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Data Security and Digital Hegemony Competition: From the Perspectives of Emerging Security and Complex Geopolitics

Sangbae Kim

The importance of “data” has recently been emphasized in the process of digital hegemonic competition among major world powers. In particular, data is understood as a critical issue for national security. The emerging mechanism of today’s data security, however, is different from that of traditional military security. The advent of the big data era has led to such differences. The spread of big data power has caused controversy over privacy protection. Increased cyber attacks have sparked controversy over “securitization” of data leaks, and are justifying the surveillance of data featuring terrorist searches. Transnational data flows by multinational companies are being checked in terms of protecting data sovereignty. In the midst of this, data security has become an issue of alliance and coalition diplomacy among major powers, and the importance of data collection activities through intelligence networks and military reconnaissance satellites has also increased. Even in the traditional military areas, big data capabilities have become a key element in deploying future warfare. In this process, the controversial data itself is not the one containing “contents” directly related to national security. Rather, it is the one that is transformed through its unique quantitative and qualitative mechanisms, and further emerged as a geopolitical issue in the digital hegemonic competition. This paper adopts the perspective of emerging security and complex geopolitics to analyze the world politics of data security and explores its national strategic implications.

Keywords: Data Security, Securitization, Data Sovereignty, Digital Hegemony, Emerging Security, Complex Geopolitics

Trump's US Military Strategy against China: Competitive Strategy and Cost-imposing

Tae Hyun Kim

This paper analyzes the Trump administration's military strategy against China from the perspective of "competitive strategy" and "cost-imposing." The competition strategy is not the first one suggested by the Trump administration and is nothing new in the American strategic culture. The competition strategy, which aims to impose cost on the opponent, was a key strategy applied by the U.S. in the competition with the Soviet Union in the Cold War. This paper, which notes this strategic culture of the U.S., interprets that the U.S. will prefer measures to deter the full-scale armed conflict in the long-term competition with China, and will focus on the peacetime 'competitive strategy' in which the U.S. continues to impose costs, aiming at China's enduring weakness. The U.S. insists it will try to build and employ military forces in the context of preparing for the restriction of the "gray zone" in the phase short of war rather than an all-out war in competition with China, and in parallel will focus on ensuring that these attempts converge into a large framework of competitive strategies that charge China. Specifically, this study analyzes the 'Force Employment' and 'Force Development', focusing on the 'building a more lethal force' presented as the first line of Efforts in the National Defense Strategy as a key element of the U.S. military strategy.

Keywords: Competitive Strategy, Cost-Imposition, Great Power Competition, Gray Zone, Fait Accompli, Force Employment and Development

North Korea's Independent Diplomacy and the Change of Self-Reliance in the 1960s: Focusing on the Autonomy-Security Model in the Asymmetric Alliance

Jang Ho Park

North Korea's 'Independent Diplomacy' called *Jaju-rosun* in the 1960s has been evaluated as a strategic choice due to internal and external environmental changes. However, this evaluation in the diplomatic sense is conceptually different from the *Jaju* that North Korea has sought. In addition, North Korea had concluded a treaty(military alliance) in 1961 with Soviet Union and China, which were more powerful states than North Korea. The problem is that *Jaju-rosun* had denied the autonomy-security trade-off that comes from asymmetric alliances. Therefore, *Jaju-rosun* needs to be reevaluated with a focus on the change of self-reliance based on its asymmetric alliance.

This study first attempts to define the concept of 'self-reliance'. Second, North Korea's *Jaju* in the 1960s was critically reviewed at diplomatic, economic, and military levels through the 'Autonomy-Security Dualization Model'. This will reveal that the independent diplomacy North Korea thought was not a departure from the autonomy-security dilemma. This can be a new visual approach to independent diplomacy, and it is expected that there are some implications for security situation on the Korean peninsula today.

Keywords: North Korea's Independent Diplomacy, Self-Reliance, Asymmetric Alliance, Autonomy-Security Model

The Emergence of Strategic Multilateralism in Japan: The Abe Administration's TPP and CPTPP Strategy

Seungjoo Lee

The study explores the changes in Japan's trade policy under the Abe administration in the context of the rise of "strategic multilateralism." By effectively overcoming domestic constraints, the Abe administration's strategic multilateralism has provided Japan with an opportunity to complete FTA catch-up, promote a high-quality mega-FTAs, and prompted "competitive adjustment" of major regional countries, which facilitated the redesigning of regional economic order. Japan's strategic multilateralism, which began with the Abe government's decision to participate in TPP negotiations, has been upgraded in the course of the CPTPP's negotiations since the inauguration of the Trump administration. After the Trump administration's decision to leave the TPP, Japan pursued a two-pronged strategy: Japan continued to persuade the U.S. to return to TPP while expediting the CPTPP negotiations. The Abe administration demonstrated strategic multilateralism by filling in the leadership gap voided by the U.S. in the Asia-Pacific and encouraging regional countries with potentially conflicting interests to reach a conclusion of the CPTPP negotiations.

Keywords: Strategic Multilateralism, TPP, CPTPP, RCEP, Abe

Priority of Democracy among East Asian States in the New Normal Era

Ku Youn Chung

This research investigates the role of economic performance of democracies in East Asia and how it affect the priorities among democratic components. Statistical analyses demonstrates that as East asian citizens further perceive their economic environments get worsened, they are more likely to prefer the component of social equality as a conceptual priority of democracy.

Keywords: Income Inequality, Political Inequality, Polarization, Democratic Effectiveness, East Asia, Democratic Performance

A Study of 'Modern Counterinsurgency Theory' from the Perspective of 'Post-classical Counterinsurgency Theory'

Keun Byul Choi

The theory of COIN in the modern sense was born through academic research and debate amid the threat of the Soviet Union in the 1960s. Later, in the 2000s, the U.S. military, who struggled with insurgents, re-made the COIN theory. It had a significant effect on the battlefield and contributed to saving the lives of numerous civilians and US troops, but was insufficient to completely eliminate the root cause of the insurgent problem. To compensate for this problem, theorists began to analyze the tendency of insurgents emerging recently and proposed new solutions.

Those who present new theories are called the 'post-classical COIN theory school'. They arguing that COIN theory should deviate from this classical concepts. The reason why the post-classical school makes this claim is, first, the ambiguity of the existing theory. Existing theories commonly began with the thought of 'how can the army effectively repel insurgents', but it demanded that the military behave strategically. Second, it is because the tendencies of the recent insurgents are completely different from the former insurgent groups.

The post-classical school proposes to re-establish the COIN theory from the strategic level. And they insisted coexistence with the insurgents for a long time because there is merely chance to defeating them in a short period.

In this regard, this paper attempted to reexamine existing theories from the perspective of the post-classical school, and to examine the implications of the COIN theory. This effort is especially necessary in practice considering the security situation of South Korea. Their facing enemy, the North Korea, has large-scale irregular forces and learning about the insurgents tactics and strategy in the Middle East.

Keywords: Insurgency, Counterinsurgency, Post-Classical Counterinsurgency, Iraq War, Afghanistan War

The Necessity, Limitation, and Strengthening Direction of Military UAV Arms Control

Won-June Hwang and Sung-Eun Joo

As military UAVs are horizontally and vertically proliferating to the globe, warnings of military UAVs are becoming louder. The multilateral arms controls on the certain weapon system so far have been initiated because of the violation of the discrimination and proportionality principles as well as exploitation in terror attacks. The weapons' violation of discrimination principle has led to operational arms control while the weapons' probability of delivering WMD and exploitation in terror has brought about the export control form of arms control. UAVs as well could be utilized for transferring WMD, would hardly distinguish targets between combatants and non-combatants when they are operated autonomously, and has been being vibrantly used in terrorism today. Accordingly, military UAVs so should be controlled by the operational arms control and the export control. Currently, UAVs are already subject to the MTCR, and the EU and the UN are seeking to make substantial arms controls of UAVs. The international society ought to overcome related obstacles and form a global consensus over future threats from UAVs in terms of cooperative security so that substantial arms control regime could keep being developed.

Keywords: UAV, Drone, Arms Control, Non-proliferation, Regime