

2021 봄 | 제 21권 1호(통권81호)

ISSN 2466-2259

국가안보와 전략

NATIONAL SECURITY AND STRATEGY

INSS

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY
국가안보전략연구원

Cold War vs. New Cold War: Analyzing Inherent Dynamics of the U.S.–China Hegemonic Competition

Ban, Kil Joo (Korea Institute for Maritime Strategy)

In the wake of the growing U.S.-China strategic competition, the discourse of the New Cold War is on the rise. Meanwhile, as the term of the New Cold War is applied indiscriminately, the U.S.-China hegemonic competition struggle with irrelevant explanations. The U.S.-China competition is driven by not ‘Recurring Cold War’ but ‘New Cold War.’ There are similarities between the Cold War and the New Cold War such as the existence of structural pressure. These two, however, are differentiated in seven aspects: 1) a direction of structural pressure 2) ordering mechanism of economy and security 3) a function of Confidence Building Measures 4) the center of geopolitical gravity 5) a domain of conflicts 6) a major strategy 7) polarity and structural stability. This examination sheds some light on follow-up research of International Relations including realist, liberal, and constructivist. Moreover, this analysis provides insight into policy implications on how to wrestle with this challenge differently from the ‘containment’ policy in the Cold War era.

Key Words: Cold War, New Cold War, U.S.-China hegemonic competition,
Exclusive multilateralism, Indo-Pacific Strategy, Belt and Road
Initiative

투고일: 2021.02.02. 심사일: 2021.03.02. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.

Comparative Study on the Expansion Strategy of Al Qaeda and ISIS based on the Franchise Model

Jeon, Chang-Beom (Konkuk University)

Seok, Jae-wang (Konkuk University)

This study aims to explain causes and patterns of the outward expansion phenomenon of international terrorist organizations, such as Al Qaeda and ISIS(also known as Islamic State), and to suggest countermeasures by applying the Franchise Model. Franchise generally means “a type of business model authorizing a third party to use proven marketing know-how or trade marks, and receiving fees in return as means of expanding the business.” Al Qaeda and ISIS imprinted a strong presence in the international community, however afterwards, they faced severe retribution of the international community headed by the United States. As the retribution was getting intensified, in the face of a crisis of existence, they used a strategy of distributing resources and manpower outside the region for survival. This is similar to how private companies adopt a franchise model to diversify risk and utilize external resources. This study found that the expansion of al-Qaeda and ISIS outside the stronghold satisfies the concept of the franchise model, and that the major success factors of the franchise model, such as brand, flexibility, control, management capability, and location, are related to the expansion of these organizations. In addition, by comparing

how each success factor works in the process of expansion of Al Qaeda and ISIS, it was confirmed that the franchise strategy of al-Qaeda is relatively positively acting in increasing organizational sustainability compared to ISIS. Finally, it will present policy implications to block the spread of terrorist groups by preventing terrorists from infiltrating Korea and establishing cooperative governance with the international community.

Key Words: International Terrorist Organizations, Franchise, Expansion, Al Qaeda, ISIS, Franchise Success Factors, Proliferation Strategy

투고일: 2021.01.03. 심사일: 2021.03.02. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.

Compartmentalized Multilateralism in Southeast Asia: Problems or Opportunities?

Ki-Hyun Bae (Sogang University)

While many observers are concerned about the loose and fragmented nature of multilateralism around Southeast Asia and focusing on its negative impacts on non-major states in the region, this article asserts that such compartmentalized multilateralism is not necessarily a challenge for these lesser powers. Instead, such development suits these non-major states' key interests in preventing an impasse in institutional cooperation, offsetting major external powers' asymmetric influence, and providing space for contestation against hegemon wielding unwanted power over the weak. This counter-intuitive observation could help identify a relatively overlooked dimension of multilateralisation around Southeast Asia and discuss the agency of lesser powers in multilateral diplomacy in the region.

Key Words: Southeast Asia, ASEAN, multilateralism, unilateralism, regionalism, Korea-ASEAN relations

투고일: 2021.01.21. 심사일: 2021.03.03. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.

Intelligence Reform of Foreign Intelligence Bodies and Its Implications

Tae-hoi Huh (Sunmoon University)

In recent years, a critical issue in intelligence studies has been revolving around the implications of the rapidly-changing global intelligence conditions for intelligence reform. The fast progress of scientific technology in the 21c has changed global intelligence conditions, thereby influencing intelligence collection, not to speak of data storage. Changing intelligence conditions such as diversification of security threats and intelligence targets, domestic intelligence crisis tends to cause severe difficulties in efficient intelligence activities. Sino-American hegemonic competition has also exercised an unstable impact upon Northeast Asia, including Korean peninsula, while unprecedented COVID crisis is now emerging as a global catastrophe, which nobody cannot expect its ramifications. Such changing global trends as democratization and informatization continue to bring forth the new realm of intelligence reform like democratic control and oversight of intelligence. Catching up with changing intelligence conditions and realities, Korean national intelligence is in a position to better prepare for emerging new intelligence challenges like breakdown of national boundaries, Corona pandemic crisis, and North Korea's nuclear issue. This study explores into various cases of foreign intelligence reforms and come up with some

alternatives which could be used for national intelligence reform. This study suggests governmental restructuring and some policy alternatives as follows. First, needed is to advance towards the build-up of national intelligence infrastructure for intelligence sharing and integration. Second, also necessary is the establishment of new scientific intelligence organization as a civilian TECHINT body. Third, also needed is the institutional improvement of the intelligence Act system taking charge of intelligence activities. Fourth, more efforts should be put into to develop new intelligence analysis system in order to enhance the intelligence efficiency. Fifth, the substitution of old negative terms with new fresh ones. Of course, these tasks can not be realized over a short period, but provided such demanding intelligence challenges in and out the Korean peninsula, its priority should be given on democratic and sustainable reform of national intelligence in order to recover confidence of the people.

Key Words: Changes of the Global Intelligence Conditions, Democratic Control and Oversight of Intelligence, Intelligence Reform, Intelligence Paradigm, Corona-19 Pandemic Crisis, Intelligence Capacity

투고일: 2021.01.21. 심사일: 2021.03.02. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.

Establishing International Zone of Peace in the DMZ

JEONG Hanbeom (KNDU)

So far, the Korean government has proposed various ideas to reform the Demilitarized Zone(DMZ) into a place of cooperation between the two Koreas, the Park government's proposal for a DMZ Peace Park being a representative example. This initiative is being continued and further advanced by the Moon administration. The Moon government's proposal for a International Peace Zone is more promising in comparison to previous plans in that it takes a more practical approach like the 9.19 Military Agreement between the two Koreas. For it to succeed though, detailed planning and proposition of a strategic vision will be critical. First and foremost, it is essential that the current severed and isolated state of the DMZ be transformed into a place of connection and safe life. In its present state, the DMZ is heavily armed and an area of constant danger and death. To turn the DMZ into a space where the South, North, and the international community coexist the two Koreas must work together in pragmatic efforts such as removing landmines, registering common cultural heritages in UNESCO, and preserving wildlife. These efforts can be explained through a Neo-functional perspective.

Key Words: International Peace Zone, DMZ, Severance, Confrontation,
Neo-functionalism

투고일: 2021.02.01. 심사일: 2021.03.03. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.

Response to the Crisis of Kim Jong Un Era in North Korea

Jong Su Kim (Dongguk University)

Sang Bum Kim (Kyungnam University)

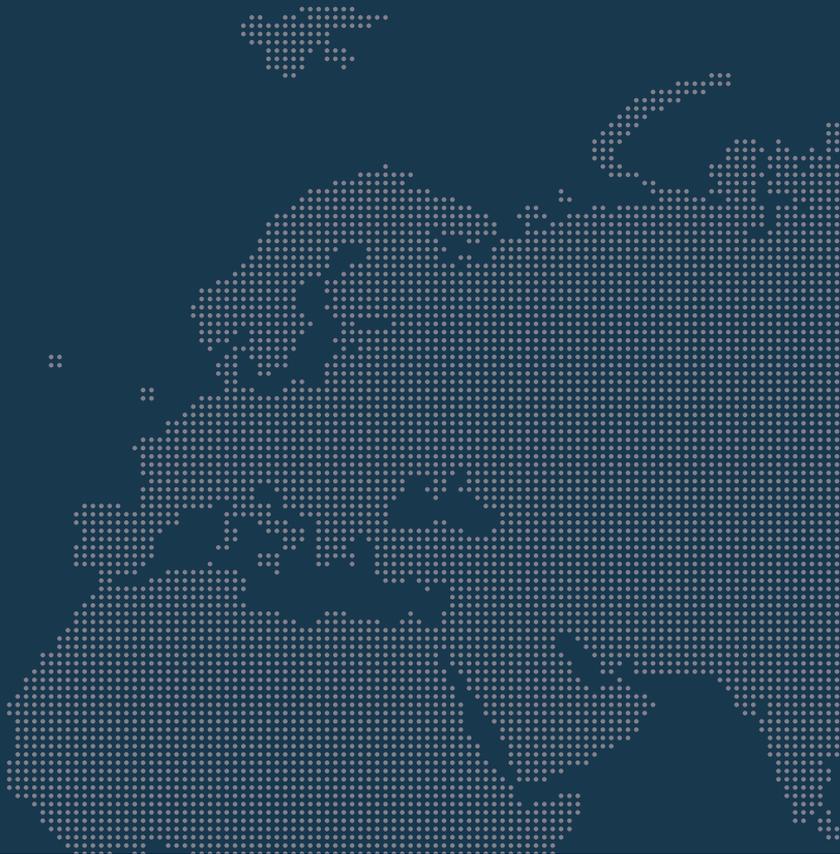
The purpose of this research is to reveal that North Korea is dealing with the crisis of the Kim Jong-un era through the so-called “human-faced supreme leader and the politics of the People’s First. The self-criticism by the supreme leader and his emotional tears with saying “thank you” show that North Korea’s supreme leader rules at the level of his people, lowering himself to the fullest extent, and it was very unusual under the North Korean political system called ‘Suryungje’.

As General Secretary Kim Jong-un said to treat the people as if they were our previous supreme leaders. This logic goes to the logic that “the wealth of great mental power that moves the North Korean regime is the supreme leader’s viewpoint of the people. The variation of the theory of revolutionary leadership and the politics of people’s first mean a new definition of the people’s potential and power. It also means that the leader’s love and sincerity give rise to great people’s power, a reset of the relationship between them. North Korea’s efforts are aimed at instilling the belief that the supreme leader, the party, and the nation are the best in the long run and continuously imprinting on the people that following the supreme leader, the party and the

state is the only way to survive for them.

Key Words: Kim Jong Un Era, Crisis, Human-faced Supreme Leader, The Theory of Revolutionary Leadership, People's First Politics

투고일: 2021.01.29. 심사일: 2021.03.03. 게재확정일: 2021.03.18.



INSS

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY
국가안보전략연구원



ISSN 2466-2259