Abstract

Today, due to the rapid development of science and technology, the war on more than 1000 large and small terrorist groups around the world has already begun due to fundamental changes in the types and patterns of terrorism.

In particular, Northeast Asia is a buffer state of the neighboring powers, and national security crises such as war, terrorism and factor assassination have been continuously occurring. Extensive academic research is required.

This study analyzes why terrorism by North Korea occurs and identifies the types of terrorist attacks by Aircraft and Airport terror, Cyber terrorism, Nuclear terrorism was used to analyze the causes of terrorism in North Korea.

In addition, the direction of the information agency through anti-terrorism activities was divided into HR management system, Establishment of legal basis, and Establishment of Intelligence Agency Cooperation System.

[Keywords] Terrorism Crisis, Terrorist Attacks, Aircraft and Airport Terror, Cyber Terrorism, Nuclear Terrorism

1. Terrorism by North Korea

The world is now in constant crisis with terrorism. In 2000, about 2,000 terrorism cases occurred in about 60 countries around the world, killing 10,000 people and estimated economic losses of USD 90 billion.

The number of victims of at least one person killed by terrorism was 65 in 2015 and 80 countries in 2019, and the number of deaths by at least one person since 2000 has been gradually expanding to 120 countries in 2019.

This paradigm of terrorism is also changing. Since the September 11 terrorist attacks in the United States in 2002, the target of terrorism has shifted from major facilities to multi-use facilities, and the fear of citizens is maximizing.

If we analyze the causes of terrorism in Northeast Asia, North Korea's terrorism is of greatest concern. After the Korean War broke out on June 25, 1950, 5,500 secret agents were published in South Korea from 1953 to 1980, and 2,973 North Korean spies and armed soldiers were caught or killed by South Korean military and police.

North Korea's terrorism is more related to the political situation inside North Korea than to South Korea's policies. North Korea has been criticized by the international community because it has inherited political power from its third generation as a dictatorship. The regime incites its citizens that nuclear weapons are needed to defend against US invasion.
However, if North Korea gives up its nuclear weapons, the anger of the people of North Korea, which had to make many sacrifices in the meantime, will not be able to maintain the regime. As such, nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles in North Korea have great meaning as a tool for maintaining political power within North Korea.

However, due to the high-intensity economic system of the United Nations, which affects the lives of not only North Koreans but also the key executives of power, internal dissatisfaction is accumulating. Therefore, it is analyzed that the North Korean regime can fully execute terrorism against South Korea in order to silence internal political problems.

2. Types of Terrorist Attacks

2.1. Aircraft and airport terror

Aircraft transportation is at the heart of modern transportation systems and has contributed to the expansion and exchange of international trade, but the aircraft itself has become a target of terrorists as it is targeted by terrorists.

Air terrorism is used in various forms in densely populated areas such as airport terminals as well as hijackings and air detonations. Aviation terrorism is one of the most dramatic elements of terrorism, which not only attracts the attention of the international community through the media, but also creates a high wave because many countries automatically intervene as the passengers of the aircraft are multinational. Have the requirements to maximize effectiveness for terrorists.

Korea, the key point of the aviation distribution in Northeast Asia, air terrorism began mainly through the isolation of North Korea and conflict in the international society and these cases are: the kidnapping of Chang-rang aircraft of South Korean National Airlines(1958), the kidnapping of YS-11 of KAL(1969), kidnapping of F-27 of KAL(1971), emergency landing of B747 of KAL of Murmansk attack(1978), attack of MIG-23 on KAL007(1983), attempted case of the kidnapping of B727 of KAL(1985), destruction of KE858 of KAL(1987), attempted case of the kidnapping of B747(1988), attempted case of the kidnapping of KAL388(1993), and the current isolation of North Korea is threatening Northeast Asia and is intensifying tension. Furthermore, overseas tourists are rapidly increasing in Northeast Asia including Korea and the use of aircraft is expanding, so the safety of Northeast Asia is severely threatened through terror and crimes in the airplanes and airports.

However, these kinds of air terrorisms and crime can kill many lives at once and while these outbreaks can lead Northeast Asia into war, North Korea has committed many air terrorisms and crimes in the past. Therefore, the isolation of the international society which began from the nuclear development of North Korea, must make an effort not to threaten Northeast Asia into air terrorisms and crimes but for the peace of Northeast Asia[1].

Korea has been developing aviation industry steadily since the establishment of Korean Air in 1962. Due to China's recent economic growth, the development of aviation industry in Northeast Asian countries has led to expansion of routes and airport expansion. <Figure 1> is the expansion of Korean airlines.

Figure 1. Korean national airlines.
However, in Korea, terrorist incidents on aviation security and safety have also occurred steadily, and the examples are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Aircraft terrorist incidents.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>YS-11 of KAL</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>F-27 of KAL</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>B747 of KAL</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>KE858 of KAL</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>B747 of KAL</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>KAL388</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past, the hijacking and terrorism of the Korean Peninsula is characterized by the occurrence of political issues of international relations. It was reduced with the end of the Micro Cold War, but the Korean Peninsula was (1) geopolitically recognized as the buffer state of the neighboring superpowers, and (2) the expansion of air traffic in Northeast Asia with China’s economic growth. Has become an important part of interest.

However, there is no sign of resolving the existing North Korean problem, and it is true that nothing has changed compared to the past. Therefore, the recent complaints about the North Korean regime caused a terrorist attack on South Korea, which could bring attention and turn to a difficult situation.

2.2. Cyber terrorism

The information society over the Internet is affecting all aspects of life, including politics, economy, society, and culture, and life has become convenient, but the management of information used here has a direct impact on national security.

Cyber terrorism continues to increase the frequency of high-tech crimes using cyber space without time and space limitations, and its effects go beyond offline terrorism. Professional hacker attacks on the national network of major facilities are a persistent crisis.

Korea's security environment has begun to change as Korea enjoys the richness of its life through rapid economic growth and receives reckless information through the development of the Internet. The emergence of the Internet and Social Network Service in the knowledge and information society has left national security affected by (1)cyan attacks and (2)psychological attacks on unspecified numbers.

There is a shift towards national security criminals. This is a tactic to increase anti-state groups by itself through the internet and social media activities of the host country, and eventually to create a social atmosphere that is beneficial to the country[2].
Korea is an IT powerhouse where smartphone use is universal and Koreans can enjoy fast internet anywhere in Korea. Such entrenchment of the smartphone in daily life has aided the country’s democratic development such as advancing freedom of speech and human rights but the high dependence on information technology has also introduced new threats. One of these threats is none other than North Korea’s cyber terrorism. So far, the most notable North Korean cyber terror attacks are 7.7 Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) Attack (2009), Nonghyup Bank Network Hack (2011), and JoongAng Daily Website Cyber Attack (2012). North Korea has conducted countless cyber terror attacks against Korea and the attacks were estimated to have caused over 1 trillion won of damage. Currently, North Korea is offering curriculum on cyber terrorism in academic institutions such as Kim Il Political Military University, Kim Chaek University of Technology, Pyongyang Computer Technology University and it has been estimated that it employs around 6,800 specialists to bring chaos to the international community through utilization of cyber space. Furthermore, North Korea is considered the world’s fourth most powerful nation in cyber warfare only behind the United States, China, and Russia, thus emerging yet as a new threat to the world. Experts identify North Korea’s unchecked expansion of cyber terror force as a serious threat that can bring crisis to Northeast Asia. Therefore, the international community must pay attention to not only North Korea’s nuclear test and missile development but also its rapidly growing cyber terror force [3].

There is also concern about the leakage of industrial technology by Korean companies. Representative organizations evaluating national competitiveness globally include the Swiss International Management Development Institute (IMD) and the World Economic Forum (WEF). Among them, according to the 2018 National Competitiveness Report, the World Economic Forum reported that Korea’s national competitiveness among 140 countries is in 15th place. Korea’s territorial area is ranked 109th in the world, population 27th, and Korea, which lacks resources, is incredible.

In particular, it is believed to be because it possesses world-class technologies in areas such as mobile, semiconductor, LCD, shipbuilding, oil refining, and smartphones. The following <Figure 2> shows the status of companies with core industrial technologies in Korea.

Figure 2. Korea’s global companies with core industrial technologies.

In contrast, however, a lot of regret is left to build infrastructure for industrial technology protection, which is a shield of national competitiveness. In Korea, it is said that the loss of trillion won in economic value is usually caused by the leakage of industrial technology during the year.

2.3. Nuclear terrorism

Since the 1st nuclear test of North Korea in October 2006, the UN Security Council has made economic sanctions against North Korea for the past 20 years beginning with the resolution number 1718, but North Korea has continued to test nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles and has retained intercontinental ballistic missiles ICBM and submarine launched ballistic missiles SLBM. Amidst such international crisis, on June 12, 2018, the US President Donald Trump and Kim Jong Un of North Korea agreed on the complete denuclearization of North Korea through a summit held in Singapore, but ever since, North Korea has not followed up on this agreement. However, the United States began a trade war with China, an economic
sponsor of North Korea, thereby causing serious damages against companies, and the US is deliberating on the use of military options in North Korea[4].

3. North Korea's Terrorist Factors

Since the end of the Cold War since 1990, as the international order centered on the United States has become visible, the threat of World War has diminished, but the threat of terrorism is more than war.

Especially in Northeast Asia, tensions caused by the US-Soviet confrontation continually broke out during the Cold War. Especially, with the support of the Soviet Union and China, North Korea continued to provoke the United States. President George Bush pointed to North Korea as the "axis of evil," and declared war on terror. The United States also considered war after the Iraq war for the purpose of regime change.

North Korea, on the other hand, is a ally of the United States, proclaiming terrorism against US-related facilities in South Korea, and recently accumulating technology related to cyber terrorism, biochemical terrorism and nuclear terrorism.

As such, North Korea develops terrorism, which is caused by confusion and conflict in South Korean society through the guerrilla invasion through the military demarcation line or the mass killing through sabotage, from the boundary between the ROK and US forces. It aims to economically isolate terrorism by promptly imposing Korea as a dangerous country in the world and preventing the inflow of foreign capital.

4. North Korea's Military Power and Support for Terrorism

During the second half of 2000, North Korea exported its remarkable ballistic-related equipment, parts and component expertise to terrorist support countries designated by the US State Department, including Egypt, Pakistan, Iran, and Syria. And from 1987 to 1996, North Korea exported nearly 370 missiles to the Middle East, pursuing nearly $1 billion in profits. North Korea also has the capacity to produce large quantities of chemical and biochemical weapons, and chemical munitions resources are estimated to be around 1,000 to 5,000 tons.

Therefore, in 1994, the United States presented a plan to pursue precision bombing of North South Korea's Yongbyon nuclear facility, but failed to complete the denuclearization as the US President Jimmy Carter entered into the Geneva agreement under the condition of nuclear freeze.

However, North South Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty(NPT) in 2003 and declared its nuclear possession in 2005, and on April 23, 2016, successfully launched a test of the SLBM, or Polar Star 1, from its submarine.

If North South Korea succeeds in miniaturizing nuclear warheads and the SLBM becomes strategized, the international community will no longer be able to control North South Korea, which may bring about the World War III[4].

And in accordance with North Korea's biology program, they produced various types of biochemical weapons, anthrax, and infectious diseases for use as biochemical weapons. It is estimated that there are more than 10 organizations that can make such biochemical weapons in North Korea, some of which are disguised as electrical engineering companies.
5. North Korea’s Counter Terrorism

Since 1991, the beginning of the Cold War has changed the concept of security as a world order based on a great power has been achieved. In the Cold War era, the threat of military confrontation became a key task of national security, while in the post-Cold War era, it began to move away from such military security and into comprehensive security.

After the end of the Cold War, conflicts caused by ideological confrontations between nations had diminished, but other forms of conflict led to strange conflicts on race, ethnicity, religion, and border issues. This has been increased since the end of the Cold War than when the Cold War ended in extreme conditions, and the security realities resulting from these changes in international relations are increasing the threat of terrorism, and security is becoming more important.

Key to national security is intelligence, which is even more important in divided countries like Korea. This is because failure of espionage is directly related to the existence of the state and cannot be recovered again[5][6]. Since the Korean War(6.25), North Korea has been engaged in espionage activities, including about 3,000 terrorist attacks.

About 15 years ago, North Korean defectors began to surge due to North Korea's human rights abuses and economic policy failures[6].

The mission of terrorism prevention by state agencies is of utmost importance. It is important for national agencies to effectively collect terror information and cooperate with terrorist response agencies.

In order to prevent such terrorism, the police and intelligence agency's information activities should be strengthened, and the ability to collect terror information should be expanded. This will be useful for collecting terror information as well as crime.

According to Jo(2019), the problems caused by the increase of foreigners' entry in Korea are as follows[2].

According to the Ministry of Unification, the number of North Korean defectors officially reached 33,022 from 1998 to the end of 2019, and is now about 33,000. North Korean defectors who have entered the country often accumulate funds and use their brokers to bring out the families still in North Korea.

The problem is that North Korean defectors still have a connection to North Korea after their departure, and in this process, the list is leaked by a fixed spy infiltrated by the North Korean National Security Agency.

Based on this information, North Korea is using it as a double spy on North Korean defectors, subject to the safety of their families. There are a number of cases of North Korean defectors who have been subsumed and inevitably become double espionage while collecting information from South Korea.

6. Directional Model of National Institutions

6.1. HR management system

The human resources management system of intelligence agencies should be freed from political influence. Changes in authority, reduction of organization, and personnel affairs based on the political orientation of the head of the intelligence agency will not be able to proceed with normal counterterrorism policy.
Therefore, even if the president has an HR management system in order to promote the policy consistently, the head of the intelligence agency should be an internally promoted person for continuity of work and the retiree should be excluded for political neutrality.

6.2. Establishment of legal basis

Intelligence agencies are the biggest dilemma faced by human rights abuses in the field of information gathering for national security. Because investigating spy of enemy country can collect information about citizens who are not involved in terrorism. Otherwise, comprehensive terrorist information may be missed.

Therefore, a clear legal basis for this area should be prepared and attention should be paid to the following points. First, are there enough clues for investigating and collecting information? Second, is the sufficient purpose for investigating and collecting information consistent with current law? Third, if the information obtained through investigation and information collection has not been identified as a direct causal relationship to terrorism, is there a period in which the investigation and information collection should be terminated? A law based on this is needed.

In regard to the illegality of investigation and information gathering intention that can be raised in the future, I think it is right to make a judgment based on the results of investigation and information gathering.

6.3. Establishment of intelligence agency cooperation system

Information gathering activities require a network coordination system that produces information by integrating all relevant agencies, and in order to access many terrorist information, it is very important not only to expand the information manpower but also to increase the cooperation of intelligence agencies.

Some argue for the expansion of the police. However, it is questioned how the police exposed within the legal framework can identify and arrest invisible enemy spies.

Investigating spies in particular begins based on information obtained from foreign countries. It is questionable how a police officer without a foreign intelligence network can catch the infiltrate enemy spy.

7. Another Terrorism Threat

Northeast Asia can anticipate terrorism from the IS (Islamic State) in addition to North Korea. Islamic Sunni extremist ideology in North Africa and the Middle East, separated from Al-Qaeda, recruits members over the Internet and spreads worldwide to incite spontaneous terrorism. In a situation like the Syrian Civil War, about 18,000 foreign fighters from IS countries, including Tunisia, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, the United States, China and Japan, were involved. As such, terrorism by IS has become a threat to the international community everywhere in the world.

8. References

8.1. Journal articles


9. Contribution

9.1. Authors contribution

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9.3. Funding agency

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