Abstract

Purpose: In this study, the Cheongju Spy Ring incident offers a clear answer for the question of “Are there still spies?” in some parts of our society. It confirms the fact that North Korea is continuously carrying out espionage in South Korea regardless of the situation between the North and South Koreas. Hence, it is intended to discuss the legitimacy of the National Security Act, which is faced with the possibility of repealment, and the ripple effect of its repealment via an actual analysis of the Cheongju Spy Ring incident.

Method: This study examines the legitimacy of the National Security Act and its ripple effects when it is repealed by analyzing the Cheongju Spy Ring incident. It will examine the differences of opinion on the controversy over the existence of the National Security Act to date. The content analytical method and the literature analytical method were implemented comprehensively and specifically for the contents of various aspects of the incident.

Results: Concerning the enactment and repealment of the National Security Act, it is necessary to respond with a clear awareness from the perspective of national security and the maintenance and development of the liberal democratic system. The National Security Act has the purpose to guarantee the people’s freedom and human rights by restricting anti-state activities which undermine the national security, not anti-unification-anti-democratic-anti-civil evil laws as North Korea claims. Furthermore, as evident in foreign cases, it can learned that the law is by no means a strong law.

Conclusion: In conclusion, when the National Security Act is repealed, then first, from the security and military perspective, it would be impossible to punish the North Korean spies and the anti-state activists. Second, in terms of the political aspect, political instability will be aggravated by the conflicts between the ruling party pushing for the repealment of the National Security Act and the opposition party opposing thereto, which will further lead to the political instability and social disturbance. Third, in terms of the social aspect, the conflicts between the left and the right wings over the enactment and repealment of the National Security Act will intensify, and the division of public opinion and social unrest will further expand at best. Fourth, the political instability is expected given the increased conflicts among relevant departments within the government. Fifth, in terms of the inter-Korean relations, the federal unification drive after the repealment of the National Security Act by the North will be a prerequisite for improving the inter-Korean relations, thereby growing the pressure on South Korea. Ultimately, the repealment of the National Security Act will undermine the constitutional system of the Republic of Korea by threatening and destroying not only the security of the Republic of Korea but also the basic order of liberal democracy in the political, economic, and social areas.

Keywords: Cheongju Spy Ring, National Security Act, National Security, Anti-Government Organization, Spy in South Korea
1. Introduction

On August 2, 2021, the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Agency arrested 4 members of the so-called Cheongju Spy Ring, who had been secretly formed a secret society called the “Chungbuk Comrade Chapter for Independent Reunification” under the order of North Korea and detained 3 of them, and the prosecutor’s office indicted them on September 16th. One person whose arrest warrant was rejected twice will be sent without detention. In the early phase, the media and press paid attention to the struggle against the introduction of the F35(stealth fighter) under the order of North Korea as a representative work of the Cheongju Spy Ring, yet the actual activities are very extensive and appalling[1].

Table 1. Summary of the Cheongju Spy Ring’s organizational code and by laws.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Article 1.</td>
<td>“Chungbuk Comrade Chapter for Independent Reunification” is a secret organization of the fighters of the Chungbuk Region who fight and move forward at the forefront of the nationalist and democratic movement of change for the Korean society embracing the idealogy of the “people are the first” belief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bylaws</td>
<td>Chapter 1 article 2.</td>
<td>“Chungbuk Comrade Chapter for Independent Reunification” practices the guiding ideology of the “people are the first” belief.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chapter 2 article 1.</td>
<td>The membership must be those who are mentally armed with the “people are the first” belief, proven to be trained in the practice of the belief, and who have approved of the Chapter’s code and bylaws.</td>
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In particular, the investigative authorities did not make any official briefings or announce on any interim investigation results whatsoever until the spies were arrested and indicted. Nevertheless, this incident was exposed to the world because the people involved in the incident reported it to the media from the beginning, claiming that it was ‘manipulated.’ They even provided the copies of arrest warrants to some media and press. According to the Criminal Act, the crime of publicizing the facts of a suspect is noted, yet this is different from the usual media response towards the espionage incidents, and it is a common phenomenon since the inauguration of the current administration[2]. The same behavior was also demonstrated in the three espionage incidents where arrests were made after the inauguration of the current administration. That is, they cannot be entirely free from criticism that they are conscious of North Korea and must be quiet even when they catch spies[3].

Table 2. Major directives issued by North Korea to the Cheongju spy team.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Activities to create a social atmosphere demanding the dissolution of the NIS should be organized according to the capabilities of the company.</th>
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<tr>
<td>September 4, 2019</td>
<td>The current situation(the resignation of Justice Minister Cho Kuk) is a political chaos caused by the planned re-establishment of the conservatives, who have challenged the demands of the candlelight public to settle the evils of the candlelight public, and to challenge the demands of the prosecution, aiming for the revival of the conservatives and usurpation of the government. It is widely publicized that even the upper class cannot escape the damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I hope you organize an activity to increase the disgust of local women by making derogatory remarks about women such as 'Jahandang lawmaker’s child-bearing tool' and imprinting the Jahandang as a women’s Cheonsidang, a native Saekgwangdang, and a low-quality party in the world.

April 19, 2021

“We need to put forward the destruction of the Conservative Party’s ambitions for power as the immediate struggle task of reminiscence, and strategically wage a practical struggle to turn the general public’s mind into the anti-conservative struggle.”


Furthermore, the prosecution reduced the period of espionage by claiming that the spies who had been secretly active for 17 years or longer were secretly active for 4 years at the time of indictment. Furthermore, the crime of membership for an anti-government organization(Article 3 of the National Security Act), which should be applied to the spies, was abandoned, and instead, the crime of membership for an anti-government organization(Article 7 Paragraph 3 of the National Security Act) was applied[4].

The Cheongju Spy Ring incident this time offers such a clear answer for the question of “Are there still spies?” in some parts of our society. It confirms the fact that North Korea continues to carry out espionage in South Korea, regardless of the phase of the inter-Korean reconciliation. This clearly is in violation of the Panmunjom Declaration(April 27th) and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration(September 19th) agreed upon by the North and South Koreas in 2018. Hence, the current administration should send out a strong warning to North Korea, demanding to uncover the truth, punish those responsible, and prevent the recurrence, but its willingness to do so is not apparent[5].

In particular, political figures mentioned in the Cheongju Spy Ring’s North Korea report and directive ought to be judicially handled if their charges are revealed by summoning them, but it is difficult to even dare to imagine summoning and investigating such political figures as President Moon Jae-in’s presidential campaign officials, Song Young-gil, representative of the Deobooleoh Democratic Party(“DDP”), and the politicians of the DDP and the Minjung Party who had made contact with the spies[6].

In a situation where the North Korea’s espionage operations are becoming more sophisticated, if the National Security Act is repealed as intended by the DDP and the Justice Party, it would be necessary to think about what law can and will be used to judicially handle forces such as the Cheongju Spy Ring[7][8].

Hence, this study intends to systematically analyze, organize, and discuss the legitimacy of the National Security Act, which is on the verge of repealment, and the ripple effects of its repealment via the actual analysis of the Cheongju Spy Ring incident[9].

2. Method of Research

This study systematically analyzes and examines the legitimacy of the National Security Act, which is on the verge of repealment, and the ripple effects of its repealment through an actual analysis of the Cheongju Spy Ring incident.

First, in the introduction, the purpose and value of the study are organized, and the subject and scope of the study are determined based on such to prepare for a detailed analysis in the future.

Second, by using various perspectives of the Cheongju Spy Ring incident, the background and history of the repealment of the National Security Act and the formation of related ideological conflicts will be clearly examined.
Third, the repealment of the National Security Act and related legitimacy and ripple effects upon repealment will be analyzed and considered.

3. Overview and Characteristics of the ‘Cheongju Spy Ring’ Incident

3.1. Overview of the Cheongju spy Ring incident

On September 16, 2021, the Cheongju District Prosecutor’s Office detained and indicted 3 out of 4 people arrested as the membership of the “Chungbuk Comrade Chapter for Independent Reunification” (“Cheongju Spy Ring”) who carried out various acts of security threat including collecting domestic intelligence information, detected state secrets and caused propaganda such as by praising Kim Jong-un and the withdrawal of the US armed forces in Korea while taking operation funds from North Korea in violation of the National Security Act [10].

Figure 1. People active in the region of “chungbuk comrade chapter for independent reunification,” or cheongju spy Ring, attending warrant review.

Taking the North Korea’s order, they recruited 60 local politicians and labor and civil organizations in the Chungbuk Region, and were active with pro-North, anti-American, and anti-conservative activities, created an atmosphere for dismantling the National Intelligence Service, identified the trends of officers of the Chungbuk Provincial Party of Minjung Party (currently, Progressive Party), carried out promotion of Kim Jong-un via supporting repealment of the National Security Act, and the withdrawal of the US armed forces in Korea via the media and press, were charged under the National Security Act with taking operation funds of USD 20,000 in Shenyang, China, achievement of purpose (Article 4), taking and giving of money and articles of value (Article 5), infiltration and escape (Article 6), praise and encouragement (Article 7), and meetings and communication (Article 8), etc [11]. Moreover, as the strategic assets of the United States, an air base dedicated to the F-35A stealth aircraft was stationed in Cheongju, they formed the Petitioning Citizens Countermeasures Committee against the introduction of the F-35A stealth aircraft and carried out a one person demonstration and signature campaign in Ochang-eup and Seongan-gil, Cheongju from August 2019 until February 2020 [12].
In particular, North Korea has been sensitive to the deployment of the US strategic assets including stealth aircrafts, and Kim Yeo-jeong, deputy head of the Central Committee of the Workers’ Party of Korea, has taken issues up with the ‘withdrawal of the US strategic assets,’ and through this Cheongju Spy Ring incident, it was also confirmed that North Korea issued an order to protest against the introduction of the F35A stealth aircrafts in South Korea and they were the ones who carried it out\[13\].

**Figure 3.** USB containing texts of orders and reports exchanged with North Korea by the chungbuk comrade chapter for independent reunification.

Besides, according to the North Korea’s orders, support of 1 million chestnut seedlings were provided, welcoming of Kim Jong-un and making a great man out of Kim Jong-un, DMZ peaceful people’s belt movement, recruiting of the middle class in response to Cho Guk crisis, crushing of the maneuvers of conservative political party, isolation of the United Future Party, impeachment of Yon Seok-yeol, attorney general, and creation of an atmosphere for the dismantling of the National Intelligence Service, among others they had carried out, and during the 2017 presidential election, they proactively supported as special assistant for the election committee for presidential candidate Moon Jae-in, and they also met National Assemblyman Song Young-gil to discuss the unification project and also ran directly for the 2018 local election and the 21st general election last year[14].

3.2. Characteristics of the cheongju spy Ring incident

The members of the Cheongju Spy Ring incident, who were former civil union officials, built a grassroots underground party with the members of the labor and legal circles (in particular, those who were affiliated with Our Law Research Association) and politicians, including nurses and childcare teachers, and the children of the members of the organization and built a grassroots basement party, then planned to carry out campaigns to manipulate the public opinion and to overthrow the conservatives[15][16].

The scope of their activities greatly expanded because North Korea’s espionage agency against South Korea created various conditions for the revolution in South Korea since the inauguration of the current administration and secured sympathizers from the upper class of the South Korean society, and now, it seems that they are attempting to focus on the propaganda and agitation by establishing a grassroots underground organization which they can directly control. The ‘Cheongju Spy Ring’ incident, which broke out at a time when the government was concentrating on restoring the inter-Korean dialogue, as North Korea’s espionage activities became very widespread and diversified, and as the North Korea’s espionage activities have become very widespread and diverse, while the North Korean spies focused on building underground parties and gathering information in the past, the recent activities have focused on conducting psychological warfare, which is an invisible, non-physical warfare, based on propaganda and agitation activities, and ‘work of influence,’ which is called the ‘blossoming of espionage,’ requiring a greater attention[17][18].

Now, the Democratic Party and pro-North Korean leftists are working very hard to repeal the National Security Act, which is the last obstacle to their activities. In October 2020, National Assemblyman Lee Gyu-min of the Democratic Party and others submitted a proposal to amend the National Security Act to repeal the provisions of praise and encouragement of the National Security Act, and in May 2021, National Assemblywoman Kang Eun-mi of the Justice Party, etc., submitted a proposal of repealment of the National Security Act[19], and in March before then, progressive groups including the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and Democratic Lawyers Association formed the “National Action to Repeal the National Security Act” and began an educational project to repeal the National Security Act for 200,000 people including union members and members of civic groups, and the director of the Cheongju Spy Ring was also known as a member of the "National Action to Repeal the National Security Act"[20][21].

Notwithstanding which, through the unusual inter-Korean summits held on 3 occasions by the government and President Moon’s recent keynote speech at the 76th UN General Assembly(September 21, 2021), North Korea and the current administration now seem to be making declaration of putting an end to the war and a peace agreement the direct goals[22][23].

4. Legitimacy of the National Security Act

First, in light of the purpose of the enactment of the National Security Act and the interests of protection, protection should be given priority for the Act over any other laws. The National
Security Act is a system protective law enacted to protect the new Republic of Korea from against destructive and overthrowing activities led by the leftists, such as the April 3rd Riot of Jeju and the Yeosu Occupation Forces Revolt immediately after liberation from Japan. Had it not been for the National Security Act given North Korea's continued hostile operations, the Republic of Korea would not have existed today[24].

Second, in light of North Korea's intention to instigate the repealment of the National Security Act, this Act must survive. The idea that Korea and the pro-North Korean forces following their intention are calling for the repealment of the National Security Act in order to repeal the National Security Act, which is an institutional anti-revolutionary capability which further obstructs the South Korean revolution, and so that espionage, anti-state activities, and socialist revolutionary activities can be carried out freely in Korea while achieving a communist revolution[25].

Third, the existence of the National Security Act is indispensable in effectively dealing with North Korean espionage in South Korea, which has intensified since the 1990s.

Fourth, the National Security Act must survive even in terms of equity and reciprocity with the North Korean criminal law. Chapter 3(Anti-State and Anti-National Crimes) of the North Korean Criminal Act(as amended in 2015) provides for anti-state crimes(Articles 60-67) and anti-national crimes(Article 68-90) for strictly punishing the so-called anti-revolutionaries who oppose the North Korean regime.

Fifth, the National Security Act is not an evil law which infringes upon the sound freedom of thought and conscience and which suppresses democratic people as the North Koreans and pro-North Korean forces claim. While the South Korean Constitution basically guarantees the freedom of conscience, academic freedom, and the freedom of press, etc., there is a reservation provision under Article 37 Paragraph 2 where it is specified that if and where needed to guarantee the national security, maintain order, and for the public welfare, such basic rights may be restricted.

Sixth, considering the changes in the inter-Korean relations where the two Koreas converse with each other as a forum for reconciliation and cooperation, such as the June 15th Inter-Korean Joint Declaration(2000), October 4th Declaration(2007), Panmunjom Declaration and the Pyongyang Joint Declaration(2018), North Korea still insists that the National Security Act, which still regards North Korea as an anti-government organization, has lost the grounds of its existence and ought to be repealed naturally.

Seventh, notwithstanding the fact that the National Security Act of the 'Sorrowful Tiger Act' still exists, like the instigation of North Korea and pro-North Korean forces, the Juche ideology is prevailing in our society and the anti-state activities are pervasive, and hence, if without this Act, our society will fall into a chaos and the system will be threatened as it is obvious. However, since the National Security Act has existed, we should seriously be aware of the fact that we are enduring the anti-state activities and the security threatening forces of North Korea[26].

Eighth, the existence of the National Security Act is justified even when the security related legislative examples of countries around the world are examined. Many countries around the world including the United States, Japan, and Germany, have adopted special laws such as those resembling our National Security Act in addition to the criminal law for their own security. In particular, the need for the National Security Act, which is a system protective law, is further emphasized in a situation where North and South Koreas are facing each other due to the division of the two Koreas[27].

In closing, the National Security Act must continue to exist even after the two Koreas achieve a peaceful reunification for the legal purposes. The relevant reason is that the National Security Act does not only target the control of the North Korean revolution against South Korea, but also it regulates the state, organizations and forces which endanger the state’s existence and security of the Republic of Korea. Even if the North Korean threat against the South is removed via the reunification of the two Koreas, it would still be necessary to prepare for the threat to the system which exists both domestically and overseas[28].
5. Ripple Effect of the Repealment of the National Security Act

First, from the security and military perspective, punishment for the North Korean spies and anti-state activities is not possible. In particular, if Article 7 of the National Security Act is repealed, not only the anti-state activities but also the activities of anti-government organizations (groups which encourage, praise, propaganda, sympathize, or causing propaganda incitement for national rebellion) could not be controlled. Consequently, it will create the conditions for accelerating the communist revolution by granting exoneration to the North Korean spies or anti-state activities[29][30].

Second, the political instability will be aggravated by the conflicts between the ruling party pursuing the repealment of the National Security Act and the opposition party opposing thereto, and if the opposition's opposition is ignored and the National Security Act is repealed, there is a large possibility of the national resistance. Consequently, it will cause the political instability and social disturbance[31].

Third, in terms of the social aspect, the conflicts between the left (fake progressive) and right (conservative liberal democracy) over the enactment and repealment of the National Security Act will further intensify, and the division of the national opinion and social unrest will further grow. In particular, there is a possibility of disturbance of the social order due to the expansion of the left wing’s attack to neutralize the National Security Act and the resistance of the conservative and liberal camps[32].

In particular, before the National Security Act is repealed, due to the loss of authority of the National Security Act, there will be a refusal to comply with the law (refusal of a trial and court turmoil, etc.), and legal struggles such as labor circles, academia, and opposition party, will take place, while the trend of taking the law lightly will prevail. It is also expected that spies and anti-state militants will deny and paralyze the national judicial system, such as by conducting frequent protests requesting re-review, restoration of honor, and request for compensation, and protest against the state[33][34].

Fourth, the political instability is expected given the increased conflicts among related departments within the government. Driving for the repealment of the National Security Act at the end of the term of office will increase the conflicts between the repealmentist favoring forces and opposing forces such as the Constitutional Court, Supreme Court, National Intelligence Service, Ministry of National Defense, Prosecutor’s Office, Police, and the Blue House, which will lead to difficulties in the state of affairs. In particular, there is a possibility that the discord between the commanding department (the ministers in favor of repealment, and the head of the repealment forces, etc.) and the working staff within the security related department will be expressed, thereby fueling the confusion in the command system and promoting the anti-government force of the working group[35][36].

Fifth, in terms of the inter-Korean relations, North Korea will increase the pressure on South Korea by making the federal unification attack after the repealment of the National Security Act a prerequisite for improving the inter-Korean relations. North Koreans will ask for the repatriation of their spies, restoration of the honor of anti-state activities, recognition of the democratization movement, and the compensation, etc. What is important is that the repealment of the National Security Act, which is among the impediments to the communist revolution, and neutralization will enable them to accelerate the Chosun revolution in its fullest form by carrying out their espionage in South Korea[37][38].

Sixth, in terms of the international aspect, when the National Security Act is repealed, the international community will have strong doubts about the South Korean government’s will to respect the free market economy, and the international capital which entered South Korea will likely exit South Korea since it would feel insecure politically and socially including the instability and labor disputes while seeing South Korea’s orientation towards socialism. In addition, over the long term, a chaos in the domestic economy is expected given the accelerated departure of some classes of the people and the wealth[39][40].
Consequently, the repealment of the National Security Act will undermine the constitutional system of the Republic of Korea by threatening and destroying not only the security of the Republic of Korea, but also the basic order of liberal democracy across the political, economic, and social areas[41].

6. Need for Strengthening the Status of the National Security Act

Using the power of the government party, the National Assembly’s act of unilaterally re-pealing the National Security Act as a special criminal law to protect the constitutional order, that is, the national security order based on the liberal and democratic basic order, or by revising key contents to make the law criminal, will not only cause serious violations of the basic human rights, such as the people's right to vote and the right to life and security guaranteed by national security, but also harm the principle of national sovereignty and separation of powers, which are the governing principles of the Constitution. Hence, if the National Assembly, which has been delegated power by the people, causes harm against the national security given the repealment of the National Security Act and abandons the function of protecting the Constitution, it will cause a serious challenge against the basic rights of the people and ultimately the subject of the exercise of the people's right of resistance, the sovereign.

Except for South Korea, there is no ‘world where spies live together’ in anywhere in the world. Furthermore, no country tolerates the “world where spies live together.” Now, South Korea, too, should not become a country which chooses to commit suicide by acknowledging the “world where spies live together” and become a foolish country. Instead, it should take this opportunity to amend the National Security Act to ban the activities of unconstitutional groups such as pro-North Korean forces and prohibit activist groups which are spreading like poisonous mushrooms in our society and are taking the lead in dismantling national security and destroying the state itself by supplementing the system[42][43].

7. Conclusions and Discussion

The provisions applied for the Cheongju Spy Ring are Article 4(Purpose Performing Spy), Article 6(Special Infiltration and Escape), Article 7(Configuration of Anti State Group and Encouragement and Praise), Article 8(Communications), Article 9(Taking and Giving of Money and Articles of Value, and Provision of Convenience) of the National Security Act. As noted earlier, it is questionable that Article 3 of the National Security Act applied the crime of forming an anti-state organization without applying the crime of forming an anti-government organization. Those involved claim with clichés and innocence, but severe sentences are expected due to the solid evidence prepared by the anti-communist investigation team.

In particular, the summons and investigation of the political figures involved in the Cheongju Spy Ring are not even imagined about. However, regardless of the level of command, all political figures mentioned in the North Korea report and orders will have to be summoned and dealt with by the law. In particular, if one examines the two search warrants of the Cheongju District Court, three arrest warrants, and the grounds for dismissing Son Jong-pyo's warrant re-petition, it is apparent that the judiciary's perception of the espionage cases is very easy going and serious. This provides the espionage suspects with opportunities to destroy the evidence and provides opportunities for those whose arrests have been dismissed to report the investigation to North Korea in a manner which exposes the press, thereby making it impossible to avoid the accusations of being 'Useful Idots.'.

The anti-communist investigators who insisted on the justification of judicial action taken without being attached to resignation with a sense of duty and the will to minimize the threat to the national security by arresting the spies even under difficult anti-communist investigation
circumstances, such as the current regime’s ignorance of North Korea and the trend of avoiding espionage investigations by the National Intelligence Service’s leadership, the dedication of the investigators must also be highly respected.

As it is evident in the Cheongju Spy Ring incident, North Korea continues to develop the espionage in South Korea regardless of the phase of the inter-Korean reconciliation. It reaffirms the importance of the National Security Act.

The government agencies and the National Assembly should respond to the issue of enactment and repealment of the National Security Act with a clear awareness from the perspective of national security and the maintenance and development of the liberal democratic system. As noted earlier, the National Security Act aims to guarantee the people’s freedom and human rights by restricting anti-state activities which undermine the national security, and it is not an evil law which is anti-unification-anti-democratic-anti-national as North Korea claims. Furthermore, as examined in foreign cases, it is evident that the law is by no means strong.

The National Security Act re-emphasizes that it is the last safety mechanism for the system, such as the auxiliary(reserve) parachute of the parachute, that is, the last safeguard to protect our free and democratic system. Hence, for the maintenance of the national security and the free democratic reunification, the National Security Act, which aims to prevent the anti-state activities of North Korea and the security threatening forces, has the legitimacy as a system protective law.

Lastly, if North Korea or the socialist forces favoring North Korea in South Korea truly desire the repealment of the National Security Act, they ought to fight against the North Korean dictatorship of Kim Jong-un, rather than against the South Korean government. The reason is that the National Security Act was enacted to prevent the North Korea’s ambition for armed revolution. Hence, the survival of the National Security Act is absolutely essential unless North Korea truly abandons the communist revolution against South Korea and clearly pursues reconciliation and cooperation and peace from the view of the people.

8. References

8.1. Journal articles


8.2. Additional references
9. Appendix

9.1. Authors contribution

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<th>Initial name</th>
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<td>HY</td>
<td>- Set of concepts ☑&lt;br&gt;- Design ☑&lt;br&gt;- Getting results ☑&lt;br&gt;- Analysis ☑&lt;br&gt;- Make a significant contribution to collection ☑&lt;br&gt;- Final approval of the paper ☑&lt;br&gt;- Corresponding ☑&lt;br&gt;- Play a decisive role in modification ☑&lt;br&gt;- Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data ☑&lt;br&gt;- Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑&lt;br&gt;- Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑</td>
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