Abstract

Purpose: This research aims to contribute to the sustainable development, sound security and economic development of Asia by analyzing the actual situation of human security challenges in Republic of Korea (ROK) and Asia and establishing a cooperative mechanism between countries in the region. Epidemics, disasters, terrorism, organized crime and drug problems, including Coronavirus Disease-19 (COVID-19), are international issues that cannot be solved by the efforts of a specific country alone, and are a threat to domestic human security.

Method: In today's world, the interaction between human behavior and nature, especially the environment and climate, continues. The most notable example of artificial disasters that has changed the way humans see the world is Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV-2). This study analyzes ongoing human security threats and the international community's efforts to respond to them. Finally, this research suggests an alternative to the international community.

Results: The current pandemic crisis is unfortunate and unprecedented. The emergence of the deadly virus has not only baffled every country, but has left a grim mark on the world. The post-COVID-19 pandemic, along with the onslaught of the virus, presents a number of challenges: governance breakdowns, massive unemployment, economic crises, immigration predicaments, global supply chain disruptions and, most importantly, security restructuring.

Conclusion: This study proposes a way to establish a regional cooperation mechanism between Republic of Korea and Asia to mitigate human security threats. In particular, it analyzes the current situation of human security issues in the region and introduces ROK's role in promoting and protecting human security in Asia. In addition, this research analyzes non-traditional security factors such as infectious diseases, drugs, organized crime, terrorism, and cyber-terrorism to suggest ways to establish a regional cooperative mechanism between Republic of Korea and Asia to mitigate human security threats.


1. Introduction

Infectious diseases, disasters, terrorism, organized crime and drug problems, including COVID-19 (Coronavirus Disease-19), are international issues and domestic human security threats that cannot be solved only by the efforts of a particular country [1].

What Duke Metnich, a 19th-century diplomat and Austrian prime minister, famously said in the 21st century. When Wuhan sneezes, the whole world catches a cold. Ten years have clearly made a tumultuous start. It is the culmination of human activity that has led us to a new era of humanity.
This era relates to human behavior and its lasting impact on nature - both the environment and climate. The most notable example of artificial disasters that have changed the way we view the world is SARS-COV-2 (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2).

The current global crisis is both unfortunate and unprecedented. The emergence of the deadly virus not only caught every country off guard, but also left a bleak mark all over the world. Along with the onslaught of the virus, there are various post-economic challenges: crumbling government, massive unemployment, the collapsing economy, the plight of migrants, the collapse of the global supply chain, and most importantly, revising the contours of security[2].

Therefore, it is intended to contribute to the continued prosperity and development of mankind in the era of the Fourth Industrial Revolution by analyzing human security threats and suggesting possible alternatives in the international community through joint efforts and countermeasures of the international community[3].

In particular, it grasps the theoretical analysis and status of human security challenges in Korea, a mid-sized country in Asia, and analyzes the role of human security promotion and protection in Asia, including Korea. In addition, by studying infectious diseases, drugs, organized crime, terror and cyber terrorism, This research is to suggest ways to establish a cooperative mechanism between Korea and Asia to address human security threats.

This study aims to contribute to Asia’s continued development, sound security and economic development by analyzing the actual conditions of human security challenges in Korea and Asia and establishing a cooperation mechanism among countries in the region.

2. Human Security Threats and the Role of the Middle Power

2.1. Current security threat situation

Today, the world still has military and traditional security threats such as war. In addition, new security threats such as infectious diseases, hacking, fine dust, and terrorism are increasing. Such security threats are called non-traditional security threats (emerging security) or human security threats[4][5]. And this is a typical security threat i) Health and security, infectious diseases ii) Climate change, fine dust iii) Cyber security, data security, post-human threats[6][7] iv) Nuclear safety, energy security v) Population security, immigration and refugee security, social security vi) Massive natural disaster.

The most controversial of these security threats is the risks and shocks posed by COVID-19 Pandemic in health security and infectious diseases. COVID-19 will serve as an opportunity for environmental and health issues to be imprinted as intrinsic variables, and fine dust and global warming have also been a concern, but it is recognized as a crisis 10 years later and 100 years later. In contrast, COVID-19 is an infectious disease as a threat to immediate survival. COVID-19 is also causing a change of order from an international security perspective. In terms of international politics, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Post-Cold War order were formed, and post-modern order was formed through the September 11 terrorist attacks. And Covid-19 is heralding the formation of a new order in terms of human security concerns.

2.2. The role of human security and middle power

With the COVID-19 crisis, the global strategic environment today faces a new phase in the liberal international order. The United States’ abandonment of leadership and the conflict between China and Russia, other powers, are intensifying. It is possible to establish a "third zone" in solidarity with countries that share the same will, not countries that are forced to make choices amid the U.S.-China hegemonic conflict[8]. The "central" countries, including Korea,
which has no hidden intentions and conditions and has ability and trust, should aim for a space of value and cooperation amid each other’s disconnection and isolation. Filling the gap in the G2 will buffer conflicts between the U.S. and China, while helping countries in blind spots where damage will be enormous in the midst of their own lives[9].

Furthermore, human security issues such as COVID-19 pose new challenges to traditional national-centered models underlying strategic decision-making. In particular, the response of the three superpowers (United States, China, and Russia) to the recent COVID-19 crisis and the leadership shown by the second powers (Britain, Brazil, India and Japan) is not desirable. This security environment is giving room for a new factor in the formation of international order. Among them, the Middle Power is emerging as a new player in the formation of international order. In particular, Korea has attracted global attention in overcoming the COVID-19 crisis and is striving to promote human security in the world’s development and conflict areas. Based on this, this study will explore ways to contribute most to the promotion and protection of human security in Southeast Asia, where many countries and communities are facing the dual challenges of conflict and the resulting underdevelopment and physical unrest. Mid-sized countries lack "force" to move other countries in the direction they want through military or economic resources. However, it is different from a small or "inefficient system" that has little or no impact on other countries. These are potentially "institution-impact systems", which can have a significant impact within narrower policy areas or in conjunction with other policy areas[10]. Maximizing their relevance and impact requires a choice of some of these midsize countries' powers in terms of policy priorities and geographic regions. That means pursuing niche diplomacy (niche diplomacy) identified by Gareth Evans, a former Australian foreign minister and founder of the international crisis group[11].

Newly emerging or active mid-sized economies, including East Asia and Europe, are shifting to "Humanitarian Intervention[12]" or human-centered diplomacy (human security approach) taken by the international governance agenda to exert a lot of influence through niche diplomatic activities. Among them, Korea has emerged as the most prominent and influential mid-sized country in the world. Human security was discussed at the U.N. Development and Cooperation Organization in 1994 and is a concept that focuses on human individuals and reduces or eliminates threats in past national-centered security concepts. Peace and security have long been key objectives of global governance and essential elements of human well-being. In particular, the recent health crisis is affecting the most seriously socially and economically vulnerable population, as shown by the COVID-19 epidemic death rate. In many countries, people with existing undiagnosed chronic diseases can die of lack of attention and treatment without treatment. Poverty therefore acts as a further threat to health and security. Many of the government's border containment policies show increased unrest among vulnerable individuals and groups in line with rising domestic violence and suicide statistics. Clear skies caused by border blockades or closures and the environment caused by clean water resources and mortality from health problems are likely to be lowered, but experts are now finding a link between the seriousness of the effects of pollution and disease. Concerns are also being raised about the massive non-biotic waste produced, used and discarded in terms of masks and personal protection equipment (PPE). Finally, the poor are most vulnerable to the consequences of environmental destruction, poverty makes sustainable development difficult, and natural disasters will be exacerbated by environmental destruction. A vicious circle can therefore continue beyond the scope of state-centered security models and policy decisions. Traditional security issues involve threats to the existence of states. It is also rooted in national sovereignty and identity. Thus, with limited trust and deep historical conflicts, countries prefer to rely on "self-help" or bilateral military alliances for Northeast and Southeast Asian countries that have resisted sovereignty or collective security initiatives. In addition, cooperation in the field of human security is highly likely because it is less relevant to existential threats to state entities. In this regard, the nature of the drastic change in peace construction and development cooperation in the 21st century
presents a "good opportunity" in the national interest for mid-sized countries like Korea to do something that is normatively right and beneficial. It also offers the opportunity to cooperate with each other and provide leadership in regional diplomatic networks in Asia (including Northeast and Southeast Asia). Southeast Asia is a region heavily affected by colonization, ideology and national wars. At international governance level, security organizations in the region tried to minimize the worst signs of conflict between countries by emphasizing no intervention. Domestic governance emphasized the nation’s interest and strength in terms of security and macroeconomic growth through large projects. Despite dramatic advances in economic development and governance, major challenges to human security persist, some of which are exacerbated by national security and development policy decisions. The most serious challenges are conflict, poverty, environmental degradation and "natural" or "natural-inducing" disasters. COVID-19 is becoming one of the most vulnerable security threats.

Koreans are very aware of the possibility of damage caused by infectious diseases such as COVID-19. According to the 2021 National Security Awareness Survey, the following is as follows.

**Figure 1.** Possible damage caused by non-military threats - infectious disease.

On the possibility of damage caused by infectious diseases, 73.2 percent of the general public and 80.0 percent of experts said it was "large."

The response to the possibility of damage from the [general public] infection was 73.2%, which is 68.9% higher than the 'less'(4.3%). [general public - year-on-year] Compared to 2020, 'large' decreased by 4.6% p (77.8% in 2020) and 'less' by 1.4% p (5.7% in 2020). The response to the possibility of damage caused by infectious diseases is 80.0%, which is 75.0% higher than 'less'(5.0%).

In particular, Southeast Asia has become the main target of South Korea's soft power, diplomatic and humanitarian initiatives. Korea has consistently concentrated 30% of the Public Development Assistance (ODA) that forms the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). Among the weakest and poorest developing countries, ASEAN countries have the greatest security and development challenges, and can therefore benefit the most from partnerships with South Korea. Thus, the interest of vulnerable groups in countries affected by conflict and Korean policymakers increases understanding of these complex interactions. South Korea's "New Southern Policy," which was announced during President Moon Jae-in's visit to three Southeast Asian countries in November 2017, is trying to raise the relationship between Korea, ASEAN countries and India to the same level. In particular, Korea's response to the COVID-19 is considered a successful best practice in the international community. Its status as a mature democratic
country is imprinted on the international community, including transparent and rapid information sharing, the highest level of medical system, creative diagnosis and quarantine measures, and advanced citizenship that enabled voluntary participation in society as a whole. In the wake of the incident, South Korea should seek ways to expand its role and contribute to non-traditional security to enhance its national image and status. Korea’s response to the COVID-19 crisis is considered a successful best practice in the international community. Its status as a mature democratic country is imprinted on the international community, including transparent and rapid information sharing, the highest level of medical system, creative diagnosis and quarantine measures, and advanced citizenship that enabled voluntary participation in society as a whole. In the wake of the incident, South Korea should seek ways to expand its role and contribute to non-traditional security to enhance its national image and status [13].

Therefore, this study will first examine the policy platform of Korea’s mid-sized countries. Next, an analysis of the success and failure of Korea’s human security support will be conducted in CLMVIP (Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia and the Philippines) countries in Southeast Asia, and cooperation between vulnerable individuals, groups and Asian countries will be feasible and seek ways to provide a comparative advantage. This will contribute to the co-prosperity of Asia and the world. Among human security threats threatening the order of security and economic cooperation in Asia, we will identify and present solutions to the current status of infectious diseases, drugs, human trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and refugee issues. The Korean government has been seeking its responsibility and role as a competent mid-sized country in the international community that can contribute to Northeast Asia and world peace and prosperity, and is seeking a joint response to transnational threats such as large-scale natural disasters, infectious diseases, drugs and refugee issues as part of measures to strengthen cooperative diplomacy with the U.S. and other neighboring countries. However, discussions on specific means of achieving these foreign policy objectives have not been actively carried out.

2.3. Response direction

In the future, various types of non-traditional threat factors such as Covid-19 will continue to emerge and evolve. In the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, Korea is recognized for its ability and role as a trusted mid-sized country in the international community. It is an opportunity to enhance the national crisis by expanding its role more actively in the local and international community. Transnational organized crime, including COVID-19, drugs and human trafficking, is spreading further around the world, and it is inappropriate to respond only to certain countries. Only regional and global responses can be effectively responded to [14]. The UN Convention on transnational organized crime was signed in 2000, and now on the 22nd anniversary of its signing, there should be a review of implementation as well as information sharing on organized crime. In particular, individual countries overlooked issues outside their borders to protect their sovereignty and were passionate about defending their territory. Today’s world

If the scope of the police force stops within borders, international organized crime will be free across borders. In this regard, cooperation on information sharing and judicial enforcement is essential to combat international organized crime. Since international organized crime is carried out by the power of the market, the response is to paralyze the market function rather than a direct impact on the organization that committed the crime. Strengthening security and the rule of law are essential for illegal traders through the weakest channels of control - corruption, instability and underdevelopment. Organized crime offenders are motivated by profit, so the key to preventing organized crime is to cut off their funds. In other words, the government should prevent illegal flow of funds by preventing slush fund transactions at overseas banks and tracing owners of funds through real transactions that block unofficial and illegal money flows and enable money laundering.
There is also the aspect that recently developed extensive open trade leads to international organized crime. Over the past two decades, along with a lack of norms, reckless growth policies, and Internet and free trade transactions, these have misled the economic and financial systems. In this regard, more attention is needed today to prevent the trade of illegal goods by crime.

Currently, transnational crimes such as drug crimes and illegal immigration are increasing in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, its response relies solely on classical criminal justice cooperation. Okay Because the classic criminal justice system itself has a lot of problems We need to come up with a new strategy to effectively respond to national crime. To this end, Phil will strengthen the traditional criminal justice system in the short term I have yoga. The medium-term strategy is to form a multilateral criminal justice cooperation treaty between Southeast Asian countries It is desirable to make a decision. There’s a growing awareness of transnational crime among Southeast Asian countries The response system is based on a bilateral treaty, but based on a multilateral treaty One joint response is not being carried out. Cracking down on crime quickly and efficiently in response to increasingly globalized crimes In order to do this, Southeast Asian countries, Southeast Asian countries, and Korea, China, and Japan will cooperate I can't help it. In order to sign the Multilateral Criminal Justice Cooperation Treaty, each country will have to do so It is necessary to support the Criminal Justice and Cooperation Treaty legally and institutionally by revising domestic laws I’ll do it. For example, the Criminal Justice Cooperation Treaty between Southeast Asian countries and Korea, China, and Japan If concluded, a treaty that integrates criminal extradition would be more desirable I am. And in the long run, multilateral criminal justice across Southeast Asia It needs to be developed into a treaty. The long-term strategy is a joint crime struggle organization based on the East Asian community It is necessary to review the installation of. Maintaining peace and security in East Asia The most effective way to do this is to transfer some of the punishment rights of each country It is to establish a crime control organization. Prevention of transnational crime in Asia The fact that there are various policy consultative bodies to suppress and suppress it is a matter of fact To build a more effective and efficient framework for my criminal justice cooperation It has meaning as an entirely approach. So this is what happens in East Asia In order to effectively respond to transnational crime, we need to create a bilateral treaty between countries A country that cares and benefits from responding to transnational crime, not form A joint crime control body should be set up in the form of a multilateral treaty between the countries.

2.3.1. Establishment of bilateral and multilateral cooperation system

As transnational crime increases, the need for international cooperation is increasing today. Types of bilateral cooperation in the field of criminal justice include criminal justice cooperation in consultation, extradition, enforcement of criminal judgments, and transfer of international prisoners. International criminal law cooperation in consultation generally involves investigation, prosecution, and prosecution in criminal cases An agreement made by another State at the request of one State in relation to judicial proceedings I mean Joe.

However, there are various implications for the specifics of international criminal justice cooperation I am used as a maze. Criminal justice cooperation in consultation is the god of criminals throughout criminal justice Except for extradition, which focuses on the acquisition of soldiers, he is not guilty at the trial stage Certification, acquisition of evidence, or preparation for proof The collection of data, exchange of information, delivery of documents related to litigation, etc. at the investigation stage I can say that the contents are all about inter-state cooperation. To this end, multilateral agreements such as the Schengen Agreement in Europe should also be considered urgently. However, in the process of establishing a bilateral treaty or multilateral treaty, there may be difficulties due to sovereignty issues, so first of all, a memorandum of understanding with Korea and ASEAN countries By signing (MOU), we can also consider gradual development.
2.3.2. Expansion of human exchange

The prosecution told Cambodia and Vietnam in March and June 2008, respectively. It has opened a 'cooperative liaison office (LOCIG)' and strengthened the cooperation system. Supreme Prosecutors' Office drugs The Department of Organized Crime has been working in Asia for three years since 2007 to help combat drugs. It has received $1 million in funding from the ASEAN Secretariat. Like this The spread of information exchange and the influence of the global community will further spread transnational crime. It is expected enough. Therefore, the mutual exchange of judicial experts and police officers I’ll have to step up cooperation with Ryu. In particular, Korea has established a 'integrated computer system for drug information' in the Supreme Prosecutors' Office, Vietnam and Cambodia, and is transferring drug and organized crime departments and drug crime administrative techniques. In addition, the Korea Criminal Policy Research Institute and the UN Drug Crimes Bureau (UNODC) Asia-Pacific Center are exporting Korea’s excellent legal culture with a business agreement ceremony for the joint implementation of the Asia Just program in Bangkok, Thailand in July 2009. Through these efforts, the ability to prevent and respond to transnational organized crime in the region should be developed.

2.3.3. Establishment of information sharing system through network formation

Whenever an annual meeting of the UN Crime Prevention Committee is held, organized crime or crime is committed by each country. When the database of each country is interconnected by establishing a database related to the crime organization. The key is being discussed in depth in the UN Strategy. It is a simple demonstration of the share. In response, Korea shall also prescribe matters necessary for Article 8 of the Act on Reporting, Use, etc. of Specific Financial Transaction Information (Exchange of Information between Foreign Financial Information Institutions, etc.), recognizing the importance of the information exchange system. And we’re working closely with the U.S., China, Japan and many other countries around the world. I’m doing it, but the scope of information exchange so that it doesn't lag behind the pace of openness and globalization And by continuously expanding the content, there’s no room for criminal gangs to hide their illegal funds. The National Intelligence Service so that information on international drug trafficking can be collected and distributed in a timely manner. The intelligence activities of the NIS (National Intelligence Service) should be continuously strengthened.

Of drug crimes if you think about internationalism, there's a lot of foreign intelligence gathering in the tracking of drug supply chains. I would not overdo the emphasis on my share. The NIS is also a spy recognizing the importance of drug production and smuggling in countries around the world and North Korea. It focuses on collecting, analyzing, and disseminating about tracking of illegal drug supply chains, but stops for perfect preparation. The NIS is a state agency that specializes in collecting and analyzing information, especially is the best in the field of tracking of illegal drug supply chains. It's the International drug administration, because it's sending circles to the world's components. There is much room to contribute to the detection and tracking of organizations. Moreover there should be no gaps in the National Intelligence Service's spying on North Korea, as the possibility of the inflow of North Korea's drugs into Republic of Korea through immigrations is higher than ever due to the simplification of customs procedures and the expansion of inter-Korean exchanges. Therefore, on the one hand, the government should continue to supplement the NIS’s overseas intelligence activities and strengthen cooperation between investigative agencies at various levels and the NIS to ensure that state agencies keep pace.

3. Conclusion

COVID-19 is the most influential virus in human security compared to other viruses that have
emerged. COVID-19 has shown that most future threats will be invisible threats. Countries are not prepared for biological terrorist attacks. Ammunition to fight bioterrorism is not the same military force as traditional threats, but a technology that can detect the spread of infectious diseases as quickly as possible. Countries can use artificial intelligence to identify, control, and suppress the spread of viruses. Excellent healthcare systems with sophisticated technology can detect viruses early to save more lives and prevent them from affecting other lives such as society and economy. Bioterrorism attacks can occur at any time without notice, but countries must be prepared with strong national security resilience[15].

In addition, Korea, as a mid-sized country, should analyze its role in terms of human security and establish a cooperative mechanism as a public good to respond to human security challenges that threaten the existing cooperative order in Asia in order to establish sound security and economic order and contribute to the development of Asia and the global community. Although the concept of human security was first proposed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1994, it is a concept that has been controversial since then. The early days of the discussion focused on the universal achievement of freedom from poverty or hunger through international development and cooperation, but the western powers unilaterally imposed subjective values such as the establishment of normative control means of development and cooperation and human rights on the Third World, and the practical application of this concept was accepted as a restriction on the sovereignty of Third World countries. We believe that Korea can breathe new life into human security, which has been tarnished by this conceptual debate or coercion of conditions. At the same time with the universal distribution of K-defense in the international order, which is feared to decline due to their own priorities, it can seek human security as an ordinary noun by providing practical help without "will" and "conditions" to developing countries that are having difficulty in quarantine[2].

And it could lay the foundation for South Korea’s foreign and security policy on human security threats in the Asian region (such as infection, drugs, human trafficking, organized crime, terrorism) and present a new milestone in South Korea’s foreign and security policy, which has been upgraded to the status of a beneficiary country from the status of an aid recipient. And it will contribute to the establishment of a network to respond to human security threats such as infectious diseases, refugees, pirates, terrorism and disaster disasters in Korea and Asia. The results of this study seem to be part of a very meaningful work in terms of security and strengthening Korea’s diplomatic power. By providing the research results to international organizations such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense, and the United Nations, it will contribute to achieving two objectives: diplomacy and national security. This will contribute to strengthening Korea’s role as a mid-sized country and forming soft power to promote the New Southern Policy.

4. References

4.1. Journal articles


### 4.2. Books


### 5. Appendix

#### 5.1. Authors contribution

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