

In addition, the elections of the European Parliament last Sunday (26th of May) have produced significant changes, and shifting seats and influence from the centre to a more nationalistic side.

Are these European lessons for resilient peace relevant to Asia? All of the lessons are, to a certain extent, global ones.

First, never give up on striving for balanced cooperation of adversaries at eye-level.

Only if one seeks cooperation instead of confrontation major challenges can be overcome. Europe unified when dying adversaries Germany and France intertwined their war-related sectors of the economy.

Second, aim for collaboration with a shared goal.

The United Nations has given the global community a solid plan for the future of our planet. It is the Sustainable Development Goals which can also be seen as a global plan for governing.

Third, everyone needs to do the utmost to uphold the generally accepted international treaty regime.

Only in an atmosphere of trust and mutual respect

for agreements, the global community will succeed to find the necessary balanced solutions to a different interest.

In my opinion, the decisions of President Trump to withdraw from the INF (Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty), from the Paris Climate Agreement and from the Joint Comprehension Plan of Action with Iran were not that helpful and this has made very difficult negotiations with North Korea on nuclear disarmament even more difficult.

Distinguished participants!

In my opinion, we have learned a lot from the dramatic history of the 20th century.

Now it is our responsibility to make sure those lessons from history remain guiding principles for a peaceful future and new ideas must be implemented in order to master the problems of the next future generations.

Thank you.