



2020 평창평화포럼 ☆ PyeongChang Peace Forum 2020

9-11 February 2020

PyeongChang Message for Peace 2020¹

“We are determined to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no sustainable development without peace and no peace without sustainable development.”

(Preamble of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development)

Building on the Peace Spirit of the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics

1. On 9-11 February 2020, more than 1000 participants from some 40 countries gathered for the PyeongChang Peace Forum (PPF).² This Forum followed the successful inaugural PyeongChang Global Peace Forum in 2019 that commemorated the first anniversary of the 2018 PyeongChang Winter Olympics and Paralympics. The PPF is a global platform of dialogue for building sustainable peace and development.
2. PPF convened for the second year to memorialize the 2018 PyeongChang Peace Spirit in the context of the 70th anniversary of the outbreak of the Korean War (25 June 1950) as indicated by the slogan “70 Years Is Enough”. The urgency of the peace process in the Korean Peninsula underpinned the conception and execution of the Forum. As a global platform, it connected the Korean peace process to the global agenda and commitment to sustaining the peace, justice and development goals clearly enunciated in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.³ We reflected and recognized the important role of sports as an enabler for sustainable development.
3. The PyeongChang Peace Forum has provided a valuable and timely moment to show the world the depth and diversity of understanding of the deep challenges ahead in the pursuit of peace in the Korean Peninsula, in the northeast Asia region, and in the world. The PyeongChang Peace Spirit put a

¹ The *PyeongChang Message for Peace 2020* is a summary of the deliberations of civil society participants at the PPF 2020. Each participant is called to act on any number or all of the action items that the Message calls, each to the specifications and requirements of their own organizations.

² www.ppf.or.kr

³ <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda>

spotlight on the courage, hope and resolve of the Korean people over many decades to overcome these deep challenges. This Message from PyeongChang demonstrates the commitment and initiatives of people around the world for peace and justice.

4. We joined with the City of PyeongChang and the Province of Gangwon in undergirding their role that led to the Summits among political leaders of North and South Korea and the United States of America aimed at ending the Korean War and forging a peace agreement that permanently replaces the armistice agreement on 27 July 1953. PPF 2020 continues to advocate for a just, durable and lasting peace in the Korean Peninsula.
5. We convened as a Forum cognizant of the legacy of previous international gatherings of civil society, among them the Hague Appeal for Peace in 1999, the Millennium NGO Forum on Strengthening the UN for the 21st Century⁴(New York, 22-26 May 2000), International Civil Society Week⁵ (Belgrade, Serbia, 8-12 April 2019) and the People’s Assembly⁶ (New York, 24-25 September 2019) on the eve of the 74th UN General Assembly, which each in their own way offered a collective vision for the prospering of justice, peace, human rights, sustainable development, and the revitalization of the United Nations. This PPF2020 Message proceeds from and builds on the PyeongChang Declaration for Peace 2019 - Sustainable Future for All: Ending War, Guaranteeing Peace, as well as the Resolution on the Peace Process in the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia issued on 11 February 2019.
6. This year’s Forum claimed its stake in offering a collective vision that links peacebuilding and disarmament to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), underscoring the indivisibility, interdependence and intersectionality of all the goals. The Forum underscored the need to be in solidarity with everyone defending the human rights of peoples and the integrity of the planet. It also spotlighted the importance of religious and interfaith cooperation in the pursuit of peace given the role religions have played in both conflict and peace situations.
7. The Forum met at a time when multilateralism is in crisis as a consequence of increased unilateralism and national populism in national settings thereby weakening commitments of member states to UN agreements that address global challenges such as the climate crisis and the massive displacement and forced migration of peoples. We reaffirm our fundamental commitment to fostering a robust multilateralism that upholds the values, norms and standards defined in the UN Charter (1945) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
8. In consideration of the above, the PPF2020 has resolved to focus on the following areas of concern and offers possibilities to act upon them.
9. We appreciate the hospitality of the City of PyeongChang, the Province of Gangwon, the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and the PyeongChang 2018 Legacy Foundation. This

⁴ http://www.sefidvash.net/rcgg/htms/mfd_ing.htm

⁵ <https://civicus.org/icsw/>

⁶ <https://gcap.global/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Peoples-Assembly-Declaration-2019.pdf>

Message comprises the perspectives and commitments of civil society participants of the following tracks and pillars of the PPF 2020 that met over three days of intensive deliberations:

- A. Peace in the Korean Peninsula Now, and in the World
- B. Fulfilling the Promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- C. Accelerating Action and Accountability for SDG 16+
- D. Multilateralism Reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda
- E. UN2020 Initiative: The UN at 75
- F. Sports, Peace and the SDGs
- G. Peace, Disarmament and the SDGs

10. We call on all actors, including Member States, UN bodies, multilateral agencies, donors, the private sector, think tanks, research institutions, and all peoples of the world to commit to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, to the full protection of human rights, to the reduction of inequalities, and to the pursuit and flourishing of peace. As civil society actors, we pledge to do our part. We urge everyone to do the same.

A. Peace in the Korean Peninsula Now, and in the World

11. PPF2020 commits to continue support for the Korea peace process, recognizing that peace is the expressed desire and a human right of the people of the Korean Peninsula. We call upon all international, governmental and civil society actors concerned to take urgent steps to sustain and accompany the peace process to end the Korean War and sign a Korean peace agreement among parties concerned.⁷
12. Replacing the current armistice agreement (27 July 1953) with a peace will unleash the momentum for stability, security and prosperity of the Korean peninsula thus enabling both Koreas to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will ultimately promote a just, durable and lasting peace in the Peninsula, Northeast Asia and the world.
13. We express grave concern that little progress has been made since leaders have not undertaken the next urgent and concrete steps to conclude a peace agreement that includes denuclearization and puts an end to the war in the Korean Peninsula following the DPRK-US Summit on 27-28 February 2019 in Hanoi, Vietnam, and again at the meeting of leaders of the Koreas and the US at the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in Panmunjom on 30 June 2019. We appeal to all parties to take concrete steps to establish a Northeast Asia nuclear-weapons free zone.
14. Recalling the Resolution for Sustaining Peace Process in Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia, adopted at the First PPF2019, we reiterate our call on all governmental and civil society actors concerned to make an urgent and collective effort to resume peace talks utilizing a multiplicity of mechanisms to break through the impasse. It would be unfortunate if the stalled peace process in the

⁷ Examples of ongoing international campaigns include Global Campaign for a Peace Treaty (<https://koreapeacetreatynccck.wordpress.com/>) and the Korea Peace Now Campaign (<https://koreapeacenow.org/>).

Korean Peninsula relapses into a provocative and intimidating arms race and rivalry in Northeast Asia.

B. Fulfilling the Promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

15. On 25 September 2015, the 193 Member States of the UN adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the purpose of Transforming our World. The agenda is universal for all countries, whether in the North or South, calling on both developing and developed countries to common responsibilities and accountabilities in their implementation and achievement. One core principle of the agenda is “Leave No One Behind” – which creates a responsibility to ensure this agenda reaches those that are most marginalized and vulnerable. The Agenda has 17 SDGs which cover the most urgent, prevalent and shared global challenges from inequality to peace, climate to poverty, and gender inequality to ending hunger.
16. People all over the world, in every country, every day, suffer from the overlapping impacts of inequality, poverty, violence, discrimination, militarization, environmental degradation and a shrinking of their human rights. We can no longer accept this as our norm. Climate change threatens our existence, and the children and young people of the world are calling on us to stand with them.
17. We are not on track to meet the SDGs. We must exert significantly more effort and invest more resources to achieve the goals. We call on Governments to deliver with urgency and political determination on the global commitments made in 2015 in relation to the Paris Climate Agreement, and other agreements like the Escazu Agreement on environmental human rights (2018),⁸ the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015),⁹ the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (UN SCR1325)¹⁰, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
18. People's movements and organizations, civil society and individuals, will together mobilize (through Assemblies, demonstrations, and other interventions) on peace, SDGs and climate through Stand Together Now Campaign¹¹ during the Global Week of Action facilitated by the Action for Sustainable Development¹² and Global Week to Act for SDGs facilitated by the UN SDGs Action Campaign¹³ in September 2020 as well as campaigns on International Day of Peace¹⁴. They will bring pressure and attention to bear on governments to deliver the SDG agenda, and recognize the critical prerequisites of ensuring peace and responding to the climate crisis to deliver the SDGs. We will critically come together in ‘People’s Assemblies’ at local, national, regional levels, culminating in global mobilizations at the UN in September 2020.

⁸ <http://bit.ly/2SUDIHX>

⁹ <http://bit.ly/2urvNmR>

¹⁰ <http://bit.ly/2HXCbVP>

¹¹ <https://www.standtogethernow.net/stand-together-now/>

¹² <https://action4sd.org/>

¹³ <https://act4sdgs.org/>

¹⁴ <https://internationaldayofpeace.org/>

19. Through these ‘Peoples Assemblies’ we will bring the thoughts, experiences, policies, ideas, solutions and participation of people across the world to inform and guide the key UN processes, especially the UN@75 dialogues as well as the Beijing+25 processes. Civil society groups commit to unite to support a just, responsible, innovative and accountable multilateral system beyond the UN’s 75th year.
20. “The spirit of Agenda 2030 requires the robust participation of the peoples of the world so that the benefits of multilateralism are felt in their daily lives...We must dismantle the hurdles to physical and political access to United Nations processes, to achieve internationally agreed development goals and social justice agendas.”¹⁵

C. Accelerating Action and Accountability for SDG 16+

21. Addressing the underlying causes of conflict, insecurity, and systemic injustice is best done through long-term, upstream investments and early action to address marginalization and inequalities, promoting inclusion, and supporting economic and human development.
22. We reaffirm our support and endorsement for the Rome Civil Society Declaration on SDG16+¹⁶ which calls for accelerated action and accountability for SDG16+. We call on governments to adopt all the recommendations outlined in the Rome Declaration. To do this, governments must ensure that more diverse stakeholders are engaged and consulted in peace, justice and governance processes at all levels, striving to reach those furthest behind first.
23. Progress towards achieving SDG16+ remains uneven, off-track, and in many cases renegeing on agreed commitments. The international community must step up all efforts to achieve SDG16+, including by implementing SDG16+ in an integrated and people-centered manner. This entails fostering inclusive partnerships with civil society, by scaling up political and financial commitments to proactively address the root causes of conflict and violence. It also requires the protection and expansion of civic space, and curtailing broader injustices and human rights abuses in all their forms, and at all levels.

D. Multilateralism Reaffirmed in the 2030 Agenda

24. We commit to support multilateralism that reduces inequalities of wealth, power and resources within our ecological limits, as manifest in the climate emergency.
25. Multilateralism is underpinned by key principles in accordance with state responsibility to promote, protect and fulfill human rights as manifest in the legally binding instruments and political commitments/action plans adopted at the heads of state and government level. It also respects the

¹⁵ See Paragraph 23, Declaration of CoNGO (Conference of Nongovernmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations) on the Occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations, <http://bit.ly/327uFkv>.

¹⁶ <https://tapnetwork2030.org/romedeclaration/>

extraterritorial responsibilities of state and non-state actors, in particular corporations. It recognizes the essential role of the public sector in the provision of social services, regulatory capacity and access to justice. These principles ensure sovereign national policy space - across development, fiscal and judicial policy, address inequalities between and within countries, are based on the notion of equity and justice, acknowledge women's human rights, and respect ecological limits.

26. The plans of action and policy recommendations of international organizations including the United Nations must fulfill these principles and Member States must demonstrate the political will and provide the necessary resources to translate these principles into action. They must also reconfigure the global governance architecture to be coherent with these principles and values.
27. Mutually reinforcing global systems that perpetuate inequalities thrive on the power imbalances of patriarchy, militarism, financialization, undemocratic governance and the criminalization of dissent – all of which are intensified by trade and investment agreements (known as economic agreements and partnerships), the intellectual property rights regime and unfettered “digitalization”.
28. Overcoming constraints to such multilateralism and related state responsibilities that are predicated on human rights, peace and justice will require action that includes (and is not limited to):
 - Universal tax agreement and authority as a first step to building a fair and coherent global economic system
 - Eradication of militarization of conflict resolution
 - Dismantling patriarchy for the full realization of women's rights
 - Global partnership between states for sustainable developmentTackling obstacles as well as promoting cooperation must be in the forefront of a just and accountable multilateral system.

E. UN2020 Initiative:¹⁷ The UN at 75

29. We are facing a twin crisis of democracy and multilateralism. Civil society advocates are deeply concerned about a UN system that is under-resourced, under attack, underutilized, and unable to respond adequately to the many challenges facing humanity and the planet. There is an urgent need to revitalize and strengthen the UN system so that it will be able to meet the challenges of this century, and to avoid repeating the catastrophic failures of the last century.
30. We need a strong and effective UN to facilitate the deep global cooperation necessary to achieve Agenda 2030 and make progress on the wider peace and disarmament agenda. Proponents in favor of a strengthened, transformed multilateral system recognize the 75th anniversary of the UN as an important opportunity to hold governments accountable to the commitments they made to the UN Charter in 1945, and to mobilize the necessary public support to demand that world leaders develop meaningful, progressive and transformative improvements to global institutions and policy, through a UN75 Summit dedicated for this purpose.

¹⁷ See UN2020 Initiative at <http://un2020.org/>.

31. With space for civil society shrinking and access diminishing, we call and demand for meaningful mechanisms for civil society participation in the UN processes. We also call upon Member States to consider bold proposals, such as a UN Parliamentary Assembly¹⁸ and the World Citizens Initiative¹⁹, to ensure clear, meaningful and empowered civil society consultation and representation within the UN system.

F. Sports, Peace and the SDGs

32. We highlighted the role that culture and sports can play to promote peace, build bridges, foster respect, and facilitate dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict. We also recognized the growing contribution of sports in the realization of the SDGs in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of, among others, women, young people and those living with disabilities as emphasized in paragraph 37 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.²⁰ We therefore celebrate the peace initiatives at the 2018 Winter Olympics in PyeongChang as well as the legacy projects of the PyeongChang 2018 Legacy Foundation.
33. We encourage governments, sportspeople, sports organizations and civil society to elevate the Olympic Truce²¹ vision at all Olympic events, especially at the upcoming Tokyo Summer Olympics in 2020 and Beijing Winter Olympics in 2022, and beyond, and to utilize sports for peace, human rights, values education and sustainable development locally, nationally and globally.

H. Peace, Disarmament and the SDGs

34. We reaffirm the primary goal of the UN to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war”, and call on governments to implement this goal by fully utilizing the range of mechanisms outlined in the UN Charter for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, including to accept compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ).
35. Peace and disarmament are required to achieve the SDGs. Military activity – whether in peacetime or war – contributes considerably to carbon emissions and climate change. Weapons production, proliferation and use undermine societal structures, erode security, increase risks to economic and social activity, contaminate environments and threaten human health, lives and livelihoods. In addition, one of the key reasons for military build-up and military threats is to protect oil supplies, further contributing to climate change and preventing transition to a sustainable economy.

¹⁸ <https://en.unpacampaign.org/>

¹⁹ <https://www.worldcitizensinitiative.org/>

²⁰ Para 37. Sport is also an important enabler of sustainable development. We recognize the growing contribution of sport to the realization of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives (UN 2030 Agenda).

²¹ <https://www.olympic.org/olympic-truce>

36. We welcome the UN Secretary General’s Agenda for Disarmament – Securing our Common Future (2018)²² and the connections made in this agenda between peace, disarmament and the SDGs. We call for the full implementation of the agenda, and especially the elimination of nuclear weapons by 2045, the 100th anniversary of the UN.
37. We also call on governments to establish constitutional provisions committing their countries to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, including less visible and protracted conflicts, cyber conflicts, the progressive reduction and elimination of standing armies, and the redistribution of military spending to support the SDGs.
38. We express grave concern at the power of the weapons and fossil fuel industries that are thwarting peace, disarmament, democracy, human rights and climate action. We call on civil society, governments and financial institutions to divest from fossil fuel, nuclear weapons and other military industries, and reinvest according to the environmental, social and governance principles.
39. We call for full implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS); 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, and 2419 on Youth, Conflict Prevention and Conflict Resolution, and for the implementation of UN General Assembly Resolution 74/64 on Youth, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, and especially to ensure youth and women’s representation in decision-making bodies.

PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030

40. In conclusion, we commit ourselves to the vision and tasks outlined above and specially through the PyeongChang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030 which is a collection of ideas, proposals and initiatives to strengthen the interlinkage between peace, disarmament and the SDGs in accordance with the PyeongChang Peace Spirit.

**PyeongChang
11 February 2020**

PyeongChangPeace2020@gmail.com

www.PPF.or.kr

²² <https://www.un.org/disarmament/sg-agenda/en/>