

The Global Assembly of the International Summit Council for Peace (ISCP)

Thomas G. Walsh
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Seoul, Korea -- The Global Assembly of the International Summit Council for Peace (ISCP) brought together current and former heads of state and government and internationally known dignitaries to discuss the critical challenges facing the world community.

The ISCP Global Assembly, one of the major events held during World Summit 2020, took place on February 4 and 5 at the KINTEX Center outside Seoul. The speakers offered their insights and experiences on the critical challenges facing the world community.



The first session of the ISCP assembly was held during Session III of the World Summit on the morning of February 4. Dr. Thomas Walsh, the chair of UPF International, was the master of ceremonies. After religious leaders from a variety of traditions took part in an Interfaith Water Ceremony, showing harmony and cooperation centered on universal values, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon (2007-2016) gave the Welcome Address.

Ambassador Ban remarked how commendable it was that "present and former national leaders are present in spite of the risk of coronavirus. Lasting peace and security are goals of the UN, but they remain elusive. Peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula is a special focus of this summit. Populism, disguised as patriotism, hinders cooperation."

Ambassador Ban focused on climate change "as a dire problem threatening the future of humanity. One hundred ninety-seven state parties agreed in 2015 [at the Paris Agreement] to reduce emissions. It is meaningful for UPF to host this summit, focused on cooperation among nations regarding climate change,

economic development, and the reunification of the Korean Peninsula." Ambassador Ban concluded by stating, "Peace is not something a single nation can achieve. It involves partnership from civil societies, governments, and all sectors."

Hon. Joo-young Lee, deputy speaker, National Assembly, Korea, thanked UPF and its co-founder Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon for convening the conference. He congratulated the participants "for working on world peace. Through technology everyone can learn the news from the entire world. We have developed AI [artificial intelligence], autonomous vehicles, and smartphones, etc. However, the latest technology can also be used to kill people through religious and ideological conflicts occurring. Humans must learn to respect each other and live together. The peace movement of UPF is very meaningful and should be appreciated by the whole world."



Hon. Chuichi Date, president, House of Councilors of Japan (2016-2019), acknowledged the UPF co-founders for "promoting the spirit of interdependence, mutual prosperity and universal values" and publicly thanked Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon for her visit in October 2019 to the Japan Summit, which was held under the theme "East Asian Peace and the Perspective of Japan-US-Korea Cooperation in the Era of the Civilization of the Pacific" and included a Hyojeong Cultural Blessing festival with 40,000 people.

Hon. Newt Gingrich, speaker, U.S. House of Representatives (1995-1999), spoke about how communities rise together to respond to crises. "Through modern technology, the entire world has had its attention drawn to Wuhan's coronavirus. As another example, the wildfires in Australia demonstrate that the problems of one area are common to all the world. American firefighters are in Australia helping to fight the fire. Three of them have died there. It is appropriate that you are all here to work for world peace. It is amazing what Drs. Sun Myung Moon and Hak Ja Han Moon have created together out of war-torn Korea after World War II and the Korean War. Please take optimism, hope, and belief home that we can together improve the future of the whole human race."

In the Founder's Address, Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon said: "Peace cannot be realized by a single nation. There are over 200 nations, each with a common hope: the realization of peace. This would enable humankind to solve all the other problems of society. Over 6,000 years of human history, there have been many barriers to world peace. Self-centeredness has greatly affected human society and, through humans, the natural environment. It is not through human thoughts and efforts alone that peace can be realized. The United Nations was founded 75 years ago. In order to solve challenges, we first must understand God, who has a dream." Dr. Moon described the UN's efforts during the Korean War as a "miracle, the work of Heaven." She outlined her lifelong ministry to "direct humanity back to God through the movement of bestowing the Heavenly Marriage Blessing, the greatest gift to humanity, through the Family Federation for World Peace."

Keynote Addresses:

H.E. Hun Sen, prime minister, Cambodia, expressed gratitude to the Korean government and UPF "for this wonderful conference. It is a rare opportunity for governmental and nongovernmental leaders to resolve common challenges in order to maintain peace, stability, and sustainable development. The world is moving toward a new multi-power framework." Climate change was a central point in his message. "Loss of biodiversity, frequent natural disasters, etc., will be a cause of dispute among nations in the

future," he said.

H.E. Jimmy Morales, president, Guatemala, congratulated the UPF leaders "for their courage to invest their resources in bringing us all together." He pointed out that the Spanish word for peace is paz. He explained that the P stands for padecer, which means suffering, and he said that "we must be willing to suffer in order to achieve peace. The A is for amor, which means love, he said. Jesus suffered to the point of death because of his love, President Morales said. Lastly, in order to achieve a great end, we sometimes must be willing to suffer for our neighbors, he said. The Z" is for zanjar, which translates as extract, he said, referring to the action needed to remove anything that blocks us from building and maintaining peace.



H.E. H.D. Deve Gowda, prime minister of India (1996-1997), asserted that our duty is not just to live in our own time but to find lasting solutions for the future. Summits like this are extremely useful, as we get an opportunity to talk with colleagues, he said. Populists are willing to take to the streets to protest corruption. How can we be sure we can claim back mutual cooperation? The prime minister suggested: (1) it is necessary to nurture diversity and learn to coexist; (2) nationalism must be replaced with internationalism; and (3) we must work to resolve inequality.

H.E. Henry Van Thio, vice president, Myanmar, stressed: "We are meeting in a time of rising tensions and diminishing faith in multilateralism. Global challenges require countries to work together. One of the most significant ways to promote a culture of peace is peace education. It is the key to overcome distrust and to overcome inequality. Peace of mind in everyone's mind, peace-minded people can prevent violence," he said.

"Cooperation of governmental and nongovernmental organizations is crucial," Vice President Thio said. "Young people must have equal access to education and opportunities. Myanmar is a multiethnic and multi-religious nation. We have initiated a complex peace process among the 18 ethnic groups in Myanmar. We have agreed upon 51 principles for a harmonious society based on constructive dialogue. Peace, security and human development are fundamental goals."

H.E. Brigi Rafini, prime minister, Niger, said, "Our president could not attend because of unrest in the Sahel region, but asked me to lead the delegation from Niger. Niger had the honor of hosting last November's Summit for African Nations, based on universal values. We are in need of courage to establish peace. In our Sahel region, deadly war has been going on for several years. It is a 'faceless war.' Please pray for peace for us. We need action to re-establish peace, which requires participation of each of us to carry out initiatives toward peace in different parts of the world."

H.E. Maria Leonor Robredo, vice president, Philippines, said that "70 years ago when the Korean War broke out, the Philippines was the first Asian nation to send troops to help. Seven thousand four hundred soldiers were sent because of our shared commitment to freedom.

"In the same spirit, we are called today to step up," she said. "We inhabit an interconnected and globalized world with new threats which affect all of us -- for example, the coronavirus outbreak. We must work together to implement long-term solutions. We must empower the ordinary man on the street. Today we cannot tolerate exclusion based on religion or ethnicity; we must work together hand in hand. There is an urgent need for constant dialogue and collaboration to work out destinies of our nations. We must speak up against abuses, speak truth to power, rise up, face our challenges, usher in a new era for peacebuilding, security and human rights. We must care about the whole of humanity, not just those within our borders. Economic equality is very important. We cannot leave anyone behind."

H.E. José Manuel Barroso, president, European Commission (2004-2014), and prime minister of Portugal (2002-2004), quoted the 17th century Dutch philosopher Baruch Spinoza: "Peace is not an absence of war; it is a virtue, a state of mind, a disposition for benevolence, confidence, justice." H.E. Barroso said that when we hear words about disruption, crisis, etc., we feel anxiety. Globalization brought millions of people out of poverty after World War II. The basic concept behind the European Union is important: to make war unthinkable among the union's member nations, which share common values and a common market. It is not just about the economy, but a reliance on common values, respect for minorities, etc. These are universal values, he said.



"A universal approach is more realistic than a fragmented approach," he said. "All the threats are international by nature, and we must solve problems together. We cannot say, 'Your side of the boat is sinking.' Politics exists to solve the common problems. Problems do not end at the national border."

The Resolution for the World Summit 2020: Universal Declaration of Peace, which had been presented in Session I on the afternoon of February 3, was signed by Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, and the session concluded with a ceremonial sounding of the gong.

Session IV on the afternoon of February 4 and Sessions V and VI on the afternoon of February 5 were among the concurrent sessions of World Summit 2020.

Acting as the moderator of Session IV, H.E. Goodluck Jonathan, president of Nigeria (2010-2015) and chair of ISCP-Africa, pointed out that "the weapon for guaranteeing the peace the world needs today is not in our intimidating armory and sophisticated nuclear sites but in our hearts. The world looks up to us as leaders to reach out to the innermost recesses of our hearts, leveraging our common humanity, and embrace one another in true love and sincerity to save our peoples."

H.E. Dominique de Villepin, prime minister of France (2005-2007), spoke about the necessity "to build new frameworks of cooperation, not only to save the multilateralism of the past decades but to invent a strong architecture of peace for the 21st century." There is a crisis of multilateralism, so new tools must be designed for shared governance, he said. Reliable parties showing goodwill and commitment are needed in the search for peace. He referenced the successful Helsinki Accords, which were signed by 35 nations in 1975. Multilateral governance requires determination, pragmatism and imagination, he said.

With regard to the situation of the Korean Peninsula, the former prime minister described gradual and pragmatic dialogue as the "exemplary pathway to peace." In terms of an international order, he said, the first priority is to restore trust in global governance and create concrete partnerships. He called this approach project diplomacy, "to bring together politics, business and culture as parts of a comprehensive strategy striving for win-win objectives." He cited as examples the Belt and Road program, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, and a proposal to launch a Euro-African partnership.

Rt. Hon. Stephen Harper, prime minister of Canada (2006-2015), underscored his appreciation for the opportunity to work together and "advance peace in the world through interfaith dialogue and

understanding." He spoke about peacebuilding with an emphasis on the ongoing efforts of the Trump administration and its allies to advance the cause of peace on the Korean Peninsula to prevent further nuclearization in North Korea and to encourage the evolution of the Kim regime away from its rogue-state status.

Mr. Harper outlined several points: First, be gentle as doves and wise as serpents, meaning take into account the Kim regime's past behavior. Second, do not put faith in their words, but only in their actions. Third, bring hard-power assets to the table to convey both credible promises and credible threats. Fourth, involve the Chinese and hold them accountable. The North Korean regime cannot exist without them. Fifth, beware of Vladimir Putin. Russia will be systematically unhelpful. Sixth, stay close to your allies. Seventh, reconcile with Japan, no matter the historical differences. Such tensions are not in the interests of either nation. He also argued that South Korea, as well as Australia, should be admitted to the G-7 group of nations.



H.E. Henry Van Thio, vice president, Myanmar, spoke about the challenges that his country has faced. "As we truly believe that peace, security and human development are fundamental needs for humankind in this globalized world, we are of the view that the peoples, the governments, together with the civil societies and organizations, can and should work together by sharing knowledge and experiences and positively assisting each other in promoting peace and stability as well as sustaining universal values."

H.E. Sione Vuna Fa'otusia, deputy prime minister, Tonga, pointed out that UPF takes into account the "spirituality dimension of our human identity, experience and interaction," and that Dr. Moon's approach is to lead by example "a life of true love and to live for the sake of others."

Other dignitaries in this session included: H.E. Christopher Loeak, president of the Marshall Islands, (2012-2016); and H.E. Felipe Gonzalez, prime minister of Spain (1982-1996).

For Sessions V and VI, H.E. Anote Tong, president of Kiribati (2003-2016), and Sunhak Peace Prize laureate (2015), served as moderator. President Tong reiterated his support for the work of UPF and "the principle that our lives should never be just about us alone (that is, selfish) but should be about us as a family, about us as a nation, about us as a people, citizens of this planet. It should be about all that God has created, the universe, nature, the oceans and all that is in it, because God when He created all of this found it to be good, as we also did when we came along."

H.E. Mirek Topolánek, prime minister of the Czech Republic (2006-2009), discussed the responsibilities of peacemakers: "First, be brave, strong and unified in our effort! Realizing a world of lasting peace is not 'make love, not war'; it is a fight against evil. Second, strive for equality of opportunity and not equality of outcome to reduce poverty. People are different. However, they must receive the same chance, the same opportunity. Third, tolerance doesn't mean political correctness. It is a strong fight against hate, against discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia at the same time. Fourth, basic human rights should be valid for all in the whole world."

H.E. Enda Kenny, prime minister of Ireland (2011-2017), focused on the question "Is the EU a sustainable model of nations cooperating on a regional basis, and can it withstand the challenge of populism or self-interest nationalism?" Prime Minister Kenny responded in the affirmative. "Unlike any other organization of states, the EU is based on a far-reaching pooling of areas of national sovereignty among its member states with an overarching bureaucratic and judicial system to implement it."

Though the world is changing dramatically, the "EU still remains the largest single market in the world, the wealthiest collection of countries in the world, the most outward-looking group in the world with a strong commitment to multilateralism, internationalism and the rules-based global order based on the UN and the World Trade Organization." He explained that the European Council, which comprises the heads of state or government of the EU member states, is well situated to deal with the external challenges that confront the nations. He quoted Bishop Munib Younan, the 2020 Sunhak Peace Prize laureate, who said, "We want to be peacemakers, not peace talkers," and also John F. Kennedy, who said, "We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal." Lastly, turning his attention to the Korean Peninsula, the former prime minister said, "North and South Korea must come together, and if the World Summit has made even a small step in that direction, then it will all be worthwhile."



H.E. Enrico Letta, prime minister of Italy (2013-2014), spoke about his experience dealing with the refugee crisis when high numbers of people, mostly from the Middle East and Africa, came to Europe across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. The former prime minister said it was the "most difficult challenge I ever had in my political life."

It was compounded by the financial crisis that was happening at the same time, he said. The European Union was unprepared. There was no comprehensive migration policy to properly process the crisis. First, they had to distinguish between asylum seekers and economic migrants. Second, they had to deal with the search-and-rescue aspect. "Saving lives is not a migration policy; it is our first duty. Search-and-rescue is not part of a migration plan." Third, there was a serious gap between perception and reality. "In my country, 8 percent of the population are migrants; however, public opinion believes it is 22 percent," he said. Fourth, he expressed concern about the future, especially for the youth. "We must find ways to give our young people the tools to deal with challenges, whether it's the migrant issue or something else," he said. "Fifth, welfare policies must be developed to manage incoming refugees. "These policies must take into account language, national identity, and diversity," he said. Lastly, relations between the European Union countries and the African countries need to be improved.

H.E. Sujata Koirala, former deputy prime minister and MP, Nepal, testified to the work and legacy of her father, Girija Prasad Koirala, who served as Nepal's prime minister four times in the 1990s. At that time Nepal was fighting a civil war against the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist). She said her father was a man of courage and, through his determination, was able to play a central role in starting the peace process. The civil war was a terrible time for her country. "There seemed to be an endless cycle of death and suffering," she said. Her father provided good leadership because he was trusted by both civilians and government leaders.

H.E. Koirala hopes that the young leaders of today will look to her father as an example of good governance, because he put the welfare and the interest of the country before his own. She also gave thanks to Father and Mother Moon and UPF for encouraging dialogue. The Seven Party Alliance, a coalition of Nepali political parties created to further the peace process, was launched at the same time as Father Moon's visit to Nepal. "Since they happened on the same day, we call them twins," she said.

H.E. Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, prime minister of Pakistan (2008-2012), said that no matter how many borders or fences are built, the reality is that "our nations are interdependent and we do depend on one another." Prosperity can come only when there is the free movement of people, ideas, roads and services, he said. The world is marching toward globalization, he said, and the problems of this world can best be

solved when we work together.

He expressed concern that nations are abandoning the established world order. Multilateral institutions are the way to guarantee universal justice and hold the leaders accountable. He elaborated on the case of the Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan and his own attempts to foster peace talks when he was prime minister. He said he hopes that the lessons learned from that conflict can be applied to other conflicts around the world. Peace on the Korean Peninsula is vital for the stability of the entire Asia-Pacific region, he said.

H.E. Carl Bildt, prime minister of Sweden (1991-1994), provided a sober analysis of current affairs in Europe. "We have seen new forces of division inside societies and between societies, thus undermining the prospects for peace," he said, citing "revisionist Russia attacking Ukraine, resulting in fourteen thousand people losing their lives." The Arab Spring "caused waves of refugees that have destabilized our societies." He expressed concern about the rise of political tension between the United States -- "America first" -- and China -- "China first." Referencing the remarks of H.E. Ban Ki-moon, the recipient of the Sunhak Founders' Centenary Award, that "the multilateral order is eroding in a number of different areas and therefore causing a rise of a multipolar order," Hon. Bildt said the world's challenges are global in nature and cannot be sorted out by one nation alone -- hence the need for a cooperative, multilateral approach.



He recounted some of the challenges -- the Non-Proliferation Treaty, denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, climate, trade, and the refugee crisis. "Istanbul has more refugees from Syria than all of the rest of Europe together," he said. "It is a tragedy for the people, and it is a burden for these particular countries." The former prime minister said, "The No. 1 task of global politics is to overcome the contradiction that just as the multilateral order is eroding is when nations should come together to deal with the mounting global challenges."

H.E. Michel Djotodia, president of the Central African Republic (2013-2014), urged the organizations present to support the peace process in the Central African Republic, which has suffered from countless ethnic wars. He himself resigned to make way for an interim government, and this can serve as an example to other heads of state, he said. In order to enable the ISCP to act in Africa, in particular in the Sahel, he called on all the leaders and organizations of the world to help the ISCP and its great president for Africa, H.E. Goodluck Jonathan.

H.E. Emmanuel Nadingar, prime minister of Chad (2010-2013), advocated for a movement of world brotherhood, with spirituality and values, which implies strengthening interreligious dialogue and prayers in addition to political dialogue. Chad is militarily engaged in different countries, due to ethnic wars and conflicts of interest. Along with the other member states of the G5 Sahel alliance, he said, "Chad is implementing an educational reform program to train young people humanely, intellectually and morally in order to protect them from terrorist groups." He said he supports the reform of global governance through the reform of the UN, in particular by giving a place on the Security Council to an African nation.

Other attendees included H.E. Jocelerme Privert, president of Haiti (2016-2017), and H.E. Olusegun

Obasanjo, president of Nigeria (1999-2007).

Summary

The sessions were extremely interesting and informative. The prominent national and international leaders offered unique perspectives, insights and recommendations on the critical challenges facing humanity. Several areas of agreement were immediately apparent.

1. Appreciation for Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon and the UPF's World Summit 2020 with its dual goals: (a) to bring together the world's top leaders and discuss pathways toward a world of sustainable peace, and (b) to celebrate the life and legacy of Rev. Dr. Sun Myung Moon (1920-2012) on the centenary of his birth.



2. The three core principles that provide the foundation for lasting peace are interdependence, mutual prosperity and universal values.

Interdependence: These were exemplified by many of the speakers, especially the reality of interdependence. Former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Newt Gingrich expressed confidence that the world's communities would rise together and deal with global crises. He was referring to the coronavirus and the deadly wildfires that were burning out of control then in Australia. Interdependence is a key central theme of UPF co-founder Dr. Hak Ja Han Moon, who said, "Peace cannot be realized by a single nation."

Mutual prosperity: The speakers underscored our interconnected world; what happens in one part of the world impacts the rest of the world and, as such, cooperation and mutual respect are essential. All the world benefits when we improve the lives of everyone, moving toward equitable and mutual prosperity. H.E. Jimmy Morales, president of Guatemala, and H.E. H.D. Deve Gowda, former prime minister of India, called for greater mutual cooperation, and to replace nationalism with internationalism, while Myanmar Vice President Henry Van Thio emphasized multilateralism. "Global challenges require countries to work together," he said.

Universal values: H.E. Brigi Rafini, the prime minister of Niger, referenced the wide diversity of religion, nationality, culture, ideology, ethnicity; yet there are common ethical values, universally shared ideals and aspirations that bind us together as human beings, members of one family, he said. Tonga Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Sione Vuna Fa'otusia hailed UPF's approach, which takes into account the "spirituality dimension of our human identity, experience and interaction."

3. Partnership building was highlighted as an important strategy. Former Irish Prime Minister Enda Kenny upheld the importance of the European Union as "a sustainable model of nations cooperating on a regional basis [which] can withstand the challenge of populism and self-interest nationalism."

Former French Prime Minister H.E. Dominique de Villepin focused on the need to "restore trust in global governance and create concrete partnerships." He called this approach project

diplomacy, "to bring together politics, business and culture as parts of a comprehensive strategy striving for win-win objectives."

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4. Reunification of the Korean Peninsula, former UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said it would "involve partnerships from civil societies, governments, and all sectors." Philippine Vice President Maria Leonor Robredo noted the special bond her nation has with South Korea. Philippines was one of the 16 UN member states whose troops saw combat in the Korean War. "In the same spirit, we are called today to step up," she said. "We inhabit an interconnected and globalized world with new threats. We must work together to implement long-term solutions."

Former Canadian Prime Minister Rt. Hon. Stephen Harper expressed agreement with the Trump administration and its allies "to advance the cause of peace on the Korean Peninsula, to prevent further nuclearization in North Korea, and to encourage the evolution of the Kim regime away from its rogue-state status."



Concluding the high-level recommendations and collective wisdom of the statesmen, ISCP's essential contributions were well articulated by H.E. Goodluck Jonathan, the former president of Nigeria, who said, "The world looks up to us as leaders to reach out to the innermost recesses of our hearts, leveraging our common humanity, and embrace one another in true love and sincerity to save our peoples," and by H.E. Anote Tong, former president of Kiribati, who spoke about "the principle that our lives should never be just about us alone (that is, selfish) but should be about us as a family, about us as a nation, about us as a people; citizens of this planet. It should be about all that God has created -- the universe, nature, the oceans and all that is in it -- because God, when He created all of this, found it to be good, as we also did when we came along."