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A Study on the Korean Peninsula and General Lee Soon-Shin's SECURITY and Military Strategy in the 21st Century

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to examine the situation of the Korean peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of the security of General Lee Soon Shin. North Korea condemns the behavior of intercontinental ballistic missiles(ICBM)-class ballistic missiles and the launch of medium- and long-range ballistic missiles(IRBMs) that passed over Japan in 2017, but the Korean government has no countermeasures. Rather than relying on the United States, we need self-diagnosis and have measures.

Method: The study investigated, analyzed, and discussed historical papers, reports, books, ancient documents, and Internet data related to the scope of the study. This study aims to conduct specific research questions related to the situation of the Korean peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of General Lee Soon Shin.

Results: Then, we should use the lesson as an indicator of the military defense posture and the business spirit. But the Republic of Korea is focused on the US military!, It is time to examine in many ways whether we are self-sustaining military preparedness and whether the people are also aware of the security consciousness of defense posture. This means that the North Korean regime cannot do the Armed Provocation and the Korean Peninsula can achieve peaceful reunification only if various processes of its defense posture are prepared. First of all, it is necessary to improve the military system and achieve the independent unification policy on the Korean peninsula in the national security through the business spirit.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the military strategy of the 21st century Korean Peninsula and the security of General Lee Soon Shin should be used to teach the past Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin business spirit and the security of the natio. Furthermore, when North Korea's armed provocations have a strong military power of Ubimuhwan and prepares measures for various unification policies, the independent peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula will come soon.

[Keywords] Korean Peninsula, Situation, Lee Soon-Shin, Nuclear Armament, Security

1. Introduction

In the meantime, Japan has always made Korean a sacrifice of expansion in the history of foreign invasion for thousands of years. This is true through historical events such as the Japanese invasion of the Japanese invasion of the mid-Joseon period, the Japanese War of the modern era, and the Russian-Japanese War.

But this is not just a story of the past., On April 21, 2017, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe visited the Yasukuni Shrine by paying tributes and 90 lawmakers and incumbent ministers of each party of the "member of the group visiting the Yasukuni Shrine". The Yasukuni Shrine, the first holy place of Japanese nationalism, is where the counterfeit of Pacific war criminals is enshrined.

Japan's right-wing forces are being recognized as the Self-Defense Forces both at home and abroad through the revision of the 9th Article of the Peace Constitution, and are emitting military power

externally. They have forgotten their mistakes as war criminals today, when they have been exposed for 70 years, and have even opened up the possibility of nuclear weapons., But we are forgetting the dark memories of Japanese imperialism in the past.! Currently, President Moon Jae-in has asked about the issue of forced labor and comfort women in Japan, and he has become very interested in President Moon's answer to it. But there is something we should never forget: If the security of the state collapses, we cannot exist today. In the past, we think of a hero who dedicated himself to the comfort of the nation. He is Lee Soon-Shin. He was concerned only about the comfort of the state, and he never lost to the enemy in the battlefield, and he was armed with a door and a door. It is no exaggeration to say that Lee Soon-Shin was able to defend the nation and its country against Japanese aggression.

Today Lee Soon-Shin's reputation is recorded in the history of naval warfare in each country. In particular, the Hansan counter-intelligence that completely changed the war landscape of the Japanese invasion of Korea and the tactics and strategies of the Battle of Ming, which defeated 31 warships in the year of the 1597 war, are still recognized by the naval battle. Lee Soon-Shin is respected as a world-class great man who saved the nation from the crisis of wind lamps and the turtle ship(Geobukseon), which made a great contribution to his battle, is on display at the War Memorial in Washington, USA, the British Naval Academy Museum, and historical memorials around the world, including China, Germany, France and Canada. Especially, Lee Soon-Shin's life history was very turbulent. From his childhood, he devoted himself to learning and martial arts for harmonious cultivation of door and dance. He was at the West Party, reading hard books such as his insights and colleges, and was careful to master the cause without being bound by interpretation of his own words. Especially, he practiced archery training to shoot bows on horses, and there was no warrior that surpassed Lee Soon-Shin in various aspects of martial arts performance. After this training process, he prepares for the examination for about 10 years.

However, Lee Soon-Shin is dropped from the first non-examination exam, and sees the bitter taste of frustration; at this time, reviews of Lee Soon-Shin are given to those who have watched the non-examination. They said, "Lee Soon-Shin, who fell into a horse, remained calm while his legs were hanging, and when he watched his legs wrapped in a willow shell and stared at the end of the test, many people admired his appearance." He re-entered the exam four years later and passed the fourth, when he was 32 years old, and if he had an average lifespan at the time, he was now over 50 years old.

He will then face the greatest event of his life: the Hansan Great War, which is considered the most highly regarded of the four major naval battles in the world. Here, he created a unique method of illness at the time and provided an opportunity to bring the game of the Japanese invasion to Joseon. The famous method of sickness made by Lee Soon-Shin through deep agony in the battlefield is the famous method. It is recorded that he was worried about the country in his dream and was agonizing until the moment he shot the thread of the bow in the live field.

This naval learning method was invented by Lee Soon-Shin in the process of enlightening through martial arts training. Here, he attacked the Japanese army with several pan-ok lines, lured it to the offshore of Hansan Island, and fired the gunman at the same time, and attacked seven stratified lines, 28 presidential elections, 17 heavy lines and 7 small lines. The new Emperor of the Ming Dynasty praised Lee Soon-Shin as a longevity to command my army(Ming Dynasty) rather than the longevity of Joseon, and issued a decree to the ancestors of Joseon to thank the sky for having a servant like Lee Soon-Shin.

However, despite these majors, they are imprisoned by their ancestors and servants as sinners, not sinners. But even in prison, he was only worried about the comfort of the country and there was no day when he was worried about old mother. Later, he left a will in the Battle of Noryang, the last battle of his life, saying, "Do not inform my death to the enemy." The spirit of the state is a true business spirit, which is the spirit of worrying only about the safety of the state until the last moment of death. The spirit of business is the meaning of worship of Bondi martial arts, but the source is the loyalty of the state. Because we were people with this noble spirit, we call him Sungwoong Lee Soon-Shin.

The preceding studies related to this are as follows. AnJin-Kyu(2007)[1], A Study on Yi Sun sin s Victory-oriented Leadership -Focusing on Nanjung Ilgi and 'Yi Chungmugong Jeonseo', Hea Jin Choi(2007)[2], The Strategic Leadership of the General Lee Soon Shin, Hwangbo-Sik(2019)[3], A Study

on the modern application of the General Lee Sun-Shin's leadership which appears in Nanjunilgi, Hwang Byung-Seong(2012)[4], Yi Sun-sin's resistance troops and strategy against the Japanese Invasion of 1597, Jang Myeong-Je(2008)[5], Articles : Overviews of Controversies and How Joseon Navy Gained Victory Over The Myeongryang Sea Battle During The Jungujaeran(1597~1598) Songll-Hoon(2005)[6], A Study on The Sangmu Spirit(Martialism) by The Martial Art of Choongmugong Yi Sun-Shin - Focused on 《The Nanjoong Dairy(A War Dairy)》,《The Yi-choongmugong Complete Book》- Kim Joon-bae(2020)[7], The structure of discourse on criticism of Yi Sun-sin in the Japanese Literature - Focused on "Military Criticism: the War of Hotaiko in Joseon"etc.

Most of the previous studies are the results of the study that suggest the historical aspects and significance of General Lee Soon-Shin. In relation to the current situation on the Korean peninsula in 2021, there was insufficient research on how Lee Soon-Shin. In the meantime, previous studies have been focused on the achievements, leadership and war history of Admiral Lee Soon-Shin. It is considered that there are insufficient papers to awaken the national security preparedness and the spirit of the national view through the life of General Lee Soon-Shin. the master of Joseon, replaced the situation in Joseon, Japan and Ming Dynasty during the Japanese invasion of Korea. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to examine the situation of the Korean Peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of General Lee Soon-Shin's security. Now, the Republic of Korea is receiving the North Korean nuclear and missile threats in 2021. North Korea condemns the behavior of intercontinental ballistic missiles(ICBM)-class ballistic missiles and the launch of medium- and long-range ballistic missiles(IRBMs) that passed over Japan in 2017, but the Korean government has no countermeasures. We need self-diagnosis and measures rather than relying on the United States, and in order to suppress the threat of North Korea, the Korean government and the people should continue to improve and strengthen the independent defense posture of the business spirit.

This study examined the situation of the Korean Peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of the security of General Lee Soon-Shin's in depth, grasping the current situation and problems of the Korean peninsula situation, and we need to have self-diagnosis and countermeasures ourselves. In order to suppress the threat of North Korea, the Korean government and the people presented the independent defense posture of the spirit of business and sought identity. In other words, historical papers, reports and books, ancient documents, and Internet data related to the scope of the research were investigated, analyzed, and discussed. This study was to proceed with specific research issues related to the situation of the Korean Peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of General Lee soon-Shin.

First, the investigation, analysis, and discussion were conducted on the situation on the Korean Peninsula and the situation of the world power. Second, the security strategy of General Lee Soon-Shin and the inter-Korean nuclear armament and the THHAD deployment were investigated, analyzed and discussed. Third, the study investigated, analyzed and discussed General Lee Soon-Shin's business spirit, national defense posture on the Korean peninsula, and peaceful unification.

In conclusion, by examining the military strategy for the security of General Lee Soon-Shin's through the identity and problems of the 21st century Korean situation, I tried to present the problems and identity of Korean war once again by presenting various angles about how the national war was done at that time. Accordingly, the contents of the 21st century situation of Korean were drawn in detail.

2. The Situation of the Korean Peninsula and the Situation of the World Power

The Korean Peninsula is being watched by the international community due to North Korea's nuclear provocations. The THHAD deployment is also a safety device that occurred in North Korea's nuclear provocations. In the past, North Korean leader Kim Jong Un in 2018 spoke on two issues in his New Year's address about "Pyeongchang Winter Olympics and nuclear buttons." However, it was selected as the venue for the PyeongChang Winter Olympics in three times. In other words, when the Korean peninsula fell twice, the state of anxiety was the main cause, and

each time the nuclear weapons and nuclear provocations led foreign reporters and the government officials around the world reported that the Korean peninsula could soon have a war.

So why does the Kim Jong Un regime in North Korea go to the dialogue now? In addition, the South Korean government has appealed several times to North Korea to participate in the PyeongChang Winter Olympics as a medium for the Korean peninsula to go to peace, but there was no response. But now, North Korean media Chosun Central TV said in a New Year's speech sent by Kim Jong-un, chairman of the Workers' Party, "We must improve the frozen North-South relations in order to hold the Pyeongchang Winter Olympics, a national ambassador, and to shake the dignity and weather of the nation."

But North Korean leader Kim Jong Un, who had no response, said he would participate in the New Year's greetings, probably with other intentions. Therefore, it is not easy to judge, and it is necessary to look closely at the detailed analysis and the North Korean system once again.

It is also noteworthy that Kim Jong Eun once again declared the completion of nuclear weapons, as well as making a threatening statement against the United States. "There is a nuclear button that can overpower any U.S. threat," he said. "The entire U.S. mainland is within the range of North Korea's nuclear strike. "It is not a threat to the fact that the nuclear button is always on your office desk," he said.

He also mentioned to the Korean government that "all nuclear war exercises should be stopped and the act of attracting US[8] nuclear equipment and invasion forces should be stopped." In other words, it is required to stop the ROK-US joint military exercises and the development of US strategic assets on the Korean peninsula. In the past, the North Korean regime, Kim Jong Eun, declared that it had completed its nuclear weapons through the launch of the Hwaseong-15 test, going to the peaceful harmony of the Korean peninsula, and checking the United States, would have been made by a leading strategic plan to recognize it as a nuclear power.

In 2021, North Korea now has 24 million North Koreans starving for its huge economic difficulties, which must be economic growth to address. So They needs. North Korea's international economic sanctions have created an isolated North Korea and all of China, which was said to be brothers, have been cut off. I think the breakthrough would have mentioned the Pyeongchang Olympics. Because China is interested in the PyeongChang Winter Olympics, the venue for the 2022 Winter Olympics is China. In addition, the relationship between Korea-China diplomatic relations and the president's China plan, which is a problem in 2017, is no different from the past Silla Kim Chun-chu's alliance with the Tang Dynasty. The North Korean regime has cut off relations between the two Koreas during the Lee Myung-bak administration and the Park Geun-hye administration, considering the reality. If we do not have a relationship with the Moon Jae-in government, it is obvious that China and Russia will be ignored, so the Kim Jong-un regime is a means to seek harmony. In addition, the tourism and Kaesong Industrial Complex in Mt. Geumgang were closed, and the inter-Korean relations were literally cut off. The fact that it mentioned that it was the same Korean people as the 2018 Pyeong Chang Winter Olympics is clearly a strategic intention to take the player to the Korean peninsula. But in the past, the Kim Jong Un regime in North Korea has always turned away from us without profits and interests in the dialogue. The reason for this has created an opportunity to inform the international community that the North Korean regime is leading the way in the situation on the Korean peninsula. It has proved that our sovereignty has weakened in the international community[9].

It should not be forgotten that there is a high-level strategy to be recognized as a nuclear power by the US Trump's government, especially with the intention of talking with the nuclear missile button and our government. This means that the Kim Jong Eun regime is trying to find the legal law of nuclear armed forces in the international community and that they are leading the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Therefore, the Korean government must understand and seek the strategy of the Kim Jong Eun regime in the Korean peninsula, that it is intended as a place of harmony and that there is

a intention to catch two rabbits to recognize the US government as a nuclear power through the pressure of nuclear buttoning.

3. Security Strategy and Inter-Korean Nuclear Armed Forces and the Deployment of THAAD by General Lee Soon-Shin

Most of the people today are the first to think of the person in history, and most of them say that Lee Soon-Shin is Chungmugong. What is the true business spirit he showed! However, the government, women, and the people are in great turmoil due to the THHAD deployment. The government said on July 7, "The THHAD deployment should respond to North Korea's nuclear and missile upgrading and subsequent provocations. It was also a difficult but inevitable choice as a government that should protect the security of the nation and protect the lives and safety of the people. In addition, the government, along with the USFK, brought in four THHAD Residual Launching Units and military equipment to Sungju, Gyeongbuk Province to prepare for temporary deployment. In particular, it is very unfortunate and unfortunate that we cannot accept the people who understand and cooperate with the government's purpose and grievances and know the loyalty of the people who oppose the THHAD deployment.

The current government and the people are not aware of the existence of the business, and the ontology of the business spirit is the national security, national life and safety. The Korean people need to know the ontology of the business spirit to change their perceptions of the THHAD deployment promoted by the government. The business is absolutely the duty to protect the country by preparing for the armed forces of defense. Then, it is necessary to find out what the business spirit of Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin is for the re-recognition of defense. Hansan Island Moon Sitting alone in the water on the bright night, I was in a car with a big knife and a deep sadness. Where is Il Sung Ho hanging my child, he expressed his spirit and weather in this sijo. In addition to this, there were about 20 songs he sang in Hansando, but they disappeared during the aberration, and only this was conveyed.

In the diary of June 11, the story of "the sound of the flute came to me when I was talking" and the diary of August 15, Eommi, "the faint moonlight was in the attic, but I could not sleep and recited the poem and I had a long night".

The moon, which is turned around in worry, shines its bow and sword, and the moon, which is turned around in the sea, is shining with a lot of goose surprised by the cold. The poem was originally written in Chinese and it is not clear when he was built, but the diary of October 20, "The wind tonight was very cold and cold moonlight, like the day, and I could not sleep and I was up all night. One hundred worries are only heartbreaking." This poem is one of the best works of many heroic poems of East and West, and it is the best expression of the THHAD feeling that he was worried about the country.

It is noteworthy that Lee Soon-Shin, Chungmugong, expressed his business spirit as a metaphor for sword and bow in poetry; this is also a symbol of force. In his poem, he can feel the sadness of worrying about the country every passage. Lee Soon-Shin was a master and poet who could not be compared to any famous general in the world.

His sijo was a sijo that could not be achieved without experience in the battlefield, which was possible because he was a longevity with a door and a door. He had a strong heart before he came to the battlefield, because war is risking the safety and life of the people. He did not think in terms of friendly forces every time he was in war, but always thought and agonized in terms of enemy forces. He had not spent the night in the agony of victory on the battlefield, but he had thought of it every time he cried, looking at the sea, and thinking about the moon. He also shot his bow and ruled his mind. When he thought of the law in his anguish, he moved it to Hanji, discussed it with his men and soldiers, set up strategies and went to war. In particular, the conclusion of the existing Lee Soon-Shin's business spirit attached to the back of the diary of

the Imjin-year-old was 'one heart', and the writing appeared on September 15th of the year of the Nanjung diary.

"One, the orangkae's fortitude is frivolous and rough, and since he is well-knifeed and accustomed to the ship, I think when he comes down to the land, he suddenly swings a knife and rushes, and our military is not yet properly trained, so can we be surprised at the moment and risk death with that ability? One, President Jung Cheol-gae is the most important thing in war, but our people were not very aware of how to make it.

Now that I have been working on a rifle, I am better than the Ming people who came and shot at the test in the middle and did not praise it for good. I already knew the trick, so I sent a sample to the patrolman and the soldier to make it in the same shape on the draft, and I turned the letter. There have been dozens of battles since the disturbance last year, and the enemies have not collapsed and we have never lost. Lee Soon-Shin's poems and documents were used to find out what his business spirit was., He swallowed his anger at the burning dwarfs deep in his heart on the battlefield, refined his own mind and completed his business spirit through understatement[10].

He fought against the enemy on the basis of his own ordinary mind. Lee Soon-Shin, who polished the business, created an unbeaten myth with a record of 23 wins in the war.

The Korean Peninsula is now at the center of the world with various problems, and the Korean Peninsula is now at the center of the world, and the Korean Peninsula is now in the center of the world. The biggest issue is that the two Koreas are replaced by nuclear weapons and the THHAD deployment, and all sovereignty and damage have been shattered by the Japanese colonial rule and the Korean War. It should never be repeated again. The first thing that the executive director is to protect the security of the state in the armed forces, that is, the defense obligation, and to protect the lives and safety of the people. Lee Soon-Shin, who defended Joseon during the Japanese invasion of Korea, will not repeat the history of bone pain in the past until he rethinks and armed the spirit of business.

4. General Lee Soon-Shin's Business Spirit and National Defense Posture and Peaceful Unification on the Korean Peninsula

The enlightenment of martial arts is the loyalty of business spirit, the invincible element of the state. History is a living instructional guide, wisdom. Lee Soon-Shin, who shed tears for the country during the Japanese invasion of Korea, which gives lessons of history in the past! Now I go to see him in past history!

At the time of the Japanese invasion of Korea, he recorded an undefeated myth without losing once, and he defended Joseon based on his strong old nationality. His noble achievements were possible because of the enlightenment of martial arts(the martial arts) through archery[11].

It was possible because the qualities of his command, leadership, observation, and the loyalty of the priests, the old state, and the unnamed warriors who believed in the commanders were willing to give their lives for the country. He conducted martial arts training to enlighten his subordinates and soldiers about the commercial spirit of martial arts enlightenment he gained. He was a heart for the nation and the people, and he was a country and people.

But even in the lies and slander of his ancestors and detective ducks, he kept his country firmly, recorded it in his diary with a pee-to-pee, and came to the battlefield. The contents are contained in "Nanjung Ilgi" and he became a moon and friend, and he watched the sea with a brush and ruled his mind with a brush.

Also, on the day of the sword, his handwriting is engraved on the day of the sword. When he swears firmly in the sky with a stone sword, the mountains and water fluctuate and swung once, and the blood is swept away.

As shown above, Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin is judged to be quite good at swordsmanship, and not only engraved his own firm mind on sword day, but also made a sijo by comparing

swords. Especially, what should be noted here is that the lexical phrase that sweeps the enemy can be seen in the same sense as the techniques of the censure in kendo, and it means that the opponent is completely destroyed. The reason is closely related to the martial arts techniques, which is of great value in the study of martial arts and military law in the Joseon Dynasty. In order to make the related research in depth, the study on Lee Soon-Shin's "Imjin jang Cho" should be done in academia in the future. Because this literature details the overall martial arts and the law of the disease. Especially, when Lee Soon-Shin of "Imjin jang Cho" came to the Japanese invasion of Korea, the name of the book was written by others in detail and accurately detailing the circumstances of the time, the circumstances of the army, military suggestions. The stay of this "Imjin jang Cho" is in the back of Haeharo, and all 61 chapters 81 are 46cm in length and 33.5cm in width. This book is probably a great help in the study of martial arts and military law in the Joseon Dynasty[12].

He also climbed to Han-SanJong and bowed and ruled his mind. When I thought of the law in this agony, I moved it to Hanji, discussed it with my subordinates and soldiers, set up strategies and went to war. In the meantime, he fought against the enemy on the basis of his own ordinary mind. He has cultivated his own mind and body through the training of martial arts, and he creates an unbeaten myth with the record of transmission in war[13]. He honed the martial arts' enlightened archery, namely Han-SanJong, where Lee Soon-Shin trained in archery with his men and soldiers. The distance from here to the target is about 145, and the only place where the sea is between the live and the target is up. Lee Soon-Shin made a lively place here to use the intersection of tide and ebb to train the adaptation of the actual distance needed for the naval battle[14].

In the case of betting through archery here, and in the defeat, rice cake and alcohol were eaten several times in "Nanjung Ilgi" and "Lee Chungmugong Literary Collection". It was the wisdom of Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin to boost the morale of the warriors(loaders and soldiers) who trained in archery. Among them, the warriors who had been training in archery were subordinates from Hasamdo Gyeongsang, Jeolla and Chungcheong who passed the special examination of the martial arts proposed by Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin in 1594[15].

Meanwhile, the war makes everything lose. He asked to train 100,000 troops, but he could not prepare for the war because of the partisan struggle between the West and the East. In 1581, Lee predicted that Imjin War would break out in the future and insisted on "100,000 bottles". This advocated military training, but it did not achieve its intention due to the opposition and rejection of the ancestors and their deputies. However, Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin prepared for war and completed pan-ok ship, Geobuksheon and various weapons and cannons[16].

Then, we should use the lesson as an indicator of the military defense posture and the business spirit. But the Republic of Korea is focused on the US military!, It is time to examine in many ways whether we are self-sustaining military preparedness and whether the people are also aware of the security consciousness of defense posture. This means that the North Korean regime cannot do the Armed Provocation and the Korean Peninsula can achieve peaceful reunification only if various processes of its defense posture are prepared. First of all, it is necessary to improve the military system and achieve the independent unification policy on the Korean peninsula in the national security through the business spirit.

The past Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin business spirit should be an immortal lesson. This means that when Ubimuhwan's powerful military power and various unification policies are prepared for North Korea's armed provocations, independent peaceful unification on the Korean peninsula will come soon.

5. Conclusion

This study examines the situation of the Korean Peninsula in the 21st century and the military strategy of the security of General Lee Soon Shin from various angles, and grasps the current

situation and problems according to the situation of the Korean peninsula. In order to suppress the threat of North Korea, the Korean government and the people presented the independent defense posture of the business spirit, sought identity, and presented the influence.

First, the Kim Jong Un regime was a means to emphasize that the international community is seeking the legal law of nuclear weapons and is leading the situation on the Korean peninsula. They are intended as a venue for harmony in the relationship between the Korean peninsula and are recognized as nuclear-holding countries through the pressure of nuclear buttons on the US government. However, the Korean government must understand and seek the strategy of the Kim Jong Eun regime in North Korea, and as General Lee Soon-Shin in the past history has seen, we should be thoroughly prepared.

Second, as seen in the records of General Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin, the Korean government and the people around Japan and China do not defend us at present. In addition, the Korean Peninsula is at the center of the world with various problems, and the biggest issue is the confrontation between the two Koreas with nuclear weapons and the THHAD deployment. The security of the nation is the spirit of business and the power of force, and the power of force is the power of force, and the power of power is the power of power. In other words, it is the first thing to protect the security of the nation and to protect the lives and safety of the people in the defense obligation. Imjinwaeran will have to reconsider and arm Lee Soon-Shin, who defended Joseon at the time.

Third, we should use the lesson as an indicator of the military defense posture and business spirit. The Republic of Korea is focused on the US military. Whether we are self-sustaining military preparedness, and the people should also be a sense of security about defense posture. This means that the North Korean regime will not be able to initiate armed provocations only if it prepares various processes of its defense posture. In the national security through the business spirit of General Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin, the improvement of military system and the measures for independent unification of the Korean peninsula should be improved.

In conclusion, the military strategy of the 21st century Korean Peninsula and the security of General Lee Soon Shin should be used to teach the past Chungmugong Lee Soon-Shin business spirit and the security of the nation. Furthermore, when North Korea's armed provocations have a strong military power of Ubimuhwan and prepares measures for various unification policies, the independent peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula will come soon.

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7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Author	IS	-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Plan for Secure Tourism Safety in the Post-COVID-19 Era

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Abstract

Purpose: In this study, the tourism demand expected to surge after the COVID-19 and the various factors which could threaten the tourism safety were examined. Furthermore, through this examination, policy measures were explored to help revitalize the economy and secure the safety of tourists by expanding the tourism industry in the future.

Method: In this study, a theoretical review of the tourism safety and threat factors for the tourism safety were analyzed by reviewing the various previous studies and related references. Furthermore, the demand of the foreign tourists visiting Korea was analyzed through related official statistics, and the tourism demand after the post-COVID-19 was forecasted through the various unofficial statistics. In addition, through such a study, various policy measures were explored to secure the tourism safety in the future.

Results: In order to secure the tourism safety in the post-COVID-19 era, it turned out that, first, along with the tourism police organization's expansion, it is necessary that the tourism police's operation be transferred to local governments through the self-governing police. Second, it is necessary that the central government such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the Korea Tourism Organization develop and supply the tourism safety manual in line with the regional characteristics. Third, it is necessary to foster the private security businesses to secure the tourism safety, and fourth, it is necessary to strengthen the safety education for those serving in tourism related fields and introduce the tourism safety qualification system.

Conclusion: Tourism safety is the foremostly crucial step in protecting the body, life, and property of the individual tourists, and is also a very important issue which may influence the image of a region or a country, as well as the future tourism demand. Hence, in order for Korea to further grow into an advanced tourism country, it would be necessary to seek various institutional improvements and policy measures which can harmonize the government wide efforts for the tourism safety and the expansion of the role of the private sector.

[Keywords] Safety, Tourism Safety, Tourism Police, Safety Accidents, Disasters

1. Introduction

Amidst the continuing increase in the rate of supply of the COVID-19 vaccines across the world, a gradual recovery of everyday life continues as each country determines that further economic lockdown and movement restrictions would be unfeasible. The quarantine system, in Korea, is also operating to minimize the contraction of the real economy since November 2021, and while quarantine rules are observed, encouragements are made to help promote various economic activities.

Such changes are also expanding across the tourism sector. Recently, large domestic and foreign travel agencies have resumed operating their overseas group tours, and since more countries are exempting self-isolation based on the international agreements, the demand for entry into and departure from country is consistently rising with the purpose of traveling.

Hence, for the Republic of Korea to take another leap forward after the COVID-19, it is necessary to build a system for the field of tourism and prepare a strategy to respond to the surge in the demand for tourism. Furthermore, a phased in strategy for the tourism revitalization ought to be devised by taking into consideration the speed of improvement in the domestic situation while keeping an eye on the overseas situation.

However, the explosive increase in the travel and tourism related demand in the post-COVID-19 era may lead to the increased possibility of various safety accidents threatening the safety of individuals, lives and properties. Furthermore, such a threat factor may create another social and economic stability in the aftermath of the COVID-19.

In particular, despite the psychological anxiety caused by the COVID-19, the abruptly growing demand for travel and tourism might further cause various dangerous situations and even social conflicts. Hence, a systematic response system should be established, such as by establishing safety devices and emergency response systems in highly dense areas and locations for tourists.

Hence, this study seeks to secure a safe tourism environment in the post-COVID-19 era and enhance the image of Korea since safe may be highlighted as an important determinant for the selection of the tourist destination amidst the expected increase in the long suppressed demand for the domestic and foreign travel after the COVID-19.

2. Concept of Tourism Safety and the Factors of Threat

2.1. Concept of tourism safety

In order to examine the concept of tourism safety, first, the concept of disasters and the concept of safety ought to be examined. In this connection, in Article 3 of the Framework Act on the Management of Disasters and Safety of Korea, 'disasters' are those which have caused or can cause damages to the people's lives, bodies, properties, and the state, which are also classified into the natural disasters such as typhoons, floods, and heavy rains, and the social disasters such as fire, collapse, explosion, and traffic accidents.

Furthermore, in this Act, all activities are defined as "safety management" with a view to ensure the safety of the people's lives, bodies, and properties from against disasters or any other types of accidents. Hence, safety refers to a state in which security is ensured against the disasters causing human or material damages, or the damages caused to an individual's life, body, property, or state caused by various factors of the safety threat. Furthermore, it may be defined as reducing or minimizing the risk of various accidents or damages[1][2].

Meanwhile, safety in terms of tourism significantly influences the satisfaction of tourism itself, as well as the satisfaction of a specific region, place, or state. In addition, if a large number of tourists feel unsafe or dangerous in a tourist destination, the tourists would gain a negative impression of the tourist destination, which in turn may have a very significant impact on the tourism industry of a region or country.

In this connection, numerous previous studies have defined tourism safety as a series of actions to help maintain a peaceful state from against the actions which impede the happy life of tourists in a tourist destination, and an activity which prevents various accidents which may arise for the tourists during their travel[3][4].

Hence, tourism safety may be defined as "a series of activities which help secure the safety of tourists by preventing and promptly eliminating various safety threats experienced by the tourists during their travel."

2.2. Threat factors of the tourism safety

2.2.1. Political threats such as terror

It is reported that the tourism industry is highly sensitive to political instability, and among which, the fear caused by terrorism has a large influence on tourism. That is, terrorism may be seen among

the most powerful factors impeding the international tourism.

It has been proven that the damages caused by terrorism are not only causing casualties, but also causing significant damages to the local economy and the national economy. In terms of the tourism industry, terrorism causes political instability and threatens peace, thereby causing an important obstacle to the future tourism. Furthermore, while terrorism is not actually a new political form, terrorism against tourists in the modern times has a serious impact on the international economy beyond the political situation[5][6].

In fact, in the case of Spain, which may arguably be a developed country in terms of tourism experienced a rapid decline in the number of tourists in 2008 and 2009, while France experienced the same in 2007 and 2008 when terrorism steeply arose. Thereafter, as the frequency of terrorist attacks declined, the demand for tourism also steeply arose[7][8].

Hence, it may be viewed that the occurrence of terrorist attacks and the travel and tourism industries are very intimately correlated, and if terrorist attacks occur, it can become a most important factor which threatens the body and life of the tourists[9].

2.2.2. Threats of the crimes

Crime is among the most serious threats to the safety of tourists. In general, tourists are easy targets for the criminals. For instance, there is a general perception that tourists will have a lot of cash on them, and they might act in a very dangerous manner without knowing it themselves while being intoxicated with a sense of freedom in tourist destinations, and it is also very difficult to ask for help because they do not know very well about the local situation[10].

However, various types of criminal acts targeting the tourists and the high rates of crime have a very negative effect on the image of a specific region as well as a country, which further leads to the avoidance by the tourists[11].

If the most typical types of crimes committed against the tourists are examined, the most frequent type of crime is theft, such as pickpocketing for large amount of cash, passports, or jewelries.

Furthermore, in addition to the robberies and murders against the tourists, sexual crimes which primarily occur against female tourists are also among the frequent types of crimes against the tourists, such as the sexual crimes committed against Korean women traveling alone in Istanbul and Pamukkale, Turkey in 2019[12].

2.2.3. Threats from diseases and infectious diseases

What the global tourism market experienced through the COVID-19 crisis including Korea and the world, the outbreak of the SARS in 2003 and the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome(MERS) which prevailed from 2012 through 2015, was the fact disease has a huge impact on the tourism safety.

Diseases can often be classified into general diseases and infectious diseases. General diseases, such as cold, ache, stomachache, and diarrhea, etc., which are mild diseases, refer to the symptoms which the tourists can frequently experience depending on the unfamiliar climate, food, environment, which may be very different from their existing living environment, and those which may occur depending on their physical conditions. Whereas, infectious diseases refers to the diseases which are easily transmitted to many people as well as being easily infected even with a small number of pathogens given their strong contagiousness among the infectious diseases[13].

Hence, it means that the effect of infectious diseases is much larger than that of the general diseases. For this reason, an infection disease is a short-term crisis related to tourism, which causes a decrease in the number of tourists, including travel delays and cancellations, and in particular, causes a negative image of the tourist destinations. Furthermore, in the mid to long term, global businesses such as tourism are affected by the infection diseases not only in a single region but also globally, including avoidance of travel decline in the number of tourists, increase in unemployment, and the fall of tourism industry[14][15].

In conclusion, it may be viewed that the infectious disease has a large impact on the entire country and even the global social and political arenas. In fact, Korea experienced not only the COVID-19 crisis but also terminally infectious diseases such as the new influenza in 2009, Ebola in 2014, and MERS in

2015, etc., since the SARS in 2003. Such infectious diseases have caused social conflicts revolving quarantine, such as the ban on the inflow of tourists and economic lockdown, as well as the infected and the dead.

2.2.4. Threats from various type of safety accidents

The types of safety accidents which threaten the tourism safety include traffic accidents, facility accidents, sports safety accidents, and natural disasters. Among which, the traffic accidents are a concept which combines and includes all accidents involving air traffic, land traffic, and sea traffic. In particular, the land traffic accidents are the most frequent type of safety accidents for the tourists.

In addition, facility accidents include various collapse accidents, fire accidents, and machine accidents, and the sports safety accidents refer to the types of accidents which occur during large scaled, mega event games or leisure sports activities. Furthermore, natural disasters refer to meteorological disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes, tsunamis, cold waves, and heat waves which occur during the tourism.

Such safety accidents often cause a significant impact on the tourism safety as the extent of damages is so severe that recovery is made possible only with national or international help as well as personal damages. Furthermore, various safety accidents cause a significant impact on the tourism industry by maximizing the fear of tourists and causing a negative image of a specific region or country[16][17].

3. Recent Trends of Tourists Visiting Korea and the Forecast of Tourism Demand after the COVID-19

3.1. Recent trends of tourists visiting Korea

<Table 1> below illustrates the trends of foreign tourists visiting Korea for the past 6 years. As a result of the analysis performed, the number of foreign tourists visiting Korea posted a total of 17.24 million in 2016, a 30.3% increase year on year, which then surpassed a total of 17.5 million in 2019.

However, in 2020, when the COVID-19 crisis struck the globe, a total of 2.52 million foreign tourists visited Korea, a decline of 85.6% year on year, and in 2021, the decline was even stiffer from January to August[18].

Meanwhile, examining the local status of foreign tourists visiting Korea, it is apparent that most of the foreign tourists came from Asia. In particular, it is apparent that, while the number of foreign tourists from China before the COVID-19 had steadily declined, the rate the foreign visitors entering Korea from Japan and Southeast Asia had increased.

Table 1. Trends of the foreign visitors entering Korea for the last six years.

(Unit : 10k people)

Classification	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Jan. - Aug. 2021
Total	1,724(+30.3%)	1,334(-22.7)	1,535(+15.1%)	1,750(+14.0%)	252(-85.6%)	60
China	807	417	479	602	69	11
Japan	230	231	295	327	43	1
Southeast Asia	359	361	414	452	66	13
Others	328	324	347	369	74	35

3.2. Forecast of tourism demand after the COVID-19

The number of tourists around the globe in 2020, when the COVID-19 was rapidly expanding globally

and when the speed of vaccine development was sluggish, was 402 million, a decrease of 72.6% compared to 2019. Furthermore, the number of foreign tourists visiting Korea was estimated to have decreased significantly compared to the previous year, with only 2.52 million, the level of 1989(273 million) due to the COVID-19[19].

However, gathering the results of numerous analyses which forecast the tourism demand in the post-COVID-19 era, the domestic travel by Korean residents as well as entries made by foreign tourists is expected to increase significantly. In fact, from May through September 2015, when the Middle East Respiratory Syndrome(MERS) was concentrated in Saudi Arabia and the Middle East and flowed into Korea, the number of foreign tourists decreased by 31% compared to the same month of the previous year. However, in January 2016, the number of the Chinese tourists steeply increased by 32.37% and the number of the Taiwanese tourists increased by 15.87%[20].

Hence, the major domestic and foreign studies have directly or indirectly forecasted that the demand for foreign tourists will increase steeply after the COVID-19. Most notably, as a result of a survey conducted by the Korea Tourism Organization in 2021, Korea turned out to be the number one destination for the foreign tourists from Asia. In 2021, the Seoul Tourism Organization also announced the analytical result that Seoul ranked second following Tokyo among the rankings of potential cities for the overseas travel after the COVID-19 in the city tourism competitiveness survey of Seoul. Furthermore, the World Tourism Organization(UNWTO) in 2020 expected that the total number of overseas travels, which was a total of 1.5 billion in 2019, will increase to 1.8 billion by 2030 after the COVID-19[21].

4. Policy Measures for Tourism Safety in the Post-COVID-19 Era

4.1. Expansion of the tourism police organization and the transfer to local governments

The tourism police is an organization which was conceived when the introduction of the tourism police unit was decided at the 1st Tourism Promotion Expansion Conference on July 17, 2013. The tourism police unit is currently consisted of the 3 organizations affiliated with the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency, Busan Police Agency, and the Incheon Police Agency. In the Jeju Special Self-Governing Province, the autonomous police unit is partially carrying out the tourism police work. In addition, in terms of the unit of local government, Jeonju-shi and Jeonju Wansan Police Station have prepared a work space for the tourism police in Jeonju Hanok Village and dispatched their manpower.

The primary tasks and roles of the tourism police unit are to provide various tourism security services such as by conducting crime prevention patrol at major tourist destinations, crackdown on illegal activities related to tourism, and geographic information to ensure that all tourists visiting Korea can travel comfortably and safely.

However, in order for the tourism police unit to carry out more effective activities for the tourism safety, significant changes are required. First, in most of the regions except Seoul, Busan, and Incheon, the tourism police unit affiliated with city and provincial police agencies are not currently installed, and hence, it is necessary to expand the organization nationwide.

Second, it is necessary to expand the authorities through the amendment of relevant laws such as the "Punishment of Minor Offenses Act." This is because the tourism police are not able to enforce regulations against criminal acts because the authorities to dispose of minor crimes such as trespassing, garbage throwing, drinking, urinating on the street, and smoking in non-smoking areas were not clear.

Third, it would be necessary to expand the current workforce of approximately 160 people and newly select and deploy police manpower equipped with the expertise in foreign languages and tourism[22][23].

Meanwhile, from July 1, 2021, the self governing police system has been fully introduced and implemented nationwide. However, in the meantime, the tourism police affairs take on the characteristics of local welfare promotion affairs, and hence, it is reasonable to regard them as autonomous affairs known to be the state affairs under the constitutional system, and even in terms of practice, it is

more effective for them to be performed by a local government with administrative enforcement powers and special judicial police powers[24].

For this reason, it is necessary to consider transferring the tourism police organization to each local government. According to the autonomous police system, the future tourism safety as well as the overall policing activities in each area would be handled by the city and provincial autonomous police committees. Hence, in order to secure the tourism safety customized by each region, an active cooperation and connection between the city and provincial autonomous police committees and local governments is most crucial.

Hence, in line with the launch of the autonomous police system, it is necessary to consider a plan of transferring the tourism police unit currently affiliated with the national police organizations such as Seoul, Busan, and Incheon Police Agency to the Department of Everyday Life and Safety of each city and provincial police organization, which is an autonomous police organization, then create a new tourism police division. Furthermore, based on such, it is necessary to conduct police activities which are consistent the demand for tourism safety of each area by allowing them to be managed and supervised by the city and provincial autonomous police committees under the jurisdiction of each mayor and provincial governor.

4.2. Production and distribution of the tourism safety manuals for each local government

Currently, each of the public institutions, including the central government, produces and distributes several tourism safety manuals. Most notably, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs produces and distributes tourism safety manuals such as the 'Overseas Safe Travel Guidebook,' while the Korea Tourism Organization produces and distributes the 'Safe Travel in Korea.' Furthermore, the Incheon Free Economic Zone Authority produced and distributed safety manuals related to accommodations by a number of institutions, such as the Korea Condominium Management Association's 'Tourism and Accommodation Industry Safety Manual.'

Furthermore, by each local government, the Seoul Metropolitan Government produced and distributed the 'Seoul Tourism Safety Manual' in 2019. In this manual, various safety related manuals are presented for each user, such as the 'Safe Seoul Travel Guide' for the tourists, 'Seoul Tourism Industry Safety Manual' for the tourism industry workers, and the 'Seoul Tourism Crisis Management Manual' for the local governments.

However, most of the local governments, except for the Seoul Metropolitan City, do not produce and distribute separate manuals related to the tourism safety in addition to the safety manuals which can be used at most accommodations. Hence, when foreigners as well as Koreans visit a specific area and are faced with various safety threats unique to that area, they are often unable to respond appropriately and promptly.

Whereas, as for Japan, for example, each local government operates its own tourism safety manual as well as the response manual at the level of the tourism agency of the central government. Most notably, as for the Okinawa Prefecture, the manual called 'Okinawa Prefecture's Tourism Crisis Management Plan' provides specific responses to various disasters and crises which may occur within the region, such as evacuation, relief for the injured, and guidance for related organizations[25].

Hence, each local government of Korea would also need to revitalize the local economy through the active publicity for tourism for the relevant region, and at the same time include the types and contents of various safety accidents which may occur in the region, and prevention and active countermeasures against them, which they can produce and distribute in the form of their own tourism safety manuals.

4.3. Expansion of the role of private security

Securing the tourism safety for the tourists will not be the roles and responsibilities of the central government and local governments alone. This is because policing activities in the public domain such as the tourism police unit cannot deploy such a large scale police force for the tourism safety, and such activities would inevitably be limited[26][27].

Hence, as for the tourism safety, a significant portion of the activities will need to depend on private

security according to the principle of the beneficiaries paying for the expenses among the travel companies and tourism industry workers. In particular, the private security can provide the tourism safety service appropriate for the customer's vulnerability of the various tourism safety related areas, and through a more active response, it would be possible to promptly provide the tourism safety service required by the tourists.

Hence, it is necessary to expand the role of the private security for securing the tourism safety, and to this end, it is necessary to foster the professional private security personnel of the field of tourism safety and supplement the laws and systems to utilize them[28]. Furthermore, the tourism police unit, which is a public policing area, ought to be allowed to exercise the authorities to guide and supervise the private security guards for the tourism area, and through which, the accurate division of works and tasks between the tourism police and private security ought to be made. Furthermore, it is necessary to form a kind of 'tourism safety consultative body' where both organizations as well as various members of the local community participate in, and ensure that continuous cooperation, exchange, and discussion of tourism safety take place.

4.4. Strengthening of safety education for the tourism related workers and the introduction of the tourism safety qualification system

Currently, safety education is provided at a formal level for the workers in the tourism industry, such as tour interpreters and cultural tour commentators. For instance, in the 'Tourism Interpreter Guide's Competency Reinforcement Program,' which is the education content for the tour interpreter guides, safety education is provided as one of the 11 programs of the novice training program, which is consisted of a total of 5 days, and hence, it is difficult to expect practical effect.

Furthermore, even in terms of the education for the tourism commentators, most of the education content is primarily limited to the field of fire safety, such as the CPR, how to use a fire extinguisher, and the guidance of tourists in case of a fire, and hence, there are limitations to securing competence to effectively respond to various safety threats[29].

Hence, it is necessary to extend and offer the time for mandatory safety education for those serving in the tourism area, and prepare an evaluation system for not only the theoretical contents but also the practical matters following education. Furthermore, ultimately, it would be necessary to introduce a national qualification system for the area of tourism safety to ensure that foreign language skills as well as safety experts can be fostered, and in particular, in the case of large scale group tours, tourism ought to be conducted only through the qualified tourism safety professionals[30][31].

5. Conclusion

In this study, the demand for tourism expected to surge after the COVID-19 was forecasted, and through which, the various factors which could threaten the tourism safety were explored. Furthermore, through them, policy measures were explored to help revitalize the economy and secure the safety of tourists by expanding the tourism industry in the future.

As a result of the study, it turned out that the various related studies have determined that the demand for foreign tourists is expected to steeply increase during the period in which the COVID-19 is stabilized, such as in the experiences of the past outbreak of the MERS. Hence, in order to secure the tourism safety in the post-COVID-19 era, first, it would be necessary to expand the tourism police organization and transfer the tourism police's to the local governments through the self-governing police.

Second, in addition to the central government or public institutions such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism, and the Korea Tourism Organization, each local government ought to also develop and disseminate the tourism safety manual appropriate for the characteristics of their region.

Third, in order to secure the tourism safety, there are limitations to the role of the public police alone, and hence, it is necessary to expand the role by fostering the private security industry. Fourth, it would be necessary to strengthen the safety education for the tourism related workers to enhance

their expertise for the tourism safety, and furthermore, introduce the tourism safety qualification system and foster the professionals for the tourism safety area.

Tourism safety is the foremost crucial step in protecting the body, life, and properties of individual travelers, and it is also a very important issue which could impact the image of a region or a country, as well as the future demand of tourism. Hence, in order for Korea to grow into an advanced country for tourism, it would be necessary to seek various institutional improvements and policy measures which can harmonize the government wide efforts for the tourism safety and the expansion of the role of the private sector.

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7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Author	JN	-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Analysis of the NATIONAL MARITIME Strategy of Ecuador

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Abstract

Purpose: This article is to analyze the maritime strategy of Ecuador from the perspective of national security theory. It also applies national security theory for academic support to Ecuador's maritime policy, providing a complete understanding and critical analysis of Ecuador's maritime strategy.

Method: In this study, three methods were used to analyze and develop Ecuador's maritime strategy: realism, liberalism and constructivism. First, the realistic approach examines, analyzes, and interprets the relationship between past facts, present facts, and future assumptions in relation to Ecuador's maritime strategy. Second, the liberal approach is to establish the relationship, differences, and awareness of information on the national security and defense axes, including the nuclear issue. Third, the constructive approach reviews empirically in order to recognize the characteristics of Ecuador's maritime strategy.

Results: The advantage of using national security theory is the ability to identify its causes and understand the intentions of actors in complex scenarios of Ecuador's national maritime strategy. It also proposes possible solutions and formulates measures to promote better implementation of national maritime and coastal policies. Therefore, this theoretical and practical study of scenario analysis will provide a link between academic support and national maritime strategies.

Conclusion: Ecuador is a maritime country with the activities that people perform in marine space and the resources the sea provides. The results of this study are vital important to promote defense, growth and development for Ecuador's national maritime interests.

[Keywords] National Maritime Strategy, National Oceanic and Coastal Policies(NOCP), Interinstitutional Committee of the Sea(ICS), Oceanopolitics, Ecuador

1. Introduction

Ecuador is a country located in South America in the Torrid Zone, in a unique and privileged geographical position, in which a diversity of climates, fauna, flora, species and natural resources is concentrated. A projection towards the Asian-Pacific that offers multiple development opportunities; additionally, it counts with scientific studies in Antarctica and in the Galapagos Islands, therefore it will allow in the near future to extend its continental shelf and the maritime territory.

The geographical position of Ecuador is an essential factor for its oceanopolitics, since it promotes the projection of the State in its political, economic and social management, and subordinates it to a lesser or greater degree to the sea. Its status as a coastal state of the Pacific in contact with two hemispheres, accessibility to maritime communication lines to various strategic points, such as the Panama Canal, its jurisdictional maritime spaces, the Galapagos Islands that are Natural Heritage of Humanity, national maritime interests, such as the geopolitical and oceanopolitical interests make

Ecuador a maritime country. National maritime interests are an important factor in national maritime development[1].

Ecuador has taken many appropriate steps to protect its marine resources and activities. These actions that stands out as a milestone within the conformation of the national maritime vision was the issuance of the National Oceanic and Coastal Policies(NOCP) in 2014, the creation and subsequent reorganization of the Interinstitutional Committee of the Sea(ICS), counting finally with a state policy and an entity that directs the national maritime management. However, after 6 years of this progress, these national agencies have not acted or issued any pronouncement and work. In 2020, Ecuador's national maritime strategy was published despite the global pandemic of COVID-19. It was developed by navy officers under an eminently technical methodology with a holistic vision. As a result, it allows to articulate the national oceanic and coastal policies with the necessary actions for the adequate national maritime management and to achieve the adequate promotion and development of the National Maritime Interests.

It is very important for Ecuador's future to clarify national policies, manage resources and develop sectoral policies in various areas of maritime interests[2][3]. This study is a new approach to analyze Ecuador's maritime strategy and to explain its various issues from the perspective of national security theory. The results of this study will support the improvement of Ecuador's maritime strategy and vision. It also will support Ecuador's maritime vision, "the Oceanopolitics", so that Ecuador and its people can freely use the sea.

2. Security Theories

National security is an extremely sensitive field in national policy and a very objective field driven by pragmatism and decision-making. Sometimes, the expected results may not be achieved in a given time due to the gap between theories and issues for national security[4]. National security theory plays two important roles in the development, strategy and action of national policy: 1)Develop security research with academic bases and 2)Have an impact on security strategy and policy, through understanding of the environment in which a strategy is developed and awareness of national actions to solve security problems[5][6].

2.1. Realistic approach

Realism emerged after World War II and was recognized as a major theory of international relations. In popular and elite discourse, realism is most often used to refer to arguments that prioritize the national interests of their military power and economic power[7]. The international system is characterized in terms of the potential of states to achieve their objectives, mainly their power, being this the main one of the basic elements of realistic theory the power of states[8]. The realistic approach tries to explain the security strategy that a state must choose, in broader terms realism asks whether a state should choose a competitive or cooperative strategy.

2.2. Liberal approach

Liberalism is basically optimistic about improving international politics and making the world safer. The nature of international politics can be changed by making decisions about what to do and how to interact with national goals[9]. The liberal approach recognizes that nations are not all equal. Therefore, each nation should strive for good international cooperation in an appropriate liberal political system[10]. The liberal approach presents many successful examples of international economics and cooperation in the military field. This approach does not deny the claim of realism, and in its characteristic elements, it reveals that national power is influenced by actors in each country's political system[11].

2.3. Constructive approach

Since the late 1980s, constructivism has emerged as an influential approach in international relations. The constructive approach emerged from the post-Cold War transformation. Both the realistic approach and liberal approach have limitations in explaining changes in the national security environment[7]. An important part of the constructive approach is to show how identity and interests are not fixed in time and space and are open to change and revision[12][13]. Constructivism has become an important focus in security studies that draw attention to the importance of identity and the interaction of ideas. It offers alternative ways of thinking about security, such as the way anarchy is socially constructed.

3. Analysis of the National Maritime Strategy of Ecuador

Ecuador has established an Interinstitutional Committee of the Sea(ICS) to be responsible for managing the ocean. This committee in 2014, promulgated the "National Oceanic and Coastal Policies"(NOCP) that constitute the public policy that establishes the guidelines for the management of the national maritime and Antarctic environment. From 2014 to the present, NOCP are in power but have not contributed as expected in national maritime management and in promoting national maritime interests[14][15].

General directorate of maritime Interests of the Ecuador's navy, establishes the need to develop a document that effectively materializes these public policies, this being the starting point for the birth of the Ecuadorian maritime strategy. The national maritime strategy is the means or instrument that allows a real application of the NOCP. Its objectives, goals and actions constitute true tools for the implementation of public policies for national maritime management and the promotion of national maritime interests.

3.1. Interinstitutional committee of the sea(ICS)

The members of this committee are the ones who must meet and develop the national maritime strategy, however, due to the lack of proactivity and various governmental political processes, this committee has not executed or sought a way to materialize the NOCP. In 2020, this committee undergoes a reorganization that increases its members and is assigned a permanent technical advisor who is the General Directorate of Maritime Interests of the Ecuadorian Navy, an entity that prepared and developed the method for the preparation of the National Maritime Strategy.

3.2. Maritime vision of national geopolitics

The maritime vision of national geopolitics is that complete understanding of the existence of a large space, without physical limits, which becomes the beginning and end of the activities carried out by Ecuadorian to expand their economy, their regional and global influence. A vision that transformed into action, seeks the projection of maritime interests, their preservation and security for the benefit of its people. This maritime vision of geopolitics is what the Ecuadorian navy has called "Oceanopolitics" and has conceptualized it under the name of "Equinoctial Sea"[16].

Oceanopolitics is a fundamental basis for achieving governance in maritime spaces, as well as a beacon that guides and complements the action of the Ecuadorian maritime strategy[17][18]. The understanding of the oceanopolitics allows us to warn that in order to promote the national maritime Interests. It must to integrate all the actors of the maritime management and establish concrete actions to comply with the provisions of the National Oceanic and Coastal Policies(NOCP)[19]. The maritime strategy is the instrument that allows the NOCP to materialize and bring together all the actors to establish objectives, goals and actions that allow a proper maritime management and promotion of national maritime interests.

3.3. National oceanic and coastal policies(NOCP)

ICS issued NOCP in 2014 for the purpose of governance of activities carried out in its jurisdictional maritime space and the creation of actual maritime management[20]. NOCP uses each identifier to facilitate identification of each policy as shown in <Table 1>.

Table 1. National oceanic and coastal policies

National oceanic and coastal policies(NOCP)		
No.	Policy	Identifier
1	Conserve the natural and cultural heritage, ecosystems and biological diversity of the marine and coastal zone, respecting the rights of nature in continental Ecuador, the Galapagos archipelago, the territorial sea, the contiguous zone, the exclusive economic zone and the Antarctica.	Heritage preservation
2	Prevent, control and mitigate pollution of national maritime spaces and coastal areas.	Avoidance of contamination
3	Develop and promote scientific research and technological innovation for a fair and supportive knowledge society, in the oceanic and marine-coastal areas.	Promotion of research
4	Promote productive and prospecting activities for the efficient, inclusive and sustainable use of the resources of the coastal, oceanic, high seas and seabed areas.	Promotion of productive activities
5	Promote a comprehensive logistics, marketing and maritime transport system, which is in line with national planning and international demands and which contributes to systemic competitiveness.	Promotion of trade and transportation of logistics
6	Promote the strategic insertion of Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean and Antarctica	Strategic insertion
7	Guarantee sovereignty, sovereign rights and national security at sea, within the framework of UNCLOS and other international agreements signed in the oceanic and marine-coastal area.	Sovereignty and security
8	Reduce vulnerability and improve the adaptation of populations and ecosystems to climate change and natural events that affect the oceanic and marine-coastal zone.	Reduction of vulnerability
9	Establish the oceanic and coastal marine territorial ordering that articulates in a coherent, complementary and sustainable way the various human interventions.	Territorial planning

The main idea of ICS is to develop appropriate policies for Ecuador's oceans to improve production capacity to meet people's present and future needs. Nevertheless, there has been no improvement in maritime governance and national maritime interests since 2014. Consequently, the Ecuadorian navy, upon detecting this situation, made the decision through the general directorate of maritime interest to develop an instrument that allows the purpose of the NOCP to materialize and that facilitate a real management of maritime activities; This instrument is the maritime strategy of Ecuador.

3.4. Analysis of the Ecuador's national maritime strategy

The National Maritime Strategy of Ecuador(NMS) is a document that is made up of three sections: 1)Lines of action of the national maritime strategy, 2)Problems in the implementation, execution and development of the NOCP, and 3)Objectives, goals and actions of the national maritime strategy[21].

In the process of scientific analysis to each of the sections, it reveals to evaluate what Ecuador's maritime strategy proposes, to improve the action of security and defense in maritime management and achieve the objective of the NOCP. Finally, it can be possible to show the relationship between national security theories and Ecuador's maritime strategy, understand importance of the complexity of NOCP. Therefore the use of academic theory of security as a lens can observe the national scenario and understand the intentions and actions of maritime actors.

3.5. Lines of action of the national maritime strategy

National maritime strategy of Ecuador is the instrument that materializes and fulfill the objective of the higher-level policy for the NOCP. Each fact in the NOCP is for specific areas, but affects all areas as well. For example, both for NOCP 1. Heritage Conservation, and for NOCP 4 Foster productive activities, it is necessary to achieve governability, security and environmental management, among other perspectives, which are also necessary for the NOCP 6. Promote the strategic insertion of Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean and Antarctica.

Those transversal aspects that are common in almost all the nine NOCP, are the axes of action or areas in which the means, capacities and actions of the actors will be applied or concentrated to achieve the purpose of the national maritime strategy[16]. The main lines of action that were observed and identified are as shown in <Table 2>.

Table 2. Relationship between the NOCP and the lines of action of the maritime strategy.

NOCP (National oceanic and coastal policies)	Lines of action of the maritime strategy							
	Governability	Maritime Trade	Security & Defense	Environmental Management	Exploration & exploitation of resources	Spatial ordering	Science, research & technology	International relations
Heritage preservation	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Avoid contamination	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Promote research	✓			✓	✓		✓	✓
Promote productive activities	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Promote trade and transport	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
Strategic insertion	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sovereignty and security	✓		✓				✓	✓
Reduce vulnerability	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Territorial planning	✓			✓		✓	✓	

3.6. Problems in the implementation, execution and development of the NOCP

All actors of the national maritime strategy of Ecuador must concentrate their efforts, means and capacities, to achieve the promotion of national maritime interests and to achieve a real governability of the jurisdictional maritime spaces. For each of the nine NOCPs, the General Directorate of Maritime Interests(GDMI) joint group established the main problems, causes and consequences from the perspective of the Ecuadorian Navy.

It has been six years since the Interinstitutional Committee of the Sea(ICS) promulgated the NOCP, but the GDMI has not produced any results is a serious problem. It requires to update the strategy that allows to materialize the purpose of the NOCP and achieve the promotion of national maritime interests. Consequently, Alternative solutions to the identified problems and scope for improvement are as follows: a)multisectoral scientific studies, b)scientific research, c)improvements in control systems, d)operational plans and programs, e)strengthening inter-institutional cooperation, f)implementation of management systems, g)acquisition of equipment and materials. A national vision of the ocean goes beyond a government vision and is essential from a geopolitical point of view[20].

The Department of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have raised funding campaigns from around the world to secure naval units capable of preventing, controlling and mitigating pollution of the marine space around the Galapagos Islands at regional security-related meetings such as the South Pacific. Defense Ministers' Meeting(SPDMM)[22].

3.7. Objectives, goals and actions of the national maritime strategy(NMS)

Analysis of the purpose, goals and actions of the established NMS is very important. NMS has 8 objectives, 21 goals and 145 actions as shown in <Table 3>.

Table 3. Objectives, goals and actions to increase maritime governance.

Objective 1 Increase activities that strengthen the maritime governance of Ecuador	Goal 1.1 ICS management capacity strengthened, working in coordination until december 2021.	12 actions
	Goal 1.2 maritime national strategy and national antarctic policy enacted until the first semester of 2021.	2 actions
	Goal 1.3 comprehensively organized maritime management and operating until 2023.	21 actions
	Goal 1.4 maritime legal regulations updated as a whole until 2025.	9 actions
	Goal 1.5 promotion of maritime culture promoted by the ICS until 2025.	12 actions
	Goal 1.6 national comprehensive plan to combat IUU fishing developed until 2021.	2 actions

Analysis of NMS consists of structure, preparation method and results obtained. Unfortunately the national security theory was not applied for the national maritime strategy of Ecuador.

In the security and defense axis, the NMS to materialize NOCP No. 7 proposes five actions whose main actors are the Ministries of Defense(MOD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs(MOFA), with the mission of obtaining financial resources for the acquisition of naval units in maritime security rolls around the Galapagos Islands. Promote international relations with an interest in the security and defense of jurisdictional maritime spaces and achieve cooperative security against IUU fishing.

4. Proposal to the Maritime Strategy of Ecuador

This study proposes three ways to improve Ecuador's national maritime security by applying major theories of international politics.

4.1. What can be recommended to link security theories with the objectives, goals and actions of the national maritime strategy?

The importance of this study emphasizes to understand the complexity of the specificity of each axis and the complex scenarios and issues of the NOCP. The creation of a doctrinal support division or section on security, which is made up of professionals from each ministry who are part of the ICS with knowledge in security approaches and theories will be achieved to serve as support in the processes carried out within the ICS.

In the first place, the process establishes that the ICS members must identify the problems that arise in the jurisdictional maritime spaces for each of the NOCPs. The next step is to design the problem tree. However, it is at this point where the current proposal is inserted, it is necessary to identify in this problem with which approach, perspective or theory of security it is going to be approached, since as this approach has been expressed, it will allow the members of the ICS to identify the causes of the problem, understand what the intentions of the problem actors are.

4.2. What is the relationship that security theories have with the national maritime strategy?

To answer the major question of this research, it has been necessary to complete the theoretical analysis. Through this study, NMS will be applied a logical and theoretical approach to achieve a close relationship between science and practice. This research work focuses on the knowledge of national security. In addition, through a historical approach, it is intended to examine the relationship between

security theory and national maritime policy. It also avoids disagreements among academics responsible for policy-making on national policies and strategies for the coast and sea of Ecuador.

The information that has been obtained in the present investigation, will serve to support to improve the Maritime Strategy of Ecuador and the maritime vision of the geopolitics of Ecuador, in terms of the so called "Oceanopolitics", which in Ecuador is under development and implementation; giving an account of the ultimate goal of the maritime strategy of a State: the free use of the sea for the benefit of the state and its citizens.

4.3. Proposal of policies that contribute to improving the security and defense axis of action

This proposal is to propose actions as alternatives to achieve goal 3.1 "Strengthened naval power until the year 2040" which in turn will allow to achieve objective 3 "Increase security and defense in the maritime field", achieving comply with the provisions of NOCP No.7 "Guarantee sovereignty, sovereign rights and national security at sea[21].

1) Promote administrative efficiency, the effective management of resources contributes greatly in all stages of the process. Achieving a reputation for probity, administrative efficiency and sound resource management favors in every aspect the undertaking of new projects for the acquisition of naval equipment and units for defense and maritime security[24].

2) Ecuador has a large amount of maritime resources that can be explored and exploited. These resources are an important part of the development of a maritime trade to promote and develop these maritime activities requires the availability of ports, merchant ships and seafarers that increase national maritime interests and that promote maritime trade, which with an oceanopolitical vision they project a development and impulse of a maritime economy[23].

Everything that a government does to nurture the constituent elements of maritime power must be considered as part of the national maritime strategy[25][26].

5. Conclusion

As a maritime nation, Ecuador must promote the defense, development and growth of its national maritime interests based on the ultimate goal of its maritime strategy. The results of this study have drawn meaningful academic achievements in the connection between theory and policy. Three theoretical-practical approaches: realism, liberalism, and constructivism can provide academic support for improving National Maritime Strategies of Ecuador(NMS). The process used for the development of the NMS seeks to achieve the creation of a virtuous circle around the axes of action. The proposed actions are focused on ensuring that the ICS achieves the capacity to exercise its authority and control in national maritime management.

The most singular objective is to achieve the link between national security theories and maritime strategy. Faced with this objective, it is concluded that it is necessary for the members of the Inter-Institutional Committee of the Sea to have a full knowledge of security theories and to know what are the main arguments of each of the realistic, liberal and constructivist approaches.

The benefits of using security theories lies in to identify the causes of these problems, understand the intentions of the actors of those complex scenarios and propose possible solutions or formulate measures of the NOCP.

The national maritime power is the product of an amalgam of interconnected constituent elements that are difficult to separate. These constituent elements are attributes of countries that make it easier or more difficult for them to be strong at sea. Everything that a government does to nurture the constituent elements of maritime power must be considered as part of the national maritime strategy.

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7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Lead Author	GG	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Corresponding Author*	SP	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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A Review of the International Order and Human SECURITY in the Era of COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this paper is to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on changes in international order, why the concept of human security emerged, and how it is making emergent variations, and then to study practical usefulness in connection with national security.

Method: As a major research method, policy suggestions provided by various domestic and foreign security conversations, academic conferences, and seminars held during the COVID-19 situation were referenced. The theoretical approach of human security was studied analytically through literature research. In addition, the contents of non-face-to-face interviews of 32 security experts were reflected.

Results: War and conflict threats are gradually disappearing in the post-Cold War era, and the vulnerability of human security is exposed. Delayed diagnosis and prescription at the human security level have a negative impact on national security. Therefore, at this point, the practical usefulness of human security in line with the fundamental purpose of human security is further needed. Various international and domestic governance and solidarity are needed, and a fused human security policy in connection with the national policy should be established. Military power, which is the core of national security, should also expand the field of projection for human security.

Conclusion: Human security provided the justification for the state to make all-out efforts to non-traditional security threats from traditional security threats through the long-term COVID-19 pandemic. Considering the characteristics of complexity, vulnerability, dependence, and complementarity of human security, the practical usefulness of coexisting with national security should be increased. National security should always be open to materialize human security discourse at the level of national policy, play a role as a supplement to human security, and come up with practical alternatives to overcome the vulnerability of human security.

[Keywords] COVID-19 Pandemic, National Security, Human Security, Vulnerability, Complementarity

1. Introduction

COVID-19 has gone through several occasions of surge since the end of 2019, and despite the recent vaccine development, it is still threatening the daily lives of people around the world. The World Health Organization(WHO) declared the COVID-19 pandemic for the third in the world on March 11, 2020. As such, COVID-19 is changing and depressing the way humans live and is still ongoing. The COVID-19 pandemic brought about a return of the international order to the pre-COVID-19 era and a paradigm shift. Globalization declined, intensifying competition for supremacy between the U.S. and China, "us first" nationalism, and vulnerability of democracy were revealed[1]. In the meantime, military power has been operated mainly on external security threats, but when non-traditional security threats such as COVID-19 occur, an active response from the national security level is required. While COVID-19 hit the world, the dignity,

human rights, and basic rights of human life, which are human security factors, became more important, and each country responded with national security by controlling entry, blocking borders, securing medical supplies, and securing competitive treatments and vaccines.

The concepts of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from poverty" advocated by the UNDP in 1994 continued to evolve, and human security is making an emergent evolution through the COVID-19 pandemic. The complexity, vulnerability, and diversity of human security require increasing the need for national security, interdependence, and coexistence, and achieving synergies in solidarity with governance. It is necessary to implement human security policies fused in connection with existing national policies, and military power is also actively projected for human security. It is time to come up with various measures to increase the practical usefulness of human security.

2. The Changes in the International Order Caused by the COVID-19 Pandemic

Over the past 30 years of the post-Cold War, values such as globalization, openness, free trade, international cooperation, and market economy have become the "normal" of the times. Then, from the 2020s, the international community is in a period of fluctuations in which anti-globalization, U.S.-China strategic competition, power competition, nationalism, unilateralism, protectionism, and domestic political orientation are gradually emerging as "new normal." However, due to the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic, the transformation period of the international community intensifies "new normal" and basically promotes "new normal" and "normal" such as U.S.-China strategic competition, anti-globalization, power competition, nationalism, and domestic political orientation.

The COVID-19 outbreak occurred in Wuhan, China at the end of 2019 and spread rapidly around the world, causing a new security crisis. Since the World Health Organization(WHO) declared the COVID-19 Pandemic in March 2020^[2], it has caused continuous confirmed cases and deaths, the largest casualties since World War II. COVID-19 caused paralysis of social systems, including health care systems in each country, brought about international economic crises such as disconnection of global supply chains, contraction of economic activities, and massive unemployment, and caused social conflicts around the world. As the crisis that began in the health sector expands to political, economic, and social crises, it is a serious security threat to the international community. The liquidity and uncertainty of the global security environment, which are increasing due to the global spread of COVID-19, can be summarized as follows.

First, it is the flow of anti-globalization that returns to nationalism and self-sufficiency. Not only did the U.S., which was in charge of the world's public goods in the process of responding to the COVID-19, lack of presence, but rather competed and conflicted with its allies over border control and medical supplies in the process. This proved the "lack of international leadership of the United States" that emerged after the inauguration of the Trump administration. In the process of responding to COVID-19, the role of WHO and other international organizations and powers was also insufficient, and leadership and authority were undermined. Countries have witnessed the incompetency of the world community and a "war of all against all" over insufficient medical supplies between countries. In this situation, for survival, political leaders pursued self-sufficiency rather than international cooperation, self-help rather than international cooperation, self-help rather than public wellness, and unilateralism rather than multilateralism as more important diplomatic principles and virtues.

Individual countries are embroiled in domestic political debates over the loss of lives due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, response to the economic downturn, and political battles over how to respond to COVID-19, and are showing strong domestic orientation. Most countries struggled without external support, and even conflicts to secure medical supplies were exposed. Due to such experience, the people demand self-help and individual livelihoods rather than international cooperation, and political leaders are also agreeing. In addition, in the early response of

COVID-19, the international community showed a tendency to prioritize its own country, such as border blockade, rather than the joint response at the level of international organizations or regional cooperation[3]. This trend has become a factor that weakens the international community's solidarity and multilateral security cooperation against various security threats.

Second, the competition for supremacy between the U.S. and China is intensifying. The U.S. - China hegemony competition is fierce not only in military power but also in all fields such as politics, science, and technology. In particular, as the Democratic Party and the media criticized the Trump administration's response to COVID-19, they raised the "Chinese responsibility theory" and criticized and pressured China. The U.S. response to China's COVID-19 outbreak was delayed due to concealment and misrepresentation of information, and the U.S. overdependence on China for the supply of key medical supplies resulted in a surge in deaths due to a lack of medical supplies.

The Biden government was established in 2021, but the U.S. has learned lessons from the problems of the "Trump approach" in the process of responding to COVID-19, advocating public security and multilateralism, but has not abandoned the principle of "America first" internally. China is experiencing problems such as a crisis of political leadership, residents' complaints, political instability, economic crisis due to economic closure and regional blockade, and loss of face due to the COVID-19 outbreak. In addition, in order to break away from the "Chinese responsibility," public diplomacy through medical support is being actively promoted around the world, taking advantage of the COVID-19 crisis in the U.S. and Europe. The so-called "Chinese model," which is coercive, ruthless, and authoritarian, has been heavily criticized over its response to COVID-19, but interest in it is gradually increasing, especially in developing countries and third world countries as China seems to effectively handle the crisis. In particular, authoritarian countries that lack health care capabilities maintain more affinity for the "Chinese model" that responds to pandemic mainly with oppressive measures. Mutual distrust and conflict between the U.S. and China worsened with the cause of and in the process of responding to COVID-19[4].

Through the "Indo-Pacific strategy," the U.S. is seeking new partnerships and various cooperation opportunities while further strengthening cooperation with existing allies while keeping China in check of expanding its "One-belt, one-road" initiative. China, Russia, North Korea, and transnational issues are defined as threats to the region, and the biggest threat is considered to be China[5]. China is striving to protect its own interests and expand its influence by pushing for "One-belt, one-road." One-belt, one-road covers more than 100 countries and sets a budget of \$1 trillion for infrastructure construction, economic exchange, and security cooperation for these countries. One of the One-belt, one-road projects is the provision of public health goods, and for China, the COVID-19 incident served as an opportunity to expand its influence by showing off its health care capabilities and providing health care support to various countries. In fact, China has provided a large number of medical equipment such as masks and protective gear to several countries.

Third, the increase in non-traditional security threats and the emergence of new security issues. As the international community enters the era of the Cool War, numerous problems such as support, environment, and disasters are emerging. This reality makes it difficult to solve with only traditional security concepts or military means. Recognition, methods, and means are needed to cope with new non-military and transnational threats such as the spread of variant terrorism, global warming, infectious diseases, territorial disputes for resource acquisition, and the spread of weapons of mass destruction[6]. Due to these problems, interest and discussion on the concept of "new security" are active to cope with new threats that are difficult to cope with the existing traditional security framework. This has emerged as an international security issue because it must be responded with the full power of the state and requires international solidarity and cooperation. Five representative new security issues: cybersecurity, energy security, counterterrorism, food security, and climate security are directly related to COVID-19 and

are establishing themselves as threats to international security as transnational and non-military security threats.

Fourth, it is an increase in transnational and cross-border threats and exposure to vulnerabilities. The huge threat of COVID-19 across borders and races seems to pose a fundamental challenge to our existing perception of civilization and security. The close connection between cities through road construction, which was the greatest strength of the Roman Empire, turned into the greatest vulnerability due to the spread of the plague. Likewise, the free movement of humankind triggered by globalization is shifting to the greatest vulnerability in the face of the COVID-19 crisis. These vulnerabilities are further expanding the scope of human security policy and making it interdependent with national security. We are also witnessing a paradoxical situation in which strong military power and the highest military expenditure become meaningless efforts in the face of the security crisis triggered by COVID-19. Therefore, it is necessary to fundamentally review the existing security paradigm that only strong military power can guarantee strong national security.

3. The Emergence and Evolution of Human Security

Human history has been interested in how to promote human happiness and protect human dignity and values, centering on humans. Everyone has the right to live like a human being [7]. Due to the end of the Cold War, globalization, and industrialization, problems that have not been expressed have emerged. Serious problems such as environmental destruction, human rights violations, starvation, refugees, terrorism, and civil war have arisen. In addition, climate change is also expected to be serious in the future [8]. In particular, underdeveloped countries cannot cope with these problems only with their own capabilities, making the situation worse.

To solve this problem, the international community is trying to form and practice various engines such as intervention and protection, and the spread of human rights. In addition, as the seriousness of the problem was emphasized, a movement to define it as security emerged [9]. Security threats prevent humans from leading human lives, including not only war but also poverty and starvation, human rights violations and oppression, and natural disasters. However, the existing concept of national security was focused only on protecting its territory and people from external physical violence at the national level. As a result, the concept of national security could not solve problems such as an increase in civil war outbreaks, the spread of refugees, an increase in hunger, environmental problems, crimes, and economic poverty. Furthermore, some countries have not provided security to their citizens, but rather threatened the security of their own citizens. Therefore, in order for the concept of security to be substantial, the subject, object, and content of security had to be widely expanded across various actors and fields [10]. As seen in <table 1>, when compared by object, subject, range and instruments, national security and human security has some conflicting and overlapping parts [11].

Table 1. Comparison of national security and human security.

Category	National security	Human security
Object	Emphasizes borders, people, policy and values	Emphasizes individual life, human rights, fundamental rights and welfare
Range	Defending the country from invasions, maintaining national solidarity and homeland defense	Widely ranged, including pollution, infectious diseases, poverty, more than just national defense
Subject	Nations	Various with not only nations, but also national organizations, enterprises, civic groups and local communities

Instruments	Mainly depends on national and military power	National public goods, properties of social groups, properties of the people
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In the international community in the 1990s, after the end of the Cold War, civil war and refugee problems increased, and poverty and hunger emerged as major agendas of the international community. Accordingly, in 1994, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) proposed "Human Security," a new security concept different from the security concept during the Cold War. UNDP advocated the concept of "human security" for the first time in its Human Development report. Human security has seven categories. These are economic security, food security, health security, environmental security, personal security, community security, and political security[12]. The concept of human security sees everything that threatens human safety, life, dignity, and rights as a threat to humans, and defines a state free from such threats as human security. This comprehensive and broad concept of human security can be broadly divided into two categories[13]. One is a category expressed as "freedom from want," which emphasizes human life free from issues of poverty, environment, disease, and human rights. Human security pursued by Japan falls into this category, and activities to promote human security mainly include development aid to resolve poverty and various disaster relief activities, including environmental disasters[14]. Another is "freedom from fear," which assumes the core of human security to protect human safety from violence. Therefore, conflict prevention, peacekeeping activities, and the prevention of the spread of specific types of weapons are the main agendas. Canada's human security policy is based on this concept, and the main activities to promote human security include civilian protection in armed disputes, control of various weapons, and peacekeeping activities[15].

Human security is evolving through the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the vulnerability of human security, the complexity that causes various social problems, other security and interdependence, the need for various governance and cooperation, including international organizations, and ripple effects are the main reasons. This requires international cooperation, national security and win-win security among countries, governance and solidarity, and cooperation, and requires an appropriate shift in military power that provides the speed and effectiveness of the initial responses. The recent withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan has increased the risk of damage to national security and human security. The Taliban regime will go on the path of survival through international aid and development plans, but Hazara, a minority, has been further exposed to the vulnerability of human security[16].

In the COVID-19 pandemic, the health and security of individual countries expanded to global security and responded, and in the process of responding, many actors and recipients increased the need for personal security, economic security, and community security, which are other areas of human security[17]. This is creating a different form of emergent variation from conventional human security. At a high-level online meeting on February 25, 2021, NATO discussed ways to strengthen human security approaches as part of extensive joint efforts with communities of international interest, including national experts, civil society, think tanks, and academic representatives[18]. This calls for the need for solidarity and cooperation with various governance, including international organizations.

4. The Practical Usefulness of Human Security

Human security has the characteristics of complexity, vulnerability, dependence, and complementarity. These characteristics can have a synergistic effect only when practical usefulness is increased to achieve win-win security by converging with national security. At the level of national policy, the state should always be open to materializing human security discourse[19], playing a role as a supplement to human security, and preparing practical alternatives to

overcome the vulnerability of human security. Human security is difficult to guarantee without state support. The state must have the ability to secure the safety of the people from the outside and must be transparent. And effective governance must be controlled [20].

First, a huge discourse on human security formed through the COVID-19 pandemic was raised. The state should analyze these discourses and present a vision and "national human security strategy" for realizing human security in preparation for the future. The causes of human security situations can vary, including terrorism, disasters, infectious diseases, large-scale escape, and crimes. Legal and institutional mechanisms should be prepared by taking lessons from the past cases in which military power was deployed against unidentified civilians, not enemies, causing public distrust in the military. Non-traditional security threats that threaten humans should be able to permanently operate and integrate with other security issues, which will immediately coordinate and control the situation in consideration of the expansion and complexity of time. There is a need for a specialized group that can have a "multipurpose standing unit" at the national level to immediately respond to the initial response and eliminate threats in a timely manner.

Second, various international and domestic governance and solidarity are needed. As an actor of international politics, the state's monopoly status naturally collapses and appears on various domestic and foreign stages, including local governments, NGOs, multinational corporations, and citizens, to exert influence [21]. In particular, when it comes to human security, nothing is done only by the efforts of a country. It is possible when various organizations and organizations, such as international organizations, NGOs, companies, and individuals, form a network to communicate and share information. This is the competitiveness of the state and the potential to respond in the event of a crisis.

Third, foreign policy, defense policy, and economic policy must be implemented in parallel with human security policy. Converged human security policies linked to national policies should be established. Increasing national competitiveness and strengthening alliances should be a priority for national security, but diplomacy and cooperation in terms of human security may be future value-added national activities that guarantee the power and continuity of national security and increase national value [22].

Fourth, national security should serve as a supplement to human security. Military power, which is the core of national security, should also expand its projection area for human security. Until now, national security has been the exclusive property of security in traditional threats. However, through the COVID-19 pandemic, national security is no longer in a position to prepare for traditional threats. In the threat of human security, the state's military power has shifted to protect the lives and basic rights of the people. Overseas Koreans were transported using military transportation planes, military hospitals were designated as hospitals dedicated to infectious diseases, and military doctors nurses supported them. Public goods prepared for national security served as supplements for human security in the midst of a pandemic-like crisis. We hope that at the national level the support system will quickly be prepared for the concept that can be projected to respond to human security rather than spreading it by maintaining a posture to respond only to enemy threats.

5. Conclusion

During the Cold War, national security emphasized territorial protection with the aim of protecting the state from threats or aggression outside the state and responded with military power by seeing the threat as the opponent's military power. This traditional national security is a paradigm that focuses on the military domain for the survival of the state and the state as a security subject. The subject and area of post-Cold War national security have diversified and complicated. In addition to traditional security threats, transnational threats such as environmental destruction, infectious diseases, climate change, and terrorism have emerged as new

security threats. Transnational security threats transcend borders, the distinction between enemies and allies is unclear, and are often invisible. These threats threaten the safety and life of individual citizens rather than threaten the values and interests of the state.

The COVID-19 Pandemic is acting as a catalyst for changes in the international order and emergent variations in human security. It comes with the return of nationalism, globalization reversed, and the conflict between the U.S. and China intensified. The importance of human security has emerged as non-traditional security threats have increased transnational and cross-border, exposing vulnerabilities such as human life and basic rights. Human security has the characteristics of complexity, vulnerability, dependence, and complementarity, and wants the state to increase practical usefulness. Through the formation of discourses, policies are specified and governance, solidarity, and cooperation activated by globalization are sought. National security should faithfully serve as a supplement to human security in conjunction with other policies. If an unpredictable vulnerability to human security is found in public goods that were stocked for national security, it is necessary to take measures from initial response to follow-up management in order to prevent expansion.

In the 21st century, while military threats and armed conflicts such as wars and conflicts between countries are decreasing, non-traditional threats, which are unpredictable and unidentified invisible threats, are mainstream, and people feel more threatened by non-traditional and non-military threats[23]. Not only the state but also the people want to actively respond to these threats. In addition, in the initial response stage and in the stage where threats are amplified, the people prefer to deploy military forces with speed and expertise to reduce damage. This does not mean that the people should prioritize security and neglect national security. It can be seen that the priority of national resources for security beneficiaries and threats has shifted to individuals under immediate threats and the importance has expanded.

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7. Appendix

7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Lead Author	JY	-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Corresponding Author*	IB	-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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A Study on the Improvement of the SECURITY GUARD's Portable Equipment: with a Focus on Baton

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Abstract

Purpose: Various risks exist in the field for security guards. Given such risk factors, the need for security guard increases while the security industry is developing. However, security guards carry only portable equipments, which are very passive from against risk factors in the workplace. This causes a lot of stress and sacrifices further to injuries for the security guards.

Method: Therefore, in this study, the portable equipment of the security guard was examined, and the baton was examined based on the issue of the security guard's portable equipment.

Results: Security guard is making much effort to help protect the safety of those subject to personal protection and facilities subject to security from against various risk factors in the workplace. However, the equipment to protect the safety of those subject to personal protection and facilities subject to security from against dangerous weapons which are becoming more aggressive and dangerous as the number of hazardous goods is diversified fails to reflect the reality. For the safety of the security guard and those who are subject to their protection, it is necessary to re-establish the standards for the baton among the portable equipments.

Conclusion: Various efforts for the portable equipments of security guard are required. Regarding the security guard's portable equipment, it is a device which can respond to threats from against violent crimes and aggressive harmful weapons, the redevelopment of the standards which may be used to safely respond to factors of danger and which may be used appropriately is needed.

[Keywords] Security Guard, Portable Equipment, Baton, Harmful Equipment, Safety

1. Introduction

The development and change of advanced technology has brought about changes in almost every sector of the nation and society, and this is the same aspect worldwide[1].

As the main performer in the security related activities has been carried out by a human security guard, various equipments are used for more efficient work, and accordingly, the equipments are providing assistance to better and safely protect the subject of security.

In the globalized international environment, the security work has played a crucial role in safety at the global festivals including the Olympic Games and the World Cup Soccer Games as well as largescale performances and expos.

Safety at important international events where domestic and foreign distinguished guests attend and which attract attention from across the world goes beyond the national image and is absolutely an important part of the country's safety, tourism industry, and the national stature.

In particular, with the rapid changes in the social environment due to external factors, criminal methods and means are progressing and diversifying, and illegal acts that destroy the social

order are constantly occurring, so the police are bound to experience constant job stress[2][3][4][5][6].

Since the security guard's identity is not different from that of the general public, many restrictions apply to the safety activities in the field, and even the basic authorities needed for control are often lost[7].

Security personnel in major cities are often first responders in case of security crisis or other emergencies, and the increasing presence of commercial security providers in communities considered to have made a major contribution to tackling crime through deterrence activities[8][9].

This is because the partial performance of police duties by private individuals is integral to the exercise of physical force, and the use of weapons or equipments which reaches the level of the police is inevitable[10].

Currently, Germany, United Kingdom, and the United States, etc., are also implementing a system to extend the authorities of the private security guard in the form of granting limited police power to the private sector, and such phenomenon is expected to further accelerate[11].

Accordingly, in this study, the laws related to the portable equipments of the security guard will be examined, problems of the current standards related to the baton among the portable equipments of the security guard will also be examined, followed by the presentation of plans for improvement.

2. Data Analysis

2.1. Framework of the research

As for the method of data analysis for this study, the reference analysis and the laws and regulations related to the research subject were reviewed, and the interview technique was used as the research tool. The reference data and the laws and regulations related to the security guards' portable equipments were analyzed, and the data were collected by using the in-depth interviews conducted with security work experts.

In this study, the in-depth interviews were conducted with the selected experts after collecting the basic data based on the reference data and related laws and regulations. The research results were derived by gathering the collected data and interview data.

Table 1. Proccession of the study.



2.2. Research participants

In this study, 7 experts with 10 or more years of experiences in the security field were selected as the research subjects to secure the validity of the questionnaire questions by using the purposive sampling method.

Even in the situation where the rate of turnover is high for the security field, it is considered that

the research participants can make their independent judgement on the issues of the security guard's use of portable equipments and the plans of improvement for each situation where they have been served in the security field for 10 or more years, and the purpose of this study can be faithfully achieved.

Table 2. Expert group.

Name	Gender	Age	Education	Field of expertise	Length of service
CCJ	Male	41	Master's	Facility security guard (at department store)	12 years
LSW	Male	40	Bachelor's	Facilities / special security guard (dispatch of manpower)	13 years
LHM	Male	48	Bachelor's	Personal protection	16 years
KS	Female	37	Bachelor's	Personal protection / facilities guard	10 years
SSJ	Male	38	High school diploma	Personal protection	14 years
JSH	Male	33	Diploma from community college	Personal protection / facilities guard	10 years
CSH	Female	44	PhD program	Personal protection	18 years

3. Analysis of the Security Guard's Portable Equipments

3.1. Laws related to the security guard's portable equipments

The Security Services Industry Act was enacted in 1976 under the name of the Security Industry Act, and various amendments have been made in line with the changes in the industry and the demands of the times, while faithfully achieving the purposes of the enactment for the sound development of the security industry[12].

Article 20 of the Enforcement Rules of the Security Services Industry Act provides for the legal standards for the portable equipments of the Korean security guards, and the specific standards are presented in Appendix 5.

The security guard's portable equipment related matters were presented under the Security Industry Act, Enforcement Rules of the Security Industry Act, and the Enforcement Rules of the Security Services Industry Act since 1976, when the Security Industry Act was enacted, and they have changed as illustrated in Table 3 according to the demands of the times[13].

Table 3. Laws related to the security guard's portable equipments.

Related laws	Date of enactment and amendment	Date of enforcement	Details
Security industry act law no. 2946	Enacted on 1976. 12. 31	1977. 4. 1	Article 8. Clothes and equipments The security guards shall wear the clothes and equipments specified under the ordinance of the ministry of interior in the line of their duty.
Enforcement rules of the security industry act ordinance no. 242 of the ministry of the interior	Enacted on 1977. 11. 22	1977. 11. 22	Article 7. Replication and equipments 6. The types of equipments shall be divided into belts, light rods and horns, yet the belts' rules shall be identical to those of the security guards, and the security guard mark shall be emphasized on the buckle.

Enforcement rules of the security industry act Ordinance no. 525 of the ministry of the interior	Amended on 1991. 2. 26	1991. 2. 26	Article 7. Replication and equipments 6. The types of equipments shall be divided into belts, light rods and spray guns, yet the belts' rules shall be identical to those of the security guards, and the security guard mark shall be emphasized on the buckle.
Enforcement rules of the security services industry act ordinance no. 50 of the ministry of security and public administration	Amended on 2014. 1. 8	2014. 1. 8	Article 20. Equipments, etc. The types of equipments which the security guards carry shall be horns, light sticks, and spray guns, yet they may be carried in the line of duty only.
Enforcement rules of the security services industry act ordinance no. 72 of the ministry of security and public administration	Amended on 2014. 6. 5	2014. 6. 8	Article 20. Portable equipments of security guards ① In accordance with article 16-2 paragraph 1 of the act, the security guards may carry a horn, baton, spray gun, safety shield, walkie talkie, and other equipments needed for the performance of security duties which are not manufactured for offensive purposes in the line of duty, and safety equipments such as helmets and stab proof vests may be worn. ② The specific standards for the security guards' equipment according to Paragraph 1 shall be governed by Annex 5.

Note: Ministry of government legislation.

3.2. Standard of the security guard's portable equipments

Concerning the portable equipment of the Korean security guard, the Enforcement Rules of the Security Services Industry Act provide for specific standards.

Table 4. Specific standards of the security guard's portable equipments.

Equipment	Equipment's standard
1. Horn	Whistle made of metal or plastic
2. baton	A self defense bar made of metal(including alloy) or plastic with a total length of 700 mm or less
3. Spray gun	Spray gun according to the control of the firearms, swords, explosives, etc. act
4. Safety shield	As a shield made of plastic with a width of 500 mm or less and a length of 1,000 mm or less, its color and design must be clearly distinguished from the safety shield used by police officers
5. Walkie talkie	Reception must be available in real time when transmitting radio
6. Safety hat	As an equipment which protects the head without covering the face, its color and design must be clearly distinguished from the hard hat used by the police officers
7. Stab proof vest	The color and design of the stab proof vest used by the police officers must be clearly distinguished.

Note: Enforcement rules of the security services industry act[Annex5].

4. Analysis of the Security Guard's Portable Equipments

As illustrated in Table 3, the equipment which the security guard can carry is specified as a horn, baton, sprayer, safety shield, walkie talkie, helmet, and a stab proof vest. It can also be said that most of these equipments are applicable under the defensive type of equipment.

In Korea, where the legal authority of the security guard is identical to that of a civilian, and given no special authority, the provision of equipment as a passive means of defense for the security guards may be taken for granted.

As examined in the specific standards of security guard's portable equipment, baton and spray gun would be the weapons which can control a weapon with a high degree of threat, such as a knife or iron pipe, or protect a person subject to personal protection during a confrontation with a violent criminal at a security scene where violent crimes occur. Among which, the use of spray gun is specified under the 'Control of the Firearms, Swords, Explosives, Etc. Act,' and the spray gun has the characteristics which are difficult to use in the environment.

The following is the table which summarizes the key contents of the issues and plans of improvement for the security guards' portable equipments based on the data collected after collecting relevant data and conducting in-depth interviews with the selected experts.

Table 5. Comprehensive analysis of the expert interviews.

Expert	Issues related to the security guards' portable equipments	Plans of improvement for the security guards' use of portable equipments
CCJ	Portable equipments cannot be used in harmful situations since the customer's safety comes first	While providing service is extremely crucial for the department store, the defense equipments against the customers causing serious disturbance are required
LSW	Improvement of the laws related to the formal use of equipments	Enactment of the mandatory implementation of equipment training Development and possession available of countermeasure equipments for serious crime scenes
LHM	Development is very slow compared to other industries. Inadequate equipments of countermeasures against knives, etc., in the case of serious harms	Permission of the possession of low voltage tasers after training Permission of the possession of a baton which is longer than the currently short baton
K S	Aging of portable equipments	Enactment of the validity period for portable equipments
SSJ	Equipments cannot be used realistically. Passive response is made with the body of security guard only	Equipments which can protect the person subject to security guard at the labor union's site and in highly harmful situations are required
JSH	Equipment related regulations failing to reflect the real extent of harms	Equipments which can secure safe distance between the person subject to security guard and the aggressor are required. Long batons are required
CSH	Impossible to respond to strong men and threatening weapons with current equipments alone	Equipments capable of delaying criminal activities are required. Equipments which can secure a safe distance between the person subject to security guard and the aggressor are required

Private security guards, who have to perform their duties in such an environment, have increased their distrust and dissatisfaction with the organization, and side effects such as lowered morale, decreased job satisfaction, and increased stress, etc., have manifested, while the mutual trust between colleagues and the trust in the organization have also decreased[14][15].

Since the authority and status of civilian security guards are unstable, there are limitations to actively responding to various problems which occur in the process of performing security work[16].

In terms of the private security guard, through the introduction of new equipments, they immediately subdue the aggressor during personal protection and the facility security work[17], and depending on the situation of the scene, they ought to confront the person with a weapon possessed by the aggressor and protect those subject to personal protection and the facility to be guarded safely.

It is expected that the highly advanced security equipments can contribute to the improvement of the security operation system in the security environment where the security environment changes, specialization of security work is required, and the security environment has to prepare for changes in the international situation and terrorist attacks[18].

5. Need for the Improvement of the Security Guard's Portable Equipment

Many studies in the United States look for the foundation of the development of private security in the police's incompetence and fear of crime[19][20][21][22].

In a situation where the Korean security guards are also exposed to violent crimes at the security scene, there is a need for preemptive countermeasures to ensure that they can work with portable equipments which are more active and effective when responding to crimes.

It is apparent by examining the case where a strong person in his 50s assaulted a security guard in his 70s for 40 minutes, and claiming that if he spoke out loud on the phone according to the work manual, he might cause damages to other residents, and he beat up the apartment's security guard and burned his cheek with a cigarette[23].

Everyday crimes are rising in number, kidnapping of children, etc., and homicide by robbery are frequent, and the media also reported them provocatively, and hence, the high fear of crime among the residents surrounding the communal residence is still present[24][25].

While the scope of activities of the private security and security industry is expanding, the security and security industry are always exposed to dangerous cases and accidents because they have to protect their clients with their own lives as a collateral[26][27].

As in the case of the United States, the death toll of the security guard is high, and there are many violence or assaults against the security guard. Hence, even if the precedents are examined where the fatality of the security guards is very high, the protective equipments of the security guard are an important part which must be in place[28].

The security guards do not have special judicial authority to carry out their security duties, and it is difficult to operate sufficient personnel, and hence, the scope of security activities is very limited as a matter of characteristics[29][30].

As for the civilian security guards, the improvement of portable equipment is very necessary. Towards this end, it is necessary to establish a new regulation related to the baton which can respond to and against powerful weapons in a hazardous situation among the current portable equipments. The current baton standard provides that 'a metal(including alloy) or plastic material for self-defense with a total length of 700 mm or less,' yet with a rod of 700 mm or less, it is very difficult to respond to the dangers of strong weapons such as iron pipes or long swords.

In addition, it is proposed to make the installation of the ground positioning system(GPS) mandatory in order to respond to the trend of increasingly intelligent and speedy crimes and promptly arrest criminals[31].

However, in a situation where the reason for the existence of security guards is developing into a complementary form of the public security which carries out the safety of the people, laws and

institutions ought to change and develop according to the demands of the times to ensure that the security guards can better perform their given duties.

6. Conclusion

In the private security industry, it would also be necessary to analyze the effects of non-lethal and incapacitating weapon systems, which are the key themes of the overall flow and developmental direction for the weapon systems worldwide, and actively pay more attention to technology and equipment[15].

Meanwhile, the use of weapons by the security guards in the security industry has been very limited and for the passive situations even while they are essential equipments. While any excessive abuse or illegal use of equipments need to be severely punished, efforts are needed to improve the portable equipments which can safely and legally use the equipment of the security guard.

As per the current security guard's portable equipment standards, the need to raise the standard for baton to one which can effectively respond to powerful and dangerous weapons is presented. This will enable the security guards to effectively deal with the risk factors for the safety of the people, which is the foremost goal of the security industry.

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8. Appendix

8.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Author	JH	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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A Brief Study on the Legitimacy of the National Security Act Examined through the Case of Cheongju SPY RING

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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 Korea. 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 be 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.

Classification	Provision	Contents
Code	Article 1.	“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 ideology of the “people are the first” belief.
Bylaws	Chapter 1 article 2.	“Chungbuk Comrade Chapter for Independent Reunification” practices the guiding ideology of the “people are the first” belief.
	Chapter 2 article 1.	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.

Note: <https://www.Segye.com/> (2021).

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.

September 4, 2019	Activities to create a social atmosphere demanding the dissolution of the NIS should be organized according to the capabilities of the company.
October 20, 2019	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.

	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.”

Note: <https://www.Gosi-law.com/> (2021).

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 Korea in 2018. Hence, the current administration should send out a strong warning to North Korea, demanding to uncover for 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.



Note: www.edaily.co.kr/ (2021).

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].

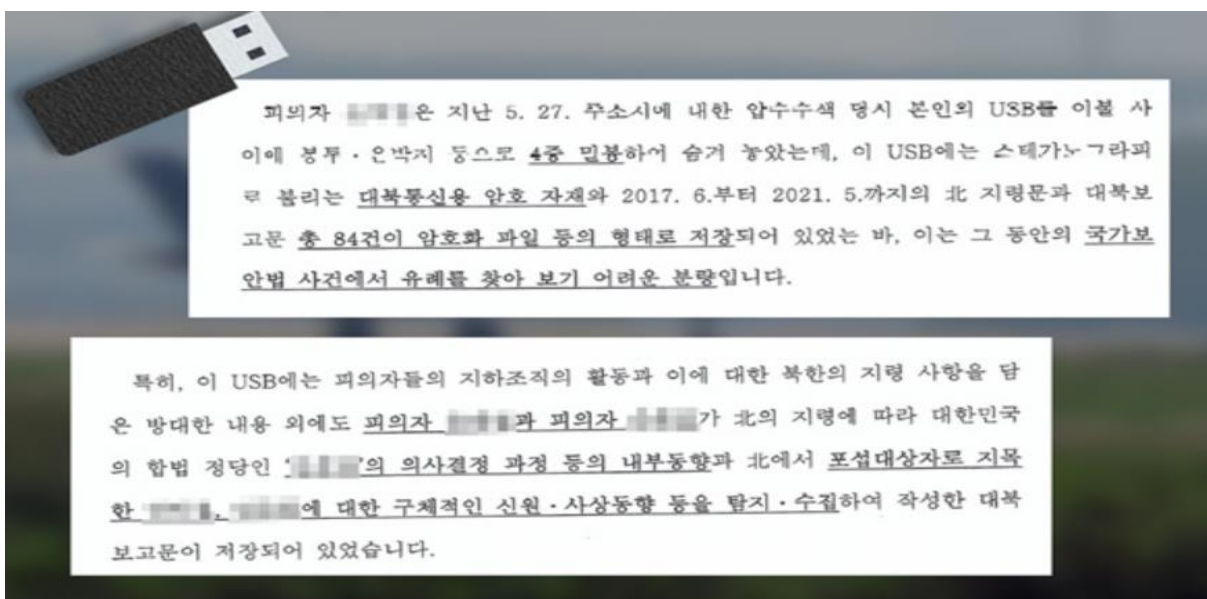
Figure 2. A placard of 'opposition against the introduction of F-35' in the name of the citizens countermeasures committee hung at a building in ochang-eup, cheongwon-gu, cheongju-shi.



Note: <https://www.dynews.co.kr/> (2021).

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.



Note: <https://www.ohmynews.com/> (2021).

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 Korea 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.

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9. Appendix

9.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Author	HY	-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>