

Abstract

Inter-Korean Cooperation Based on ICT and Industrial Reorganization in Digital Transformation Era

Junghyun Yoon (Science & Technology Policy Institute, STEPI)

The recent industrial reorganization triggered by digital transformation and structural changes in the global supply chain caused by corona are increasing uncertainties in the international economy. This situation raises the need for both South and North Korea to seek ways to innovate in preparation for technological and industrial structural changes in digitalization from a future-oriented perspective, beyond discussing exchanges and cooperation in traditional fields and ranges.

This paper aims to find areas where inter-Korean cooperation is possible based on ICT and to present step-by-step strategies for the virtuous circle effect of cooperation. In response to changes in the future-oriented industrial structure, ICT cooperation that the two Koreas should prepare for is a high-tech leading field on the premise of enhancing their knowledge and research innovation capabilities, a field on solving problems of people's livelihood to create tangible results, a disaster and ecological environment improvement that are relatively easy to approach on a humanitarian and justifiable level, and a field on the development of resources and energy infrastructure to improve the overall infrastructure environment in the

mid-oriented North Korea region.

These areas should be pursued simultaneously to secure momentum for inter-Korean exchanges, but they should be approached gradually from the stage of laying the foundation for cooperation, taking into account the current intensive international sanctions environment. It is also necessary to establish a mid- to long-term cooperative model so that cooperation in each field can lead to a virtuous circle of ripple effects linked to the industry as a whole.

In implementing these roadmaps, the two Koreas will be able to proactively respond to industrial changes in the digital transition period, while also contributing to the establishment of peace on the Korean Peninsula and the stabilization of the supply chain in Northeast Asia.

Key Words: Inter-Korean Cooperation, Digital Transformation, 4th Industrial Revolution, ICT-based Cooperation, GVCs

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Abstract

Transition and Characteristics of North Korean Cadre Training System

Kim Suyeon (Seoul National University)

The purpose of this research is to study the transition and characteristics of the North Korean cadre training system.

This paper provides insights that enable thorough analysis on the possibility of the maintenance and transformations in the North Korean political system.

In this research, the cadre means those representatives who work at significant positions of the working party, governmental institutions and social communities. These people hold high positions at the working party, social, economic and military institutions to oversee the corresponding sector of the country as well as the education, science, media, healthcare and cultural aspects at the same time.

The establishment of the cadre training system through the founding and expansion of universities and colleges, dispatch of outstanding students abroad and various other training schools is directly connected to the strong will of the North Korean regime in order to secure the core forces for the building of the socialism country and system maintenance.

The North Korean cadre training system operates a thorough core cadre training system centering at Kim Il Sung university and systemizes its development by combining the cadre training with high level education. It is

also defined with characteristics targeting the strategic directivity of the country.

Key Words: North Korean High Level Education, North Korean Cadre Training,
North Korean Cadre Training Institution, Educational Institution for
Children Whose Parents Dies in Revolutionary Struggle, North
Korean Student Who Study Overseas

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Abstract

A Study on Cyber Education in North Korea in the Information Age : An Introductory Review on Cyber Inter-Korean Exchange and Cooperation

Oum, Hyun-suk (University of North Korean Studies)

The study is aimed at looking at the potential and limitations of North Korea's cyber education. Cyber education allows us to solves the imbalance in educational services. Cyber education provides opportunities for higher education expansion and lifelong learning. In addition, it is noted that it enables job training in various fields. As a result, North Korea is actively introducing and expanding cyber education. However, North Korea seeks cyber education using science and technology data by South Korean computer networks while blocking access to the Internet by the public. This reveals the characteristics of society that require information control.

Studies show that North Korea's cyber education system has the following limitations. First, in the educational system of learning while working, rather than expanding opportunities for higher education for the underprivileged, it is used as a means to bring up national development and modernization at an early date. Second, cyber education in the education system that specializes in academic work is a show-off operation. Despite these limitations, the results of this study contribute to the future direction of cyber exchange and cooperation between the two Koreas. In the field of information and

communication, Korea is the best in the world. Since the inauguration of the Kim Jong Un regime, North Korea has set an important goal for economic development based on information technology. Therefore, it will be an important study on mid- to long-term strategies for cyber exchange and cooperation between the two Koreas.

Key Words: North Korean's Syber Education, North Korea's Education Policy, Information and Communication Technology, Information Highway, Distance Education

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Abstract

Effective Response Option for Foreign Aircraft Entering KADIZ: In Terms of Actions, Institutions, and Ideas

Lee, Sung-hoon (Former Korea National Defense University)

This article is intended to present ways to more effectively respond to the entry of other country's military aircraft into KADIZ. As a method, it is necessary to differentiate the behavioral elements currently being implemented, to form a friendly consensus or idea system, and to establish institutional mechanisms to support this.

First, in terms of ideology, the problematic issue is the unauthorized entry into KADIZ without prior notice and the entry into our sensitive area. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a consensus through persuasion on this matter.

Second, in order to strengthen the effectiveness of related actions, it is necessary to take sufficient measures to express strong willingness to respond if military aircraft from other countries continue to enter KADIZ in terms of military response. In other words, it is necessary to respond in proportion to the case of entering KADIZ.

Third, it is necessary to establish a related system and activate a consultative system from an institutional perspective. In particular, considering that there are only related agreements and consultation bodies between

Korea-China, Korea-Japan, and China-Japan within the region, it is necessary to form a council between Korea, China and Japan. To this end, it is necessary to seek measures to prevent accidental conflicts and alleviate tensions through efforts such as expanding the “maritime-air communication mechanism” in operation between China and Japan to “a communication mechanism between Korea, China and Japan”.

In conclusion, in order to effectively manage the problem and cooperatively change the atmosphere of conflict, efforts should be made to expand the virtuous cycle function and contact surface between the components presented in this article.

Key Words: Air Defense Identification Zone, Idea, Behavior, Institution

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