Abstract

Purpose: In Northeast Asia, not only Japan, which dominated East Asia in World War II, China, the world’s second largest economy, and North Korea, a communist country that has become a religious dictatorship due to the discontinuation of the rationing system, but also Russia’s military power, which was confident of taking over Kyiv, Ukraine, in three days, shows the limitations of the impact of hard power.

Therefore, this study presents six threats and discussion points of Northeast Asia through case studies and suggests the direction of Northeast Asia in the future.

Method: This study was conducted as a case study according to the purpose of the study. We selected 6 specific cases and targeted individual cases, and tried to derive phenomenological results through data collection and analysis of the collected data on social phenomena.

Results: First, the role of governments in pandemics such as Covid-19; second, drug trafficking to finance the regime of North Korean leader Kim Jong Un; third, internal agitation and Subversion of regimes in North Korea; fourth, the Korean Wave in Northeast Asia and the expansion of Chinese espionage; fifth, China’s distortion of history, repression of the Xinjiang Uyghur region, and consolidation of Islamic culture; and sixth, election interference in neighboring countries, In Northeast Asia, in addition to the governments of North Korea, China, and Russia, liberal governments such as South Korea, Japan, and the United States are strengthening their intelligence capabilities to control uncertainty, but the personal information contained in the threat information is causing controversy in their countries, and the "social value" of the value conflict between threat information and personal information collection is presented as a discussion point.

Conclusion: Soft power, not hard power, will play an important role in the establishment of liberalism in Northeast Asia, the Internet and travel will play an important role in cultural transmission and experience, and North Korea, like China and Russia, will gradually move towards reform and opening up. And in Northeast Asia, through Japan and Korea, now China’s educated population has increased rapidly, and economic polarization is increasing relative poverty. It is expected that the violent act, which started from extreme social anger, will further disturb the Chinese people and government. The Chinese government will try to protect these problems by expanding the social surveillance network through the public security force, but we must not overlook the historical case that the expansion of the social audit network, which did not harmonize freedom and control, has led to more serious situations such as regime change.

The international community has already recognized that the problems of Northeast Asia cannot be solved by hard power, and it is now necessary to pursue peace and prosperity through political and economic union systems such as the EU. In this process, China and North Korea should have the courage to move towards liberalism, and the establishment of the EU model in Northeast Asia will mean a shift from a perception of an adversarial situation to a perception of cooperative problem solving, with win-win effects on population, energy, and environmental issues.

Keywords: South Korea, Japan, Russia, China, North Korea
1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the study

Humanity has experienced new security threats from non-combatant sources through the COVID-19 pandemic, signaling a paradigm shift in security from "physical security" to "cybersecurity" to the era of "comprehensive security"[1][2][3][4].

Comprehensive security is an approach to security issues from various aspects to ensure the safety and stability of a country or region, and it is a concept that encompasses not only military aspects but also various areas such as politics, economy, society, and environment[5][6][7]. The need for comprehensive security is becoming more prominent for various reasons[8][9]. In recent years, not only security by traditional forces such as military power, economic power, and energy, but also soft power, which is comprehensively produced by the interaction of factors such as politics, economy, society, and culture, has formed the concept of comprehensive security along with traditional security, hard power.

This comprehensive security encompasses a wide range of threats to human life, and as soft power is transmitted across borders through the Internet, influenced by cultural dependence on other countries, the role of governments is changing in many ways[10][11].

Especially in Northeast Asia, Japan, which has been a superpower since World War II, China, which recently boasted the world's second largest and expanding economy, and North Korea, which stopped rationing, have changed from a communist state to a religious dictatorship that requires religious loyalty to Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il, and Kim Jong Un.

China's economic growth, coupled with President Xi Jinping's lifetime rule, has the potential for war, as has Putin's strategy of prolonging his rule through the Russian-Ukrainian war, and there are traditional threats from North Korea and Taiwan. South Korea, on the other hand, is closely tied to the United States and Japan, where historical feelings remain, and the recent "Washington Declaration" by U.S. President Biden and South Korean President Yoon Seok-yul envisioned peace through the power of the U.S.-ROK alliance.

However, if we look at past cases, such as the U.S. military's failure to win the Vietnam War, the U.S. withdrawal from Afghanistan after negotiations with the Taliban, the Soviet Union's withdrawal from Afghanistan after 10 years of invasion, and the ongoing war that Russia started to take over the Ukrainian city of Kyiv in just a few days, which is still going on a year later, it shows the limitations of the influence of traditional security, or hard power. Indeed, the Russian-Ukrainian war has given the world an intimate view of the Russian military.

So far, studies on the Comprehensive threat have been conducted with the concepts of Comprehensive crisis and Comprehensive security, but this is a connection between the existing national administration and social structure, which is different from the present study based on the characteristics and phenomena of Northeast Asia.

Therefore, this study exploratively examines the comprehensive threats in this turbulent situation in Northeast Asia and suggests the role of diversified Northeast Asian countries.

1.2. Analyze the literature

Prior studies related to this topic are very diverse. Research on comprehensive security began to be conceptualized as a segmented categorization of the traditional concept of national security[12][13][14], and in Korea, it has been dominated by research on the concept and categorization of comprehensive security, and internationally, it has been dominated by post-Cold War ideological national weapons systems, trade routes, energy, and reserve currencies[15][16][17][18].

However, it was not a comprehensive study of threats specific to Northeast Asia, nor did it consider the impact of spot power as conceptualized after COVID-19. In particular, Northeast Asia is the geographic nexus of the Indo-Pacific, and research on these topics is crucial, but
researchers outside of the region are making inaccurate assumptions based on limited information, which adds to the confusion in understanding Northeast Asia. Therefore, this study introduces six "comprehensive threats" in Northeast Asia through case studies and proposes a diversified role for governments in the Indo-Pacific region.

1.3. Research methods

The method of this study was a case study in accordance with the research objectives. A case study is a research method that organizes relevant data to reveal the unique characteristics of the region and social unit to be studied, such as the social relations of community groups or phenomenological changes in culture. Therefore, this study collected data on phenomena corresponding to comprehensive threats in Northeast Asia, analyzed the data, and selected and presented six cases of specific phenomena.

2. Case Studies

2.1. The role of government in a pandemic like COVID-19

In December 2020, a new coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak occurred in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province, China. Recent research suggests that the coronavirus in Wuhan, China, may have originated in animals such as bats and pandas. These animals are thought to act as "intermediate hosts," allowing the virus to spread from other animals to humans. COVID-19 is highly contagious and has occurred in nearly every country in the world. The virus is primarily spread by the respiratory tract, and symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), COVID-19 has caused more than 4.7 million deaths worldwide.

China officially claims that it is not working on biological weapons, but some reports indicate that it invests extensively in military and civilian biological research, and there are concerns that it is attempting to develop new weapons through biological research. The Chinese government, in particular, has recently been actively pursuing research into viruses that could be used for military purposes; indeed, the country has been ramping up its infrastructure and workforce in virus research and genetic manipulation techniques. These efforts appear to be aimed at building China's military capabilities, which has raised concerns in the international community. However, while China has publicly stated the importance of abiding by international laws and regulations, including the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and is committed to strictly adhering to all international regulations and agreements, there are still concerns that a pandemic like the last coronavirus will occur in Northeast China. This emphasizes the need for information power for prevention against non-violent factors. Therefore, disease prevention efforts can be strengthened by collecting and analyzing the information necessary for disease prevention. For example, by identifying areas or time periods where highly infectious diseases are likely to occur in advance, and taking appropriate preventive measures accordingly, the spread of diseases can be minimized. This requires collecting and analyzing various information even during normal times.

As such, responding to the fear of "Uncertainty" such as the coronavirus pandemic has given intelligence agencies new tasks in crisis response and management, as well as health authorities[19][20]. The role of the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, for example, has shown that the "mission driven by the purpose of national security" has no limits, with intelligence-based strategy in the face of rising deaths and uneven vaccine supply. Studies showing that vaccines saved 20 million people worldwide during the pandemic, as well as the increase in government debt during the pandemic, remain an ongoing challenge for the concept of economic security.
2.2. North Korea’s Kim Jong Un regime uses drug trafficking to fund its rule

North Korea is under economic sanctions from the international community, which has made it difficult to govern the dictatorship, which is expensive to maintain. For this reason, North Korea earns foreign currency in a variety of ways, one of which is drug manufacturing and distribution\[21][22]. North Korea produces various drugs such as cannabis, opium, and methamphetamine domestically, and earns foreign currency by distributing them domestically or exporting them abroad. North Korea’s drug production and distribution is an international problem, and while the international community has implemented a number of measures to combat it, it is likely to continue as long as Kim Jong Un remains determined to maintain his dictatorship.

Most "defectors" who fled the North Korean dictatorship have resettled in South Korea. There are about 30,000 of them. North Koreans receive government support for their livelihoods under South Korean law, including housing and medical care, but the fact that drugs are the number one cause of prison sentences for illegal behavior in South Korean society means that North Koreans have been exposed to drugs indiscriminately and unwillingly.

2.3. Internal agitation and regime change in North Korea

North Korea’s nuclear arsenal, second only to China’s in Northeast Asia, "balances" the military alliance of South Korea, the United States, and Japan, and while this "balance of terror" has kept proliferation in check, it has also led to a famine in North Korea from 1994 to 2000. At least three million people died, and the government’s rationing system came to an end, transforming the country from a communist regime where people ate and lived well together to a religious dictatorship that demanded unconditional loyalty to Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il, and Kim Jong Un. The North Korean regime blames the U.S. for the starvation of its people because it pays for the development of nuclear weapons and missiles to protect them from U.S. aggression, but China and North Korea signed a formal military alliance in 1961 called the "Sino DPRK Alliance Treaty," and if the U.S. invaded North Korea, China would automatically join the war, so a military alliance with a nuclear power is not a compelling argument for North Korea's need to develop its own nuclear weapons. In any case, while the international community imposed economic sanctions on the North Korean dictatorship for developing nuclear weapons, the Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Il, and Kim Jong Un regimes believed that economic development would improve the education level of the population, which would have a negative impact on their dictatorship. In fact, Mao Zedong of China also used the Cultural Revolution to make China illiterate in order to maintain his dictatorship as a religious dictatorship.

Dictatorship as a religious dictatorship. In this religious dictatorship, people outside of Pyongyang are starving to death, and cars in Pyongyang are running out of gas. In addition, while the public practice of Christianity is strictly controlled and monitored in North Korea, in recent years, the Christian faith has been quietly expanding inside the country. This is due to underground activities such as secretly distributing and teaching Christian doctrines such as the Bible through North Korea’s strict surveillance system. This expansion of the Christian faith inside North Korea also involves the church in South Korea. Several South Korean Christian organizations send missionaries into North Korea to spread their doctrines in secret, and faculty and students at South Korea’s Unification Theological Seminary, located inside North Korea, are also working to expand the Christian faith inside North Korea.

Another important factor is the circulation of Korean culture inside North Korea. Because North Korea strictly restricts the flow of outside culture, the distribution of Korean culture is largely underground. Korean Wave content, such as South Korean dramas, music, and movies, is distributed through physical media such as USBs and DVDs, and is often brought into North Korea through countries such as China and Russia. Although it is strictly forbidden to watch or listen to such content inside North Korea, some people ignore the ban and distribute it, so some North Koreans are risking their lives to enjoy Korean Wave content. Others want to imitate the
outfits they see in South Korean content, so they wear skinny jeans but wear long coats over their tops and go out on the streets. This is the kind of culture that spreads faster the more it is controlled, and the North Korean government recognizes this phenomenon as very dangerous and has taken strong measures to stop it. People associated with the Korean Wave are being arrested or executed in North Korea. But history tells us that at some point it can get out of control. The collapse of North Korea's Kim Jong Un leadership would likely lead to the collapse of North Korea’s military power, and since North Korea is a nuclear weapons state, a collapse of North Korea's military power would pose a major threat to regional security in Northeast Asia. This would mean security challenges for both China and Russia.

2.4. The Korean wave in Northeast Asia and China's expanding espionage activities

The most active and widespread espionage state in Northeast Asia is China, which now conducts espionage internationally. The Chinese government has directly intervened and organized large-scale espionage efforts, provided covert support and protection, and used private companies and individuals for industrial espionage. Chinese espionage is taking place in a variety of sectors, but most notably, the Chinese government is conducting espionage against companies in the United States and Europe, as well as South Korea and Japan, which allows Chinese companies to quickly acquire the technology and knowledge of their competitors and use it to improve their technological capabilities. China's espionage efforts are increasingly international in scope, with the United States, Europe, South Korea, and Japan among the most affected.

This Chinese espionage has not only attracted the attention of global companies like Samsung Electronics, but also the Korean Wave culture. The fact that the Korean Wave, which started with Korean idol singers, has progressed to movies and dramas, and is now being translated and studied around the world, is a testament to the power of Korean culture, which China does not want. BTS and BLACKPINK have been studying English for a long time for their fan signing ceremonies in Korea, but their fans have been studying Korean to speak to them at face-to-face events such as pen societies, and this phenomenon, coupled with the development of IT technologies such as language translation in the 4th industrial revolution, is spreading Korean culture rapidly. This phenomenon makes Seoul a hub for intelligence agencies around the world, and counterintelligence authorities need to keep a close eye on this phenomenon and explore various ways to protect national interests. In addition, the outflow of human assets, which is scouting for Korean leaders in Olympic short track and taekwondo, requires a systematic response.

2.5. China's distortion of history, suppression of Xinjiang Uyghurs, and consolidation of Islamic culture

Historical revisionism in China refers to projects that distort or alter historical facts to serve the government's position or national interests. In China, historical revisionism is primarily used to achieve the Chinese government's nationalistic objectives, and is specifically twisted to say what the Chinese Communist Party wants it to say.

The "Northeast Project" is a policy of the Chinese government that aims to promote investment in China's Northeast region and develop the region’s economy, but it has led to a number of problems, including human rights violations, environmental degradation, and the loss of local culture and identity, as well as propaganda that distorts the history of the Northeast region as a former Korean territory into a Chinese history. The region is home to an ethnic minority called the Koreans, and the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics in South Korea sparked controversy when it featured Koreans wearing traditional Korean clothing called "hanbok," and social surveys now show that people in their 20s and 30s in South Korea have a higher level of hatred of China than North Korea.

Adding to the problem is the systematic plundering of cultural heritage that directly affects
South Korea’s national interests by the Chinese Communist Party's Academy of Social Sciences, which is responsible for spreading historical distortions around the world and reproducing them through foreigners who are not familiar with South Korea[23][24]. These causes include historical conflicts, as well as exposure to information about the Chinese government’s dictatorship and human rights abuses in the Xinjiang and Uyghur regions, which may have fostered distrust or hatred of China. Human rights organizations have reported that the Chinese government has detained millions of Uyghurs, forced them into forced labor, and suppressed their cultural and religious traits. These controversies have become an international issue, and the global spread of negative opinions about China in online communities and in the media provides some indication of the problems in the region. This violent surveillance and control is bound to cause problems at some point, and even now the Xinjiang Uyghur region is experiencing internationally unknown terrorism. Moreover, China is a communist country and does not recognize religion, while the Xinjiang Uyghurs are Muslims, so neighboring countries should be aware that while the CCP is using force to keep them under surveillance, it could turn into a threatening situation that could lead to a catastrophic event like the 9/11 attacks in the United States.

2.6. Election interference in neighboring countries

Recently, Yevgeny Prigozhin, the founder of a military contractor close to Russian President Putin, stated that Russia interfered in the U.S. election and will continue to do so[25]. In Northeast Asia, such interference has been on the rise in recent years. While autocracies such as China, Russia, and North Korea are essentially free of such interference, and Japan is characterized by unchanging ruling parties, South Koreans are now aware of the North Korean regime’s ongoing interference in elections in a presidential system like the United States.

South Koreans are well aware of the reality of North Korea, so they expect North Korea to have some form of influence on their elections, but South Korea was once colonized by Japan during World War I and II and has a strong nationalist ideology. While South Koreans rationally recognize that the real threat from North Korea requires increased military alliance with the United States and cooperation with Japan, North Korea’s foreign intelligence services are working inside South Korea to remind South Koreans of their colonial rule by Japan during World War I and World War II so that they will still be perceived as unforgivable, and that this reverse selection will result in a regime favorable to North Korea.

Recently, North Korea's overseas propaganda agency, the Agency for Cultural Exchange, was put on trial for recruiting South Korean laborers to intervene in South Korean politics, a strategy that continues to strengthen its grip on society. This is a "strategizing" of a loophole in democracy, as seen in Easton’s concept of the cycle of politics, where public opinion is distorted by adversarial intervention, and politicians are unable to understand the needs of the people. North Korea’s overt intervention in South Korean domestic politics has the potential to shift the balance of power in Northeast Asia from U.S.-centered to China-centered in an instant, with major implications not only for Northeast Asia but also for Indo-Pacific strategy and the potential for Northeast Asia to escalate into World War III in the hands of a long-term Chinese Communist Party like Russia, which is currently at war with Ukraine.

3. Social Discussions

The government is trying to collect information extensively to prevent threats, but the collection of threat information may include 'personal information', and the government is expanding its information collection strategy as a preventive measure against Uncertainty, but it is facing political attacks domestically as an invasion of privacy, and the value conflict over which value is more important, terrorism prevention or privacy protection, needs to be discussed
more vigorously in society and the role of the government should be proposed based on such discussion[26][27].

Figure 1. Uncertainty must be met with intelligence and strategy.

In the U.S., Google Chairman Eric Schmidt has strongly criticized the NSA’s surveillance of civilians, and the irony of the above-mentioned issues of privacy to prevent threats is that they are not socially controversial in North Korea, China, or Russia, and are dilemmas that are limited to governments in most liberal countries.

Table 1. Information handling manual when personal information must be exposed to collect threat information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purpose restrictions</td>
<td>When collecting personal information, be clear about the purpose and do not use it for any other purpose. Be clear about the purpose of collecting threat information and do not use it for any other purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collect minimal information</td>
<td>When collecting personal information, only collect the minimum amount of information necessary. Sensitive personal information should only be collected when necessary and not otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consent and transparency</td>
<td>Before you collect personal information, you must obtain consent from the data subject. You must clearly explain what information is being collected and why, and allow the data subject to give their consent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secure storage</td>
<td>The personal information you collect must be kept secure. You must take appropriate security measures to prevent the exposure and misuse of personal information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting third-party offerings</td>
<td>If you provide the personal information you collect to a third party, you must have the consent of the data subject or have a legal basis for doing so. You must also ensure the security of the personal information by restricting access to and use of the personal information provided.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retention period limits</td>
<td>Personal information should only be retained for as long as necessary after the purpose for which it was collected has been fulfilled. When it is no longer needed, it should be destroyed immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Designate a privacy officer</td>
<td>You should designate a person responsible for privacy to oversee and manage the implementation of your privacy policy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. The Direction of Governments in Northeast Asia

4.1. Liberalization in northeast Asia

The recent rise of "soft power" from the Korean Wave will play a big role in the liberalization of Northeast Asia, and the Internet is a medium for spreading culture and travel is a medium for experiencing culture, making government control obsolete.

From this perspective, China, like Russia, and North Korea, like China, will gradually move down the path of reform and opening up. In particular, North Korea's reform and opening process requires strengthening dialogue and negotiation, opening and reforming the economy, ensuring human rights and media freedom, diversifying education and culture, establishing a sound legal system, and receiving support and cooperation from the international community. North Korea should also become a normal country and contribute to the stability of Northeast Asia, which is not a choice of the Kim Jong-un regime, but a question of maintaining the regime in line with liberalism or creating a new regime.

4.1.1. China

China began its reform and opening-up policy in 1978, leading to economic development and modernization. China is now one of the most populous and largest economies in the world, and is also making rapid progress in technology and the internet.

First, regarding the internet, the Chinese government operates a system of internet censorship called the "Great Firewall". Internet access is restricted within China, and some foreign sites and services may be blocked or censored. These restrictions are claimed to be aimed at information control, social stability and security issues, and countering cybercrime and terrorism. In terms of freedom to travel, China recognizes the freedom of its citizens to travel abroad, and domestic travel within China is also quite advanced. However, China does restrict the movement of its citizens, and travel to some areas may be restricted, particularly based on factors related to social stability and security.

However, while China's push for economic reform and opening has led to rapid economic growth, political reform has been slower. This is in part because the Chinese government operates a system of censorship. Within China, there may be travel restrictions or regulations in some areas or at certain times. This censorship can be traced back to the traumatic "Tiananmen Square" incident in China. The Tiananmen Square massacre occurred on June 3 and 4, 1989, when a mass demonstration and pro-democracy movement took place in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China, and was suppressed by the Chinese government through military means. While the event is considered an important event in China's political history, it is considered extremely dangerous to speak out in China, and has attracted international attention and controversy.

From April to June 1989, China saw massive protests by students and other citizens calling for democratization and improved human rights. Tiananmen Square served as the center of the protests, with thousands of citizens chanting slogans calling for freedom and democracy. The protests criticized the Chinese government for its corruption and unfair social system. However, on June 3 and 4, 1989, the Chinese government used military means to suppress the protesters. Numerous citizens were killed or injured, and Tiananmen Square was occupied by military tanks and soldiers. The event received much international condemnation, and was controversial within China. The Chinese government claims the Tiananmen crackdown as a "legitimate measure to quell social unrest and agitation," and has since censored information about the event and suppressed informal memories. The Tiananmen crackdown remains a sensitive issue in China, as the event is never officially mentioned.

However, the Chinese government is revealing more information than it has in the past, the international community is integrating faster, and the rational judgment of the Chinese people may no longer be controllable. At some point, China will have direct elections to choose its
leaders, and there will be political parties that strive to be supported by the Chinese people, which will make life freer for the Chinese people and make China a strong enough player in the international community.

4.1.2. North Korea

North Korea may be much different from what the closed international community sees. This lies in inaccurate assumptions based on limited information. North Korea began as a communist state pursuing a socialist system, a socio-economic system based on Marxist-Leninist theories, which sought modernization of the means of production, economic equality, social justice, and a society without divisions between classes. But what hasn't changed between the collapse of the Soviet Union and China's reform and opening up is that North Korea's communist system is based on the desire of Kim Il-sung, Kim Jong-il, and Kim Jong-un to pass on power to their children. But if you want to pass the reigns of your country to your children, you don't want your voters to have the intellect to make rational judgments, and you don't want them to be frustrated by international economic sanctions like they were during Mao's Cultural Revolution, so nuclear weapons and missiles became the "political tools" you needed to stay in power.

The "March of Troubles" is one of the most important events in North Korea's history. The term refers to a period of economic hardship and hunger that occurred in North Korea in the early 1990s as a result of the collapse of economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. This caused North Korea to lose major economic support, and at the same time, flaws in its own economic system and lack of resources led to severe food shortages and starvation. During the "March of Hardship," countless North Korean citizens suffered from hunger and malnutrition, and food shortages caused more than three million people to starve to death or make difficult journeys to find food. This event meant that North Korea was no longer a communist country, but a religious dictatorship run by the Kim family of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. Therefore, the necessary factors for North Korea's reform and opening up process are as follows.

Table 2. North Korea's reform and opening up process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhance conversations and negotiations</td>
<td>Reform and democratization in North Korea requires increased dialogue and negotiation. With the cooperation and support of the international community, North Korea can build mutual understanding and trust through dialogue with various actors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opening and reform</td>
<td>North Korea can bring about democracy through economic opening and reform. It should open its economy by attracting foreign investment and making domestic companies more competitive, and it should pursue economic reforms such as moving away from a centralized economic system and introducing market principles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring human rights and press freedom</td>
<td>Reform and democratization in North Korea requires ensuring human rights and press freedom. Put in place laws and institutions that respect and protect the basic human rights of citizens, and create an environment where an independent and diverse media can thrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversify education and culture</td>
<td>North Korea should spread the values and principles of democracy through education and cultural diversification. Along with political and economic reforms, improving the education system and supporting free cultural activities can increase citizens' understanding of and participation in democracy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build a sound legal framework</td>
<td>North Korea must establish the rule of law and a sound legal system. It must establish a system of law and order and have an independent and impartial judiciary to prevent abuse of power and corruption and to protect the rights and freedoms of its citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International support and collaboration</td>
<td>North Korea needs the support and cooperation of the international community. The international community can support North Korea's reforms and introduction of democracy, and provide necessary assistance and resources. We can work with international organizations to implement a variety of programs to bring stability and development to North Korea.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Therefore, freedom of travel for North Koreans must be achieved first. North Korea has opened some areas to foreign tourists, but the ability of North Korean citizens to travel abroad is highly restricted.

4.2. Resetting the concept of terrorism 'violence that wants to die'

Terrorism is the process of the French Revolution in which the monarchy was replaced by a republic in the 18th century, that is, the concept of violence for “political purposes” is unreasonable to explain the aspect of terrorism in today’s diversified society hundreds of years later.

Table 3. The difference between terrorism and crime as we know it today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Terrorism</th>
<th>Crime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Motivation</td>
<td>just and great cause, belief system</td>
<td>Personal gain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Visibility (messaging)</td>
<td>Stealth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After the incident</td>
<td>Death, Self-surrender</td>
<td>Escape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To summarize the difference between terrorism and crime, which have been classified so far, they have a general routine of radicalization that believes that their violent acts are appropriate for political purposes.

Recently, in the Northeast Asian region, not only terrorism by the military or intelligence department for political purposes involving the state, but also “violence that wants to die” that scares many people even though there is no personal benefit to the general public and the purpose is unclear, has occurred. However, the reason why this kind of violence is terrorism, not anger crime, is that their actions have their own message, just as the traditional purpose of terrorism is to deliver a 'message'.

The cause of these violent incidents without personal benefit can start from the ‘relative poverty’ that humans have. Like this, not a highly planned attack by an enemy country, but an act of violence initiated by the internal anger of the people themselves can cause social destruction. In light of this seriousness, there are difficulties that are unpredictable, such as 'lone wolf' terrorism, and must be dealt with in a comprehensive way.

Figure 2. Stages of the ‘violence that wants to die’ model.

Since industrialization, has brought humanity a life of abundance through increased production, the human need to compare oneself to others determines one's happiness, and this need intensifies sharply with increasing intellectual level. In particular, through Japan and Korea in
Northeast Asia, China’s educated population is now changing from high school graduates to university graduates. After recent rapid economic growth, China's economic polarization has led to the rise in relative poverty in cities and rural areas and within cities. It is expected that it will further disturb the Chinese people and the government by bringing 'violence that wants to die'.

The Chinese government will try to protect these problems by expanding the social surveillance network through public security forces, but we must not overlook the historical case that the expansion of the social audit network, which did not harmonize freedom and control, has led to more serious situations such as regime change.

4.3. Building a political and economic union in northeast Asia: the EU model

All countries recognize that the problems in Northeast Asia cannot be solved through the traditional methods of hard power such as military power, economic power, and economic sanctions, and in order to achieve stability and prosperity in Northeast Asia, we need to borrow the power of soft power such as culture to build a political and economic union system such as the EU to lead Northeast Asian countries to the path of prosperity through peace, security, and economic development, and to do so, we need to have the courage to become a liberal world despite being afraid of China and North Korea. Such courage will promote the development of Northeast Asia, and the problems that arise between countries will be resolved cooperatively, reducing unnecessary wastage of energy and strengthening Northeast Asia's international competitiveness. First and foremost, it will play a role in peace and stability, but it will also address population, energy, and environmental issues from a win-win development perspective.

Table 4. Building political and economic alliances in Northeast Asia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote peace and stability</td>
<td>Establishing a council of governments in Northeast Asia can help strengthen political dialogue and cooperation between countries in the region. This can help maintain stability and peace in the region by promoting mutual understanding and trust.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening economic cooperation</td>
<td>Northeast Asia is an economically important region, and economic cooperation between countries plays an important role in the development and prosperity of the region. Through government councils, you can negotiate policies to expand the size and scope of your economy and improve the trade and investment environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troubleshooting regional issues</td>
<td>Northeast Asia faces a variety of regional challenges and issues, including North Korea's nuclear program, maritime disputes, and environmental concerns. Establishing a government council can provide a platform to form common positions on these issues and work together to solve them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase population movement and talent exchange</td>
<td>Northeast Asia is a region of population movement and talent exchange. The council of governments can explore collaborative responses to these population movements and cross-border issues, and promote talent exchange to enhance mutual understanding and cultural exchange between the region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening resource and energy cooperation</td>
<td>Northeast Asia is endowed with a variety of resources and energy resources. Through the council of governments, cooperation on the development, management, and distribution of these resources and energy resources can be enhanced to support energy security and economic development in the region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This study analyzes the threat factors in Northeast Asia, and as a researcher, I wondered what concerns could make Northeast Asia more peaceful and safe. The author’s motive for publishing this thesis in English while living in a Non-English region is to reach more researchers around the world on the phenomenon of Northeast Asia more broadly and if so will be freed from violence by the government such as in North Korea, China and Russia. I believe in the idea that more human rights will be protected.
5. References

5.1. Journal articles


5.2. Additional references


6. Appendix

6.1. Author’s contribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial name</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SJ</td>
<td>Set of concepts ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Design ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Getting results ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Analysis ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make a significant contribution to collection ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Final approval of the paper ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corresponding ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Play a decisive role in modification ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers ☑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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