Abstract

Purpose: The study is due to the recent outbreak of global corona virus and is aimed at raising the need for international solidarity and cooperation for the overall development of humanity, starting with the perception that human security threats are increasing and international cooperation and solidarity are collapsing due to each country’s selfish response.

Method: In order to achieve this purpose, the cause of the current outbreak of COVID-19 and the cause of the collapse of international solidarity was investigated and seek joint reconstruction and cooperation in the international community, focusing on South Korea’s K-quarantine system.

Results: South Korea played an early leading role in preventing COVID-19, centering on the K quarantine system. Based on this, the COVID-19 response strategy is being transferred to countries around the world. Developed countries such as the United States, Europe, and Japan, however, suffered numerous damage and economic damage due to the failure of early quarantine. In addition, there are differences over the responsibility battle, transparency, vaccine development and distribution of the COVID-19 crisis between the U.S. and China.

Conclusion: Today, the COVID-19 crisis is rapidly spreading due to the openness and mobility of the international community as one of human security and poses a major threat to humanity. Due to the imbalance of related substances such as vaccine development, quarantine system, medicines, and masks, there is a serious gap in response between developed and underdeveloped countries. In the wake of the COVID-19 crisis, the international community wants to strengthen cooperation and solidarity to contribute to the construction of a bright future for mankind. At the same time, the government will seek ways to overcome the COVID-19 crisis, which has emerged as the biggest threat to health and security, through active participation and support from local governments and civic groups.

[Keywords] COVID-19, Human Security, Public Health Emergency of International Concern(PHEIC), World Health Organization(WHO), K-Quarantine Model

1. Introduction

The COVID-19 situation around the world was reported for the first time in Wuhan, China on December 31, 2019. After the first COVID-19 death was reported on January 11, 2020, the initial spread mainly occurred in China and neighboring Asian countries.

The virus spread throughout the Asian continent. In response, the World Health Organization(WHO) officially declared on Jan. 30, 2020 that COVID-19 was a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern(PHEIC)".

With the virus spreading rapidly around the world, the World Health Organization defined COVID-19 as a global epidemic on March 11, 2020. The international community has been
greatly threatened by the recent outbreak of COVID-19. In particular, the international community is increasing human and material exchanges to the extent that borders are overshadowed by openness and scientification.

After the rise of globalization, the world became more closely connected and people could easily interact with each other without facing serious barriers. This has benefited the social, political and economic spheres as far as people's well-being is concerned. UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres said that COVID-19 revealed the world's vulnerability[1].

The COVID-19 Pandemic raises unprecedented problems in South Korea, such as having a devastating impact on people's lives and livelihoods and seriously disrupting our society and economy[2]. As U.N. General Assembly President Tijani Muhammad-Bandi and U.N. Economic and Social Council President Mona Jule said, "International solidarity should not end with COVID-19: we must implement it for everyone[3]."

Concerns are growing that the new crisis of COVID-19 on July 2, 2020, combined with these existing concerns, could undermine international solidarity and multilateral cooperation.

Amid growing concerns that the new crisis in the COVID-19 could undermine international solidarity and multilateral cooperation in line with these existing concerns, South Korea's emphasis on "solidarity and cooperation" under the Seoul Defense Dialogue(SDD) theme this year is interpreted as reflecting its conviction that it is the strongest response to the COVID-19 that can restore international stability.

As a result, infectious diseases and other threats are frequent across borders. This is a matter of human security and health security that began in 1994 with the United Nations Human Security Development Program(MERS-CoV).

Paying attention to this, this study discusses and evaluates the challenges of human security, which is an issue in Korea peninsula. The political and military emphasis on national security has been extended to non-military areas such as economy, society, and environment, and human security has emerged that frees humans from fear and deficiency. Human safety is that every human being on earth lacks personal ability. I'm here Even so, I am a minimum human being. It is based on the recognition that I have a right to live on luck. In this regard, human rights guarantees are deeply related to respect for human dignity and human rights issues. As we entered the post-Cold War era, human rights security began to emerge around Europe and the international community[4][5].

That's from the late 1980s. Under the previous Cold War system, each country justified authoritarian rule in the name of traditional national security, and made many sacrifices and costs until democratization took place. He then held a meeting on traditional security centered on national security, and human security theory began to be discussed as an alternative security debate. In South Korea, human rights guarantee theory was introduced in the 2000s. There are many human rights and security issues in South Korea, but the most representative of them are North Korean human rights, North Korean defectors, Japanese military sexual slavery, and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome(MERS) infectious diseases. In this paper, we will discuss these tasks. A safe and effective vaccine development is essential to win COVID-19, but it will be equally important to develop global solidarity. The epidemic has no boundaries. In Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America, the COVID-19 epidemic is on the rise at a particularly vulnerable time. The humanitarian framework is already destructive around the world, and the epidemic is worsening the living conditions of families that have always been struggling to meet basic needs, from housing to food, water and health care. Based on this, the COVID-19 response strategy is being transferred to countries around the world. Developed countries such as the United States, Europe, and Japan, however, suffered numerous damage and economic damage due to the failure of early quarantine. In addition, there are differences over the responsibility battle, transparency, vaccine development and distribution of the COVID-19 crisis between the U.S. and China.

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2. Concept and Definition of Human Security


It has decided to jointly respond to global health and security threats such as new infectious diseases and bioterrorism. It is an international will to no longer see "health" as a sub-political issue. In response, an international cooperation system called the Global Health Security Agency (GHSA) was officially launched in February 2014.

The GHSA is a gathering of countries, international organizations, NGOs and private companies gathered to develop a safe world from infectious disease threats. Under the GHSA, countries around the world have made new and concrete commitments and decided to raise global health security as a national leadership priority[6].

WHO's definition of a biological disaster means "the outbreak of infectious diseases in humans, animals and plants, including global pandemics[7]."

This will threaten humanity in an ecosystem of endemic diseases (endemic, malaria, dengue fever, hepatitis B, etc.), an outbreak of infectious diseases (epidemic, Zika, Ebola, etc.), a global pandemic of infectious diseases (pandemic; plague, Spanish flu, HIV/AIDS, H1N1, etc.)[8][9].

In the form of natural occurrence, laboratory accident, terrorism or war. In the United States, the Bio vigilance National Strategy is prepared, and international organizations have governance based on the WHO, the BWC and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. GHSA serves as a catalyst to strengthen in advance its ability to identify and jointly respond to areas that are difficult to cope with the WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) and the BWC agreement alone in the event of a crisis such as international public health emergencies due to infectious diseases.

Human security is a concept that sees the ultimate object of security as human[10][11]. This was the first term used by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in the 1994 Human Development Report, and was presented as a new security concept. A total of seven areas of human security are presented in this report. As its main content, economic security is freedom from poverty, food security is freedom from hunger, health security is freedom from disease, environmental security is freedom from polluted water and air, personal security is freedom from threats such as violence and crime, community security is preservation of traditional culture, political security is freedom from political oppression[12][13][14][15][16]. These human development reports value both the concept of "freedom from fear" and "freedom from hunger".

As a result, human security is emerging as a new concept that values the quality of life of individuals away from national security. In other words, protection of human security has emerged as a concept that focuses more on the welfare and safety of individual human beings than on the territory or sovereignty of the state. Human security does not completely deny military security that preserves territory and maintains national independence against direct threats from other countries. However, it emphasizes the economic pain of the individual, the quality of life of the individual, and freedom from freedom and human rights[17][18]. The guarantee of human rights is particularly interested in basic human rights individuals should
have, such as how people live in society, how freely they can choose, how easily they can access social opportunities, and how individuals enjoy true peace. After all, human rights guarantees are also used for the immediate intervention and support of the international community in countries or governments that lack the ability to actively cope with respect for individual human rights and protection of human rights[19].

For example, support following the earthquake and protection of refugees due to civil war are typical. The importance of human security in the COVID-19 era. The threat to people's survival, livelihood, and dignity due to COVID-19 is more than a health crisis. Beyond immediate and devastating losses, life, COVID-19 has had devastating unemployment and multifaceted consequences. The in the global economic crisis. It revealed a fundamental weakness in social delivery. The same goes for social protection and preparedness systems as well as services. Like most crises, they are least likely to withstand further shocks when they are already unstable and vulnerable and their happiness is bearing the brunt of the epidemic. The limit recognition crisis of the dominant paradigm to effectively manage today's complexes, a resurgence of interest in human security as a valuable framework for sustainability, and improvements at all levels of people's lives have reappeared as a basis for prosperity in the stable and inclusive society.

As such, human security offers an alternative perspective: a rethink of how we prepare to deal with a pressing global challenge; how we come together as an international community to address it; what the best strategy is to protect and empower people, especially the most vulnerable. And for how we allocate resources. The context of the epidemic acknowledges that human safety depends on everyone's health: powerful disease prevention systems, availability and access to quality health care, and the wider conditions in which people live, and that requires us to consider how a health crisis can take place, dominating the economic system and destroying people's lives with knock-on effects in all ways. It promotes a combination of protection and empowerment measures: improving early warning and preparedness, building and mobilising the capabilities of the healthcare system, educating the public, and protecting the most vulnerable. And human security emphasizes that, as securing people facing complex threats accelerates multilateral cooperation to national partnerships, academia, civil society and the private sector. As COVID-19 accelerates globally, it is time to make human safety a top priority: our efforts to prevent the spread of pandemics, our efforts for recovery in a better direction, and the possibility of an inclusive and resilient future in which men and women of all ages can live as much as they want.

3. COVID-19 and Human Security

South Korea was one of the first countries hit by COVID-19. We witnessed an explosive increase in the number of outbreaks in late February, late August and early September, but we were able to flatten the curve. Guided by the experience of infectious diseases such as MERS and SARS in the past, we have firmly adhered to the principles of openness, transparency and civic participation since the beginning of the outbreak. Since then, it has quickly adapted and fine-tuned the South Korea government's response. COVID-19, responding to sporadic cluster infections and virus evolution. Health and security issues are spreading further due to security issues that threaten human safety. In particular, the recent COVID-19 crisis has been hitting the economy hard, driving the world into a frenzy of fear. As of the 5th, COVID-19 had 3.6 million confirmed cases (240,000 deaths) worldwide and 1.17 million confirmed cases (70,000 deaths) in the United States. In South Korea, the increase has stopped to more than 10,000 confirmed cases (about 250 deaths), and quarantine has been effective, but the global trend is still unpredictable. Western societies, including the U.S., are facing criticism that they underestimated the transmission of the COVID-19 outbreak in the early stages and that their passive response worsened the situation.
On the other hand, the U.S.-China responsibility battle continues. Regardless of the controversy caused by COVID-19, the lesson of COVID-19 is that disease has a fatal effect on human life. In terms of international relations, the COVID-19 impact is comparable to the Cold War in terms of level and scale. COVID-19 has brought a fundamental change to the international relationship recognition framework. In international relations dominated by realism, a liberal approach is emerging as a realistic alternative. Although it is inevitable to respond to infectious diseases in the short term, it cannot be overcome without cooperation from the international community in the long run. Military security priorities naturally come to human security. In this regard, it is persuasive that national interests are not the relative interests of competition but the absolute interests of consensus. In terms of policy measures, soft power of persuasion and charm will increase in hard power centered on military and economic power. International political players are witnessing significant influence not only by the state but also by local governments and businesses, as well as civic groups and individuals.


The infectious disease crisis has raised the issue of responsibility and trust in the international community. Human life threats are inevitable to change the COVID-19 international political paradigm, and there have already been various forms of threats for human security, but active response avoidance health threats are a direct threat to human survival and realizing the maximization of unpredictability at the global level.

Human security has shifted from a secondary position on military security to a major threat. Criticism of the integration of neo-liberalism and functionalism and realizing new security. The international community recognizes a new paradigm of mutual exchanges with a sense of interconnection, but as the neoliberal trend declined, we confirmed the limits of economic liberalization based on globalization of capital, opening of markets through political means, free trade and international division of labor. The abandonment of globalism and globalization such as globalization, isolation, and British Brexit, represented by the Trump phenomenon, have spread and generalized as an epidemic, and the trend of nationalism is being strengthened by manufacturing reshoring in accordance with job policies. In addition to military security, the international community seeks to strengthen domestic economic capabilities by expanding comprehensive security awareness such as industrial security, food security and energy security, trade, while industrial policy will be reorganized to a comprehensive security level, and the international community, which has been lukewarm to warnings about food security caused by diseases such as climate change, biofuel and avian influenza, is recognized as a real threat to COVID-19.

It is natural that the nation’s monopolistic status as actors of international politics should collapse. As the central government faces the limits of its responsibilities and obligations, new players such as local governments, businesses, civic groups and individuals have emerged on the international stage. It emphasizes the need for a new regime of the structure of international organizations and the role of solidarity for new regime in response to criticism of "government of international organizations" and "inappropriate and inefficient responses.". Alliance structure based on ideology or economic interests revolves around the possibility of sharing values of democratic politics and security.

5. K-Quarantine Model’s Global Expansion

As South Korea’s successful COVID-19 response has been evaluated as a best practice around the world, countries around the world are asking for our experience to be shared. The
areas of international standardization of K-defense 3T(18 types) are as follows. Joint, June 11, 2020, K-defense 3T(test-trade-treat) international standardization strategy.

1) Tests and tests are largely divided into infectious disease diagnosis techniques and screening clinic operation systems. In detail, it will consist of gene amplifier-based diagnostic technology(RT-PCR), reagent, equipment and test methods related to infectious disease diagnosis techniques, standard operation procedures for Drive Thru screening clinics, standard operation procedures for medical clinics by Walk Thru line, standard operation procedures for mobile sound pressure container screening clinics, functions and quality evaluation criteria of screening clinic two-way test booths.

2) Mechanics and Trace are self-diagnosis and isolation management and epidemiological tracking management systems. In detail, it consists of the requirements of the mobile self-diagnosis app, the requirements of the mobile self-price management app, the method of linking self-diagnosis and questionnaire results with electronic medical records, and the function of the epidemiological investigation support system and how to protect personal information.

3) Isolation and treatment shall specifically consist of guidelines for the operation of special immigration procedures for blocking the spread of infectious diseases between countries, guidelines for preventing cross-contamination of infectious diseases, guidelines for managing personal hygiene and keeping a social distance in the event of an infectious disease pandemic, essential social welfare services and medical support guidelines for the socially vulnerable in the event of an infectious disease disaster, emergency use approval and follow-up evaluation of in vitro diagnostic devices in the event of an infectious disease disaster, guidelines for patient classification and room management according to symptoms, and requirements for essential diagnostic equipment/medicine/personal protection equipment(PPE) inventory / distribution / logistics management platform.

K-quarantine model of COVID-19 is acknowledged a best solution around the world. As of June 5, 2020, 86 countries around the world shared their experiences and knowledge through web seminars and video conferences. As a result, 3T Test-Trace-Treat, such as test diagnostic techniques used in the entire process of responding to infectious diseases, is being systematized as a "K-Quarantine model" to promote international standardization. The field of international standardization is to establish 3T as an international standard(18 types), including procedures and techniques throughout the entire process of responding to infectious diseases that leads to tests, tests, epidemiology, trace, isolation and treatment.

6. Conclusion and Implication

We call for international cooperation and solidarity. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic is a global crisis affecting politics, the environment and society around the world. This crisis has halted the movement of people and goods, disrupted global supply and distribution networks, and is fueling panic and fear around the world. Faced with these difficult challenges, countries are taking a wide range of measures ranging from maintaining control to lifting, depending on the seriousness and socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 in the region. Nevertheless, no country can end the epidemic on its own, and no country can provide a global solution in today's highly connected world. Furthermore, any country's actions can have a significant impact on other countries, regions, and the world. This means that exchanges and cooperation between countries are urgently needed until the COVID-19 fandom is overcome. It is essential to share experiences and information of each country in the spirit of international cooperation and solidarity[20].

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such as local governments, businesses, civic groups and individuals have emerged on the international stage. It emphasizes the need for a new regim for the structure of international organizations and the role of solidarity for new regim in response to criticism of "government of international organizations" and "inappropriate and inefficient responses." The alliance structure based on ideological and economic interests revolves around the possibility of sharing democracy and security. South Korea's external strategy is expanding our status and role internationally in the process of overcoming COVID-19 K-quarantine system has emerged as an international standard. By effectively coping with the international community's acclaimed COVID-19 crisis, including massive requests of South Korea's support, the international community will expand social capital by improving South Korea's soft power and national brand image and improving public awareness - It matures without raising awareness of national soft power, such as openness, transparency, the government's ability to maintain democracy, citizenship and national capabilities.

It plays a central role in establishing an international cooperation system, such as securing leadership and training in medical and health-related industries in the 19th era. Securing future growth engines of high value-added industries such as diagnostic reagents, treatments and vaccines taking advantage of South Korea's manufacturing-based economic structure. Leading an international cooperation system across health, health, and human security by establishing a national image that does not seek profits by taking advantage of the crisis. It is necessary to reaffirm the need for international solidarity and cooperation to cope with infectious diseases and to share transparent information and prevent information distribution. "We should continue our diplomatic efforts to strengthen multilateral cooperation in the security sector with the participating countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation(APEC) based on video discussions of the Asian summit in the situation of COVID-19," he said. We will have to establish a cooperative mechanism to cope with human security challenges that threaten the existing economic cooperation order in the world. It establishes a sound security and economic order in the global and contributes to the development of Asia and the global community. Among the threats to human security that threaten the order of global security and economic cooperation, international cooperation and solidarity on health and security are essential.

7. References

7.1. Journal articles


7.2. Books

7.3 Additional references

8. Appendix
8.1. Authors contribution

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|      | - Design ☑ 
|      | - Getting results ☑ 
|      | - Analysis ☑ 
|      | - Make a significant contribution to collection ☑ 
| **Corresponding Author** | 
| SJP | - Final approval of the paper ☑ 
|      | - Corresponding ☑ 
|      | - Play a decisive role in modification ☑ 
|      | - Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data ☑ 
| **Co-Author** | 
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|      | - Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper ☑ |