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PROTECTION SECURITY Organizations of the ROK: A Comparative Study of Presidential Security Service and National Police Agencies

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Abstract

Protection security organizations in the Republic of Korea were conceived in 1949 to provide protection security services to the first President, Rhee Syngman. It was in 1963 that the Presidential Security Service was created at the inauguration of the Park Chunghee administration, thereby launching hybrid security in conjunction with the National Police Agency.

Ever since, the Presidential Security Service and the National Police Agency have taken numerous actions against threats of assassination from North Korea's special forces and terrorism in the aftermath of the Korean War, and have taken counter-terrorist actions by North Korean Special Forces during the Korean War. Prominent examples include a surprise infiltration incident of 1968, the attempted assassination of President Park Chunghee in Seoul in 1974, and the attempted assassination of President Chun Doo hwan in Myanmar in 1983.

Presently, the hybrid security service has garnered commendations from abroad for successfully aiding large-scaled events such as Asia-Europe Meeting, Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation, G20 Summit, and Nuclear Security Summit to consummate. Unfortunately, however, there is not a great number of studies conducted on the hybrid security service.

This study has undertaken a comparative analysis of the Presidential Security Service's and the National Police Agency's training and legal grounds from the theoretical perspective. Discussions were also made on the efficient directions for these two organizations. Consequently, the study discovered the organizations' common goals, such as enhancing personal protection, maintenance of authority, maintenance of order, and citizen friendliness.

Therefore, this study sought after ways to create an integrated form of the protection security organization, a break away from the two separate entities we currently have in Korea.

[Keywords] *Presidential Security Service, National Police Agency, Assassination, Terrorism, Integrated Security Service*

1. The Need for This Study

In Korea, provision of the protection security service we see today began in 1949 when the police took charge of the first President, Syngman Rhee and his family. In 1960, the 4.19 revolution dismantled the protection security service provided by the police. It was through the rise of the 5.16 military coup in 1960 that the independent protection security service for the supreme head of the state

was instituted, and in 1963, the Presidential Security Service was launched.

The Presidential Security Service and the National Policy Agency have successfully protected the Korean President against many threats of assassination and terrorism, and have ensured safety for international events such as G20 Summit in Seoul in 2010.

Conducting research on Korea's protection security organizations, this study has discovered that Song Sangwook(2002) studied[1]

the relationship between the protection security organizations and people causing harms through the lens of protection security psychology; whereas Lim, Joontae (2007) analyzed[2] protection security services in England, Germany, Canada, and the United States from a comparative perspective; whereas JeongWonil (2009) studied[3] cooperation by and among state agencies, jurisdiction, and possession and use of weapons, further to the laws and statutes pertaining to the presidential protection security; whereas Cho Kwangrae (2012) analyzed types of the administrator of the presidential protection security to investigate his expertise and authority in order to propose[4] an ideal form of the administrator; whereas Kim Donghyun&Im-Taehee(2015) examined[5] college students majoring in protection security and their motivations and passions.

However, there has not yet been a comparative analysis of the Presidential Security Service and the National Police Agency, which are the protection security organizations in Korea.

Therefore, this study has reached conclusions by analyzing in depth the references (academic publications, research papers, theses submitted by degree candidates, conference presentations, research reports, related

institutional materials, and online materials) published in Korea.

2. Comparison of the Presidential Security Service and the National Police Agency

2.1. Training at the presidential security service

The Presidential Security Service of Korea has the Security Service Training Institute operating under the leadership of the Service's administrator, which provides training programs for the protection security. The Institute also offers state-of-the-art training facilities and programs, including a comprehensive training center, shooting range, and martial arts training center, respectively[6].

The Presidential Security Service's training through the Institute ensures that the trainees are taught shooting skills, information judgement skills, fitness training, guarding techniques, self-defense techniques, terror prevention, and vehicle and basic equipment operation, among others.

The following <Table 1> illustrates the relevant legislative system of the Presidential Security Service's Security Service Training Institute[7].

Table 1. Major tasks of the presidential security service's security service training institute.

Classification	Content
Major tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Academic research and equipment development related to protection security management. - Training for the Presidential Security Service staff. - Training for civil servants engaged in national security and protection security related fields. - Training for individuals working for protection security related organizations. - Training for civil servants from the Presidential Protection Security and Safety committee related organizations and others deemed necessary by the Service's administrator. - Support for safety management research and investigation and related organizations of national importance.

In addition, the Presidential Security Service of Korea reflects the education and training results in the selection of new appointees and promotions, and the weight of education and training is consistently growing.

2.2. Training at the police

The Korean police training institute offers training programs for police officers (24 weeks) and executive candidates (1 year). It also provides special training for policing, security, traffic (motorcycle), security guard, operations, investigation, information, counter-terrorism, communication, marine, aviation, and driving.

The protection security of the police is comprised of the Security Guard Department of the Security Division of the National Police Agency and the Security Guard Team of the Security Guard Department 2 of the Seoul

Metropolitan Police Department. In addition, security guard departments at the regional units of the National Police Agency plan security affairs and carry out their duties in their respective jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the police has dispatched the Guard Unit 101, Police Guard Unit 22, and the Guard Unit 20 to the Presidential Security Service for the purposes of the presidential protection security.

3. Legal Foundation for Korea’s Protection Security Organizations

3.1. Presidential security service

<Table 2> below illustrates the Presidential Security Act, which provides for the legal foundation of the Presidential Security Service of Korea[7].

Table 2. Presidential security act.

Classification	Content
Scope of duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - President and his family. - President-elect and his family. - Former President and his spouse within 10 years from retirement. - Acting President and his spouse. - Head of foreign country or delegate visiting the Republic of Korea and his / her spouse - Other domestic and foreign factors the Presidential Security Service’s administrator deems necessary.
Basis of duty	Only when there are significant reasons making security actions inevitable, safety activities may be undertaken as needed for the maintenance of order, traffic control, inspection and search, access control, and the dangerous goods detection and safety measures.

The concept of protection security service provided by the Presidential Security Service is defined, “all safety activities for the protection of the life and property of a person eligible for security service, including the protection from, or the removal of, dangers to his/her health and the vigilance, patrol, and safeguard in a specific area.”

3.2. Police

<Table 3> below illustrates the Act on the Performance of Duties by Police Officers, which provides for the legal foundation of the Korean police[7].

Table 3. Act on the performance of duties by police officers.

Classification	Content
Scope of duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protection of life, body and property of the people. - Prevention, suppression and investigation of crime. - Security, major personnel (personnel), security and large-scale intervention, counter-terror operation. - Collection, creation and distribution of security information. - Traffic control and prevention of transportation hazards. - International cooperation with foreign government agencies and international organizations. - Other public well-being and order maintenance.
Basis of duty	<p>A person who has reason to suspect that he or she is guilty of a crime or attempted to commit a crime when reasonably judging a suspicious act or other circumstance may be stopped and questioned. A person who has reason to suspect that he or she has knowledge of a committed crime or a potential crime may also be stopped and questioned.</p>

The concept of the police's security activities is "to safeguard a person eligible for protection security from various hazards by guarding his or her place of lodging, train, ship, aircraft, and other spaces that require a high-level security.

4. Discussion

The education and training of protection security organizations help to teach skills for safely protecting whomever that is eligible for such service. Experts call the education and training an investment for the future. It is well said that the ultimate purpose of the education and training is prevention in the anticipation of future events.

As a result of comparing and analyzing the legal basis of Korea's protection security organizations, the security service has not taken a leading role despite the fact that it is the essential work of the police. Currently, the Presidential Security Service is dedicated to the first line security service, but the police are dedicated to the second and third line security service. The core security services are handled by the Presidential Security Service, while the police are supporting the Service. In

addition, the police are inferior to the Service in terms of their occupational benefits.

The security organizations around the world have different characteristics from country to country. They are classified into police, military, and intelligence agencies. At present, the protection security service for all G7 countries except the United States are led by the police[8].

In the United Kingdom, where the beginning of the modern state security organization took place, security services are provided by the Protection and Security Department under the Special Operations Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Agency, and the Protection Command, Security Command, and Counter Terrorism Command are installed. Below them are seven specific departments, and the scope of work significantly varies, but the integrated training and legal basis are applied.¹

At the United Kingdom, the legal basis for training and security work is clarified, and the final missions are assigned to the members of their protection security organizations[9].

While the hybrid security service is provided in Korea, the education and training are

¹(1) Special Protection; (2) Royalty Protection; (3) Diplomatic Protection; (4) Palace of Westminster; (5) Aviation Security; (6) Counter Terrorism Protective Sec

urity Command; and (7) Counter Terrorism Command.

operated separately, and the legal basis for the classification of duty is yet vague. <Table 4> below illustrates the scope of work for the

Presidential Security Service and the police in Korea.

Table 4. Classification of protection security.

Class	Organization	Domestic	Overseas
1	PSS + Police	- President and his family - President-elect and his family - Former President and his spouse within 10 years from retirement	President, king, Administrative officer, Prime minister, Vice president
2	Police	- Former president and family (ten years from retirement) - Prime Minister - Speaker of the national assembly - Chief justice of the supreme court - Chief justice of the constitutional court - Presidential candidate	Deputy prime minister, Royalty, 1st grade foreign spouse's solitary visit
3	Police	A person who is deemed necessary by the police chief other than the individuals above.	

5. Conclusion

The ultimate goal of the Korean protection security organizations is to protect whomever eligible for the protection security service from physical harms such as assassination

and kidnapping, and to minimize or neutralize the chances of success for the commission so relevant crimes[10]. In this regard, the Presidential Security Service and the police in Korea have the common security objectives as shown in <Table 5> below.

Table 5. Objectives of protection security service.

Classification	Content
Personal protection	Protect personal safety by preventing and eliminating direct harms against him or her.
Maintenance of authority	The perfect security service enhances Korea's image to those visiting Korea.
Maintenance of order	Preventing congestion and maintaining order through appropriate actions such as deterring crowd from gathering in one place.
Citizen friendliness	Improve democratic affinity with frequent contact of whomever eligible for protection security service with crowd through the systematic protection security service.

Therefore, it is necessary to build an integrated protection security education and training system and a clear legal foundation for achieving the common purpose. Through this study, it is recommended that Korea's protection security organizations improve the efficiency and professionalism by establishing legal basis with the integrated education and training institute of the Presidential Security Service and the police.

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