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# 국가안보와 전략

# NATIONAL SECURITY AND STRATEGY

**INSS**

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## **Securitization of Emerging Issues: Focusing on the Comparative Analysis of Climate Change and Pandemic Issues**

**Youcheer Kim** (Duksung Women's University)

This paper theoretically examines how the emerging issues are ‘securitized,’ mainly focusing on the climate change and pandemic issues. Despite some similarities in the typology provided in existing literature, two issues show distinguished patterns in the paper. For the case of climate change, the analysis illuminated non-security policy platform such as UNFCCC dominates the discourse whereas continuous efforts for securitization in the alternative platform such as UN Security Council tends to be marginalized. Some scholars also challenges some empirical validity of securitization efforts of the climate change issues. On the other hands, sovereign countries have tanked drastic security measures such as border controls to fight against the spread COVID-19, even though securitization efforts were not significant in the international level as much as the climate change issues. In the end, the comparative analysis demonstrates that there are significant variance among various issues that conveniently classified under the broad typology of emerging security issues.

Key Words: Emerging Issues, Climate Change, Pandemic, Securitization,  
COVID-19

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## **A Study on the Countermeasures to the Modern Encrypted Communication as the National Security Threat**

**Changsub Kim** (Korea University)

**Sangjin Lee** (Korea University)

Nowadays, the encrypted communication of Google's web traffic accounts for over 95%, 36% of mobile messaging uses end-to-end encryption, and most smart phones have applied device encryption as well. As aforementioned, the common use of modern encryption has definitely promoted privacy protection. However, the national security and criminal investigation have been confronting the phase of 'Going Dark' which refers to the situation that the encryption makes the lawful interception not possible. In particular, the Republic of Korea, which has developed the cutting-edge communication infrastructure, has been still applying the policy and the statutory framework which enacted in the 1990s for their legal interception. For this reason, the wide use of encrypted communication currently has brought up the end of lawful interception. The most practical method for the legal communication interception might be to access the end device and collect the decrypted voice or data through the online collection technique which utilizes the hacking tools. Developed countries have already legalized and been using the techniques in practice. Now, Korea also has certain needs for the 'Protection

of Communications Secrets Act' to embrace the online collection as the foreign intelligence for counter-terrorism and counter-intelligence. Furthermore, appropriate regulations and control systems in the online collection must be followed to prevent abuse and protect civil rights as an extension of recovering the trust of citizens.

Key Words: Encryption, Going Dark, Lawful Interception, Foreign Intelligence, Online Collection, Government Hacking

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## Biden Administration's Foreign Policy and Its Challenges

Kim, Young Joon (Gyeongsang National University)

Shin, Young-Hwan (Korea University)

The aim of this study is to understand Biden administration's foreign policy principles and problems. This paper analyzed Biden administration's official documents and speeches made by President Biden and Secretary Blinken regarding foreign policy. This paper claims that Biden administration's foreign policy is built on four major principles; rebuilding relations with international community through diplomacy, pursuing progressive policy agenda, selective intervention, and China policy layered by competition and cooperation. This study identified four policy tasks for Biden administrations to resolve in order to achieve its foreign policy goals. They are managing diplomatic relations with authoritarian countries, internal dilemma of pursuing progressive policy agenda, dealing with morality of America's place in the world, and finding equilibrium in its relations with China.

Key Words: Joe Biden, the United States, foreign policy, American foreign relations, global leadership

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## **Japan's Response to China's Strengthening of the China Coast Guard and Its Implications for Korea**

**Lee Sang-hyun** (Society of Jeodo Research)

The purpose of this paper is to examine the circumstances and intentions of China's efforts to strengthen the China Coast Guard(CCG) under the Xi Jinping administration, and to examine Japan's countermeasures, and to suggest implications for Korea. First of all, the process and intention of the CCG, which was launched under the Xi Jinping regime, to rapidly strengthen its maritime security capabilities were analyzed. Secondly, after reviewing Japan's perception of threats to China's strengthening of CCG, focusing on the strategic documents released by the Ministry of Defense and Foreign Affairs, the specific countermeasures that Japan is carrying out including strengthening the maritime security system, strengthening the maritime defense system, was verified. Finally, the implications of Japan's response to China's strengthening of maritime security capabilities were drawn for Korea.

**Key Words:** The China Coast Guard Bureau, The China Coast Guard Law, The Japan Coast Guard, South China Sea, East China Sea, Maritime Grey-zone Strategy

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## **Does Economic Transition Bring More Aid from the U.S.?: Lessons from Central Asian Cases for North Korea**

**Jiyoun Park** (Jeonbuk National University)

This paper explores whether there would be more volumes of aid to North Korea if she is under transitioning. To answer the research question, the author would analyze factors of the U.S. aid allocation for five transition countries in Central Asia, including Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. The reason why this study focuses on the U.S. as a donor is that the U.S. is not only one of the major donors to the international community, but also a major donor to Central Asia and North Korea. Meanwhile, the five Central Asian countries are considered proper targets in terms of their experience in a planned economy under Soviet coordination, similar to North Korea.

According to the analysis, the overall aid volume from the United States depends on the level of large-scale privatization in the recipient countries. Moreover, aid to social infrastructure and services of the U.S. is determined by the overall level of transition in the target country, but aid to economic infrastructure and services is given regardless of the level of transition. In addition, the U.S. aid to the production sector is determined not only by the overall level of transition in the recipient country, but also by the level of

large-scale privatization and price liberalization. In other words, the U.S. contributions to the production sector, including agriculture, forestry, fisheries and industry, and construction, increase as higher level of large-scale privatization and price liberalization. It would offer following lessons for North Korea. First, North Korea's transition could facilitate the increase of the U.S. aid, and second, if large-scale privatization and price liberalization take place, it could facilitate securing external resources for production areas directly linked to North Korea's economic development.

Key Words: Transition, aid, the United States, Central Asia, North Korea

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## **The International Conditions, Logic, and Path of North Korea's Nuclear Development: Comparison with Chinese Experience**

**Lee, Hee Ok** (Sungkyunkwan University)

**Shin, Ji Seon** (Peking University)

This study aims to analyze the similarities and differences of nuclear weapon development programs between China and North Korea. Especially this study assumes that North Korea refers to China's logic for nuclear development throughout official primary documents. This assumption stems from the observation that the environment of nuclear tests between two countries was similar in terms of path dependency, despite differing international conditions, such as North Korea's withdrawal from the NPT system. Additionally, China completed the so-called 'Two Bombs and One Satellite' despite U.S. diplomatic pressure, division of the socialists bloc, and severe domestic economic crisis. Later, China normalized its relation with the U.S., and thereafter, pursued 'Reform and Opening Policy'. Similarly, North Korea tested its nuclear bombs and artificial satellites despite strict opposition from socialist friendly countries and domestic economic crisis incurred by the 'Arduous March Economic Season'. Regardless of the possibility of realization, North Korea declared itself a nuclear state, while pursuing a 'Socialist Economy Construction' and a North Korean-type reform similar to

what China had done in the past. Moreover, North Korea announced a ‘No First Use Policy’ and a defensive nuclear strategy, again similar to what China had done. However, North Korea was not recognized as a nuclear state after it withdrew from the NPT system. Even when China requested to North Korea to denuclearize, which caused a conflict between two countries, North Korea decide to ignore such request and endure a long-term ‘Cognition Struggle’. The assumption that North Korea had followed China’s process and strategy in their nuclear development program can be confirmed by primary documents, mainly Renmin Ribao and Rodong Sinmun. This study stressed on the shortcomings of preceding studies on North Korea’s nuclear development by clarifying the similarities and differences of nuclear development between two countries. And this study will contribute new academic debates about North Korea’s post-nuclear processes.

Key Words: North Korea's Nuclear Test, Sino-North Korean Relations, China's Policy towards North Korea, Two Bombs and One Satellite, North Korean Nuclear Crisis

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