**2022 Korea-Europe Peace Forum**

**September 16-17, 2022, KINTEX**

**Organized by Sejong Institute, Sponsored by Gyeonggi-do**

**Program and Participants**

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| **Day 1****September****16th****(FRI)** | **Session/Time** | **Topic** |
| **Opening Remarks and Introduction**  |
| 14:00-14:15(15’) | **Welcoming Remarks and Introduction**by Sang Hyun Lee (*President, Sejong Institute*) |
| 14:15-14:45(30’) | **Topic:** **The Ukraine War, European Peace, and Implications for the Korean Peninsula****Keynote Speech**by Angela Kane (*Former UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs*) |
| 14:45-15:00(15’) | **Coffee Break** |
| **Session 1** |
| **Moderated** by Chung-in Moon (*Chairman, Sejong Institute*)  |
| 15:00-16:20(80’) | **Topic: Shattered Peace and Rebuilding Common Security: Learning from Success and Failure of the European Experiences****Presentations:**by Angela Kane (*Former UN High Representative for Disarmament Affairs*)Markku Heiskanen (*Former Director of Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland*)Wonsoo Kim (*Former UN Under-Secretary General*) |
| 16:20-16:30(10’) | **Coffee Break** |
| 16:30-17:00(30’) | **Q & A** |
| **Day 2****September****17th****(SAT)** | **Session 2-1** |
| **Moderated** by Sang Hyun Lee (President, Sejong Institute) |
| 10:00-11:20(80’) | **Topic: Making Breakthrough to Stalled Relations with North Korea: European ExperiencesⅠ****Presentations:**by Wolfgang Nowak (*Former Member of the European* *Parliament*)  Glyn Ford (*Former Member of the European Parliament*) Eun-Jeung Lee (*Professor, Freie Universität Berlin*) |
| 11:20-11:30(10’) | **Coffee Break** |
| **Session 2-2** |
| **Moderated** by Jae-jeong Lee (*Former Minister of Unification*) |
| 11:30-12:50(80’) | **Topic: Making Breakthrough to Stalled Relations with North Korea: European ExperiencesⅡ****Presentations:**by Nam Sun Song (*Professor, Osaka University of Economics and Law*)Kee Bum Park (*Director of Korea Health Policy* *Project, Harvard Medical School*)Sangyong Hong (*Secretary-General, Korean Sharing Movement*) |
| **Closing Remarks** |
| 12:50-13:00(10’) | **Wrap-up and Closing Remarks**by Chung-in Moon (*Chairman, Sejong Institute*) |

**Program Descripition**

**Session 1:**

**Shattered Peace and Rebuilding Common Security: Learning from Success and Failure of the European Experiences**

Although its significance has faded due to the Russia-Ukrain war, Europe in the 1970s surprised the world by converting the Cold War system into a peace regime through “Helsinki Process” that embraced the Soviet Union and East Germany. The cooperative security system chosen by Europe at that time still provides many lessons and implications for the present Korean Peninsula. To us, the multilateral security cooperation system is still considered a powerful way to minimize the negative impact of the US-China strategic competition and to engage in North Korea. The 1992 Inter-Korean Basic Agreement is also based on the Helsinki Treaty model, but unlike Europe, Korea lacks practical experience in multilateral security cooperation. In this session, referring to the European multilateral security cooperation system, we intend to explore the necessity of establishing a common security system in which countries around the Korean Peninsula, including North Korea, participate as members of the 'Korean Peninsula Multilateral Security Cooperation Organization'.

**세션1 :**

**파괴된 평화와 공동안보의 재건 : 유럽의 성공과 실패로부터**

최근 러시아의 우크라이나 침공으로 그 의미가 퇴색되긴 했으나, 1970년대 유럽은 이른바 소련, 동독을 포용하는 ‘헬싱키 프로세스’를 통해 냉전체제를 평화체제로 전환해 세계를 놀라게 했다. 당시 유럽이 선택한 협력안보체제는 현재 한반도에 여전히 적지 않은 교훈과 시사점을 준다. 우리에게 여전히 다자안보협력체제는 미·중 전략경쟁의 부정적 영향을 최소화하고, 북한을 설득할 수 있는 유력한 방안으로 여겨진다. 1992년 남북기본합의서도 헬싱키 조약 모델을 기초로 하지만, 유럽과 달리 우리는 남북기본합의서 채택 이후 실질적인 다자안보협력의 경험이 부재하다. 이 세션에서는 유럽의 다자안보협력 체제를 참고하여, 북한을 포함해 한반도 주변 국가들을 가칭 ‘한반도 다자안보협력체’의 구성원으로 참여시키는 공동안보(common security) 체제 구축의 필요성을 모색하고자 한다.

**Session 2-1, 2-2 :**

**Strategies for engaging in North Korea through Gyeonggi-do-Europe cooperation**

Recently, European countries are serving as the chair of the UN Security Council sanctions committee against North Korea (Germany from 2019 to 2021, Norway from 2021 to 2023). And European organizations keep exchanging with North Korea in ways. China and Russia have traditionally been bases of contact with North Korea. However due to the close quarantine of COVID-19 and international isolation following Russia-Ukraine war, the strategic importance of Europe has grown. In this session, we will discuss new strategies to engage with North Korea with former European policy officials and academics who have long had diplomatic relations with the North Korean authorities. In the future, new ways of exchange and cooperation with North Korea through cooperation with various organizations in Gyeonggi-do and Europe will also be discussed.

**세션 2-1, 2-2 :**

**대북교류의 새로운 돌파구 : 유럽의 경험으로부터**

유럽은 최근 UN안보리 대북제재위원회 의장국(′19~′21년 독일, ′21~′23년 노르웨이)을 연이어 맡고 있고, 베를린자유대학 등 학술기관이 제한적이나마 북한 김일성대학교와 인적교류를 진행하고 있는 유일한 지역이다. 전통적으로 대북접촉의 거점이었던 중국과 러시아는 봉쇄에 가까운 코로나19 방역과 우크라이나 침공의 따른 국제적 고립으로 위축된 반면, 유럽의 전략적 중요성은 더욱 커진 것이다. 이번 세션에서는 오랫동안 북한 당국과 외교적 관계를 맺어온 유럽의 전 정책 당국자, 학자들과 함께 새로운 대북 관여 전략을 논의한다. 또, 향후 경기도와 유럽 내 다양한 기관들과의 협업을 통한 새로운 대북교류협력 방안도 다뤄질 예정이다.