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A Study of Airport Special Guards' Perception of AVIATION SECURITY

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Abstract

Today, organizations that cause aviation terrorism make use of large funds earned from support of terrorism-sponsoring countries, smuggling, and drugs, and carry out terrorism with sufficient training and advanced technologies. Therefore, it is harder to find effective countermeasures.

The key to the security of airports and airplanes is security search which is considered to be the most effective response to prevent aviation terrorism. Given the point that strong aviation security and security search are required, special guards performing security search are the main body for the security of airplanes and passengers and play a very important role in the aviation security field.

Therefore, this researcher tries to conduct exploratory research on airport special guards' perception of aviation security by having in-depth interviews with them.

To conduct this study, qualitative research method fitting exploratory research subject was applied. From Aug. to Oct., 2017, in-depth interviews had been conducted with 20 special guards working at Incheon International Airport and Gimpo International Airport each, or a total of 40 special guards.

According to the research, airport special guards had the perception of aviation security as follows:

First, special guards were non-regular workers so that they felt insecure and had the issue of treatment. As a result, their perception of aviation security lowered.

Secondly, their professionalism and their perception of aviation security were low because of insufficient education and training.

Thirdly, poor work conditions and strong labor intensity impeded their concentration on security search, and frequent personnel transfers led to the absence of members.

In order to manage an international airport as the gate of a country efficiently, it is necessary to guarantee security from technical and human errors, and to make protection against terrorism and crimes. Therefore, the results of this study help to manage human resources well in the unexpected situation of an organization.

[Keywords] Airport, Special Security Guard's, Aviation Security, Security Search, Private Security

1. Introduction

Today, with the high economic growth and the development of science and technologies for traffic, communication, and weapon system, the development of the civil aviation area contributes to minimizing the temporal and spatial restrictions and making the world as a one-day life zone.

However, the rapid expansion of today's society worsens the gap between the developed countries and the underdeveloped, and causes political, economic and social anxieties, the rise of nationalism, and religious conflicts. As a result, wars and terrorist attacks occur. In particular, aircraft hijacking, explosion, and other accidents threatening

the security of civil airlines and air transportation have emerged as a big issue[1].

Moreover, since other various ways to threaten the security of airplanes and passengers appeared, aviation security employees have strung up their nerves for security, and their security work has been more difficult. Internationally, new terrorist threats are on the rise. In Korea, 2018 Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and other large international events will be held. Given more diverse aviation security threats and intelligent and advanced terrorism, it will be necessary to establish the future aviation security strategy to cope with many potential security threats in consideration of convenience of passengers[2].

Therefore, this study tries to have in-depth interviews with airport special guards to find their perception of aviation security in an exploratory way.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Concept of aviation security

The purpose of aviation security is to protect the way of carrying persons and goods and flying in air through artificial systems like aircraft against crimes. To put it simply, aviation security is aimed at protecting human life

and assets against air crimes. Also, it means the measures to prevent aviation activities from being damaged from crimes like aircraft hijacking and destruction.

Aviation security is the means to maintain the security of civil aviation and to prevent illegal actions to threaten the safety of human life and assets or aviation jobs. It is all types of work to take legal measures like punishment for persons doing illegal actions. According to Annex 17 to the 「Convention on International Civil Aviation」, aviation security is defined as "the measures and human and physical combination for protecting passengers, flight attendants, ground crew members, ordinary people, civil aviation, and aviation facilities from act of illegal interference"[3].

2.2. Relevant works

Aviation security has actively been researched so far since the 9/11 terrorist attack in the US. However, the research on airport special guards has mainly focused on marketing, psychology, organizational culture, and organizational effectiveness. Therefore, this study tried to analyze airport special guards' perception of aviation security and problems in an empirical and exploratory way. <Table 1> shows relevant works.

Table 1. Relevant works.

Researcher	Research contents
Kim (2004)	Discussed the development process of aviation security search and operation improvement plan[4].
Cho (2010)	Argued the efficient security activity through clarification of security search rights and responsibilities, equipment improvement, and legal regulations[5].
Jeong (2011)	Raised the necessity for improving work conditions of employees and training experts in order for improved aviation safety security system[6].
Jeong (2012)	Researched the relations between influential factors on job satisfaction of aviation security search employees and service offering factors[7].
Lim (2012)	Researched the relations between security search members' job stress and job satisfaction, and the achievement of organizational goals through improved communication and inter-personal relationship[8].

Kim (2013)	Argued the importance of preliminary security search for airport security[9].
Jeong (2014)	Prepared the aviation security response system through the enhanced education & training and regulations[10].
Kim (2017)	Argued the necessity of aviation security education for airport employees, and cooperation and systemization for information exchange and general training[11].
Kim (2017)	Analyzed the influence of airport special guards' security service value on customer satisfaction and customer loyalty[12].

3. Study Results

<Table 2> shows the categories of the results from interviews with special guards

working at Incheon and Gimpo international airports. Some of interviews about categorized qualitative data are presented as below:

Table 2. Study results.

Research question	Category of interview	Results of research
Airport special guards' perception of aviation security	Security perception	Non-regular work contract
		High turnover
		Absence of security perception
	Education and training	Poor education and training
		Low responsibility and trust
	Work conditions	High labor intensity
Poor work conditions		

"I perceives the importance of the work at the national major facility. However, it is non-regular work so that I feel insecure at work. Therefore, I am more concerned about my turnover rather than the perception of aviation security."(Oct. 19, 2017, Incheon. PGS. M).

"Recently, there are many new reports about airport security. However, my co-workers are not concerned about it. Because of simple work and poor work conditions, I try to find a different job as soon as possible."(Aug. 28, 2017, Gimpo. KJK M).

"I received education & training, and on-the-job education before beginning to work. However, such education was not helpful. I don't think that security search is professional work. Therefore, the perception of security seems to be low."(Oct. 14, 2017, Incheon. ROC W).

"Some of new employees might work long, but most of them quit the job and change their job. Therefore, it is hard to have a sense of responsibility. I also think that new employees will leave soon. So I don't have high trust in people."(Sep. 19, 2017, Incheon. PJT. M).

"More people use airports, and more demands are given to us by superior departments instructing and supervising security search. However, there are a lack of manpower and poor work conditions. Therefore, many co-workers have difficulty with work."(Oct. 9, 2017, Gimpo. OHT W).

"Insecure job and poor pay and welfare are issues. Incheon airport is far away from urban areas. Therefore, person like me coming from local areas are concerned about lodging and living cost, because of low pay. Furthermore, the firm I belong to is an outsourcing service firm so that I have a lot of complaints about a

demand for wage rise and treatment.”(Oct. 20, 2017, Gimpo. OHT W).

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

Recently, some smugglers of drugs passed through security systems without problem at Incheon, Gimpo, Gimhae, and Jeju international airports with the highest security grade. Korean people who heard of the news are considered to be very concerned about security. The international airports are facilities with the highest security grade as the first border gate. However, failure of security search for illegal persons and dangerous goods can cause a severe problem, and badly influence national security and economy.

The key to the security of airports and airplanes is security search which is the most effective response to the prevention of aviation terrorism. Given the point that strong aviation security and security search are required, special guards performing security search are the main body for the security of airplanes and passengers and play a very important role in the aviation security field.

However, special guards in charge of security search are non-regular workers so that they feel insecure and their job efficiency is low. In addition, their low-wage structure and job insecurity leads to their turnover. As a result, it is hard for special guards in charge of security search to have high perception of aviation security. Therefore, it is necessary to improve organizational structure and work conditions, and enhance their education and training in order to raise their perception of aviation security.

This study tried to find airport special guards' perception of aviation security in an exploratory way. It is expected that the study results will contribute to improving their work conditions and providing policy suggestions to make changes in the management of job performers and improvements in job performance in the theoretical and practical dimension.

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A Study on the Scope and the Role of PRIVATE GUARDS: Focusing on Guard Secretaries

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Abstract

The necessity of private guard became conspicuous as the interest in private security field has been increasing for safeguarding the personal safety of the protectee, because the professional executives and men of wealth cannot rely solely on the public authority or the police for their security. As the need for specialized security guards increases, this study will investigate the work range and the role of guard secretaries in depth in terms of security science through in-depth interview with guard secretaries who are currently working in the position, based on the role of the guard secretary from the previous researches on guard secretary.

As a result of the study, generally the work scope of guard secretaries can be divided into three categories. In order of their importance, they were security which protects the body, life and property of the employer, schedule management which is managing the schedule of the employer, and confidentiality which is managing and protecting information. These results suggest that the role of guard is more important than secretarial role. It was revealed that the role of safety manager who is responsible for the safety of the protectee was the most important in the role of the guard secretaries. Secondly, the role as protocol manager for managing formal ceremony was considered to be important. Thirdly, the role as information manager for managing various information and date was considered to be important. In addition, the role of work manager, health care manager, business facilitator, and customer manager were considered to be important in the order of their importance. As with the results of work scope, security and safety were found to be the most important factors. The results of questionnaire showed that work capacity, physical ability, self-development and interpersonal relationship were the most important ability of guard secretaries in order of their importance. These results should be the basic data that can provide guard secretaries' concrete work scope and role, and professionalism for better guard secretary services. In addition, since the research on the security secretary is insufficient, further research for the work scope and role of the guard secretary through careful interest and various research methods is needed.

[Keywords] Security, Private Security, Guard Secretary, Scope and Role, Republic of Korea

1. Introduction

One of the basic roles of the government is ensuring safety of the people. The people should be safeguarded from various crimes under the protection of the government. It is natural that the safety of the people is handled by the police, but due to the limitations of the police force the safety of the people cannot be guaranteed. However, despite the need to expand the role and function of the

police, currently they cannot perfectly safeguard the people from crime as they cannot provide the people with crime prevention activities or security services as much as the people expect, and the reasons are internal and external issues of crime prevention activities including the lack of police personnel and budget, the lack of police equipment, low pay system, excessive work hours and work-

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load, and the cooperation for various administrative functions, and therefore the demand of the public for policing is bound to depend on private institutions[1][2].

It is the role of private security that emerges in the current atmosphere. The necessity of private guard became conspicuous as the interest in private security field has been increasing for safeguarding the personal safety of the protectee, because the professional executives and men of wealth cannot rely solely on the public authority or the police for their security.

As the need for specialized security guards increases, this study will investigate the work range and the role of guard secretaries in depth in terms of security science through in-depth interview with guard secretaries who are currently working in the position, based on the role of the guard secretary from the previous researches on guard secretary. The purpose of this study is to provide a guideline for improving the work of guard secretaries and for providing educational basic data for further study.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Guard

Guarding means to protect the protectee (Very Important Person) and safeguard him or her from artificial hazards including abrupt violence of political background, illegal activity and traffic accident, or natural hazards including fire, building damage and landslides[3], or the policing activity to ensure the safety of the protectee by preventing and eliminating the direct and indirect risks on him or her, or the security activity for the safety of the protectee by watching the road, accommodation, trains, ships, aircraft and other necessary places that the protectee will pass[4].

2.2. Secretary

A secretary is a person hired to assist his supervisor who takes care of telecommunication services, collects the data necessary to carry out office work, provides information related to work, and handles confidential

documents. According to Hong, Suk-ja(1994)[5], a secretary is a person who prepares and checks the overall details of the work so that the administrators or the managers in charge of important positions can contribute to the organization as much as possible. According to Kwon, Su-mi(2002)[6], a secretary is a person hired to assist his supervisor who takes care of telecommunication services, collects the data necessary to carry out office work, provides information related to work, and handles confidential documents.

2.3. Guard secretary

A guard secretary is a concept combining a guard and a secretary. A guard secretary accompanies the supervisor all day, and maintains the security, takes care of all matters to ensure the supervisor can perform his or her best whenever and wherever he or she is, and work as a manager who manages the supervisor[7].

3. Research Method

The research object of this study includes 10 guard secretaries who have been working for more than 5 years in the current job and 10 professors in related field, and the researcher will conduct a problem-oriented interview with the research subjects to learn about the work scope and role of guard secretaries. To achieve these research objectives, individual interviews were used which is the most appropriate method. As a method of literature review, the researcher reviewed related books, research papers, journals, periodicals, news reports, and current laws related to secretary published in and out of Korea, in order to systematically analyze the work scope and role of guard secretaries in Korea. In the planned interviews, open-ended questions will be used to discuss the work scope and role of guard secretaries.

The questionnaire draft was developed based on the questionnaire of Kim Jong-suk(2006), Kim Sun-a(2008), Kim Pyoung-soo(2009), Kim Du-hyun(2004) and the issues from literature review[8][9][10][11], and

then modified through meetings with questionnaire development experts and interview experts. In the case of the categorization of the role of the guard secretary, the analysis of the data collected through in-depth analysis of qualitative research can be vary in meaning when understanding and interpreting large amount of original data according to the viewpoints. Therefore it is important to consider how to classify, review, verify and report. In this study data analysis was performed by literature review, and for the collected data case history and individual comprehensive profiles has been created according to in-depth interviews guidelines of Patton(1980) and Yin(1989). Then an inductive category analysis was performed through the categorization and analysis method of Spradley(1979) according to the base theory[12][13][14].

4. Research Results

Table 1. Work scope.

Rank	Work scope
1	Security 201(52.2%)
2	Schedule management 118(30.6%)
3	Confidentiality (17.1%)

The study result of in-depth interviews with the guard secretaries regarding the work scope, role and necessary abilities are as follows. Generally the work scope of guard secretaries can be divided into three categories. They were security(52.2%), schedule management(30.6%) and confidentiality(17.1%) in order of their importance.

Table 2. Work role.

Rank	Work role
1	Safety manager 126(31.4%)
2	Protocol manager 86(21.4%)
3	Information manager

	79(19.7%)
4	Work manager 56(14.0%)
5	Health care manager 21(5.2%)
6	Business facilitator 20(5.0%)
7	Customer manager 13(3.2%)

In-depth interviews revealed that the importance of the role of the guard secretaries was as follows: safety manager(31.4%), protocol manager(21.4%), information manager(19.7%), work manager (14.0%), health care manager(5.2%), business facilitator(5.0%) and customer manager(3.2%).

Table 3. Necessary abilities.

Rank	Necessary abilities
1	Work capacity 115(33.8%)
2	Physical ability 104(30.6%)
3	Self – development 91(26.8%)
4	Interpersonal relationship 30(8.8%)

The results of in-depth interviews with the guard secretaries showed that the work capacity(33.8%), physical ability(30.6%), self - development(26.8%) and interpersonal relationship(8.8%) were the most important ability of guard secretaries.

5. Research Results

As a result of the study, generally the work scope of guard secretaries can be divided into three categories. In order of their importance, they were security which protects the body, life and property of the employer, schedule management which is managing the schedule of the employer, and confidentiality which is managing and protecting information. These results suggest that the role of guard is more important than secretarial role. It was revealed that the role of safety manager who is

responsible for the safety of the protectee was the most important in the role of the guard secretaries. Secondly, the role as protocol manager for managing formal ceremony was considered to be important. Thirdly, the role as information manager for managing various information and date was considered to be important. In addition, the role of work manager, health care manager, business facilitator, and customer manager were considered to be important in the order of their importance. As with the results of work scope, security and safety were found to be the most important factors. The results of questionnaire showed that work capacity, physical ability, self-development and interpersonal relationship were the most important ability of guard secretaries in order of their importance. These results should be the basic data that can provide guard secretaries' concrete work scope and role, and professionalism for better guard secretary services. In addition, since the research on the security secretary is insufficient, further research for the work scope and role of the guard secretary through careful interest and various research methods is needed.

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Response of KOREAN Private Security against North Korean CYBER TERRORISM

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Abstract

Everyone in Korea uses smartphones and fast internet is available everywhere. The settlement of IT(Information Technology) living zone has led to high reliance on information communication, which poses a possible threat to the infringement of information communication.

In Korea, however, cyber attacks by North Korea have been found to be the largest among the infringements, and the amount of damage is said to be more than 1 trillion won.

Recently, cyber terror attacks by North Korea have threatened the information networks of private companies as well as major systems of the nation with increasing frequencies. However, the Korean government has limited capabilities to cope with such treats in the cyberspace in terms of manpower, time, and cost.

In order to overcome the limitations of the Korean government, an institutional system to guarantee the security of the cyberspace of Koreans is needed through the countermeasures of private security that is expanding the scope of civilian security more broadly in areas where the national influence does not reach.

Therefore, this study has begun with the need to discuss countermeasures to the cyber threats not only by the government but also by the private sector, after being confirmed the fact that South Korean bitcoin companies were hit by attacks linked to North Korea hackers recently and which was covered by the major news media around the world.

[Keywords] North Korea, Cyber Attack, Hacking, Bitcoin, South Korea

1. Introduction

1.1. The need for study

Today, cyber attacks by North Korea are becoming more sophisticated and threatening the South Korean economy and society. Now, North Korea's cyber-attack capabilities are analyzing vulnerabilities on government agencies, financial institutions, media companies, and private companies in neighboring countries and making continuous and systematic attacks with detailed plans and various methods.

In addition, the type of attack is transformed into the form of promoting social dis-

turbance and the cyber warfare among nations which is beyond the purpose of personal information leakage and financial gain acquisition, organizing the characters of terrorism that threaten social safety.

North Korea has been aware of the importance of cyber-power in the modern war and has been training excellent cyberspace experts each year in preparation for a full-scale cyber warfare ever since it observed the Gulf War in 1991[1]. Through this trained professional workforce, it is constantly threatening the cyberspace of South Korea. As the bitcoin market in South Korea has been expanding recently, the suspected hacking attacks in this area posed by North Korea have

been confirmed. Thus, this study is to investigate effective countermeasures through the multifaceted approach of private security to solve the problems of cyber attacks by North Korea, which have been suspected in the meantime.

1.2. Preceding studies

There are preceding researches on the countermeasures of private sector against cyber terrorism of North Korea, including the topics of construction of civil cooperation system, fostering cyber security personnel, consulting work on cyber crime, expansion of private security business area, introduction of detective system, summarized in the following <Table 1>.

Table 1. Preceding studies.

Researcher	Contents
Shin (2016)	Seeking introduction of private investigation system through utilizing a national and private partnership for cyber crime[2].
Kim & Lee & Jang (2014)	Discussions on how to use private investigators in accordance with the situation in SNS era by analyzing the actual situation of terror crime[3].
Kim & Cho (2013)	Suggesting cyber crime prevention scheme using private expense and private resources, in addition to the efforts of the police to take measures against cyber crime[4].
Choi & Ryu (2012)	As countermeasures against cyber terrorism in North Korea, proposing measures for building legal and institutional aspects, technology and operational aspects, international cooperation system and civil cooperation system[5].

2. North Korean Cyber Terrorism Cases

North Korea, currently, has been providing professional training courses on cyber terrorism at Kim Il-Sung University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, and Pyongyang University of Computer Technology since the 1990s, utilizing about 6,800 manpower to disturb the international community including South Korea through making use of cyberspace. In addition, the North Korean army is ranked fourth in the world after the US, China, and Russia in the field of cyber terrorism, which is regarded as a new threat to the international community.

North Korea is suspected of carrying out the most of attacks occurred in South Korea

by its identified features of cyber terrorism until recently, maintaining consistent attack methods through using the DDoS attack or ATP attack to collect the information for social disorder ultimately. Since North Korea has obtained information on the South Korean society based on cyber terrorism for a long time, there is always the possibility of carrying out large-scale cyber terrorism based on APT[6].

Such cyber terrorism by North Korea continues to occur after the spread of the Internet, and it is gradually becoming more advanced. <Table 2> lists the representative cases of cyber terrorism turned out to be the acts of North Korea.

Table 2. North Korean cyber terrorism cases.

Serial number	Division	Contents
1	7-7 Didos attack	- July 7, 2009 - Government agencies such as Cheongwadae

2	3.4 Didos attack	- March 4, 2011 - Government agencies, Financial institutions, Internet companies
3	Nonghyup computer network paralysis	- April 12, 2011 - Financial institutions targeted
4	Hacking the Joongang daily	- June 9, 2012 - Media targeted
5	3.20 cyber terror	- March 20, 2013 - Broadcasting, Financial institutions targeted
6	6.25 cyber terror	- June 25, 2013 - Government agencies and media targeted

3. North Korean Cyber Terrorism and Countermeasures of South Korean Private Sector

The Korea Internet and Security Agency (KISA) is an Internet and Information Security Promotion Agency, established for the purpose of promoting the advancement and safe use of information and communication networks, analyzing the dysfunctions caused by the use of information and communication networks, and the management of Internet Address Resource based on Article 52 of the 「Act on Promotion of Information and Communication Network Utilization and Information Protection, etc.」. The KISA provides services to prevent and respond to cyber-infringement accidents in the private sector, to protect personal information and respond to the damage, to deal with the tasks of information protection industry and human resources, to carry out nationwide service for information protection, country domain(.kr/.Korea) service, and the grievances related to illegal spam. Especially, to prevent and respond to internet infringement, it monitors unusual signs of the Internet in real time, builds and operates a DDoS response system and cyber shelter, monitors key vulnerabilities and distributes security advisories, and prevents and responds to people's damage to electronic financial fraud such as phishing, pharming, smishing.

The Korea Internet Security Center(KISAC) is an organization under the KISA to prevent the internet infringement in the private sector in advance and respond rapidly in case of

Internet accidents by curbing the spread of damage. It is conducting the activities such as prevention of computerized network infringement accidents, supporting the handling of infringement incidents, and participating in international accident response activities as a representative institution of South Korea. In addition to these, through the operation of the general situation room, it monitors abnormalities in Internet traffic 24 hours a day and 365 days a year in connection with major domestic telecommunications operators and security control companies and collects and analyzes information on security threats, such as security vulnerabilities and malicious codes, and shares information with domestic and overseas institutions on an ongoing basis, minimizing social and economic losses due to infringement accidents through rapid collaborative countermeasure[7].

4. Discussion

The security agenda since the Cold War in 1989 has begun to widen its concept to comprehensive security in the international community, whose representative type is cyber terrorism. Currently, the United Nations and other international communities are gathering opinions for taking an action against terrorism, but the number of terrorist attacks and the scale of damage is increasing.

Recently, the number of cyber crimes according to the statistics of the Korean National Police Agency(2016) has increased by

221.6% from 77,099 in 2004 to 155,366 in 2013. The number of arrests, however, increased about by 135.8% from 63,384 in 2004 to 86,105 in 2013. As a result of stern crackdowns, the number of cyber crime seems to have been declining a bit since 2010, which had been in a steep rise trend, this cannot be assured that cyber crime has been reduced only by a decline from the previous year due to the nature of cyber crimes that are very sensitive to the flow of society.

The demand for police service against cyber crime is continuously growing, In order to improve the quality of police service, it is imperative to take preventive measures such as detecting the sign of the occurrence of cyber terrorism and removing it for the large-scale crime in the cyberspace, rather than post-response, which takes defensive measures after the occurrence of an incident. However, it is the fact that there are limitations in terms of human, time, and economic problems to cope with the threat of cyberspace at the national level.

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The Comparison of KOREAN VIP PROTECTION SECURITY Relation Laws

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Abstract

With the launch of the Park Jeong-hee government and the enactment of the 「Presidential Security Law」, the Korean security system could turn into being a professional security agency, however, the ongoing threats by North Korea are causing the terrorism against the Korean key figures.

Especially, recent territorial disputes surrounding neighboring countries of the Korean peninsula are heightening the tensions of Northeast Asia. Moreover, Northeast Asia's tensions are reaching its peak due to North Korea's hereditary power succession of three generations, nuclear development, and the launch of the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile(ICBM).

South Korea has successfully hosted large-scale international events such as Asia-Europe Meeting, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, G20(Group of 20) Summit and Nuclear Security Summit in the past, and will soon be hosting the Pyeongchang Winter Olympic Game.

However, looking back at the domestic cases, we can reconsider the historical mistake of frequent terrorism against VIP in the political turmoil with neighboring countries, and we should realize that the disruption within North Korea caused by the economic sanctions of the international community can lead to terrorism against South Korea.

In this regard, this study brought out the common concept and methodology by analyzing the 「Presidential Security Law」 and the 「Security Business Act」, which are the Relation Laws of Korean VIP Protection Security Law of Korea.

[Keywords] Protection Security, Relation Laws, VIP, Northeast Asia, Republic of Korea

1. Introduction

1.1. The need for study

Due to the geographical characteristics of the Korean peninsula that are surrounded on three sides by water, Korea had to endure frequent invasions and wars waged by the neighboring countries like China and Japan in the past. The need for king's security was carried out by military force at first, but a separate security organization was created over time and the king's close aides were responsible for the escort and security for the royal family as time passed[1].

Such a Korean security system started from a military organization that was created naturally in order to prevent intrusion from external enemies and maintain social order. And then people with the highest powers like kings set up a Royal Guard, which was standing by the king, to carry out the security and escort of the royal family to protect their personal safety from internal enemies. At that time, there was no independent agency dedicated to protection security, only the agency integrated together with Military and judicial administration, imposed the duties to stop

and inspect the personnel entering and exiting from the outside by patrolling the royal family and to crack down, investigate, and punish the offenders in administrative agencies[2].

However, threats to national key figures in modern society are more specialized than in the past and the political relations between the nations make it more difficult to arrest

criminals. In particular, the research needs to be conducted to compare and discuss the Protection Security Relation Law based on the security agencies against the terrorism, such as the assassination.

1.2. Preceding studies

Preceding studies related to the Korean security agencies are shown in <Table 1> below.

Table 1. Preceding studies.

Researcher	Contents
Ham (2009)	The questionnaire was conducted by the presidential security guards to survey the values and perceptions they felt in the security scene[3].
Jeong (2009)	The study presented the legal development plan considering the protection security relation law related to the presidential security[4].
Cho (2012)	It analyzed the types of the Chief Officer of the Presidential Security in Korea and examined the professionalism and the power, presenting the ideal figure of the Chief Officer of the Presidential Security[5].

2. VIP Protection Security Relation Law

2.1. Presidential security law

This is a law enacted to prescribe the organization of the protection security, its scope of work and other necessary matters in order to carry out the security of the president efficiently, enacted as the 「Presidential Security Law」 on December 14, 1963, enforced by the current 「Act on the Security of

the President, etc」, containing the contents about the protectees, designation of security zone, the reasons for appointment and disqualification of employees, the rule of confidentiality, requests for cooperation with national agencies, the Presidential Protection Security Council, the carrying and use of weapons. The main contents of the 「Act on the Security of the President, etc」 was summarized in the following <Table 2>.

Table 2. Act on the security of the president, etc.

Division	Contents
Chief officer of the presidential security	The Chief Officer of the Presidential Security(Chief) is appointed by the President. Supervises the work and the officers in charge of the affairs of the security office.
The protectees of protection security	President and his family President-elect and his family Former President and his spouse within 10 years of leaving Acting President and his spouse Head of state or head of foreign country visiting Korea and their spouse In addition, domestic and foreign key figures that the Chief considers the security necessary

Designation of security zone	Designate the security zone if it is deemed necessary for the performance of security service by the Chief The designation of a security zone is limited to a minimum scope for security purposes. As public servants and officials of related organizations, those who support security services can perform safety activities in order to prevent such as order maintenance, traffic management, stop/inspection, access control, detection of dangerous goods and safety measures in the security zone only if there are reasonable grounds to be inevitable for security purposes.
The reasons for appointment and disqualification of employees	The employee of the security office shall be appointed from among those who are physically healthy, mentally sound, and properly behaved, and a person who does not have the nationality of the Republic of Korea or a person who falls under any of the provisions of Article 33 of the 「Public Officials Act」 can not be appointed as an employee.
The rule of confidentiality	The officer in charge shall not disclose the confidential information learned in the job, the permission must be obtained beforehand from the Chief if the matters related to the duties of the security office is issued or published in any other way.
Requests for cooperation with national agencies	The Chief may request the dispatch of the official or employee to the head of the national agency, local government or other public organization, or any other necessary cooperation, if deemed necessary by one's duties.
Presidential protection security council	When carrying out the protection security against the protectees, make the responsibility of the relevant organization clear, establish the Presidential Security and Safety Committee in the security office in order to facilitate cooperation, which consist of no more than 20 members including one chairperson and one vice chairperson. The chairperson shall be head, the vice chairperson shall be the deputy head, and the members shall be civil servants of the related organizations determined by the Presidential Decree. The committee shall be responsible for consulting safety measures necessary for the presidential security and related matters, exchanging and analyzing intelligence and information related to the presidential security, and other matters deemed necessary for the protectees. Necessary matters shall be determined by Presidential Decree.
Carrying and use of weapons	The Chief may let the affiliated public officials carry weapons when deemed necessary to carry out the duties, and the person carrying the weapon may use the weapon to the extent that it is deemed inevitable in response to the situation if there is a reasonable reason to believe that it is necessary to carry out the task.

2.2. Security business act

The Korean Security Business Act is a legal basis for the protection security activity of security guards as civilian status, aiming at sound management of the security industry by establishing necessary matters concerning the upbringing and development and its systematic management. It is defined as 'a law

to prevent the occurrence of harm to human life or body and protect people', providing the contractor's security to a specific client by the principle of beneficiary burden as a business that receives contracts such as facility security, convoy security, personal protection security, machine security, special security, etc. The key contents of the Security Business Act were summarized in the <Table 3> below.

Table 3. Security business act.

Division	Contents
Business field	The personal protection work is a task to prevent the occurrence of harm to human life or body.
	The convoy security is a task to prevent theft, fire and other potential threats to the cash, securities, precious metals, merchandise, and etc in the transfer.
	Facility security work is a task to prevent the risk of theft, fire and other congestion at facilities and places that require guards.
	The machine security service is a task to prevent theft, fire, etc. by receiving the information detected by the equipment installed in the security facility with the equipment of the control facility installed in the place other than the security facility.
	The special security service is a task to prevent harms such as theft or fire of the important national facilities established by the presidential decree including the airport(including airplanes).
Business permit	A corporation that intends to operate a security business shall specify the security services to be contracted and obtain permission from the head of the local police commissioner who has jurisdiction over the location of the principal office of the corporation.
Reason for disqualification of officers	<p>People who are consistently lacking the ability to handle office work due to mental constraints, illness, and disability. OR Those who have been judged by the Family Court to have limited guardianship.</p> <p>Those who have been sentenced to bankruptcy and has not rehabilitated</p> <p>Those who have been sentenced to imprisonment and has not been invalidated.</p> <p>A person who has been sentenced to a fine and not exceeding 3 years in violation of this Act or the「Act on the Security of the President, etc.」</p> <p>A person who was an officer of a corporation whose permission has been revoked in violation of an order pursuant to this Act and has not expired three years</p> <p>A person who was an officer at the time of revocation of the license of a corporation whose permission was revoked for reasons of Article 19, Paragraph 1, 2 and 7, and who has not passed five years from the date of revocation of the permission.</p>
Appointment of security advisor	The security business operators shall appoint a security advisor as prescribed by the Presidential Decree. The elected security advisor shall perform his duties in accordance with the provisions of the Presidential Decree in good faith.

3. A Common Concept of 「Presidential Security Law」 and 「Security Business Act」 for VIP Protection Security

VIP security is an effort to make success impossible by blocking the accidental harm and crime chances, so it can be said that it provides the maximum effort to minimize the chance of the crime, rather than completely blocking the opportunity to commit a crime. Such a security is different from the concept of a war in which one group is defeating to

the counterpart to gain victory. The only mistake in carrying out security results in losing the protectee, which then makes the existence of security pointless.

4. A Common Methodology of 「Presidential Security Law」 and 「Security Business Act」 for VIP Protection Security

The VIP protection security method means that the security guards are carrying out the escort operation in close proximity to the protectee to block the various risk factors in which the protectee is moving or attending the venue.

The security guards in close proximity to the protectee are required to have a thorough security consciousness because they have no choice but to get close to the daily life of the protectee. They should not disclose not only the official schedule of the protectee but also personal privacy, so the security consciousness of the security guards is highly emphasized[6].

The security guards prevent the safety of the protectee from the attack of physical terrorism through the formation of guards in close proximity, and it is necessary to move their body through their conditional reflex ability using five senses to prevent the primary attack if a physical attack is made. In order to protect the protectee from the second attack of terrorism, they should be trained to evacuate in the shortest time to a safe place such as a security car using the spatial perception ability and moving line designed in advance[7].

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