

Peace Policy with the People

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GNPSP

Moon Jae-in Administration's Policy on the Korean Peninsula

The government's initiative is a long-term and comprehensive strategy, led by South Korea, to realise peace and prosperity across the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia in collaboration with North Korea, neighbouring states in Northeast Asia, and the international community.

1. Pursuit of Peace as the Highest Priority

Peace is not only the foremost value and justice we should strive for, but also the essential foundation for economic prosperity.

2. Spirit of Mutual Respect

Adhering to the principle of “3-NO” — no desire for North Korean collapse, no pursuit of absorption unification, and no artificial unification — we aim for a prosperous and peaceful Korean Peninsula built on mutual respect and cooperation between the South and North.

3. An Open Policy with Public Participation

We strive for a policy that is shaped and implemented with the participation of the people, ensuring mutual communication and public consensus — a policy made together with the people.

Need for Reassessment of the Ministry of Unification's Policy Direction

1. Imbalance in the Realisation of Government Policy

According to the Ministry of Unification's 2019 key policy initiatives, while efforts were made in inter-Korean dialogue, building the foundation for joint communities, resolving humanitarian issues, and establishing sustainable North Korea policy and legal systems, there remains a lack of policies embodying “an open policy with the people.”

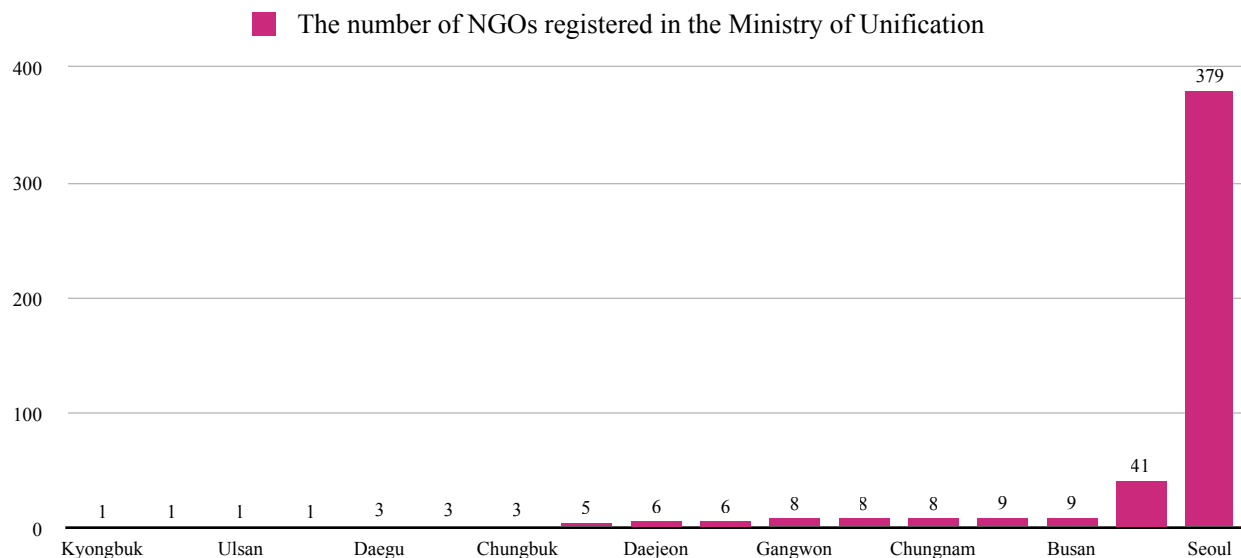
2. Establishing a Sustainable Peace Policy in the Socio-Cultural Domain

There is a pressing need to devise sustainable peace policies and systems in the socio-cultural sphere, supported by bottom-up systems of communication with the ten million-strong public.

Proposals for Implementing an Open Policy

1. Recognising the Issue of Capital-Centred Concentration

Based on statistical data from the Ministry of Unification and the Ministry of the Interior and Safety, it is evident that the current structure of authorised unification-related organisations is heavily concentrated in Seoul (over 82%), with some provinces having none. This indicates inadequate cooperation and communication between the central ministry and regional/local governments.



2. Need for a Bottom-Up Communication System with the Public

To resolve centralised communication and information issues, a platform must be created to allow decentralised, shared access to peace and unification-related resources. The roles and functions of existing platforms such as the Unification Plus Centre and the Inter-Korean Cultural Integration Centre should be redesigned to better facilitate communication with the public through socio-cultural approaches.

3. Expanding the Unification Plus Centre's Regional and Functional Reach

Currently operating only in Incheon, the Unification Plus Centre should be expanded to all regional and municipal governments. These centres should serve as hubs for public dialogue, shared visions of peace and unification, and mutual understanding.

The ideal activities for the Unification Plus Centre may include: awareness raising on peace, dissemination of unification policy knowledge, access to special resources on

North Korea, communication channels for local NGOs, compensating gaps in existing services, and acting as platforms for regional peace policy development.

4. Reinstating the Original Function of the Inter-Korean Cultural Integration Centre

Initially established for integration between North and South Korean residents, the Centre now largely functions as a cultural experience platform for North Korean migrants. While Unification Plus Centres gather grassroots peace and unification ideas from citizens, the Inter-Korean Cultural Integration Centre should act as a bridge — transforming regional inputs into national-level programmes and policies in cooperation with the Ministry of Unification.