Transforming Korea’s DMZ, a World Heritage, into a Peace and Nature Sanctuary

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
CONSERVATION OF KOREA’S DEMILITARIZED ZONE (DMZ),
MILLENIUM HILTON HOTEL, SEOUL, KOREA, JULY 15-16, 2004

Conference Theme: Designation of Korea’s DMZ as a World Heritage Site for Nature Conservation and Peace
Conference Site: Millennium Hilton Hotel, Seoul, Korea
Conference Host: The DMZ Forum, New York
Gyeonggi Province
Gyeonggi Cultural Foundation, Republic of Korea
Convener: The DMZ Forum
Sponsor: Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Republic of Korea
Co-sponsor: Nong-Hyup (Korea’s agricultural industry association)
Transforming Korea's DMZ, a World Heritage, into a Peace and Nature Sanctuary
Background:

The future of sustainable Korea depends on a clean environment and ecologically sustainable use of the land, which provides environmental security and sustainable development for a projected future population of over one hundred million people. The demilitarized zone (DMZ) is the linchpin of pan-Korean nature conservation. The DMZ, a 4-km wide strip of beautiful land running 250 km across the entire Korean peninsula, has separated the two Koreas and controlled military hostilities between them since 1953. The DMZ became a unique natural sanctuary for biodiversity and wildlife and a showcase of natural heritage and is an important resource for Korea’s nature conservation. This land must be preserved for future generations. It will provide the foundation for sustainable development, cultural and spiritual advancement and environmental security.

After a formal cease-fire with the Korean War armistice, the DMZ corridor was naturally revived from devastation, its forests recovered and wild habitats rebuilt, resulting in a renewal of life without human interference. Fallow land has returned to thick prairie and shrubby land in the western section. Rich green forests adorn the magnificent landscape of the eastern mountain ranges. With them, endangered and rare plants and animal species, including Asiatic black bear, leopard, Eurasian lynx, Goral sheep, and perhaps Amur tiger, have rebuilt their populations. A great number of migratory birds, including endangered species such as the White-naped and Red-crowned cranes and the Black-faced spoonbill have made their home in these habitats. The land devastated by war has become a rare sanctuary for endangered native species and been transformed into the most important in-situ reserve for Korea’s natural heritage, biodiversity and landscapes, including many species that no longer exist anywhere else on the peninsula.

Symbolizing the tragedy of War, Korea’s DMZ is a sacred resting place for millions of innocent compatriots, foreign friends, and soldiers of both sides who died for freedom and peace. Having two distinct socio-economic systems for the last half of the 20th Century, the two independent Koreas, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the Republic of Korea (ROK), have created two different people with separate ideologies and cultures. They now have diverse perspectives on life in a rapidly changing world and yet desire to be united and mutually benefited by building a prosperous and peaceful future. Korean people in the south have worked hard for the last forty years and now enjoy a democratic society with a free consumer economy, attaining a position as the 12th largest economic power in the world. South Korea has already embarked on helping to improve the lives of their northern compatriots. The DMZ has been transformed into a place of juxtaposition for people of the two Koreas for reconciliation and concordance and as a gateway to unification and peace. The DMZ corridor with rich biodiversity and landscapes opens a unique opportunity to recreate “Keum-Su-Gang-San”, meaning “land of embroidered mountains and river”, for Korea’s sustainable development and peace.

The DMZ that contains a complete array of native biodiversity on the peninsula already has become a unique nature reserve. This historic estate must remain a landmark nature reserve in perpetuity, as it is an important national heritage site for Koreans everywhere. The DMZ is the center of what can become pan-Korean nature conservation and a tribute to the Korean’s patriotic pride, the “Keum-Su-Gang-San”. The DMZ also can serve as an ecological laboratory to study nature’s resilience and renewal, human ecology and ecosystem sustainability. Simply put, there is no place comparable to the DMZ on the Korean peninsula and in the world - this land must remain intact and protected for the future of Korea.

There is a call from around the world for designating the DMZ corridor as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The DMZ is not only a national heritage site for biodiversity and culture but also a world heritage site for humanity. The UNESCO process provides an opportunity for the two Koreas, the DPRK and ROK, to join the global conservation movement by creating a unique World Heritage Site. The conference provides a platform for embarking on this movement and charts the strategies for designating the DMZ as a World Heritage.

Objectives:

The objectives of this conference are: 1) to discuss the needs for preserving the DMZ for conservation and peace; 2) to assess the feasibility and value of Korea’s DMZ conservation; 3) to define and promote a global calling for the designation of Korea’s DMZ as a UNESCO World Heritage site; 4) to formulate strategies for a joint declaration by DPRK and ROK to designate the DMZ as a UNESCO World Heritage Site; 5) to organize a global network of people, organizations and international agencies to support and campaign for the movement to protect and preserve Korea’s DMZ corridor as a World Heritage Site.
Gyeonggi Province: Co-host of the Conference:

- Gyeonggi Province is one of the two central provinces that the DMZ corridor divided in the western part of the peninsula, and it is directly involved with matters related to the DMZ.
- Gyeonggi Province is a showcase of dynamic economic development in South Korea with a diversity of beautiful natural and cultural landscapes, symbolizing the land of Keum-Su-Gang-Sun, which invites the world to visit.
- Gyeonggi Province, representing 50% of the Korean economy, is the key driving force for economic and trade development with North Korea; it is the gateway to North Korea, China and Russia, soon to be providing a renovated Seoul-Pyongyang highway and Seoul-Wonsan railroad across the DMZ.
- Gyeonggi Province has been seeking and implementing best eco-friendly ways in across the DMZ economic and trade development between North and South Korea, with a strong commitment to nature conservation of the DMZ.
- This is the first international conference on nature conservation of the DMZ for peaceful purposes sponsored by Gyeonggi Province, providing an opportunity for outreach and exposure of Gyeonggi Province, as it is an international conference with speakers and participants from all over the world.
- Gyeonggi Province is dedicated to enhancing awareness and knowledge of the DMZ as a vital resource for water, biological diversity, and beauty of landscapes, sustainable eco-tourism, sustainable agriculture and ecologically-based economic activity for a local, national and international audience.

Important Criteria of Korea’s DMZ for a World Heritage Site:

- Korea's Demilitarized Zone is a National Monument of People, Culture, Nature, and History of the 20th Century on the Korean Peninsula.
- Korea's DMZ offers a World Heritage for the Peace-loving People of All Korea and the World.
- The DMZ Corridor Commemorates the Tragic Loss of lives of all those Korean and Other People from around the World Sacrificed for Peace and Security during the Korean War.
- The DMZ Corridor has become a Symbol of War and Peace, Death and Life, and Past and Future.

- The DMZ Corridor contains an Outstanding Example of Traditional Human Settlement and Land-use representing Korean Culture and Green Open Space which is easily Vulnerable to the Impact of Development.
- The DMZ Corridor represents A Horizontal Cross-section of Korea's Geologic Patterns and Ecological and Biological Processes in the Evolution and Development of Biodiversity in Biological Communities and Ecosystems.
- The DMZ Ecosystems contain Landscapes of Exceptional Natural Beauty and Aesthetic Importance and the Most Important and Significant Natural Habitats for In-situ Conservation of Biodiversity, Including Those Containing Threatened Species of Outstanding Universal Value from the Point View of Science and Conservation.
- Therefore, Korea’s DMZ must be Protected and Sustainably Managed so that the Environmental Integrity of the Entire Corridor can be Sustained for the Future of Korea and People of the World.

Conference Agenda:

- Review of ecosystems and biodiversity in the DMZ;
- Analysis of concepts for preserving the DMZ for Korea’s nature conservation;
- Initiation of projects for DMZ conservation:
  - Assessment and evaluation of land and habitat classification;
  - Assessment of critical habitats in the DMZ and adjacent areas;
  - Assessment and inventory of biodiversity in the DMZ;
  - Conservation of extirpated, endangered, and threatened species;
- Ecological economic analysis of the DMZ conservation;
- Assessment of sustainability for eco-tourism in the DMZ;
- Sustainability of ecologically-based agriculture and ecosystem management in the DMZ and the adjacent areas;
- Discussion and delineation of the issues pertaining to the development of a formal proposal for UNESCO’s World Heritage Site designation;
- Organization of the partners and networking for Korea’s World Heritage project;
- Development of post-conference strategy and specific action steps for Korea’s World Heritage project.
July 15, Thursday

**General Session (9:00am - 12:30pm)**
Moderator: Mr. William B. Shore, Secretary, The DMZ Forum, USA

10:00 Opening Remarks - Dr. Ke-Chung Kim, Chair, The DMZ Forum, USA

10:05 Welcome Address - Honorable Mr. Hak-Kyu Sohn, Governor, Gyeonggi Province, ROK

10:20 Congratulatory Messages to The DMZ Forum: - Dr. Seung-ho Lee
- Ms. Ann, Secretary-General, The United Nations
- Mr. Nelson Mandela, former President, South Africa
- Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Director, UNESCO World Heritage Center

10:35 Welcome Address - Dr. Yersu Kim, Secretary-General, Korean National Commission UNESCO, Seoul, ROK

**Plenary Session**

10:45 Keynote Address: Conservation of Korea’s DMZ and Peace for Humanity
- Ms. Kathleen Tordini, Representative, Hague Appeal for Peace, USA

11:15 Keynote Address: Transboundary Peace Parks: Lessons from South Africa
- Professor Willem van Riet (Professor Emeritus), Executive Director & Executive Vice Chairman, Peace Parks Foundation, South Africa

11:45 Keynote Address: UNESCO’s World Heritage Convention and nomination process
- Dr. Alessandro Balsamo, Tentative Lists and Nominations, Policy and Statutory Implementation Unit, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO, Paris, France

12:00 Lunch

13:00 SLIDE/VIDEO SHOW: “Extinct Biodiversity in the DMZ: Corridor, Tigers’ Leopard?”
- Ms. Sun-Nam Lim, Director, Korea Tiger/Leopard Conservation Institute

**Plenary Technical Session**
Moderator: Dr. Ke-Chung Kim, Chair, The DMZ Forum

Conservation of the DMZ as A World Heritage Site

13:30 Satellite-based Remote Sensing Monitoring of Landscape Evolution by Environmental Stress Changes on Vegetation and Geology in the Extended DMZ Corridor
- Dr. W.M. Boerner, Professor and Director, UIC-ECE Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago

14:10 Progress of the Initiative for a Transboundary Biosphere Reserve in and around the DMZ and Its Role in Designating the DMZ as a World Heritage Site
- Ms. Suk-kyung Shim, Programme Specialist, Korean National Commission UNESCO, Seoul, ROK

14:30 Importance and Global Significance of the DMZ Corridor as Habitats for Migratory Birds
- Dr. George Archibald, Co-founder, Chairman, International Crane Foundation, Baraboo, Wisconsin, USA
- Dr. Soo-il Kim, Professor, Korea National University of Education, Chungbuk, ROK

14:50 Economic Perspectives on DMZ Conservation: Approaches and Reality
- Dr. Il-Chung Kim, Professor, Dongguk University, Seoul
- Dr. Young-Sook Eom, Professor, Chonbuk University, Chiongjo, Chionbuk

15:30 Coffee Break

15:45 Enlightened DMZ protected area-IUCN/WCPA experience on trans-boundary protected areas
- Dr. Shin Wang, IUCN WCPA, Vice Chair for East Asia, Hong Kong, China

16:05 Importance of DMZ preservation as National Heritage, and UNESCO’s World Heritage Site/Transboundary Biosphere Reserve
- Dr. Ke-Chung Kim, Chair, The DMZ Forum, USA

16:25 Protected Areas Program and Transboundary Reserves in Russia
- Dr. Vladimir Karakin, World Wildlife-Fer Eastern Russia, Tummen River Project, Russia

16:45 Creation of Transboundary Peace Parks and lessons for World Heritage Sites
- Dr. Franz Streebel, Assistant to Founder and Chairman, Peace Parks Foundation, South Africa

17:05 Working with North Korea to Develop an Environmental Project in Pyongyarg
- Ms. Kosima weber Liu, Associate Director, Environmental Education Media Project, Piithec Environmental Library, Pyongyarg, North Korea

17:25 Questions & Answers Session with audience - Moderator Hall Healy

18:25 Declaration for the World Heritage Site Designation of Korea’s DMZ
- Dr. Seung-ho Lee, President, the DMZ Forum

19:00 Welcome Dinner hosted by Governor Hak-Kyu Sohn
July 16, Friday

Special Session-- International and Korean NGO Coalition for Transforming the DMZ into a Peace and Nature Sanctuary
Moderator: Mr. Hall Healy

Cooperation among International and Korean NGOs: Korea's DMZ, a National Heritage, as a World Heritage Site for Humanity

09:00
The DMZ, World Heritage Site, and Korea's Nature Conservation
- Dr. Ke-Chung Kim, Professor, Director, Center for Biodiversity Research, Penn State; Chair, The DMZ Forum Board

9:15
Role of NGOs for the Future of the DMZ
- Mr. Joo-Won Seo, Secretary-General, Korean Federation for Environmental Movement

9:30
DMZ Conservation for Environmental Justice
- Mr. Sung-Kyu Oh, General Secretary, Citizen's Movement for Environmental Justice

9:45
Korea's DMZ Conservation for Peace: About the DMZ Forum
- Mr. William B. Shore, Secretary, & Mr. Hall Healy, Consultant, The DMZ Forum

10:05
DMZ Conservation for Green Korea
- Ms. Je-Nam Kim, Secretary General, Green Korea United

10:20
Financial Needs for preserving the DMZ
- Mr. Eung-Kae Cho, Director of Gyeonggi Research & Development Center, Gyeonggi Province, ROK

10:35
The DMZ as a Sanctuary for Inter-Korean Reconciliation
- Mr. Chang-Soo Kim, Director, Office of Policy Planning, Korean Council for Reconciliation and Cooperation

Roundtable Session (10:45 - 12:00 pm): Action Steps
Moderators: Mr. Hall Healy, Dr. Ke Chung Kim
All previous morning speakers joined by All International Speakers:
* Dr. Alessandro Balsamo, World Heritage Centre, UNESCO
* Dr. Willem Van Riet, Peace Parks Foundation
* Dr. W.M. Boerner, UIC- ECE Laboratory, University of Illinois at Chicago
* Dr. George Archibald, International Crane Foundation
* Dr. Shin Wang, IUCN (The World Conservation Union)
* Dr. Vladimir Karakin, World Wildlife-Far Eastern Russia, Tumen River Project
* Dr. Frans Stroebele, Peace Parks Foundation
* Mr. Wen Bo, Global Greening Fund, China
* Ms. Kosima le Ong, Pintec Environmental Library, Pyongyang, North Korea

Global Network for Outreach and Fund-raising for the DMZ World Heritage Movement

Action Steps for DMZ preservation. World Heritage Site Designation

Summary and Task Assignments
(Organization, networking, and task forces: Executive Committee, Administration, Publicity/Promotion, Outreach/Education, Budget/Expenditures, Fund Raising/Partners, Science/Technology, Law/Society, Editorial/Publishing)

12:00
Adjournment
Message from Dr. Nelson Mandela to the international conference on the conservation of Korea’s Demilitarised Zone

In March 2001 I met President Kim Dae Jung to discuss the possibility that the very symbol of division on the Korean peninsula - the demilitarised zone - could serve as a bridge to closer relations and even maybe reunification. I did so, not only because of the obvious advantages it would bring to the region, but specifically for the fact that such a step will enlarge the horizons of human hope and advance the prospects of peace and social justice in the rest of the world.

President Kim Dae Jung reacted positively and encouraged me to continue the dialogue with his counterpart in North Korea, Kim Chong-il. Unfortunately no formal meeting could be arranged with the latter.

What is it that I wanted them to do? I wanted them to consider the DMZ becoming a peace park similar to what we were establishing in Southern Africa. Twenty peace parks cutting across international boundaries are being established in that region. A further 169 have been identified internationally covering 113 countries.

I know of no political movement, no philosophy, no ideology and no religion that does not agree with the peace parks concept as we see it going to fruition today. It is truly a concept that can be embraced by all.

We are grateful for the success of the concept in Southern Africa. At the same time one recognizes certain similarities between Africa and the two Koreas. In 1884 Africa was dealt like a pack of cards to the colonial powers. The new national boundaries proclaimed in colonial times cut across tribal and clan groupings, across animal migration routes, fragmenting eco-systems, and led to bio-diversity being destroyed.

Because of the way the DMZ was set up, their bio-diversity has been remarkably protected, but not their people. And at what cost: millions of innocent comrades, foreign friends and soldiers on both sides died. Surely it is now the time to establish the world’s most significant peace park - a park to literally embody peace between human and human, and peace between human beings and nature.

Although I cannot be present at this conference where our dream for a peace park in the DMZ will be discussed between stakeholders, I want to assure you all of my personal support. I pray that you will find the energy and momentum, the decency and love for one another to make this dream come true. There is no reason to fear its implications. As Franklin Roosevelt put it so pertinently: “We have nothing to fear but fear itself.”

Nelson Mandela

Mr. Kofi Annan, Secretary-General, The United Nations:

“The DMZ Forum’s efforts support two central, world-wide goals of the United Nations: promoting environmental protection and preserving international peace and security. Regrettably, the area on both sides of the 38th parallel on the Korean peninsula has remained outside the range of human contact for more than 50 years. One benign consequence of this, however, has been that several unique species are still living in relatively pristine habitats. Their conservation could make an inestimable contribution to the cause of biological diversity and to the goals enshrined in the 1992 UN Convention on that issue, a treaty which both Koreas have ratified.

With the agreement of both North and South Korea, the creation of an ecological or biological reserve in the demilitarized zone can advance efforts to protect unique species in other troubled regions while simultaneously promoting the cause of the environmental within the region. It can also serve as an excellent symbol of peaceful cooperation between the peoples of the two Koreas. I wish you all success in your deliberations and hope that they may contribute in their own, unique way to a brighter future for the entire Korean peninsula.”

Mr. Francesco Bandarin, Director, UNESCO World Heritage Center:

“All I want to begin by congratulating the DMZ Forum on its initiative to turn the DMZ into a nature reserve. This will undeniably contribute to promote peace and solidarity through dialogue between North and South Korea, while conserving an area of great natural heritage value.”

NELSON MANDELA
Founder and Patron
Peace Parks Foundation
DECLARATION IN SUPPORT OF PRESERVING
THE KOREAN DEMILITARIZED ZONE ECOSYSTEM

WHEREAS the Demilitarized Zone in Korea is a unique environmental treasure that can be of substantial economic and nature conservation value to the two countries and vastly improve their quality of life, and

WHEREAS the DMZ is of tremendous value to scientists over the world as a laboratory to study nature's restorative powers and as a haven for rare bird, plant and animal species,

WHEREAS transforming the DMZ into a bi-national Peace Park could further the friendly interaction of the two Koreas and so contribute to world peace,

THEREFORE, be it resolved
That this international assembly unanimously solicits that the Republic of Korea (ROK) and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) join hands to create one of the world's great nature preserves to which tourists would be attracted from the Korean peninsula and from around the world to enjoy the splendid land, birds, animals and plants and learn about the importance of ecosystems.

That as an early step, the DPRK and ROK apply together for UNESCO designation as a World Heritage site.

That satellite surveys be initiated promptly leading to an environmental plan for the DMZ. That an eco-friendly economic plan follow.

That to do this, major Korean and world corporations and foundations contribute to the cost and that individuals throughout the world become members of the DMZ Forum.

That the DMZ Forum continue to take the lead in accomplishing these steps, working closely with Korean Non-Governmental Organizations and the ROK.

That the Forum and its partners continue efforts to work with the DPRK and its environmental scientists to achieve these goals.
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### 7월 15일 (목) - 일반 총회

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<td>10:00</td>
<td>개막연설 - DMZ 포럼 전단 이사장 김재중 박사, 편집이미지대 교수 (미국)</td>
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<td>참조 연설 - 송학규 경기도지사 (대한민국)</td>
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<td>DMZ 포럼 특별 대사날, DMZ 포럼 대표 이수호 박사, 뉴욕타가 교수 (대한민국)</td>
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<td>포에이 아나 유엔 사무총장 특별 대사자 (유엔)</td>
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<td>네덜란드 에이의 페스코 사무총장 특별 대사자 (네덜란드)</td>
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<td>지미퍼터 맥 미디어 대행 사무총장 (미국)</td>
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<td>프랑스의 브뤼셀 유네스코 세계문화신년소장 (스위스)</td>
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<td>참관 연설 - 김재수 유네스코 순천문회 사무총장 (대한민국)</td>
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<td>'DMZ 생태 보존을 위한 생물 다양성 및 지속적인 보호 구역 운영 방안' 특별 연설, 세계자연연합 동아시아 담당 부회장 (중국)</td>
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<td>'DMZ의 국가 유산 지정 및 유네스코 세계 유산 지정의 중요성' DMZ 포럼 전단 이사장 김재중 박사, 편집이미지대 교수 (미국)</td>
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<td>'북한‐대국의 접경 지역의 환경 생태 보호 사례' 폴란드의 허라하너 대표, 세계환경동물기금 극동 지부 투자장 사무담당 (러시아)</td>
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<td>'접경 지역 평화의 공동 조성 및 세계의 유산 보호 사례' 스위스의 투트바 제독, 캐나다 허니우 외무부 대표 (캐나다)</td>
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<td>코스타리카 투명 국제 환경정보 센터 이사장, DMZ 포럼 대표 양현우 교수 (미국)</td>
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<td>한국의 투명 국제 환경정보 센터 이사장, DMZ 포럼 대표 양현우 교수 (미국)</td>
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### 15:30 Coffee Break
2004 DMZ 포럼에 보내는 메시지 - 박순 판타라, 전 낙농대화대 대통령

2001년 3월 거는 걸대중대동맹을 만나 남북간의 관계를 중단시키고 통일을 염망기는 가교로 사리의 DMZ 활용 방안에 대해 많은 논란이 일었습니다. 제가 그 논란 중 주의를 기울여야 할 것은 그 논란의 핵심이 한반도와 동북아 지역에 기여하기 위해 더욱 공정적인 협력을 틀로, 각 국의 경제, 사회적, 문화적, 정치적 발전을 이루고, 민주주의 조성을 이루어야 할 수 있는 새로운 방향과 지향을 가질 수 있다고 생각했기 때문입니다.

앞서 잡지에 있었던 것은 남북간에 필요한 순환 DMZ를 평화의 공용으로 가며 나가는 것이 아니라 했다고 하였습니다. 제가 알고 있는 남북의 공통적 간의 통일을 위한 공용으로 말입니다. 현재 아시아에는 20개의 정부에서 평화의 공용이 조성되어 있으며, 전세계적으로는 114개 국가가 165개의 평화의 공용 조성 가능 지역에 조사되었습니다.

지난해 세계와의 경제적, 정치적, 사회적 관계를 이어 이들 평화의 평화의 공용 조성 사업을 적극 지지하고 성실히 이행을 할 것이고, 오늘날의 여러 나라에서 나타나는 기업간의 갈등을 통해 이러한 것을 성공할 수 있었습니다. 국가와 국가 간의 관계에 대한 평화의 공용 조성 사업은 세계 각국 모두가 한결같아야 할 일입니다.

제회 남아공화국 국민들은 평화의 공용 조성 사업과의 과정에 대해 매우 기대하고 있습니다. 중남미 일부국가 남아공화국 사상에 유사한 점이 있다는 것도 알려졌습니다. 이와 같이 국제적으로 평화의 공용 조성 사업은 세계 각국 모두가 한결같아야 할 일입니다.

한반도의 DMZ는 민간인의 삶이 통제된 군사 지역이라는 특성에 따라 지역의 최후의 보호인 생동중 다양성을 미수할 수 있었습니다. 한반도에 있어서 민간은 그 흥미로웠습니다. DMZ가 만들어지기까지는 수백만 남북각주 동부민들이 소중한 생명을 바쳐 살았고, 남북간의 적호요융 사상의 협화를 위해 대한민국 사람들이 방위를 가질 수 있었습니다.

이제는 진정한 한반도 DMZ를 세계적인 평화의 공용으로 가며 나가야 할 때입니다. 민간과 민간 사이의 평화, 민간과 정부 사이의 평화 - 민간과 민간, 민간과 정부도 함께 평화를 느끼고 수립될 수 있는 진정한 평화의 공용으로 만들었습니다.
한반도의 DMZ를 평화의 공간으로 가꾸어 나가는 데 우리 모두의 공모를 이루어야 나가기 위한 본격적인 토의를 시작하는 이번 회의에 참가한 자들의 노력을 평가하는 동시에 정부의 경제적 지원과 지지를 여러분께 보낸다. 이번 회의를 통해 여러분 모두가 함께 대화를 나누며, 다양한 입장을 설명하고 필요한 마을들에 어려움을 한 몸에 감당할 수 있는 경제적, 사회정신적, 문화적 지원을 마련하는 데 힘써야 한다.

한반도의 DMZ를 평화의 공간으로 가꾸어 나가는 일이 대해 여러분들이 해주기나두려워 하실 것은 아닙니다.

대로 표창받은 무소좌트가 지적할 것처럼 우리가 두려워 할 것은 우리 마음 속의 두려움 외에는 아무것도 없습니다.

Milanala
강화의 공립 설립자 김주보
말은 믿놀라
전남아동학원 대표

코피 아란 유엔 사무총장

DMZ 포럼의 노력들은 바로 세계 평화와 안정, 환경 보호라는 유엔이 정한 두 가지 방계적인 목표들을 실현하고 있습니다.

공항과도 남북한은 북부 38도선을 중심으로 50년간 넘도록의 접촉을 지속해왔습니다. 그러나 현재의 환경은 그로 인한 영향과 그 곳에 살고 있는 평화민들들을 보호하는 난징적인 결과만을 얻기로 되었습니다.

이들에 대한 보호와 보존 활동은 생명 다양성 보호에 크게 도움이 될 것 아니나, 남북한의 함께 섬광한 1992년 유엔 환경 약속의 한环节에서 정한 관련 사항의 목표 달성에도 큰 기여를 할 것입니다.

남북한의 합의 하에 DMZ 내의 자연 생태와 생물 보호 구역은 작은 아름한 한반도의 주요 기여자로 극한의 지지를 얻고 있는 서구 기구의 환경 보호와 보존 활동을 가속화 시키고 나갈 것입니다.

또한 남북한 국민들이 함께 힘을 합쳐 조속히 나갈수록 남북 평화 협력의 매우 성격적인 사업이 될 것입니다.

이러한 모든 노력이 성공적 결실을 거둘 수 있기를 기대하며, 모든 분들이 서로 방법을 합하여 모두가 하나가 되어 한반도의 꼭 무너지는 힘과 영감을 나눌 수 있기를 기원합니다.

지미 카터 - 카터센터 이사장, 전 미국 대통령

이번 회의의 성공적인 결실을 기원합니다.

프란시스코 반다나 - 유엔세계유산센터 소장

한반도의 DMZ를 개방해 보존 지역으로 가꾸어 나가고자 하는 2004 DMZ 포럼의 견실함으로 추대 되었습니다. 이번 회의가 DMZ의 평화적 운영과 가치를 보존하고 남북한 간의 경제와 안정을 증진하는데 크게 기여할 것임을 믿어 의심하지 않습니다.