

NTS in Korea:

Current Trends, Future Efforts

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What is Security?

Origins of “Security”

“Se” (free from) + “curitas” (worries, anxiety and threats)

Conceptualization

1. Objects: Individual / Group / State / Region

2. Instruments: Military / Political / Diplomatic / Economic

3. Costs: Economic / Social / Political Values

Conceptualizations of Security are based on three questions

- Who is the **object** of Security?
- What are the **main instruments** utilized?
- Where are the **main costs** incurred?

Development of NTS

Traditional Security vs Non-Traditional Security

Traditional Security

Territorial Integrity
Deterrence
Military Maneuver

Non-Traditional Security

Human Rights
Political, Economic, Societal, and Environmental Security
Terrorism, Crimes, etc.

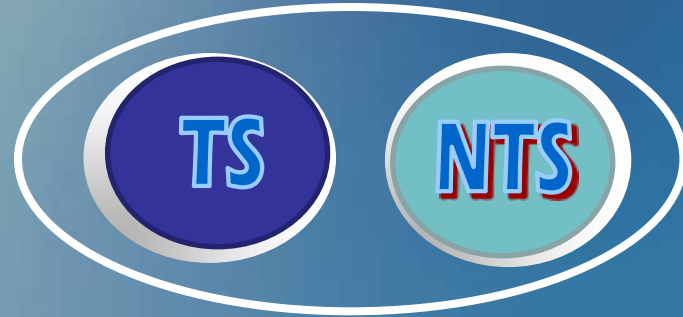
Post-Cold War

Transnational Events
(Financial Crisis, SARS, 9/11, etc)

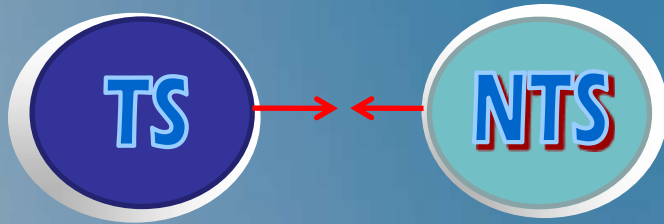
Who is the **object** of Security?

1. Subjects: Individual / ~~Group~~ / ~~State~~ / Region

Understanding NTS



Comprehensive Security



**Mutually Complementary
Mutually Reinforcing**

-Who is the **object** of Security?

The Object of NTS is diverse,
But concentrates on the **INDIVIDUAL**

The Subject of TS was the **STATE**.

-What are the **main instruments** utilized?

NTS utilizes Military, Political, Diplomatic
and Economic instruments

TS mainly uses Military instruments

-Where are the **main costs** incurred?

Costs of NTS and TS are complex
and issue specific

Korean Approach to NTS

Securitization Model

The process and practice of transforming the NTS issues – terrorism, illegal migration, environmental degradation, and drug trafficking into core security issues is generally called “**securitization**”.
(B.Buzan, O.Weaver, and J. Wilde, 1997)

- Adapted by I.T.HYUN, S.H.KIM and G.LEE

Korean Approach to NTS has not Deviated from Global Trends.
Conceptualizations of NTS in Korea is **founded on international views**.
Korea is still at an **initial stage** of NTS Research.

Nonetheless, specific issues of NTS pose direct threats to Korea.
Korea’s efforts to resolve these problems **need international support**.

Issues of NTS

General Issues of NTS

Human Security (Human Rights)

Women's Security/ Gender Security

Environmental Security

-Resource scarcity and Environmental degradation

Transnational Diseases

Overpopulation

Refugees

Terrorism

Nuclear catastrophe

Current Korean Efforts

Research Institute

The ILMIN Research Institute
The Graduate School of International Studies
(Korea University)
The Center for Reconstruction of Humanity
(Kyunghee University)

Associations

Korea Political Science Assoc.
Korea Assoc. of Int'l Studies
Korea Assoc. of Human Security

Other

Asan Foundation
(Asan Institute of Policy Studies)
NGOs (PSDP, CAN.K.HR, etc.)

Current Korean Efforts

The ILMIN Research Institute
(Korea University)

Founded 1995

President Dr. In Taek HYUN (appointed as Minister of Reunification)

Participated in research network

“Non-Traditional Security in Asia”

- Project funded by the Ford Foundation

Traditional Security Studies Div. & Non-Traditional Security Div.

Publications

- Bringing Politics Back in: Globalization, Pluralism and Securitization in Asia (I.T.HYUN, S.H. KIM, Geun LEE, 2006)
- Environmental Security in East Asia (I.T. HYUN, S.H. KIM, 2005)
- Human Security in East Asia; The Role of UN and Regional Org. (S.H. LEE, 2003)

Current Korean Efforts

Graduate School of International Studies
(Korea University)

Founded 1992

Holding Asia Human Rights Forum since 2006

Jointly working with ACHR, UN OHCHR, ILO

“Migrant Workers’ Contributions and Local Perceptions in Asia”

- Forum held in Feb. 17, 2009 (4th Forum)

Participants in 2009:

- Man-Ho Heo, Director, ACHR
- Sachiko Yamamoto, Director, ILO’s regional office for Asia
- Homayoun Alizadeh, Regional Representative, UN OHCHR
- Various participants from Japan, Taiwan, Thailand

Current Korean Efforts

The Center for Reconstruction of Humanity
(Kyunghee University)

Founded 1970

GCS & Political Institutions

Research in Progress:

- GCS & Concept of Alternative Security
- Role of GCS for Institutionalization of Human Security
- Role of UN for Human Security

Current Korean Efforts

Asan Foundation
(Asan Institute of Policy Studies)

Founded 1977(2008)

Social Welfare & Human Security

Organized

Int'l Conference on "Freedom from Want and Fear: Human Security in the Era of Globalization (June, 2007)

Workshops & Forums

TS and/or NTS issues

Korean Specific NTS Efforts

Case Studies

1. Human Security - DPRK Threat

The conditions of relations between DPRK & ROK poses severe threats to human security in the East Asian Region
Korea has continuously worked towards alleviating this problem.

2. Women's Security/ Gender Security

Korea has followed international trends and concern towards women and gender issues.

3. Environmental Security

The academia in Korea has expressed interest in the importance of protecting the environment, and concern for emerging threats due to environmental degradation.

Human Security for DPRK Asylum Seekers

Massive violations
of Human Rights

Political Asylum

Food Crisis

Six-Party States
Int'l Organizations

EU, ARF, CSCAP

Multi -
Dimensional

Refugees

Mandate Refugees

v.s.

Economic migrants

Hard measure for
Nuclear Weapons Crisis

Soft measure for
Humanitarian Crisis

Enhancing Human Security in DPRK through Development of Human Rights Regimes in Asia

**Multilateral
Approach**

Track III

**Bottom-up approach
(NGOs with IOs & GVMT)
Grass-roots attention**

Track II

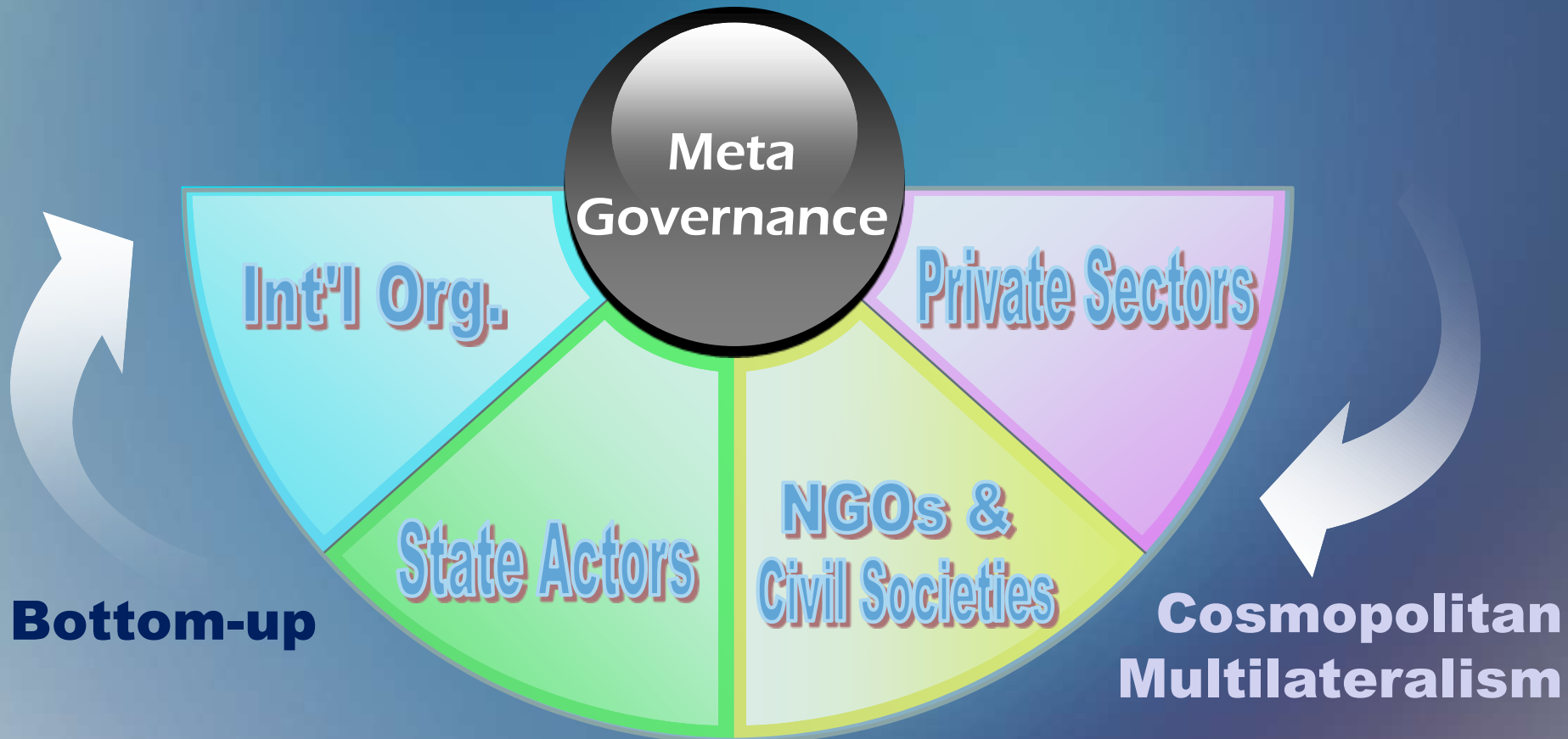
**Unofficial diplomacy (CSCAP, EAVG)
Important role through policy
debate & research**

Track I

**Inter-governmental Cooperation (i.e. ARF)
Limited agenda setting**

Institutionalization of Regional Meta-governance
Framework to Enhance Human Security in East Asia

Well-Functioning Good Governance Model



Global trends gain interest in Women Security

Broadening to Gender Issues

the consideration of nonmilitary security threats, such as environmental scarcity and degradation, the spread of disease, overpopulation, mass refugee movements, nationalism, terrorism, and nuclear catastrophe

Deepening to Women Security

the field is now more willing to consider the security of individuals and groups, rather than focusing narrowly on external threats to states

Gender Equality

Gender
Mainstreaming

Women's
Empowerment

Global Movement

CEDAW(79),
WCHR, Vienna (93),
4th WCOW, Beijing (95)

Europe

EU Framework Strategy Gender

Asia

APEC: Ad-hoc AGGI (99),
Seoul Declaration on Women (01)

Korea

Establishment of MOGE(01)
Role of Women on Tech.
development & Peacebuilding

I.T. Hyun & S.H. Kim

Definition within Korean academia

Security from the
Environment

Security in
Harmony with the
Environment

Environmental Degradation

- Sudden natural disaster
 - Cumulative change
- Technological disaster
- Development scheme
 - Ecocide

Resource Scarcity

- Economic development
 - Overpopulation
 - Food shortage
 - Water shortage

Global Environmental Threats

Environmental Refugees

People who can no longer gain a secure livelihood in their homelands because of drought, soil erosion, desertification, deforestation and other environmental problems. (N. Myers)

About **19.2 million** recognized as Environmental Refugees today and **150 million** will exist in 2050. (UN)

Food and Water Shortage

Crop productivity can't meet demands of foods.

The world confronts the challenge of the food security.

Politics of water should be regarded as **high politics** rather than low politics.

Water security is closely intertwined with Food security

Achieving Environmental Security

- Paradigm shift from development and supply-driven concept to comprehensive approach, based on sustainable development.

Free-trade vs. Sustainable development

- Reducing gap of understanding between the industrialized and the underdeveloped & developing world on sustainable development.
- Korea should play a significant **bridging role** in a variety of issues within the arena of international cooperation such as UN CSD, WTO CTE, etc.

Future Partnership

Implications of Korean Case Studies

Human Security

DPRK Threat is not a Korean problem, but a regional, global, human security threat.

Cooperation and Collaboration of state and non-state actors are necessary.

Women Security and Gender

Korean awareness is still weak.

The international community must continue to foster interest , so that future efforts can encompass diverse efforts of multilateral actors.

Environmental Security

Environmental degradation is a threat to the global community.

Efforts to protect the environment must be made on a global level.

Korea has strong potential of becoming a bridge between developed and developing countries.

Future Partnership

Individual country efforts are not sufficient.
Countries must form strong partnerships for cooperation.
Non-State actors must also be involved.

Due to inherent complexities and interconnectedness

**Collaborative efforts of Multilateral Actors
is Essential in NTS issues.**

Conclusion

- Non Traditional Security is an emerging field of research in security studies in Korea.
- NTS has been regarded as a multidimensional, holistic and inter-disciplinary subject, and creates argumentation against TS.
- In general NTS, issues specific to Korean context should be tackled through multilateral cooperation of regional stakeholders.
- In-depth study is necessary to establish a guiding principle on human security.