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## Periodical and Spatial Differences of Terrorism Examining Global TERRORISM Database from 1970~2018

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### Abstract

*This study aims to examine the current state of terrorism worldwide. Especially, this study mainly explored to confirm the centralization of terrorism. Existing criminological studies have shown that crime is concentrated in certain areas of the city. Terrorism is also a type of deviation so that it is highly concentrated in certain countries and continents. GTD of START was analyzed for this study. Statistical analyses showed that terrorism has shown spatial differences by continent and country. Terrorism also differed between counties and continents over time. In other words, terrorism is occurring differently, depending on time and place. The reason for the differences in places where terrorism occurs over time seems to be due to differences in politics, culture, religion and race. Statistics show that the continent with the most terrorist attacks in the last 50 years has been in the order of the Middle East, South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa and South America, with 73.3 percent of all attacks. The most frequent terrorist attacks were in the order of Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India and Colombia, with 40.1 percent of the total. However, the top countries in the 10-year analysis have changed. The difference between types of terrorism and weapons used also showed that the number of killed, wounded, hostages and terrorists varies depending on the types of terrorism. This is understood to be due to the difference in rational choice of terrorist organization based on their goals and types of usage in terrorism. Finally, a comparison of areas of occurrence by type of terrorism showed that differences exist in the places of occurrence depending on the type of terrorism. In other words, terrorists select areas suitable for the type of terrorism. As a result, terrorism is the result of rational choice and appears to be affected by situational factors. Therefore, it is necessary to apply situational control policies to prevent terrorism.*

**[Keywords]** Terrorism, Concentration, Crime, Spatial Differences, Time Changes

## 1. Introduction

Terrorism has changed from traditional terrorism to new terrorism[1]. Of course, new terrorism does not mean that traditional types such as bombing, hostage-taking, armed terrorism have been eliminated, but that new forms of terrorism have been adopted. New types of terrorisms such as cyber terrorism, lone-wolf terrorism, and drone terrorism have emerged. But fundamentally, terrorism has the same meaning in terms of triggering fear and achieving political goals[2].

Most of the existing researches on terrorism were about the definition, ideology, type, characteristic, and efforts to find legal and policy counter-measures[3][4]. In Particular, Korean domestic terrorist studies were centered on the analysis of overseas cases due to the absence of domestic cases. In addition, the understanding of terrorism through a theoretical approach was

largely accounted for. Unfortunately, however, researches on terrorism tends to focus on argumentative discussions rather than on statistical verification or analysis. As a result, there is a limit to understanding the actual characteristics and trends of terrorism.

Despite long-standing research, existing discussions on the definition of terrorism appear to have failed to research internationally agreed definitions. There has been an attempt to derive an agreed definition for a long time. For example, in 1937, the League of Nations attempted to define terrorism in the convention for Prevention and Punishment of Terrorism but failed to reach a conclusion[2]. In 1972, the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism attempted to establish a legal definition of terrorism, but this also failed[5]. As a result, there is no single definition approved by the United Nations.

In addition to the uncertain definition of terrorism, a greater limitation of studying terrorism is the lack of statistical analyses. The most difficult reason, mainly, is to collect statistical data on terrorism. It is also a limitation that there is no way for researchers to directly approach and identify actual terrorist incidents. Such realistic limits eventually makes researchers verifying the cause of terrorism. Without intense and rigorous verification, it is impossible to ensure effectiveness in developing and applying policies for the prevention of terrorism.

Therefore, this study seeks to understand the trends and characteristics of terrorism by examining The Global Terrorism Database(GTD) from 1970 to 2018. In particular, this study attempts to propose the need for a discriminatory responses across periodic and spatial differences of terrorist incidents[6].

## **2. Theoretical Background**

### **2.1. Terror and terrorism**

The term terror originally comes from the Latin word ‘terrere’ and means fear, creation of fear, and great fear[1]. Terrorism causes fear by using political violence, so there is a difference between the two concepts. Studies of existing definitions of terrorism have attempted to define terrorism by separating it from the psychological and behavioral aspects[7]. From a psychological perspective, it was understood that terrorism was a source of extreme fear[7]. On the other hand, it was intended to define violent acts themselves as terrorism, given that there are differences in positions between the two sides in identifying terrorism by legal or moral standards[8]. Virtually, most definitions of terrorism cover both the behavioral and psychological aspects. For example, Schmid(2011), a leading scholar in the definition of terrorism, defines terrorism as an effective strategic principle based on the premise of fear-inducing using coercive political violence and as an attempt to gain propaganda psychological effects from the public or opposition forces by using violence conspired with the public to target non-combatants[5].

### **2.2. Theories of terrorism**

The existing theory of terrorism has been proposed, including violence theory, international political structure theory, social structure theory, and gaming theory. Recently, several criminological theories have claimed collective strain as the cause of terrorism as a terrorist opportunity and a trigger.

The violence theory of terrorism emphasizes the inevitability of violence. Terrorism becomes a political violence because terrorist organizations or terrorists attempt to achieve their political goals by using the tool of violence in their attacks[9]. Terrorism occurs mainly in political and individual conflictive subjects define certain acts as terrorism on one side and understand them as martyrdom on the other. Meanwhile, international political structure theory argues that terrorism is defined according to the national interests. In other words, the logic is to provide

various support for terrorist groups, such as arms, funds, and shelter, depending on their own interests, and to control them by defining them as terrorist groups in the event of a loss. During the Cold War, the Soviet Union and the U.S. showed their interests through activities such as supporting political groups to take power. However, there is not enough evidence to prove this theory[10]. On the other hand, Black(2004), who discussed in more depth the occurrence of terrorism by modern social structures, suggested that modern society is a structure in which social distance and social division are deepened, which leads to violent behavior in certain groups[11]. Modern social structure inevitably increases conflict, and the escalation of conflict results in an increase in terrorist acts accompanied by violence. Finally, gaming theory of terrorism seems to understand that terrorism has a counterparty with a terrorist. Terrorists engage in a tug-of-war with the government to benefit from terrorism.

### **2.3. Spatial concentration and opportunity of terrorism**

Terrorism is often regarded as an illegal act that is quite different from general crime such as theft, assault, and robbery. This is probably because people acknowledge that terrorism is more brutal and violent than general crime because of using weapons and organizational activities of terrorist. However, the nature of terrorism and ordinary crime is no different in that both are the result of human rational choice. The theft is ultimately an illegal act committed for the economic benefits through crime, while the terrorist commits a terrorist act of killing human lives to express his political, religious, ideological goals. In other words, terrorism is a reasonable act to select targets in order to accomplish their goals by using fear.

In general, spatial areas where crime occurs frequently are referred to as crime-prone areas. The study of crime-prone areas mainly developed by social disorganization theory. The academic interests of crime centralization makes us expect the establishment of crime prevention policies and the reduction of crime. In fact, existing studies have continued to discuss the need to establish police policies centered on crime-prone areas.

According to previous studies, the structural characteristics of the community are understood to cause crime. Crime is concentrated in places where communities are poor and population mobility is high. Therefore, hotspot policing for these areas is considered the most effective crime prevention policy in policing[12]. Intensive patrols in crime-prone areas are consistently proposed by many scholars as a representative crime prevention measure[13][14][15][16].

Like general crimes, terrorist attacks also need to examine the phenomena of concentration at specific locations and times. Identifying the continent or country where terrorism is concentrated will help establish anti-terrorism policies. Strict governmental power, such as hotspot police activities, could reduce terrorism. Because it makes terrorists aware of the possibility of punishment. Even in terrorism, terrorism will be significantly reduced if police or troops are actively deployed in areas where terrorism is concentrated to curb terrorist acts. In the 1970s, there were frequent hijacking of planes between Cuba and the U.S. The U.S. and Cuban governments decided not to tolerate hijackers and signing treaties banning illegal take-offs and landings. It has significantly decreased Hijacking incidents in this areas[17].

Areas where terrorist incidents occur are more likely to occur than in other regions because there are a variety of situational causes and opportunity factors that can occur at the same time. For example, the Middle East is traditionally a place where terrorism is prevalent. Racial and religious conflicts have long existed in this region. It also had conflicts with the U.S intending to support specific countries in the Middle East. In addition, many of countries in this region are impossible to control terrorism due to the lack of a proper national system. In this area, it also provides easier access to weapons, increasing the likelihood of terrorist attacks. In other words, terrorism occurs more frequently in places where there are many opportunities for terrorism

to occur. Therefore, it is necessary to come up with policy measures to block terrorist opportunities. After all, opportunity theory of crime[18][19] can explain the likelihood and possibility of occurrence of terrorism and provide us for proper counter-measures of terrorism.

As like ordinary crimes, terrorism is an act of deviation through rational choice. Therefore, a situational approach is needed to prevent and deter terrorism. In response, this study aims to confirm the centralization of terrorism by utilizing the GTD, which enables objectively to examine terrorism incidents from 1970 to 2018. In addition, it is necessary to identify the changes in countries and continents across time changes. Moreover, this study attempts to figure out types and weapons of terrorism. Finally, this study identify the difference in the number of victims and terrorists according to the type of terrorism.

### **3. Research Method**

#### **3.1. Data**

To fulfill the goals of this study, the GTD is used. The GTD provided by START(Study Terrorism and Response Terrorism) located in University of Maryland-College Park. The GTD is unique data of terrorism around the world. More than 190,000 incidents were collected from 1970 to 2018. It is called the most important data in the study of terrorism. The GTD includes a bunch of variables related to terrorist incidents, such as type of weapon, type of terrorism, the number of terrorists, the number of killed, the number of wounded, the date of incidents, etc. These plenty of factors on terrorism make us examining spatial distribution of terrorism across time changes.

#### **3.2. Procedures of statistical analyses**

In this study, statistical analyses is done in the following ways. First of all, terrorist incidents from 1970 to 2018 are divided into ten-year units. Second, it is identified the area where terrorist incidents occurred. Third, this study identify the weapons used by terrorist types. Fourth the number of killed or wounded by types of terrorism is examined. In particular, this study mainly aims to examine the differential occurrence of terrorism depending on spatial and periodic differences.

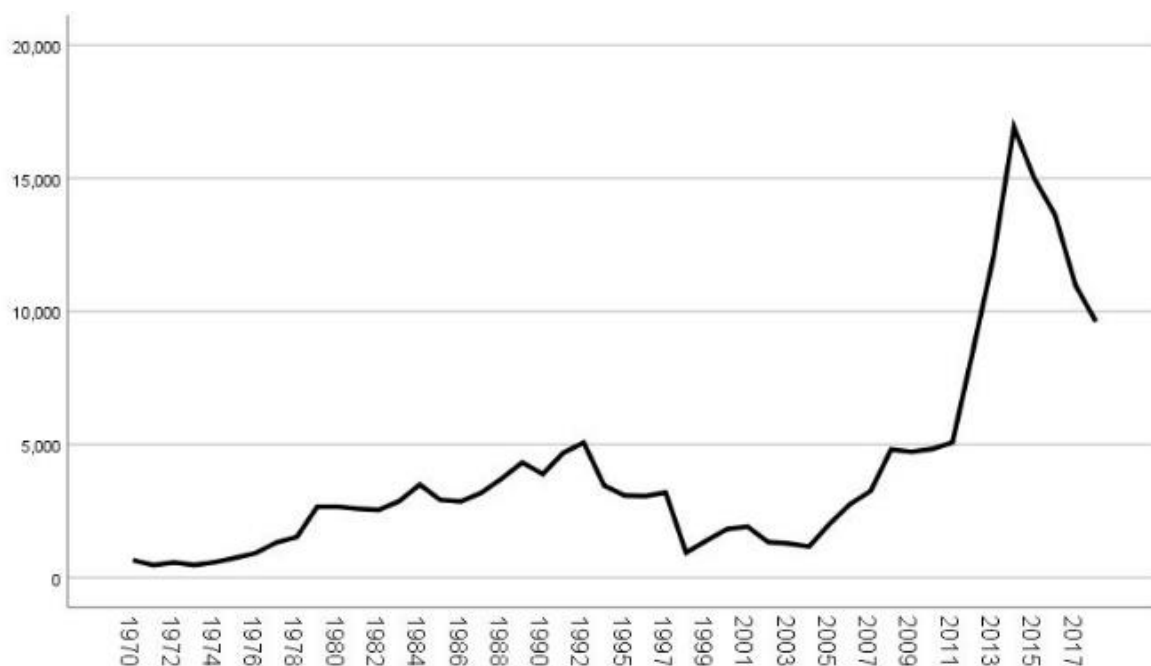
### **4. Results**

#### **4.1. Occurrence of terrorism**

As shown in the following <Figure 1>, the trend of occurrence of terrorism is dramatically from 1970 to 2018. <Figure 1> shows an annual analysis of trends in terrorism worldwide. As seen, it increased from 970 to 1992 and then decreased from 1998. Since then, the number of incidents has risen since 2005 after a slight stagnation, with a whopping 14,965 cases occurring in 2014. After then, the number has been on a sharp decline to 9,607 in 2018.

Overall, terrorism has shown a growing trend since the 1970s. However, it has shown a marked decline since the 1990s when the cold-war ended. The number of terrorist attack that began to rise again after the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2002 showed a sharp increase in the 2010s when radical Islamic terrorist group IS was active. Since then, it has become a strong sanction against IS around the world, and as a result, terrorist incidents are on the decline significantly.

**Figure 1.** Trend of terrorism occurrence.



#### 4.2. Occurrence of terrorism divided into ten year units

<Table 1> shows terrorist incidents occurred from 1970 to 2018 divided into ten year units. The status of terrorist incidents every 10 years were examined. Terrorist incidents more than tripled in the 1980s compared to the 1970s. Since then, it has been on the decline and peaked in the 2010s. In particular, the number nearly quadrupled in the 2010s compared to the 2000s. In other words, changes in the frequency of terrorist attacks over time are clearly revealed. Although it is difficult to pinpoint the exact cause, the change in the international situation seems to have affected the occurrence of terrorism over time.

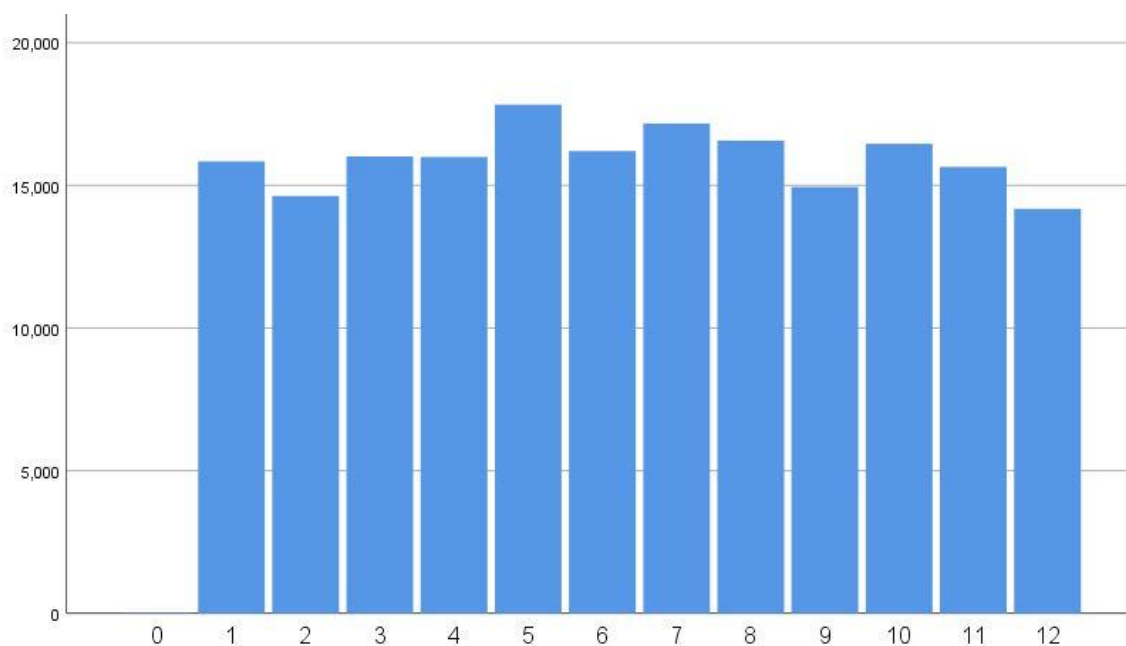
**Table 1.** Occurrence of terrorism divided into ten year units.

Ten year units	N	%
1970 to 1979	9,914	5.2
1980 to 1989	31,158	16.3
1990 to 1999	28,764	15
2000 to 2009	25,058	13.1
2010 to 2018	96,570	50.4
Total	191,464	100

#### 4.3. Occurrence of terrorism by month

The monthly analysis of terrorist incidents worldwide is shown in <Figure 2>. As seen, the month of most terrorism is May and the month of least terrorist incidents is December. Overall, however, the number of monthly terrorist attacks does not seem to be much different meaning less affected by seasonal factors.

**Figure 2.** Terrorism occurrence by month.



#### 4.4. Spatial concentration of terrorism

<Table 2> and <Table 3> show the spatial concentration of terrorist incidents across continental regions and countries.

<Table 2> represents the centralization of terrorism. As shown in the table, the number of terrorist attacks from 1970 to 2018 was the highest in the Middle East/North Africa, with 53,110 incidents, or 27.7 percent of the total worldwide. The second region was South Asia with 48,266 cases, while the third place was South America with 19,752. There have been 63.3 percent of terrorist attacks in these regions over the past 50 years, confirming the centralization of terrorism. Meanwhile, in Oceania, East Asia, and Central Asia, less than 1 percent of all terrorist incidents have occurred. Of course, there are changes in the frequency of terrorist attacks or continents depending on the times, but overall, the likelihood of terrorist attacks in East Asian countries is significantly lower than that of other continents.

**Table 2.** Spatial concentration by continental regions.

Regions	N	%
Middle East & North Africa	53,110	27.7
South Asia	48,266	25.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	19,752	10.3
South America	19,292	10.1
Western Europe	16,843	8.8
Southeast Asia	13,363	7
Central America & Caribbean	10,359	5.4
Eastern Europe	5,217	2.7

North America	3,579	1.9
East Asia	808	.4
Central Asia	571	.3
Australasia & Oceania	304	.2

**Table 3.** Spatial concentration by countries: top 20 countries.

Countries	N	%
Iraq	26,057	13.6
Pakistan	4,847	7.8
Afghanistan	14,509	7.6
India	12,853	6.7
Colombia	8,515	4.4
Philippines	7,509	3.9
Peru	6,108	3.2
United Kingdom	5,335	2.8
El Salvador	5,320	2.8
Somalia	4,674	2.4
Nigeria	4,556	2.4
Turkey	4,391	2.3
Thailand	4,032	2.1
Yemen	3,673	1.9
Spain	3,251	1.7
Sri Lanka	3,029	1.6
United States	2,926	1.5
Algeria	2,749	1.4
France	2,706	1.4
Egypt	2,534	1.3

<Table 3> is the result of national concentration of terrorism. The world's largest terrorist country is Iraq, which has seen 26,057 terrorist attacks in the past 50 years. Terrorism in the top 20 countries accounts for 72.9 percent of the world's terrorism, suggesting that there will be a constant high risk of terrorism in these countries. If limited to the top 60 countries, 95.9 percent of all terrorist attacks occur, indicating the concentration of terrorism by country. In addition, 39 cases have officially occurred in South Korea over the past 50 years.

#### 4.5. Spatial concentration of terrorism by the divided ten year units

<Table 4> lists the top 10 countries in the last 50 years of terrorism. Britain, the United States, Italy, Spain, Turkey and France were the countries with the most terrorist attacks in the 1970s. In the 1980s, there were many terrorist attacks in South American countries, including Peru, El



Salvador, Colombia, Chile and Guatemala. In the 1990s, Colombia had the most terrorist attacks, including India, Pakistan and Turkey. In the 2000s, Iraq, Afghanistan and Thailand were among the top countries. In the 2010s, Middle Eastern, Indian, and African countries topped the list rather than South American countries. Terrorism incidents around the world seem to change with the political and economic changes of each country by time changes. In particular, it seems to be heavily influenced by rebel groups' activities due to civil war inside the country.

Given the analysis of terrorist incidents over the past 50 years by countries, it seems that internal conflicts(ethnic and religious conflicts) were the major factors until the 1990s. However, since the 2000s, terrorism seems to be turning into an international issue as well. The change is similar to new terrorism discussed recently. Recent terrorism has led to crime, terrorism, and war[Yoon].

**Table 4.** Spatial concentration by times and countries: top 10 countries.

1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s	2010s
United Kingdom	Peru	Colombia	Iraq	Iraq
U.S.	El Salvador	India	India	Afghanistan
Italy	Colombia	Peru	Pakistan	Pakistan
Spain	Guatemala	Turkey	Afghanistan	India
Turkey	Nicaragua	Pakistan	Thailand	Philippines
France	Spain	Algeria	Algeria	Nigeria
El Salvador	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	Philippines	Somalia
Colombia	United Kingdom	Philippines	Colombia	Yemen
Argentina	Lebanon	France	Russia	Thailand
Nicaragua	India	South Africa	Sri Lanka	Libya

#### 4.6. Types and weapons of terrorism

<Table 7> shows types of terrorism. The most commonly used type of terrorist attack in the last 50 years is bombing. 91,842 cases of terrorism were due to the use of explosives. Most bombing cases include many suicide bombings using vehicles, bombing suits, etc. Next, 23.6 percent of all terrorist attacks were carried out by armed attacks using firearms. There were also many assassinations that killed influential people, including important government figures, with a total of 21,117 cases. Kidnapping was the most common types of hostage-taking terrorism including kidnapping, hijacking, and hostage-taking. Unlike hostage-taking, kidnapping terrorism covers the location of the hostage. Meanwhile, hostage-taking terrorism has led to negotiations with the hostage at a specific location.

**Table 7.** Types of terrorism.

Types	N	%
Bombing/explosion	91,842	48
Armed assault	45,251	23.6
Assassination	20,117	10.5

Hostage taking(kidnapping)	12,138	6.3
Facility/infrastructure attack	11,017	5.8
Unknown	8,267	4.3
Unarmed assault	1,096	.6
Hostage taking(barricade incident)	1,048	.5
Hijacking	688	.4

**Table 8.** Weapon used in terrorism.

Weapons	N	%
Explosives	96,407	50.4
Firearms	61,885	32.3
Unknown	16,621	8.7
Incendiary	11,791	6.2
Melee	3,905	2.0
Chemical	336	.2
Sabotage Equipment	158	.1
Vehicle (not to include vehicle-borne explosives)	153	.1
Other	208	.1

<Table 8> is used weapons in terrorism. The most frequently used weapons is explosives including bombs. The latest drone bombing in Saudi Arabia's oil facilities also caused a lot of economic losses when a drone bomb was dropped. Most suicide attacks are also used as the most common terrorist weapon, given that vehicles equipped with explosives and vests are used. The second most commonly used weapon after explosives is a gun, which until recently has caused a large number of casualties through shooting in a crowded place. Guns are common in countries such as the U.S. On the other hand, there have been many arson attacks on property or buildings, not people, using phosphorus. The mass production of terrorist attacks is also expected to change as new types of weapons transportation such as drones have recently emerged.

#### 4.7. Types and number of causality, hostage, and terrorist

**Table 9.** Types of terrorism and number of causality, hostage, and terrorist.

Types	Killed	Wounded	Hostage	Terrorist
Bombing/explosion	1.87	4.457	8.58	9
Armed assault	3.93	2.02	78.8	38.06
Assassination	1.29	.785	2.01	3.61
Hostage taking(kidnapping)	2.88	.859	8.16	25.06

Facility/infrastructure attack	.39	.378	9.05	178.26
Unknown	4.96	2.436	81.63	94.89
Unarmed assault	.83	14.57	3.33	14.09
Hostage taking(barricade incident)	4.91	4.59	47.52	22.6
Hijacking	5.91	36.28	60.26	8.89

<Table 9> is an analysis of the number of killed, wounded, hostages, and terrorists across types of terrorism. Contrary to general expectations, the number of killed was not high in terrorists attacks using explosives. The highest death toll was caused by hijacking. The number of injured was also the highest in hijacking incidents. Generally, explosive are expected to cause a lot of damage and fear. However, the results show that the actual number of bombings is high and failed to cause human casualties in real. Both kidnapping and hostage terror seem to require a lot of manpower. The difference, however, is that hostage terror secures as many hostages as possible, compared to kidnapping terror.

#### 4.8. Types and spatial differences

**Table 10.** Types of terrorism and spatial differences across continents.

Types	Ranking			
	1	2	3	4
Bombing/explosion	Middle East	South Asia	South America	Western Europe
Armed assault	South Asia	Middle East	Sub-Saharan	Central American
Assassination	South Asia	Middle East	Western Europe	South America
Hostage taking(kidnapping)	South Asia	Middle East	Sub-Saharan	South America
Facility/infrastructure attack	Western Europe	South Asia	Middle East	Southeast Asia
Unknown	South Asia	Middle East	Sub-Saharan	South America
Unarmed assault	South Asia	Middle East	Western Europe	Sub-Saharan
Hostage taking (barricade incident)	South America	Central America	South Asia	Middle East
Hijacking	Sub-Saharan	Middle East	South Asia	South America

<Table 10> shows the results of examining the continents generated by the type of terrorism. There were some differences depending on the type of terrorism. Overall, South Asia, the Middle East and South America were almost at the top. However, there were some differences in the ranking. In particular, infrastructure terrorism was the most common in Western Europe, and hijacking was the most common in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hostage Taking terrorism was followed by South America, Central America, South Asia and the Middle East. Meanwhile, kidnapping attacks were in the order of South Asia, the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and South America.

## 5. Conclusion

This study aims to examine the current state of terrorism worldwide. Especially, this study mainly explored to confirm the centralization of terrorism. Existing criminological studies have shown that crime is concentrated in certain areas of the city. Terrorism is also a type of deviation so that it is highly concentrated in certain countries and continents. GTD of START was analyzed for this study. Statistical analyses showed that terrorism has shown spatial differences by continent and country. Terrorism also differed between counties and continents over time. In other words, terrorism is occurring differently, depending on time and place. The reason for the differences in places where terrorism occurs over time seems to be due to differences in politics, culture, religion and race. The difference between types of terrorism and weapons used also showed that the number of killed, wounded, hostages and terrorists varies depending on the types of terrorism. This is understood to be due to the difference in rational choice of terrorist organization based on their goals and types of usage in terrorism. Finally, a comparison of areas of occurrence by type of terrorism showed that differences exist in the places of occurrence depending on the type of terrorism. In other words, terrorists select areas suitable for the type of terrorism.

As a result, terrorism is the result of rational choice and appears to be affected by situational factors. Therefore, it is necessary to apply situational control policies to prevent terrorism.

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## 7. Contribution

### 7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
		-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Author	YWS	-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> -Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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## A Study on Canada's Response Systems for TERRORISM and Emerging Trends

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### Abstract

*This study aims to analyze Canada's legal and institutional basis of counter-terrorism activities, response agencies and systems and its national policy framework for terrorism in order to find political implications that can be applied to South Korea.*

*This study revealed that Canada has recently granted top-level information gathering authority to counter-terrorism organizations, such as the CSIS and the RCMP, based on the 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2015』 and other relevant laws on terrorism. In fact, the CSIS serves the role of the Integrated Terrorism Assessment Center(ITAC) of Canada by focusing most of the organization's capabilities on collecting intelligence information on domestic and international terrorism. In addition, through the Government Security Screening Program, the CSIS has implemented strict human security checks and strengthened security screening on the US border, as well as radically blocking terrorists' financial flow into Canada by working in conjunction with the Canada Revenue Agency. In parallel, the RCMP has expanded its 'National Security Criminal Investigations Program' to focus on collecting evidences and investigating terrorists, making significant effort to strengthen investigative capacity towards suspected support for terrorist financing.*

*Therefore, through such examples of Canada, the following measures can be considered for South Korea:*

*First, in order to strengthen the capabilities of the National Police Agency, which is in charge of collecting information on domestic terrorism, the authority to collect information on terrorist suspects currently granted only to the head of the National Intelligence Service in accordance with the 『Act on Counter-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security』 must be also granted to the Commissioner of the National Police Agency. Moreover, the "Counter-Terrorism Division" under the National Police Agency's Security Bureau should be reorganized into the Counterterrorism Office/Counterterrorism Information Center directly under the Commissioner of the National Police Agency.*

*Second, Article 9 of the 『Act on Counter-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security』 needs to be amended to strengthen the information gathering capabilities of the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Agency while enabling strict legal control over various information collection activities. This will ensure that information gathering activities for terrorist suspects can be strictly conducted under the principle of warrant.*

*Third, counter-terrorism agencies, such as the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Agency, must establish an uncomplicated inter-country cooperation system with the United States, Interpol and other foreign bodies, while actively participating in the activities of international organizations related to terrorism, including Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering(FATF), to improve the capability to collect information and respond to terrorism.*

*Fourth, South Korea's investigative agencies should cooperate with foreign authorities to promote the exchange of investigative information and data on new aspects and methods of terrorism. In addition, effective investigation, prosecution and punishment for terrorists should be in place by strengthening the capabilities for initial investigation, such as prompt on-site dispatch and on-site investigation, in the event of terrorism and enhancing scientific investigation capabilities for illegal funds, explosives, drugs, and weapons related to terrorism.*

**[Keywords]** Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism Policy, Security Intelligence, National Security, Canadian Police

## 1. Introduction

Sharing its border with the United States, Canada is the world's 10th-largest economy, having the world's second-largest territory of 9,093,510km with a population of 37,679,200 and GDP of \$1.47 trillion as of 2020[1]. Canada also has a relatively open social climate in terms of racial and religious prejudice and discrimination as it has implemented the world's most active immigration and refugee policies to overcome the issues of lack of population and aging society and to further develop its economy.

Moreover, Canada, despite its geographical location facing the United States and the characteristic as one of the major Western influences that have a very close cooperation system with the United States and the United Kingdom, has maintained a relatively stable society, in terms of terrorism and hate crimes, with very open and democratic social atmosphere.

However, the recent terrorist attacks and hate crimes have aroused concern for such threats among the government agencies as well as the society as a whole. Consequently, Canada, which suffered from serious threats of terrorism such as the 9/11 attacks in the United States in 2001 and the 2014 shootings at the National Parliament of Canada, continues to strengthen its countermeasures against terrorism activities. For instance, Canada has established an independent 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2001』, in addition to the 『Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, 1985』, which was the comprehensive legal ground for terrorism after the 9/11 attacks. In 2015, Canada further strengthened its countermeasures against terrorism by making amendments to relevant laws. Also, Canada has also reinforced counter-terrorism organizations in Public Safety Canada and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police(RCMP) to more effectively fight against terrorism[2].

Therefore, this study analyzes Canada's legal and institutional basis of counter-terrorism activities, response agencies and systems and its national policy framework for terrorism. Based on the analysis results, political implications that can be applied to South Korea, as well as the legal and institutional content and direction need to be pursued by South Korea, will be contemplated.

## 2. Legal Basis and Content of Canada's Counter-Terrorism Policy

Examples of direct and indirect legal grounds for suppressing and responding to terrorism in Canada include 『Anti-terrorism Act, Anti-terrorism Act』, 『Canadian Passport Order』, 『Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act』, 『Combating Terrorism Act』, 『Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Act』, 『Justice for Victims of Terrorism Act』, 『List of Terrorist Entities』, 『Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act』, 『Prevention of Terrorist Travel Act』, 『Protection of Canada from Terrorists Act』, 『Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act』, 『Safe Streets and Communities Act』, and 『Security of Information Act』. In below sections, most directly related laws, among other legal grounds, are discussed.

### 2.1. 『Canadian security intelligence service act 1985』

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service(CSIS) is the most important counter-terrorism agency in Canada that conducts activities to collect, analyze, report, and disseminate information on various security threat groups within and outside Canada. Hence, 『the Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, 1985』 is a law that comprehensively stipulates the installation and operation of the CSIS, its right for security and information activities, and the responsibility and democratic control of the Security Intelligence Service.

The threats to the security of Canada that need to be targeted by the CSIS, as specified in Article 2 of the Act, are espionage or sabotage that is against Canada or is detrimental to the interests of Canada or activities directed toward or in support of such espionage or sabotage, foreign influenced activities within or relating to Canada that are detrimental to the interests of Canada and are clandestine or deceptive or involve a threat to any person, activities within or relating to Canada directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property for the purpose of achieving a political, religious or ideological objective within Canada or a foreign state, and activities directed toward undermining by covert unlawful acts, or directed toward or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of, the constitutionally established system of government in Canada[3].

Similarly, Article 12 of the Act authorizes the CSIS to collect information on a variety of security threats, including espionage, destruction, political violence, terrorism, and foreign influenced secret activities. In addition, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that a particular matter constitutes a threat to the security of Canada, the Act allows the CSIS to take various measures to prevent threats.

In fact, Articles 13 and 15 of this Act permit the CSIS to conduct security assessments on specific individuals when requested by the Federal Public Safety and Security Administration. Likewise, Article 14 of the Act authorizes the CSIS to perform security assessments on those individuals who wish to enter Canada and subjected to the process of visa application, refugee status determination, or permanent residence or citizenship application[4][5].

## **2.2. 『Anti-terrorism act, 2001』**

### **2.2.1. Legislative background**

The Anti-terrorism Act(2001) was officially promulgated on December 18, 2001 after the Canadian government submitted the law on November 20, 2001 for a deliberation process by the House and Senate, in response to the September 11, 2001, attacks in the United States[6].

More specifically, in response to the 9/11 attacks, the United Nations Security Council adopted the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 on September 28, 2001 which bans all forms of terrorism support and mandates member states to cooperate in combating terrorism. In October 2001, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering(FATF)'s special recommendations for dealing with financing terrorism, including freezing and confiscated of various assets related to terrorism, reporting suspicious transactions related to terrorism, and investigating terrorist funds were also adopted. Therefore, the Act can be regarded as a law enacted by Canada to join the global "war on terrorism" initiated by the United States and the United Nations[7][8].

### **2.2.2. Purpose**

The Act emphasizes international cooperation and empowerment of Canada to eradicate increasingly sophisticated terrorism transcending national borders. Indeed, the Act declares that Canada will fully implement the resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations passed to fight against terrorism, while working in conjunction with other countries. Also, the law requires the Canadian Parliament to recognize terrorism as a major national issue seriously affecting national security and protect the rights and freedom of the people in Canada by taking more comprehensive measures to protect Canada from activities of terrorism. Such comprehensive measures include a wide range cooperative political, social, and economic security activities that Canada and its allies can carry out to proactively prevent and deter financing, preparation, and implementation of terrorism[9].

### **2.2.3. Main content**



The 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2001』 is a type of criminal code that prescribes investigation of terrorism offences, monitoring and identification of terrorist groups, financing activities related to terrorism, security activities for information on terrorism and matters related to other hate crimes.

According to the Act, ‘Terrorism Offences’ include knowingly participating in, or contributing to, any activity of a terrorist group, commission of a serious indictable offence at the direction of a terrorist group, instructing anyone to carry out a terrorist activity, knowingly harboring or concealing any person who has carried out or is likely to carry out a terrorist activity and collecting, providing or making available property for purposes related to activities of terrorism[10][11].

This law permits the operation of various electronic surveillance systems to collect information on the terrorism offenses and monitor and identify suspicious activities. In fact, the Act stipulates that a wiretap is authorized for a maximum of one year, and can be extended to three years if necessary, provided that the target is notified after a surveillance has been completed in relation to a terrorism offence. Also, this Act allows the storage of the DNA profiles of persons convicted of terrorism offences by the National DNA Data Bank for further investigation and prosecution processes.

This Act also expands the mandate of the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada(FINTRAC) to expedite the detection and deterrence of terrorist financing, requiring financial institutions to report to the FINTRAC in case of terrorist financing or assets suspected to be related to terrorism. Similarly, the FINTRAC is also required to provide information about suspected terrorist financing activities to the CSIS.

Moreover, despite the information disclosure request procedures and individual’s right to access information as guaranteed by other relevant Canadian laws, the Act prohibits the disclosure of information related to weapons of mass destruction in contravention of international law or information related to national security.

This Act also encourages Canadian government to actively collect and acquire foreign information to prevent terrorism. On the other hand, this Act mandates the government to support the expansion of security technologies for federal law enforcement agencies in order to protect important information of Canada.

In addition, within this Act the ‘Hate Crimes’ are defined as an offence of mischief motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on religion, race, color or national or ethnic origin. In order to actively respond to such crimes, publicly available on-line hate propaganda can be ordered to be deleted without a court decision in accordance with this Act. Also, through the revision of the 『Canadian Human Rights Act』, punishment for those who spread hate messages that can expose a person or group to hatred or contempt is strengthened to actively suppress hate crimes[12].

### **2.3. 『Anti-terrorism act, 2015』**

The 『Anti-terrorism Act(2015)』 was drafted by a conservative regime led by the Prime Minister Stephen Harper in 2015. This law is a revision of 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2001』, expanding the power of related agencies to facilitate collecting and sharing information on suspected terrorists. The reason why the Prime Minister Harper's conservative regime led the revision of the law is the 12 terrorist attacks, including terrorist attacks by Islamic extremist militants such as ISIS and the ‘Lone Wolf Terrorists’ occurred in Canada between 2013 and 2014[13][14].

In addition to the 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2015』, the Haper government strengthened access to personal information through 『The Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act』, 『The Digital Privacy Act』, and 『The Protection of Canada from Terrorists Act』 in order to suppress terrorism in cyberspace and proactively respond to terrorism offences through enactment of relevant laws for Canada's safety.

Through such processes, the CSIS has been granted top-level access to security information. For example, the CSIS has the authority to collect a variety of information about suspects who are believed to board an aircraft to commit terrorism offences or threaten traffic safety. In fact, its mandate includes obtaining all information related to terrorism from other government agencies, e.g., receiving personal tax information or any other financial information from the Canada Revenue Agency[15].

On the contrary, various criticisms have been made not only in Canada, but also by international human rights groups, such as the Amnesty International, regarding the expansion of access to security information. This is because the 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2015』 can be used for collecting information on environmental activists, aboriginal social activists, and other civic and human rights groups by deviating from its original purpose of collecting information for the counter-terrorism. In addition, negative public opinion underlining the possibility of violating the safety and privacy of the people in Canada is high with the unprecedentedly excessive authority granted to information-related agencies, such as the CSIS, accusing the law of making innocent citizens to be misidentified as a suspect of terrorism or a victim of illegal detention[16].

### **3. Canada's Key Counter-Terrorism Agencies and Recent Policy Trends**

Canada has broadened and strengthened its counter-terrorism response system by expanding advance information activities to eradicate terrorism. Such tendency has remained strong since 2014 when the Canadian Parliament authorized Canada's armed force to join air strikes against Islamic State(IS) militants of the Sunni extremists and the shootings at parliament hill Ottawa, carried out by Michael Zehaf-Bibeau, took place[17].

In particular, the two most important agencies responsible for counter-terrorism in Canada are the Canadian Security Intelligence Service(CSIS) and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police(RCMP) that have been exercising unprecedentedly aggrandized authority. Therefore, the roles of the two agencies and recent political trends dealing with terrorism are examined in below sections.

#### **3.1. The role of the Canadian security intelligence service(CSIS) and recent trends**

Before 1984, the RCMP was the agency leading security intelligence activities. However, the 『Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, 1985』 was enacted after the RCMP was convicted of engaging numerous illegal security intelligence activities[18]. Under this new Act, the CSIS, an intelligence agency that plays a pivotal role in the security of Canada, was created for intelligence activities. The agency is responsible for collecting, investigating, analyzing, and distributing domestic and foreign information related to potential threats to the country. Thus, the CSIS collects information through a variety of channels, including security intelligence agencies in other countries, federal and local governments, the RCMP and local police, and other confidential or public sources. In addition, with an approval from the Minister of Public Safety and a warrant issued by a federal court judge, it also conducts confidential information gathering activities such as eavesdropping and postal inspection[19].

Moreover, the CSIS also serves the role of the Integrated Terrorism Assessment Center(ITAC) of Canada. The assessment center collects and evaluates information on terrorist threats in Canada and around the world to provide the information to the top government decision makers for swift and effective measures against national threats arising from terrorism offences. In addition, the agency continuously analyzes and monitors national vulnerable factors and trends in terrorism to set and publish the national terrorism threat level according to the conditions shown in table 1 below[20].

**Table 1.** Canada's national terrorism threat levels.

Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Critical
A Violent act terrorism is highly unlikely	A Violent act terrorism is possible but unlikely	A Violent act terrorism could occur	A Violent act terrorism is likely	A Violent act terrorism is highly likely and could occur imminently
Measures are in place to keep Canadians safe.	Measures are in place to keep Canadians safe.	Additional measures are in place to keep Canadians safe.	Heightened measures are in place to keep Canadians safe. Canadians are informed what action to take.	Exceptional measures are in place to keep Canadians safe. Canadians are informed what action to take.

In fact, the CSIS has recently been strengthening its anti-terrorism intelligence activities even further. Particularly, the most notable trend in recent years, is that the CSIS concentrates most of its competencies on intelligence collection. Prior to the 9/11 attacks, the CSIS committed about 80% of its human resources and organizational capabilities to direct response to terrorism, and only the remaining 20% of its capacity to collect intelligence. On the contrary, the CSIS, nowadays, concentrates more than 80% of the manpower and organizational competencies on collecting and evaluating information on domestic and international terrorism[21]. In other words, most of its capacity is committed to advance information activities.

Another interesting trend is that the CSIS has further strengthened the Government Security Screening Program to focus on collecting advance information about suspects who have the potentials to carry out terrorism offences. For instance, the CSIS has recently been conducting very strict human security checks on hiring individuals or groups who are believed to have or will have access to government, ports, airports, nuclear facilities, or other important facilities, regardless of their nationality.

In addition, for foreigners wishing to enter Canada, the CSIS, along with the RCMP and Canada Border Service Agency(CBSA), conducts very strict security checks. In particular, the CSIS has deployed its own security inspection personnel, known as the 'Security Liaison Officer'(SLO), at embassies or consulates to directly collect security-related information for those who wish to apply for permanent residence, citizenship and refugee status in Canada. Through this, approval for immigration visas has been more rigorously made, and the decision to deny the entry or order deportation has been promptly made when risk factors are identified[22].

Furthermore, the CSIS has reinforced the security screening for the US border, which is the world's longest border. The United States and Canada have been operating a relatively low-level security screening system as an integrated economic community. However, the CSIS has recently implemented very strict border management system working in conjunction with the

CBSA, and search and seizure at the border have also been expanded through cooperation with the Canada Revenue Agency[23].

Such changes in the CSIS can be interpreted as that the government of Canada focuses on the capabilities of intelligence agencies to gather information and uncover risks before terrorism offenses occur since responses made after terrorist incidents cannot guarantee national security. In addition, the operation of a strict security inspection system for foreigners to fortify such advance information activities can be understood as Canada's heightened entry barrier to all borders across the country, including land and sea routes. In addition, Canada has required all of those applying for a regular visa to enter Canada to pre-register biometrics since 2019. Because the information registered in this manner is shared with the alliance of the United Kingdom – United States of America Agreement(UKUSA), a more solid advance information collection system is expected to be in place with a high priority given by the CSIS and the CBSA[24].

### **3.2. The role of the royal Canadian mounted police(RCMP) and recent trends**

The RCMP is the federal police agency of Canada located at three international airports, providing nationwide law enforcement, including all states in Canada, three territories(North-west Territories, Nunavut, and Yukon), more than 150 municipalities, and about 600 aboriginal communities[25][26].

The RCMP has been actively responding to threats to the society and national security of Canada, such as espionage, terrorism offences committed for political, religious or ideological purposes, and actions taken to destroy or overthrow the Canadian government. It shows the role of the RCMP in regard to terrorism which is to prevent and recognize terrorism offences in advance with the cooperation of related organizations within and outside of Canada and to make prompt and effective responses and investigations in the event of terrorism[27].

Interestingly, the RCMP has recently strengthened its response to extreme violence, such as terrorism and hate crimes, through the National Security Criminal Investigations Program. This program, directly managed and operated by the national headquarter of the RCMP, is designed to improve the investigative capacity for threats to the national security, such as chemical weapons, biological weapons, nuclear weapons, explosive chemicals and devices, computer viruses, and bank transactions financing terrorism. In other words, the program aims to reduce terrorism offences within and outside of Canada by investigating and collecting evidences supporting legal proceedings against terrorism and other crimes threatening national security.

In particular, the program plays a vital role in the organizations of 'INSET(Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams)' and 'NSES(National Security Enforcement Sections)', which are directly under the management of the national headquarter of the RCMP. 'INSET' was established in June 2012 for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and sharing information related to national security threats such as terrorism offences by extremists. It is an integrated counter-terrorism information organization, in which RCMP personnel, as well as officials from federal law enforcement agencies such as the CSIC and the CBSA, local police officers and even information authorities of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia, participate, having the responsibility of investigating all incidents threatening Canada's security. Therefore, it can be recognized that the RCMP is focusing on gathering information on terrorism and strengthening the investigative capacity, centering on these two organizations[28][29].

## **4. Conclusion and Implications**

Canada is a multi-ethnic country sharing its border with the United States. It has been exposed to constant threats of terrorism since the 9/11 terrorist attacks as a member of the 'G7 World Economic Conference of the 7 Western Industrial Countries' with its unique geographical, political, and social characteristics. In particular, the country has been recognized as a hostile country by radical Islamic forces as it has maintained a firm response to terrorism in the international community through cooperation with the United States and the United Kingdom, participated in the Afghanistan war, and joined the United States' 'war on terrorism.'

Also, Canada remains as a multi-ethnic country that has an open immigration policy due to the aging society, lack of population compared to its large territory. As a result, Muslim population accounts for more than 3% of its population and the risk of small-scale terrorism offences by those 'Lone Wolves' alienated from the mainstream white society continues to increase.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze Canada's legal and institutional basis of counter-terrorism activities, response agencies and systems and its national policy framework for terrorism in order to find political implications that can be applied to South Korea.

As a result of this study, it was found that Canada has recently fortified its anti-terrorism movements for the safety of Canada based on relevant laws such as the 『Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act, 1985』, 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2001』, and 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2015』. In fact, it was observed that the 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2001』 and 『Anti-terrorism Act, 2015』, which can be regarded as a unified single law for counter-terrorism activities, have granted top-level authority to collect all information related to terrorism to counter-terrorism organizations such as the CSIS and the RCMP to the extent that numerous criticisms were made by human rights groups in Canada as well as by the Amnesty International.

Specifically, the CSIS serves the role of the Integrated Terrorism Assessment Center(ITAC) of Canada, and found to have most of its capabilities on collecting intelligence or more than 80% of human resources and organizational capabilities committed to collecting information on domestic and international terrorism through the United Kingdom – United States of America Agreement(UKUSA) made with the USA, UK, Australia and New Zealand.

In addition, through the Government Security Screening Program, the CSIS has implemented strict human security checks and strengthened security screening on the US border, as well as radically blocking terrorists' financial flow into Canada by working in conjunction with the Canada Revenue Agency.

Similarly, the RCMP was found to focus on collecting information as well as carrying out prompt and effective responses and investigations in the event of terrorism. In particular, the RCMP recently expanded the National Security Criminal Investigations Program, which is directly managed and operated by the national headquarter of the RCMP, to collect evidences supporting legal proceedings against terrorism and other crimes threatening national security, while simultaneously enhancing the capacity to investigate bank transaction believed to be financing terrorism.

The counter-terrorism legislation trends in Canada and changes in counter-terrorism organizations such as the CSIS and the RCMP changes can be interpreted as the changes in the Canadian government's consciousness; responses made after terrorist incidents no longer seems to be able to guarantee national security and collection of information and discovery of dangerous forces should be made in advance. It also reflects that the Canadian government recognizes revealing facts through international cooperation and internal investigation programs, and enhancing the capacity to carry out early suppression and arrest of criminals and the de facto

power behind them, in the event of terrorism, are important tasks that the government needs to focus on.

Undoubtedly, Canada's legislations, organizations and political trends set to eradicate terrorism suggest many policy implications for Korea, which is no longer safe from terrorism. The cases of Canada strongly herald the needs of counter-terrorism agencies in Korea to strengthen the capabilities to collect advance information. In particular, unlike in 2016, when 『The Counterterrorism Act for Citizen Protection and Public Safety』 was enacted, overseas information is handled by the National Intelligence Service whereas domestic information is managed by the Korean National Police Agency nowadays since the inauguration of president Moon Jae-In, de-recognizing the Korean National Police Agency as an lawful agent to collect information for counter-terrorism. Thus, it is necessary to expand the role of the National Police Agency in gathering information for counter-terrorism. In other words, in order to strengthen Korea's capability to collect information on counter-terrorism, it is crucial to consider how to expand the authority to collect information on potential terrorism offences which Article 9 of the Act currently grants only to the head of the National Intelligence Service.

Moreover, the "Counter-Terrorism Division" under the National Police Agency's Security Bureau should be expanded and reorganized into the Counterterrorism Office/Counterterrorism Information Center directly under the Commissioner of the National Police Agency to strengthen the capacity to collect information related to terrorism. Also, a system enabling effortless sharing and utilization of collected information among departments within the National Police Agency as well as other relevant agencies such as the National Intelligence Service and the Military Security Assistance Command should be established[30].

Second, in addition to strengthening the capacity of the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Agency, the information gathering activities must be carried out under strict legal control. In fact, as discussed earlier in this paper, the CSIS covertly collects information only when it receives an approval from the Minister of Public Safety and a warrant issued by a federal court judge for activities such as eavesdropping and postal inspection. And it certainly prevents illegal collection of information by counter-terrorism agencies.

However, Article 9(1) of the 『The Counterterrorism Act for Citizen Protection and Public Safety』 of Korea grants excessively comprehensive information collection authority solely to the head of the National Intelligence Service. In fact, it stipulates that collecting information on individuals' history of immigration, financial transaction and communication use should be in line with the 「Immigration Act」, 「Customs Act」, 「Act on Reporting and Using Specified Financial Transaction Information」, and 「Protection of Communications Secrets Act」, deviating from the principle of warrant. In addition, in accordance with Article 9(2) and(3) of this Act, the Director of the National Intelligence Service is authorized to request personal information and location information of terrorist suspects from telecommunication or portal service providers. However, since personal information contains sensitive information, such as beliefs, union memberships and political preference, and political opinions, the basic rights are highly anticipated to be infringed due to leakage of personal information.

Therefore, the authority to collect information on terrorist suspects, which is currently granted only to the head of the National Intelligence Service by Article 9 of the 『The Counterterrorism Act for Citizen Protection and Public Safety』 should be also granted to the Commissioner of the National Police Agency who is responsible for domestic information collection activities. At the same time, collecting information for terrorist suspects should be conducted under strict control of the principle of warrant by making amendments to the Act to ensure effective and coordinated collection of counter-terrorism information and guarantee of the basic rights of the people.

Third, international cooperation system for collecting counter-terrorism information and investigating terrorism offences must be reestablished. As mentioned above, Canada has signed the United Kingdom – The United Kingdom of America Agreement(UKUSA) with the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand to share vast amount of information related to terrorism. It enables the country to simultaneously achieve two purposes: early removal of risk factors and fast tracking and arrest of terrorists. Consequently, Korea also needs to build a smooth inter-country cooperation system with the United States, Interpol, and other foreign bodies, centering around the National Intelligence Service and the National Police Agency. Korea also needs to improve its ability to collect information and respond to terrorism by actively participating in the activities of international organizations related to terrorism such as the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering(FATF).

Meanwhile, since the Seoul 'G20: Group of 20' summit in 2010, the National Police Agency has been operating the International Police Cooperation Center as a non-standing organization to share international information on terrorist suspects for large international events between countries[31]. Therefore, measures to make the non-standing organization an official organization belonging to the National Police Agency should be devised to continue inter-country cooperation for information exchange and investigation.

Fourth, it is necessary to improve the investigative capacity to eradicate antinational activities such as terrorism offences. As examples from foreign countries, the RCMP in Canada has strengthened its response to extreme violence, such as terrorism and hate crimes, through the National Security Criminal Investigations Program and the U.S. FBI has reduced its conventional law enforcement functions and fortified information and investigation functions to end terrorism[32]. Hence, the investigation agencies in Korea, including the National Police Agency, must also strengthen their ability to deal with terrorism in advance through exchange of investigation information on new terror patterns and tactics between agencies. The agencies also need to enhance the initial investigation capability for prompt on-site dispatch and on-site in the event of terrorism offences and scientific investigation capabilities for illegal funds, explosives, drugs, and weapons related to terrorism in order to ensure effective investigation, prosecution and punishment for terrorists.

Terrorism does not merely damage the body and life of specific individuals, but it causes massive political, economic, and social damages to societies, nations, and the world. Thus, it is necessary to strengthen the strategies to suppress terrorism in advance through transnational cooperation. In particular, it was found that while Canada is strengthening its ability to collect information and responding to terrorism with the legal and institutional supports, the country is also preparing a legal mechanism to guarantee the basic rights of the people. Therefore, it is necessary for Korea to establish rational legal and institutional systems that can coordinate proactive response systems against terrorism and guarantee the basic rights of the people by benchmarking the cases of Canada.

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## 6. Contribution

### 6.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
Lead Author	NJS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
Corresponding Author*	JSG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

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## Cases and Countermeasure of Indiscriminate TERRORISM

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### Abstract

*Recently, violence and violent protests such as the political revolution in the Middle East and Africa, anti-social resistance in Europe, and the occupation of Wall Street in the US have been heating up and spreading due to the global economic downturn and the heat of liberalization. Many countries, including the US, UK, and Spain, are experiencing homegrown terrorism, and Korea is also warned of the possibility of homegrown terrorism. In addition, the types of terrorism are changing in various ways due to the rapid development of science and technology. Biochemical weapons, high-performance bombs, and cyber terrorism, which can kill a large number of lives, are possible, and the development of information and communication technology(ICT) enables close links among terrorist organizations, further strengthening the formation of an international terrorist network. Also, recent terrorism has been indiscriminately perpetrated against an unspecified number of citizens in various ways.*

*In this context, the police's anti-terrorism mission to protect citizens' lives and property in the closest place to the people has emerged as an important task. In order for the police to carry out this mission, they must be trained as the first responders at the scene of terrorism, and it is important that they gather information effectively and cooperate with various counterterrorism agencies.*

*In addition, efforts are needed to prevent crimes in advance by patrolling areas where foreigners are concentrated and maintaining proper security. This is because the increase in crime by foreigners could serve as a factor that further destabilizes their status in Korean society. This will be useful not only for the prevention of crime but also for that of terrorism.*

*Furthermore, in order to strengthen the ability to respond to international sex crimes, a joint investigation is essential, including the rapid exchange of information among related agencies and the expansion of information collection. All organizations related to countering international sex crimes, including the police, immigration authorities, the National Intelligence Service, the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, foreign diplomatic offices in Korea, and the Small and Medium Business Administration, should establish a close cooperation system to deal with them.*

*As there are cases of fleeing to foreign countries immediately after committing international sex crimes, the government should maintain a system of rapid investigation cooperation with police stations in charge of checkpoints, airports, and ports to prevent culprits from escaping to foreign countries. As terrorism is a transnational crime that transcends borders, it is essential to exchange information with foreign intelligence and investigation agencies in terms of prevention and response.*

*Finally, it is necessary to establish a social safety net. Securing a safety net to support the lives of the socially disadvantaged and easing inequality through structural reforms are key tasks that Korean society is faced with. Disasters like COVID-19, which has plagued the world, cause more pain for the weak. Disaster is never equal and is harsher for the poor. We need to secure a safety net to support the lives of those at stake and improve inequality. Even if the COVID-19 crisis is overcome well, it is likely to deepen the economic polarization and social inequality between the rich and the poor in the future. The distribution of welfare benefits for the vulnerable and the establishment of a new type of governance involving the government, businesses, and labor unions all to cope with the new era are required. This is also a countermeasure against indiscriminate terrorism.*

**[Keywords]** Terrorism, Indiscriminate Terrorism, Homegrown Terrorism, Social Safety Net, National Security

## 1. Introduction

Globally, 1,533 terrorist attacks occurred in 55 countries in 2016, killing 8,356 people and costing an estimated 84 billion dollars (about 92 trillion won). The number of countries in which at least one person has killed by terrorism since 2000 is 106 in 2016. From the simple numerical data, we can see that the problem of terrorism is becoming more serious as the years go by[1].

The explosion of a homemade bomb at Seoul Station and Gangnam Express Bus Terminal on May 12, 2011 is an important incident that has symbolic significance for the copycat crime of terrorism. That a non-professional collected materials related to homemade bomb manufacturing on the Internet and easily made homemade bombs in about an hour at a low cost of about 200,000 won is an event that indicates the possibility of various types of homegrown terrorists in the future. In addition, as the gap between public expectations, according to the national development, and the level of satisfaction widens, there is a possibility that people with a sense of relative deprivation may commit premeditated terrorist crimes as a lone wolf or by forming an organization. Although they do not have a political motive, the damage and fear from them can be great. Low growth, high unemployment rate, and polarization are environmental factors that enable the occurrence of homegrown terrorism. Recently, violence and violent protests such as the political revolution in the Middle East and Africa, anti-social resistance in Europe, and the occupation of Wall Street in the US have been heating up and spreading due to the global economic downturn and the heat of liberalization. Many countries, including the US, UK, and Spain, are experiencing homegrown terrorism, and Korea is also warned of the possibility of homegrown terrorism by experts.

There have been no terrorist incidents in Korea by international terrorist groups or followers of radical ideas, but there have been continuous signs of risk of fleeing overseas terrorists and raising terrorist funds in areas such as industrial complexes in the Seoul metropolitan areas including Ansan and Incheon, Gyeonggi Province, and the risk of homegrown terrorism by Muslim naturalized citizens(1,400 people), 2nd generation immigrants(1,300 people), and political and social discontent forces is also increasing.

In the overseas cases, 28 terrorist damage and danger incidents occurred in 6 countries, including Afghanistan and Iraq, which is a slight increase from 21 in 2010, with a total of 22 cases occurring at the PRT base(15 cases) in Afghanistan, the oil field development site in Iraq, the construction site of a Philippine power plant, and the oil pipeline in Yemen. The rest were 6 cases of pirate attacks(including the cases of escaping the kidnap attempts).

Specifically, there was a threat of terrorism in July 2008, including the illegal activities by Taliban-linked forces in Korea, as well as violent anti-U.S. protests and one from an Islamic state inciting jihad.

In addition, during the serial terrorist attacks in Mumbai, India, in November 2008, Korean diplomatic officials and businessmen were temporarily detained in hotels and escaped. In the Gulf of Aden near Somalia, ships carrying Korean sailors were kidnapped by pirates three times. There were also terrorist threats against Korean companies operating in Lebanon, the Philippines, and Afghanistan. Also, there have been a series of attacks and kidnappings by local militants targeting construction sites of Korean companies operating in terrorism-prone areas such as Afghanistan, Yemen, and Nigeria, and the Taliban's rocket attacks targeting the Bagram base where the PRT was temporarily staying.

The types of terrorism are changing in various ways due to the rapid development of science and technology. Biochemical weapons, high-performance bombs, and cyber terrorism, which can kill a large number of lives, are possible, and the development of information and commu-

nication technology(ICT) enables close links among terrorist organizations, further strengthening the formation of an international terrorist network. Also, recent terrorism has been indiscriminately perpetrated against an unspecified number of citizens in various ways[2].

Also, with the recent outbreak and spread of COVID-19, various types of terrorism are at large with their own strategies. Terrorists and criminal organizations that took advantage of loopholes with the government busy responding to the COVID-19 pandemic are also moving to strengthen their presence. In addition, there is a bleak prospect that COVID-19 will encourage biochemical terrorism, and there is a prospect that workers who have lost their jobs due to the universalization of non-face-to-face contact will terrorize online workers[3].

In this study, we would like to analyze the characteristics of recent terrorism, predict possible types of terrorism in Korea, and suggest countermeasures. To this end, the researchers used a descriptive approach using secondary data such as various booklets, related research papers, and Internet data.

## **2. Analysis of Characteristics of Recent Terrorism and Indiscriminate Terrorism**

With the rapid development of science and technology today leading to fundamental changes in the types and aspects of terrorism, wars against more than 1,000 large and small terrorist and criminal groups around the world have already begun. Terrorism in the past has been common to engage in negotiations with hostile politicians as part of a political struggle to achieve their political goals, assassinating or hostage-taking. Since the late 1980s, however, there has been a phenomenon of indiscriminate and brutal terrorist attacks against unspecified people without special demands or justification. The sacrifice is not only massive in scale, but can occur anywhere in the world at the discretion of the terrorist organization. This kind of indiscriminate, large-scale, and unspecified attack is a new breed of terrorism, called New Terrorism.

In New Terrorism, extremists carry out terrorism for abstract reasons such as hostility to the West, especially against the U.S., opposition to "large Satan culture," and against regional hegemony, which have made it more difficult to ferret out or eradicate so-called "faceless terrorism," which has neither presented demands nor identified themselves, to protect themselves and their protective forces[4].

Looking at the current economic situation in Korea, there are signs of slowing economic growth, income polarization, and high unemployment. Korea's growth rate, which averaged 8% in the late 1980s, dropped to 3% in 2017 and is still stuck in a low-growth swamp.

Currently, half of those who reported various incomes such as earned income, business income, rental income, investment income, and interest income in Korea are found to earn around 1.72 million won per month. Income polarization is deepening day by day, with the income of the top 10% reaching 72 times that of the bottom 10%[5]. The polarization of income leads to the polarization of culture, health, and education, and the collapse of the household economy leads to an increase in divorce and suicide rates and accelerates family disintegration, leading to the crime rate, one of the indicators of social crisis.

In addition, the inflow of foreigners into Korea has been increasing rapidly since the 1990s, and according to the June 2018 Statistics Monthly of Foreign Policy published by the Ministry of Justice on June 30, 2018, the number of foreigners staying in Korea was tallied at 2,291,653 people. About 330,000 illegal aliens are not included in the current number of foreign residents.

The number of foreigners staying illegally has more than tripled for the last 10 years, meaning there is a possibility that crimes and terrorism by foreigners may increase.

At the same time, it is noteworthy that a multicultural society is being formed due to the migration of foreign workers and marriage immigrants.

Although multicultural society is an inevitable phenomenon in Korean society, it is a serious problem that violent crimes committed by foreigners such as the occurrence of domestic violence in multicultural families, the increase in the potential criminal nature of multicultural society, the formation of organized crime groups, and murder or rape cases are continuing.

### **3. Types of Terrorism That Can Occur in Korea**

For the past half-century, North Korea has constantly engaged in terrorism against the South. The beginning of full-fledged terrorism against the South could include the invasion of the South on June 25, 1950. After the invasion, North Korea chose terrorism as one of the means for reunification. It can be concluded that North Korea's terrorism is state terrorism in which state agencies take charge of and execute terrorism[6].

In fact, North Korea has consistently carried out terrorism, including the surprise attack on the Blue House by Kim Shin-jo on January 21, 1968, the bombing of Aungmye Mountain in Myanmar on October 9, 1983, and the bombing of Korean Air 858 by Kim Hyun-hee in 1987. Since the emergence of Kim Jong-il, North Korea has been stepping up its overseas terrorist activities, especially with the Unification Front Department, the Liaison Department, the Investigation Department, and the Foreign Intelligence Department under the leadership of the Secretary of State for South Korea under the Workers' Party.

As such, North Korea has continued to adhere to and develop terrorism to achieve its goals because, first, guerrilla-style infiltration attacks through the heavily guarded military demarcation line or the creation of chaos in South Korean society through armed air defense have become almost impossible in light of current international sentiment, and it is easy to continue low-risk terrorism politically, economically, and militarily. Second, the terrorism policy has the advantage of not being easily revealed, and third, by continuing to carry out terrorism against the South, the North can achieve its goal of isolating the South from the international community by imprinting an image around the world that the South is more dangerous than any other country or region in the world. Finally, the North believes that terrorism against the South will plunge South Korean society into instability and confusion and that they can use terrorists and rebellious left-wing forces to manipulate some workers and students to lead them into a society of violence and chaos, paving the way for the unification under communism.

If North Korea commits terrorism, the type is likely to be terrorism using its own special agents, terrorism linked to international terrorist organizations, and terrorism using domestic left-wing forces. It is also likely to utilize biochemical terrorism, nuclear-related terrorism, and cyber terrorism as a way to implement terrorism. In fact, during the second half of 2000, North Korea exported remarkable ballistic missile-related equipment, parts and components, and specialized technology to countries designated as rogue states by the U.S. State Department, including Egypt, Pakistan, Iran, and Syria. And from 1987 to 1996, North Korea exported about 370 missiles to Middle Eastern countries, seeking profits of nearly 1 billion dollars. It also has

the capacity to produce large amounts of chemical and biological weapons, with chemical and munitions resources estimated to be about 1,000 to 5,000 tons. Under biological weapon programs, they produced various kinds of biological and chemical weapons, anthrax, and various infectious diseases as biological and chemical weapons. Currently, more than 10 organizations are believed to be capable of making such biological and chemical weapons in North Korea, some of which are disguised as electrical engineering companies. In addition, they trained hacking specialists for cyber terrorism, currently have 500 to 600 active agents, and prepare them for cyber terrorism in China and other foreign countries since 2001.

Also, today's terrorism landscape shows that the use of drones is increasing and emerging as a new threat around the world. The drones were first designed in 1918 to carry bombs on a wooden body shaped like an airplane made by American inventor Charles Kettering, which were not active in World War I, but later in the 1980s, drone technology developed in accordance with computer advances and were used as a real-time transmission of enemy movements during the 1982 Lebanon War, and the operation of Afghanistan and Osama bin Laden in the 2000s since the first flight in the mid-1990s. The future development of the drone-based terrorist environment is expected to lead to a mass airstrike, rather than a single drone operating alone.

#### **4. Conclusion: Countermeasures against Indiscriminate Terrorism in Korea**

At a time when various forms of discontent and anti-social forces have been expanding their scope in recent years, it is almost certain that they will be able to use simple forms of homemade bombs or weapons to strongly express their will as a means of choice. A start is a simple form of terrorist weapons, but if linked with organized terrorist groups, the possibility of uncontrollable terrorism cannot be ignored, and various measures should be taken against the possibility of terrorism by homegrown terrorists to achieve their own political or other purposes.

In view of modern terrorism, terrorism is rapidly directed at ordinary citizens who are unspecified, rather than at specific key figures.

In this context, the police's anti-terrorism mission to protect citizens' lives and property in the closest place to the people has emerged as an important task. In order for the police to carry out this mission, they must be trained as the first responders at the scene of terrorism, and it is important that they gather information effectively and cooperate with various counterterrorism agencies.

In order to strengthen the police's capacity to counter terrorism, it is important to enhance the ability to collect terrorist information by strengthening intelligence activities.

In addition, efforts are needed to prevent crimes in advance by patrolling areas where foreigners are concentrated and maintaining proper security. This is because the increase in crime by foreigners could serve as a factor that further destabilizes their status in Korean society. This will be useful not only for the prevention of crime but also for that of terrorism.

Furthermore, in order to strengthen the ability to respond to international sex crimes, a joint investigation is essential, including the rapid exchange of information among related agencies and the expansion of information collection. All organizations related to countering international sex crimes, including the police, immigration authorities, the National Intelligence Service,

the Ministry of Employment and Labor, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, foreign diplomatic offices in Korea, and the Small and Medium Business Administration, should establish a close cooperation system to deal with them. As there are cases of fleeing to foreign countries immediately after committing international sex crimes, the government should maintain a system of rapid investigation cooperation with police stations in charge of checkpoints, airports, and ports to prevent culprits from escaping to foreign countries. As terrorism is a transnational crime that transcends borders, it is essential to exchange information with foreign intelligence and investigation agencies in terms of prevention and response. The number of potential terrorist figures caught and forced out of the country is increasing from 7 in 2016 to 17 in 2017, 21 in 2018, and 26 as of October 2019, representing 7 countries[7].

Finally, it is necessary to establish a social safety net. Securing a safety net to support the lives of the socially disadvantaged and easing inequality through structural reforms are key tasks that Korean society is faced with. Disasters like COVID-19, which has plagued the world, cause more pain for the weak. Disaster is never equal and is harsher for the poor. We need to secure a safety net to support the lives of those at stake and improve inequality. Even if the COVID-19 crisis is overcome well, it is likely to deepen the economic polarization and social inequality between the rich and the poor in the future. The distribution of welfare benefits for the vulnerable and the establishment of a new type of governance involving the government, businesses, and labor unions all to cope with the new era are required. This is also a countermeasure against indiscriminate terrorism.

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## Continuity of Jihadist TERRORISM and EU-United States Cooperation in Counterterrorism

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### Abstract

*Europe as a whole is suffering from invisible fear and terrorism obsessions. In recent years, new types of attack terrorism, such as truck terrorism, have frequently occurred, and many of them show the characteristics of "homegrown terrorism" and "lone wolf terrorism." In the United States, the threat of jihadist terrorism is relatively low compared to that of Europe, but attempts to terrorism continue.*

*The jihad terrorist groups are divided into several factions, but they have created a loose network. In the West, they are preoccupied with showing off their power through violent means and promoting their ideology without engaging in public political and social activities and campaigns. The subject of jihadist terrorism is not specified. Although it is targeting soft targets with relatively weak protection, it is willing to attack them if the propaganda effects of terrorism, such as national important facilities, transportation, and tourist attractions, are sufficient targets.*

*The ripple effect of ISIS after al-Qaida is still valid. Although not concentrated in the home base, it is dispersed into small groups in the Middle East, Southwest Asia, Europe and North Africa, recruiting sympathizers and encouraging and supporting extreme action. Following the large-scale terrorist attacks by terrorist organizations with thorough division of labor, expertise, and financial power, a small number of terrorist organizations are also moving closely.*

**[Keywords]** *Dispute, Jihadist, Extremism, Information Sharing, Counter-Terrorism Group*

## 1. Introduction

With regard to various terrorist incidents, Europeans and Americans have a vague repulsion of Islam[1]. Because salafi jihadist groups have always been behind major terrorist incidents. However, some argue that this is an optical illusion caused by the terrorist incidents that have stirred the Western world, such as the Sept. 11 attacks, committed by jihadists.

According to a survey conducted by The Triangle Center on Terrorism and Homeland Security and the Police Executive Research Forum in the United States, police officers and sheriffs said the threat of violent extremism is the biggest concern, and 39 percent of them said they should be wary of jihadists like al-Qaeda.

But it cannot be overlooked that terrorism by white extremists is increasing in Europe, the United States and Australia. White extremism terrorism, which was nine in 2011, gradually increased, peaked at 135 in 2015 and occurred 88 in 2017[2].

According to a 2017 report by the United States Government Accountability Office, 62(73%) of the 85 violent extremist cases that have led to death since September 12, 2001 were caused by right-wing extremists and 23(27%) by Salafi jihadists. The total number of deaths from attacks by far-right extremists and Salafi jihadists is almost the same, with 106 and 119 deaths, respectively, over about 15 years.

jihadist terrorism continues to be attempted in Europe and the United States. Islamic extremists from Iraq and Syria continue to flow into European countries. As the Internet is actively used as a media that encourages extremism, there are more than 5,000 websites that instill extremism in Westerners. As the bases that the IS had built in Syria and Iraq collapsed, followers gave up entering their homes. Concerns are rising over the so-called homegrown terrorism, which causes terrorism in a country born at a time when the number of IS members is increasing. In this paper, we look at the status of uninterrupted jihadism and the strategies of the EU and the United States of America's counterterrorism.

## **2. Theoretical Background**

### **2.1. Perspectives on terrorism**

Conceptual definitions of terrorism differ depending on the political and social background of the researcher. expressed and used differently by the political culture, ideology and interests of the country to which the researcher himself belongs.

For example, in the former Soviet Union, terrorism was an important means of revolution by supporting the violent revolution based on Karl Marx's Class Revolution theory. Lenin argued that 'revolutionary struggle should use terrorism properly,' and Trotsky also regarded the use of terrorism as a tactical weapon of guerrilla warfare as justified. On the other hand, most societies that advocate free democracy generally criticize the injustice and violence that terrorism has.

Each United States government department specifically defines the definition of the concept of terrorism, with some differences in each. The State Department in the United States defines "terrorism as a carefully prepared political violence in which non-combatants are targeted to influence a large number of people, either quasi-state organizations or national secret agents," and the FBI has divided terrorism into international and domestic terrorism.

Through the Official Journal of the European Communities published in 2002, the EU defines terrorism as a violent crime aimed at seriously threatening citizens, forcing governments or international organizations to carry out or abandon any act, or to seriously destabilize or destroy the fundamental political, economic, or social structure of a state or international organization[3].

### **2.2. Motivation and continuity of jihadist terrorism**

Despite the different definitions of terrorism by many people, there is something in common with the concept of terrorism in that it uses violent means that affect the majority of the public for the realization of political, religious and ideological purposes[4][5]. Terrorism is used as a tactic by groups of diverse political motivations. Terrorism has become the preserve of radicals armed with religious beliefs, ethnicity, political beliefs and nationalism[6].

Traditionally, terrorism has been the tactics of the weak, ie of those who lack the power to impose political will through general political or military means. As Carl von Clausewitz said, war is a continuation of politics by other means, and terrorism is a kind of war[7]. Terrorism is a tactic used by the weak, so it mainly attacked 'soft targets' rather than attacking military targets.

The September 2001 bombing of the World Trade Center in the United States is understood to be a different type of terrorism in many ways. In other words, it went beyond the conventional method of terrorism by conventional weapons to give the international community a greater impact, indiscriminately mass murder of civilians using public transportation, simultaneously conducted to increase the likelihood of success of terrorism, and forewarned and implemented successive acts of terrorism, not one-time, one-off terrorism. Terrorism has now gone beyond the stage of a momentary creation of fear and has turned into a constant hostile act that threatens national security itself.

It builds the world's most extensive network of jihadists compared to other terrorist groups based on jihadism, and constantly reproduces similar organizations. The Islamic State (IS), which has been dominant in recent years, has been one of the deadliest and most successful jihadist groups in modern history, surpassing even al-Qaida[8]. Despite the recent military defeat of ISIS, the threat of jihadism in Iraq, the surrounding areas of Syria and the EU has not diminished. And still, jihadists are setting the United States as a major enemy and watching for opportunities for extreme attacks.

### **3. Expanding and Networking Jihadist Terrorism**

#### **3.1. Conflict, discrimination and terrorism**

Far-right terrorism is on the rise in Western Europe and North America. The total number of accidents has increased 320% over the past five years. In 2018, the death toll from far-right groups rose 52 percent to a total of 26[9]. One of the three major political motivations that occurred in the West, extending to the last 50 years, is by far-right extremists. But far-right terrorism is a tiny fraction of total terrorism around the world. Historically, there is much more nationalism or separatism, salafi jihadists and terrorism by far-left forces.

Conflict in the region is the main driver of terrorist activities. In 2018, 95 percent of deaths from terrorism occurred in countries where violent conflicts are taking place. Terrorism is also associated with the intensity of conflict. There is a strong correlation between the annual number of combat deaths in conflict countries and the number of terrorist attacks. Terrorist attacks in conflict countries are more than three times more deadly than those in non-conflict countries. Rebel groups are using terrorism as a tactic of struggle, targeting infrastructure, police and troops. The average period of all disputes was 17 years, and the average period of conflict caused by terrorist groups was 33 years, nearly doubling.

In the EU in 2018, there were fewer than 10 cases of jihadist terrorism, but the plot for jihadism has increased considerably, and attempts to produce and install chemical and biological materials have been found. Terrorists exist at the individual, small organization and network level, and are attempting to use terrorism as an efficient tactic to harm the society in which they live[10].

Unfortunately, violence is also rampant outside Europe and the United States. In countries like Syria, Libya, Mali and Afghanistan, the terrorist group has become so influential that it is comparable to the state, due to its political incompetence, weak economic and social safety nets and corruption. Citizens of these countries belong to a particular community or are exposed to threats to their lives and property according to certain practices or beliefs.

In Europe, too, new complaints and prejudices are being created among communities, creating a gap in the prosperity of destructive ideological and terrorist networks. With the boundaries of the on-off-line community becoming increasingly blurred, the propaganda of terrorists preparing for terrorism abroad is spreading unprecedentedly to European citizens, encouraging some of them to carry out terrorism, and encouraging others to accept extremist ideology. As anxiety over terrorists has the potential to undermine the cohesion of society, the rise in social polarization and the rise of extremists have become an important policy agenda for EU member states.

### **3.2. Networking of jihadist terrorism**

Jihad terrorist groups are often divided into factions, sharing members, changing names and aliases, changing locations and personnel, forming mergers, alliances and "branches" over time, groups and organizations are evolving. The broader movement continued to expand geographically as violence committed by Islamic State agents in Iraq decreased[11]. Attacks carried out by key operatives, affiliated agencies, or individuals suggesting loyalty to the Islamic State have become 34 countries in 2018 and 56 countries in 2019. The recent jihadist terrorism in the West has been perpetrated mainly by lonely wolves. They often maintain relationships with loose networks or small, loose terrorist groups, and receive material or mental support from individuals of the same ideology[12].

The EU is concerned about the growing number of believers in jihadist ideology, the existence of extremists linked to jihadist organizations, and the possibility of returning home from the conflict zones of Iraq and Syria[13]. The fighters who return to their homeland belong to the jihad network and can carry out terrorism at any time. They are also brainwashing other inmates to train new terrorist fighters if they are in prison.

## **4. Organization and Cooperation for the Response of Jihadist Terrorism in the West**

### **4.1. European counter terrorism centre**

The jihadist group's intensive terrorist strategy in Europe has put EU member states on new challenges. To respond effectively to these problems, in January 2016, Europol created the European Counter Terrorism Centre(ECTC), an operations center and specialized technology hub that reflects the need for the EU to strengthen its response to terrorism[14].

The key functions of ECTC include stopping terrorism, sharing information and expertise on terrorism financing, coping with online terrorist and extremist propaganda and illegal arms trade, and international cooperation among anti-Terrorism agencies.

The ECTC's team of anti-terrorism analysts and experts contrasts the operational information of law enforcement agencies in all member countries as well as third parties, and presents a broad EU view of the operational and strategic objectives for violent terrorism based on this comparison of information. Europol's ECTC maintains close partnerships with the European Cybercrime Center(EC3) and the European Migrant Smuggling Center(EMSC), other departments of Europol. As a result of the information-sharing work between ECTC and EC3 and EMSC, Europol's overall counter-terrorism capabilities have been enhanced. The ECTC is assessed to be playing a role in effective management of counterterrorism information to member states and key partners such as Interpol and Eurojust.

### **4.2. Counter-terrorism group**

The EU operates CTG(Counter-Terrorism Group) separately from Europol. CTG is an informal group of intelligence agencies in 30 European countries. The CTG was established in 2001 and includes all institutions of the EU member states, including Norway, Britain and Switzerland[15]. Britain's MI5 is expected to remain a member of the CTG even after the Brexit. The Berne Club was created by an information sharing plan that began in 1971, but it focuses on counter-espionage roles, and CTG was created to focus only on terrorism, especially jihadism.

At first, it wasn't the nature of a permanent organization, but in the wake of Paris Terrorism(2015), it set up a permanent office in The Hague and began to play a more active role in Greater Terrorism. Prior to that, the CTG had only consulted the EU on a case-by-case basis[16].

In addition to allowing member states to conduct cross-border investigations, CTG also provides expertise and threat assessments to intelligence agencies in countries in the EU, although Europol is not a member of the CTG, he works with Europol[17].

Under the chairmanship of Dutch intelligence agency Dutch(AIVD), the group created a virtual platform to improve the exchange of information on terrorism among European agencies. Though not a CTG or EU member, the United States is involved in information exchange with the group.

### **4.3. Homeland security department of the United States**

The United States, which became the 'main enemy' of Salafi jihadists, has already established four principles of counter-terrorism in the 1980s. It does not compromise first with terrorists, and secondly, terrorists must be put on the court of law. Third, it encourages international isolation and puts pressure on countries that support terrorism, and, finally, help improve the counter-terrorism capabilities of countries that work with the United States on anti-terrorist policies.

The United States government, which experienced the damage caused by 9/11 terrorism, increased defense spending to carry out the counter-terrorism while maintaining its principles against terrorist groups and strengthened its offensive intelligence gathering on terrorist groups. Major intelligence agencies in the United States have enhanced their ability to track terrorists by expediting the processing of primary information on terrorism collected at home and abroad and strengthening electronic surveillance systems, and have sought to expand and strengthen the size of special forces against terrorism in order to improve their special warfare capabilities, such as identifying and wiping out terrorist organizations.

In addition, at the suggestion of the National Security Council in the 21st century, President Bush created the Department of Homeland Security as the new competent body of government, which was tasked with integrating and coordinating homeland security-related tasks scattered across various departments in the United States government. On March 1, 2003, DHS absorbed the United States Customs Service and Immigration and Naturalization Service(INS) and assumed its duties.

### **4.4. Information sharing system between the United States and the EU**

The area where the United States and the EU have made the most progress in United States cooperation on Greater terrorism is the information sharing sector. This is because securing information related to the movement of goods, people, fund and services is essential to prevent the occurrence of terrorism and to ferret out terrorists.

The vast exchange of human, physical and monetary resources on both sides of the Atlantic has prompted the United States to call for European cooperation to obtain relevant information. The sharing of information between the EU and the United States has been carried out as a two-track agreement between the EU and the United States on the processing and delivery of financial and communications information from the EU to the United States for the purpose of preventing "terrorism," which stipulates the transfer of passenger-name records by airlines between the EU and the United States, and the sharing of information on Money laundering[18][19].

In order to share and revitalize the Terrorism Fund Tracking Program, the European Commission and the United States Treasury Department have written a joint report on the value of data provided by the Terrorist Financial Tracking Program(TFTP). The report was provided by the United States Treasury Department, Europol and member states. The report contains how TFTP-supplied data was used and specific examples of counter-terrorism investigations in the United States and the EU.

Both the PNR and TFTP agreements allow public institutions to access personal information collected for commercial purposes for the purpose of public interest(in response to terrorism and serious crimes), collect, store and analyze this information and transfer it to a third party. While the PNR agreement mandates the automatic transfer of the entire database held by airlines to the intelligence

authorities, the TFTP agreement has a difference in financial information that meets certain criteria set by the United States government by financial network companies under EU permission at the request of the government[20].

## 5. Conclusion

PNR and TFTP agreements were signed between the EU and the United States for Greater Terrorism cooperation. As the TFTP agreement increases the ability of the United States and Europe to collect, analyze, and share information on terrorism, there is a growing possibility that terrorists will use countries that are relatively lax in their defense as a detour to terrorism.

Efforts by law enforcement agencies, security service providers and private businesses and civil society organizations to fight terrorism have shown substantial results in reducing terrorism in Europe. Since 2014, security organizations and private organizations have established new and creative ways of cooperation, with Europe facing a surge in terrorist violence.

But the EU, unlike the United States, has some problems with its counter-terrorism policy. Since the EU is not a single national government, it cannot arrest or prosecute terrorists on its own, nor can it track them using spies or satellites. Therefore, the police and intelligence agencies of the member countries are in charge of the actual work of terrorism. Intelligence agencies in each country hesitate to provide terrorism information to other countries. Due to the nature of the intelligence agency, it does not want to share certain information with other agencies. Also, member governments are having difficulty coordinating their work because terrorism is an issue that spans a wide range of policy areas. Terrorism requires action from all government departments as well as departments in charge of law enforcement, border control, foreign and defense policies. The Treasury should track terrorist funding, the Health Ministry should stock up on vaccines, and the Education Ministry should provide academic research funds to Islamic organizations[21].

On the other hand, member states are actively cooperating with the EU in providing information on investigation support and spying and funding. This is especially due to the perception that security policies related to the protection of citizens are at the core of national sovereignty. In other words, governments are reluctant to give the EU the power to disrupt existing laws and national security practices. The EU is trying to coordinate national counterterrorism policies, but still has many challenges.

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## 7. Contribution

### 7.1. Authors contribution

	Initial name	Contribution
		-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Author	CSK	-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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## Review of Trend Analysis of TERRORISM and KOREA's Implications

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### Abstract

*Today's counter-terrorism policy means effectively excluding national threats, preventing them in advance, and responding appropriately to injustices. This means that the challenges faced must be solved by comprehensively operating all means of politics, diplomacy, economy, society, culture, military and science and technology in order to achieve national goals from various military and non-military threats at home and abroad. Especially in Korea, South Korea and North Korea are facing confrontation and are threatened by terrorism at the same time. Crimes such as espionage and terrorism transcend time and space, as well as being highly trained and mobile. It is also a representative national security risk crime by actors who comply with strict security rules. They are using advanced science and technology compared to the past, and they use cyber and terrorism, public relations and education using SNS, and propaganda, as well as the use of communication between the Internet and smartphones.*

*In this situation, legal evidence gathering by intelligence agencies or investigative agencies is increasingly difficult and inevitable. Moreover, despite the fact that information and investigative agencies have arrested security offenders in spite of poor conditions, it is now a reality that they do not admit their ability to testify or convict of illegally collected evidence.*

*Therefore, the state and nature of security crimes, including terrorism, must be grasped and the nation should protect the lives and property of the people through proactive responses.*

**[Keywords]** *Terrorism, Terrorism Threats, National Security Crimes, FTFs, Criminal Justice*

## 1. Introduction

Today, the domain of transnational crimes that threaten national security, such as terrorism, international organized crime, and numerous spy activities, which are the work areas of law enforcement agencies, are newly incorporated into the domain of national intelligence activities. As a result, it is not uncommon for information collected by information activities to become evidence in judicial proceedings. Therefore, national intelligence and law enforcement have an inseparable tension and cooperation. National intelligence and law enforcement do not maintain intimate relationships because close ties are required. This is because there are differences in the roles and cultures of the Intelligence Community and the Law Enforcement Community, and the responsibilities and objectives of each institution are different in the administrative order of the country, as well as the expected value and method of use of national intelligence are different. In addition, due to the nature of the work, conscious or unconscious overlap occurs, creating a competitive relationship rooted in government egoism rather than good faith competition or cooperative concessions. As a result, the relationship that should be kept in close contact has resulted in conflict, antagonism, or indifference. In particular, in the case of

countries where the collection of foreign information and domestic information is legally related to national security companies, competition is often developed in a more serious manner than in the case of unified countries[1].

Meanwhile, the emergence of transnational crime and new terrorism that threaten national security throughout the world has caused a lot of changes in the environment of information activities. The ongoing threats that major countries face today span a number of areas, including traditional military threats, terrorism, international crime, drug distribution, cyber attacks, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction(WMD), climate change, epidemics, energy and natural resources.

The mission of the intelligence community including the activities of information and investigative agencies in major countries such as the United States and the United Kingdom is expanding with the emergence of new and diverse aspects of transnational and asymmetric threats.

Also, changes were made in the goals and priorities of information activities. In addition, in the information activities, the distinction between existing foreign information and domestic information was blurred, and the geographical borders and judicial borders were blurred[2].

As a result, the role of intelligence agencies to preemptively defend national security against transnational security threats is intensifying. These phenomena require the organizational integration of intelligence agencies and law enforcement agencies and the strengthening of functional exchange between information and investigation. From the point of view of a national judicial institution, it may be considered that the judicial sovereignty of the country is conceded or infringed by criminal acts, but rather, if the crimes are resolved by other countries without using their own resources, the benefits can be enjoyed together. Furthermore, it should be viewed as preserving sovereignty in the sense of protecting national interests by eradicating international crimes[3]. Security crimes are rare incidents unlike ordinary crimes, but once they happen, they have considerable impact on the state of destruction, which is detrimental to the existence of the state[4]. The solution should also be based on close cooperation between the actors since transnational security issues are mostly problems arising from the expansion and deepening of interdependence among international actors[5].

## **2. Trend and Cause of Terrorism**

### **2.1. Trend of terrorism**

The recent trends in terrorism around the world are as follows.

First, point organizations such as successor Abdullah Kardash are expected to continue their activities after the death of the IS' leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi by the US Army's Decapitation Strike on October 26, 2019. Second, despite the recent reduction in the ISIL organization, it was recorded as the world's most deadly terrorist group in 2017, and the decrease in ISIL is reflected in the level of terrorism activity in Europe. The number of deaths was 2016(827 people), 2017(204 people), a 75% decreased. Third, as of 2019, ISIL lost most of its territories and sources of income and moved major resources of terrorist organizations. In particular, the phenomenon of moving bases from the Middle East to North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia was observed. Fourth, in Europe, despite the threat of radicalization in the online space and global movement of members, the number of deaths in Western Europe decreased from 168 in 2016 to 282 in 2017. In addition, the number of deaths decreased in Turkey, France, Belgium and Germany, while it increased significantly in the United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden, Finland and Austria. Fifth, looking at the terrorists arrested in Western Europe, more than 40% of foreign terrorist fighters(FTFs) were arrested. As ISIL collapses in Iraq and Syria, foreign terrorist fighters(FTFs) are expected to increase over the next few years. Sixth, in recent years in Western

Europe, attacks by political extreme right terrorism have increased. It occurred 12 cases in the United Kingdom, 6 cases in Sweden, 2 cases in Greece and France, and 30 cases in the United States(Extremism, White supremacy, anti-Muslim beliefs)[6].

## 2.2. Cause of recent terrorism

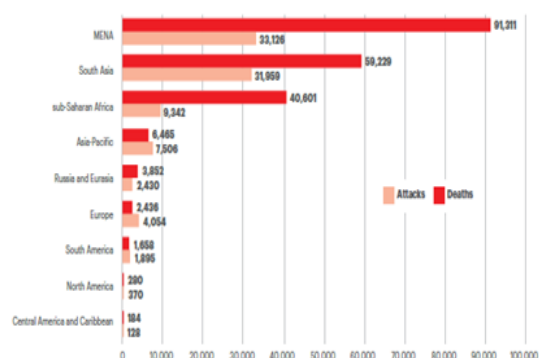
The main cause of recent terrorism is considered to be participation in conflict with the outside world, including social alienation and lack of economic opportunities. Particularly in North America and Western Europe, where the economy is highly developed, there is a lot of evidence of criminal extremist beliefs or radicals joining the terrorist group[6].

## 3. Status of Terrorist Attacks

### 3.1. Ranking of regions with the most terrorist attacks

The casualty rankings of recent terrorist attacks by region were Middle East and North Africa(MENA), South Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, Asia-Pacific, Russia and Eurasia, Europe, South Africa, North America, Central America and Caribbean[7].

Figure 1. Attacks and deaths from terrorism by region.

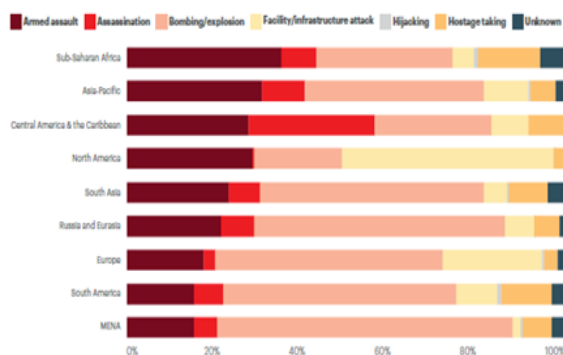


Note: START GTD(2018).

### 3.2. Status of terrorist attacks

The method rankings of recent terrorist attacks by region were Sub-Saharan Africa(Armed assault), Asia-Pacific(Bombing/Explosion), Central America & Caribbean(Assassination), North America(Facility/Infrastructures), South Asia(Bombing/ Explosion), Russia & Eurasia(Bombing/ Explosion), Europe(Bombing/ Explosion), South America(Bombing/Explosion), MENA(Bombing/Explosion)[7].

Figure 2. Type of attack by region.



Note: START GTD(2018).

### 3.3. Statues of arrests in 2018 per EU member state

Terrorism in 2018 is a major threat to the security of EU member states. There were terrible attacks by jihadists in Terèbes, Paris, Liège and Strasbourg, resulting in a total of 13 casualties. It can also be seen that extremists who change direction due to the arrest of a number of right-wing terror suspects who have launched attacks across Italy and the European Union(EU) are increasingly considering violence as a justifiable confrontation. Terrorists aim not only to murder and perish, but to divide our society and spread hatred. Terrorists must take care to protect citizens and values in the face of attempts to use violence for political purposes. In particular, it was a pity for the safety of the community that three police officers were killed in the EU in 2018. Compared to the previous year, the number of strikers and victims in the EU has declined significantly in relation to terrorism in all ideological trends. In 2017, jihadists committed 10 terrorist attacks in the EU, while seven jihadists attacked last year. At the same time, however, the plot of jihadist terrorism increased significantly, including attempts to produce and deploy chemical and biological substances[8].

Statistical information on the 2018 terrorists in the EU reported to Europol is as follows. In 2018, a total of 1056 were arrested for terrorism-related crimes in EU member states. The number of arrests was the highest in France and the United Kingdom compared to the previous year(411 and 412 out of 1219 in 2017). Most arrests were made on suspicion of preparing for the act of terrorism. While abroad, members and terrorist financings of terrorist groups, similar to 2017, arrests for jihadist terrorism accounted for the largest percentage of total arrests for terrorism-related crimes in the EU(705 in 1219, 2017). The number of arrests for left-wing terrorists remained at a level similar to that of separatist terrorists. The number of individuals arrested in relation to right-wing terrorists continued to rise for the third consecutive year(12 in 2016, 20 in 2017, 44 in 2018)[8].

**Table 1.** Arrests in 2018 per EU member state and per affiliation.

Member state	Jihadist terrorism	Right-wing terrorism	Left-wing terrorism	Ethno-nationalist and seperatist terrorism	Single-issue terrorism	Not specified	Total
Austria	35						35
Belgium	17					149	166
Bulgaria	14						14
Czechia		1			1		2
Denmark	3						3
France	273	32	3	2			310
Germany	43	8		5		3	59
Greece	2		20				22
Italy	40	1	8	2		5	56
Luxembourg	1						1
Netherland	45	2		1		1	49
Poland						2	2
Slovakia					1		1
Slovenia					1	1	2
Spain	29		3	20			52
Sweden	7						7
Romania	2						2
UK						273	273
Total	511	44	34	30	3	434	1056

Note: EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report(2019).

\*17 arrests were contributed by Belgium in line with TE-SAT methodology. 149 arrests were contributed with no affiliation specified; however, the majority were related to jihadist terrorist activities. A total number of terrorist arrests in Belgium is 166. Also, The UK contributed 273 arrests were not disaggregated by type of terrorism, and do not include 148 arrests made in Northern Ireland.

### 3.4. Convictions and penalties

This annex contains statistical information on the concluded court proceedings for terrorist offences in 2018 as reported to Eurojust. It highlights some key figures and, where relevant, compares those with the figures for previous years. In 2018, 17 EU Member States reported a total of 653 individuals who were convicted or acquitted of terrorist offences. Nine of those individuals appeared twice before the court in Greece in 2018 in the framework of different criminal proceedings and one appeared three times. As a result, the total number of verdicts pronounced for terrorism-related offences in 2018 was 664. In 2018 there were 94 female defendants in the concluded court proceedings for terrorist offences, which is an increase compared to 2017(66 female defendants). France reported the highest number of individuals in concluded court proceedings for terrorist offences(141), followed by Spain(120), the UK(115) and Belgium(80). Number of individuals in concluded court proceedings for terrorist offences per EU Member State in 2016, 2017 and 2018 as reported to Eurojust[8].

**Table 2.** Convictions and penalties per EU member state.

Member state	2016	2017	2018
Austria	26	18	36
Belgium	136	85	80
Bulgaria			1
Czechia		8	7
Denmark	8	4	6
Estonia	2	2	
Finland	4	2	1
France	66	120	141
Germany	30	34	57
Greece	3	19	22
Hungary	2		3
Italy	11	23	15
Lithuania	1	2	10
Netherland	42	46	37
Poland		4	
Portugal	1	1	
Slovenia	1		1
Spain	154	69	120
Sweden	4	3	1
UK	89	125	115
Total	580	565	653

Note: EU Terrorism Situation and Trend Report(2019).

## 4. Diagnosing the Possibility of Terrorism in Korea

First, the possibility of terrorism by international terrorist organizations is still present. In other words, the possibility of a domestic terrorist attack is about 109 important facilities in western countries including US troops in Korea. In addition, in the past two years, it has spread

beyond the Middle East and Islamic regions, which are frequent terrorist regions, to Europe and Southeast Asia, and the number of casualties is increasing. In addition, although IS territories and resources are shrinking, there is a risk of continuous inflow of foreign Jihadists(FTFs) due to the expansion of the sense of crisis.

Second, it is necessary to be careful about the transition to a multicultural society due to the influx of foreign workers and international exchange. Dissatisfaction with economic polarization, such as the exclusion of diverse cultures and the unemployment problem of Koreans due to immigrants, and the national finances, is increasing. In particular, when looking at the survey conducted for foreign residents residing in Korea, the result of the survey response was 15.9%(2017), and the trend was increased compared to 21.5%(2018).

Third, the possibility of terrorism by National Security Crimes should be watched for domestic security. Continuous terrorist attacks have been conducted by the North for the purpose of overthrowing the regime, and crimes with abstract dangers due to the National Security Crime have also increased since the division of the South and North Korea. In this regard, Lone wolf terrorism and Home grown terrorism attacks are also appearing due to antipathy by following forces such as specific ideologies, religions, and organizations. In addition, as the Korean Wave culture has emerged in the international community, soft targets are increasing when various international events are held.

Lastly, the types of terrorist attacks utilizing the 4th industrial technology and low technology are diversifying. Recently, threats of new terrorist attacks, such as firearms produced by 3D-printed international terrorist organizations such as ISIS, have emerged. Foreign Jihadists(FTFs) are appearing in the form of global movement orders and follow-up to seek to rebuild competitive organizations among international terrorist organizations.

## 5. Conclusion

In terrorism, the intelligence agency plays a role in supporting the enforcement of policy by law enforcement agencies as the main subject of collecting, analyzing and distributing information. On the other hand, law enforcement agencies are criminal justice agencies, including the police, whose main task is to collect crime evidence, arrest, prosecute and punish the suspects[9]. Most national institutions are either intelligence agencies or have unique characteristics as law enforcement agencies. However, in some cases, it is an intelligence agency and at the same time, it has a dual identity with the characteristics of a law enforcement agency or an investigative agency. The fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation(FBI) has dual identities and overlapping functions as intelligence and investigative agencies is also well documented in the FBI's action guidelines[10].

The domestic policy directions for national security crimes such as terrorism are as follows.

First, it is time for a new approach in new security situations around the world in relation to countermeasures against national security crimes such as terrorism. Nevertheless, Korea has a problem of responding to the past Cold War era legal system.

Second, there are various limitations in actively coping with terrorism and security crimes that are developing in advanced science and technology.

Third, in developed security countries, international terrorists do not show warmth by approaching from a public interest level rather than respecting basic rights. In particular, negotiations with terrorists are never conducted and are strongly punished. On the other hand, Korea has weakened the powers of intelligence and investigative agencies against terrorism, and the

judiciary is also implementing a policy of compassion rather than sentenced to national security crimes.

Fourth, Korea's current situation is that it can not expect a developmental legal system and information and investigation environment despite of the fact that it may cause distrust of the judiciary in contrast to the advanced security countries. Therefore, Korea needs to take a new approach, breaking away from the existing pre-modern investigation environment, using the legal system for national security crimes and terrorists based on the concept of new security.

Lastly, the legal system for national security crimes should be established in accordance with the new security situation. In this regard, the Act on International Judicial Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters provides mutual assistance for criminal assistance to provide for the cooperation necessary for the investigation or trial of criminal cases between Korea and foreign countries, and to actively cope with them. South Korea's ACT ON INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS is scope of mutual assistance shall be as follows: 1. Investigation into the whereabouts of a person or object. 2. Provision of documents and records. 3. Service of documents. etc. 4. Gathering of evidence, seizure, search, and verification. 5. Transfer of objects, such as evidence. 6. Hearing of statements, and other measures to make any person testify or cooperate with an investigation in the requesting country[11].

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## 7. Contribution

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	Initial name	Contribution
Lead Author	YSD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Set of concepts <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Design <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Getting results <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Analysis <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Make a significant contribution to collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Final approval of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>
Corresponding Author*	LKM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

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## A Study on the Improvement of TERRORISM Response in Subway Crisis and Public Transportation

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### Abstract

*Recently the characteristics of those who committed serious terrorist crimes are not directly related to the direct command system of a specific terrorist organization(ex. IS) but are influenced by the political propaganda of terrorist organizations online, Terrorist crime under the loose form of the terrorist organization. Therefore, this study suggests ways to improve countermeasures against terrorism in metropolitan subways. Although it is important for the prevention of terrorism in the subway, it is important for the police officers of the subway police and the special police officers of the railway to have a physical limit to take charge of them, and after confirming that improvement measures are necessary, And pointed out the possibility of establishing independent security departments where judicial and administrative control is not feasible to grant police rights. In addition, I pointed out how to improve the safety of subways in the metropolitan area through the recruitment of core job candidates and the identity survey during the subway operation. Furthermore, it was confirmed that a special council on terrorism, which can take into consideration the characteristics of subway terrorism, such as airports and ports, is required to be established in charge of terrorism prevention under the current Anti-Terrorism Act. Finally, it is once again emphasized that the strengthening of the powers of the counterparts to terrorism must inevitably limit the basic rights of the people, so the principle of proportionality must be observed in their activities.*

**[Keywords]** *Terror Crime, Subway Terrorism, Act on Anti-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizen and Public Security, France 2016 Transportation Terrorism Prevention Act, Principle of Proportionality*

## 1. Introduction

The characteristic of those who have committed significant terrorist crimes recently is that those who are not directly in the chain of command of a particular terrorist organization(ex. IS), but who are self-emotional to the organization's propaganda, or who have not adapted to the existing society, have committed terrorist crimes under the loose leadership of IS and other international terrorist organizations[1].

Korea cannot be free from this either, as seen in the case of Kim entering Syria in 2015 to join IS. It is also well known that vulnerable soft targets can be too easily accessed when attempting to commit a terrorist crime. Korea is no exception, so it is time for institutional readjustment. In this study, we would like to discuss counterterrorism on subways in the Seoul metropolitan area. Every year, the number of subway users is increasing steeply, and many citizens perceive subways as the most reliable means of transportation. On the other hand, what about our ability to respond to crimes on the subway? Police and related agencies operate subway police units and subway sheriffs for safety and crime prevention in the subway, but the current system is

naturally expected to be limited if actual terrorist crimes are assumed to be imminent or terrorist crimes occur.

To this end, a good precedent is the French response law enacted in 2016. France sought to respond to terrorist crimes by creating four new special laws after successive terrorist crimes in 2015 and 2016, particularly noteworthy being the "Act on the Prevention and Response of Public Passenger Traffic Fraud, Attack on Public Safety and the Prevention of Terrorism in Transportation Institutions"(hereinafter referred to as the 2016 Act on the Prevention of Terrorism in Traffic Institutions"). The existing special law for counterterrorism was to strengthen the authority of intelligence and investigation agencies in the wake of a specific incident, although it was to establish various criminal procedures, the Act is to be reviewed in this paper because it is characterized by attempts to strengthen the authority of employees inside public transportation agencies, not intelligence and investigation agencies, to prevent terrorism in certain means of transportation.

Therefore, the government will review ways to prevent terrorist crimes in a special space called the subway. That is, we will review the rationale for the prevention of terrorist crimes in a special space called the subway(2), the organization and policies responsible for the safety of transportation institutions in France, and the main contents of the Traffic Authority Terrorism Prevention Act 2016(3). Based on these discussions, we would like to draw out the limitations of security measures and improvement measures under the current law(4).

## **2. Considerations for Prevention of Terrorism in Public Transport Institutions**

The subway has positive and negative factors, such as the two sides of a coin, in that it utilizes underground space. The positive factor is directly related to the efficient utilization of space, but the negative factor is mainly a matter of safety. In other words, since buildings and vehicles are operated underground, it is difficult to evacuate to the ground in the event of a terrorist attack, and because the ii)entrance is limited, rescue operations are difficult. iii)The subway and buildings have narrow passageways and are more labyrinthine than the ground, evacuation is extremely difficult in the event of a terrorist crime, and secondary damage is expected due to increased evacuation density[2].

In addition, there is a limitation that due to openness and speed of use, proactive safety measures such as aircraft security checks are impossible. Therefore, it is necessary to maintain effective and continuously enforceable anti-terrorism measures against terrorist crimes on the subway.

### **2.1. Considering the characteristics of railway transportation**

The subway, which is freely accessible to an unspecified majority, is in a far-reaching relationship with crime prevention because it is inherently open[3]. In addition, the subway can be an efficient target of terrorist attacks because it is a closed space that cannot be avoided from crime and other dangers once the operation begins[4]. It is impossible to introduce security checks or gate-type detectors carried out at airports to railway stations, given the number of passengers and stations used by rail and air traffic, and the accompanying budget. Therefore, a response is needed to enhance the safety measures already in place, either human, legal or technically.

### **2.2. Infringing individuals' basic rights and enhancing their balance**

In a modern society where the importance of personal information is widely known and awareness of the people's right to informational self-determination is high, the infringement

and restriction of the people's basic rights by state public power requires special attention. In particular, the importance of digitized personal information, including personal video information, is doubled. Therefore, measures such as identification of identity and belongings, filming and transmitting surveillance cameras, and sharing personal information for investigation should be balanced with the freedom of individuals whose legitimacy or constraints are legally guaranteed even if they are terrorist measures.

### **2.3. Increase efficiency and speed**

In the case of subway traffic, prompt and efficient preventive measures are required to overcome the geographical constraints of jurisdiction and authority. In Korea, the activities for preventing subway crimes vary depending on the subway operating system[5]. France, which we are interested in, has been undergoing close cooperation between intelligence and investigative agencies due to its long colonial rule experience and various terrorist crimes experienced since the 1980s. In other words, it has pursued effective terrorist measures in close cooperation with the existing National Territory Watch and Preliminary Appeals[6]. But while such a counterterrorism system may be a valid response in the event of an influx of terrorist criminals from abroad, there is a limit to the recent trend of the spread of home-grown terrorists. Therefore, the establishment of a flexible chain of command among administrative, judicial and related organizations, simplification of procedures, information delivery and sharing are required in public transportation institutions.

### **2.4. Suppression of internal crime**

Although the majority of recently internationally controversial offenders of terrorist crimes were born in the country and grew up in the region, they have often radicalized themselves and carried out terrorist crimes for various reasons. On the surface, they have the same social life as ordinary people, so there is a need to assume that they are hired or assigned to public transportation institutions. In addition, it is also possible that internal personnel of the transport agency are affected by the radical ideas of these radical figures. Therefore, there is a need to strengthen the system to verify such a person in the recruitment and distribution of employees of public transportation institutions.

## **3. Measures to Prevent Terrorism in Transportation Institutions in France**

### **3.1. Overview of safety measures in railway traffic**

Almost all of France's railways, except for some small-scale routes such as tourism, belong to the French Nationale de Chemin de Fer(SNCF), and the high-speed TGV and the high-speed international railway are also operated by SNCF. In addition, in Paris and its suburbs where the population is concentrated, the Régi Autonome des Transports Parisiens(RATP) operates 14 Paris subway lines, RER(Réseau express régional), a railway network linking Paris to the suburbs, Transilien, and RNCP for road battleground vehicles operating near Paris or near Paris.

#### **3.1.1. Police**

The police activities in France are carried out by the Police Nationale in charge of urban areas and other areas on a general basis with a population of 20,000 or more, and by the National Police Agency(DGPN; Direction Générale de la Police Nationale) and the General Bureau of the National Military Police(DGGN; Direction Générale de la Gendarmerie Nationale) in the Ministry of the Interior[7]. However, the jurisdiction of the Seoul metropolitan area, Ile-de-France, is the Préfecture Depolis, which is under the direct control of the interior minister.

Among the national police, the National Railroad Police Agency(SNPF), which belongs to the Central Bureau of the Border Patrol(DCPAF), targets public railway traffic across the country, including international trains. In addition, in the Paris metropolitan area, the traffic police bureau(SDRPT), an internal organization of Paris police, is in charge of traffic safety measures in cooperation with SNCF and RATP.

### **3.1.2. National military police**

The National Military Police formed a part of the French army and originally belonged to the Ministry of National Defense, but in 2009, the entire organization was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior and placed under the command of the Interior Minister, just like the National Police. In other words, under the revision of the Code de la Defecse in 2009, the National Military Police had the Minister of the Interior take charge of organizing, managing, and operating, creating synergy in terms of technology and operation, and the Minister of National Defense was allowed to work only on limited areas such as military, personnel and disciplinary work.

The National Military Police do not have an organization specialized in railway traffic, but the Gendarmerie départementale, which is organized in different regions and carries out general police activities, targets policing in local traffic. In addition, the Gendarmerie Mobile will be deployed in necessary areas throughout France, including railway stations, in an emergency.

### **3.1.3. Military**

The French regular army also has no organization specialized in railway transportation, but in case of an emergency such as a terrorist incident, army soldiers are deployed where necessary, including railway stations, to reinforce the security posture of police and national military police. In particular, it is well known that the standing forces have been mobilized to carry out security operations in downtown Paris since the Paris attacks in November 2015.

### **3.1.4. Mass transit authority**

SNCF and RATP, respectively, are authorized to set up a safety task force on the inside and therefore have the authority to conduct certain security and investigation activities. The SNCF's Safety Countermeasures Bureau has about 2,800 employees from an organization called the Sûreté générale(SUGE) to perform a wide range of duties related to ensuring safety, including patrol and accident prevention. Security features approximately 33,000 surveillance cameras(approximately 12,000 in station premises and 21,000 in vehicles)[8]. SUGE is also responding to the operation and reporting of the emergency notification system for passengers. This system allows passengers to make emergency notifications by phone or text message free of charge. In RATP, there is a traffic network protection and security group(GPSR) and there are about 1,000 employees. RATP also operates surveillance cameras(approximately 10,000 in the station area and 30,000 in the vehicle).

## **3.2. Strengthening terrorism and security systems in France**

Western countries have already experienced several large-scale terrorist incidents, including public transportation, and recently the majority of countries have reinforced existing measures in preparation for terrorist acts by Islamic radical groups. Nevertheless, various terrorist incidents have occurred in France since 2015. This section only introduces the areas related to strengthening security measures for public transportation.

### **3.2.1. Assault on charley Epdo**

On January 7, 2015, the editor of the satirical magazine "Charlie Epdo" in Paris was attacked by the brothers Said Kouachi and Cherif Kouachi. A total of 12 employees were killed in the incident, and immediately after the incident, the criminals fled to Porte de Fantin Station on

Paris Subway Line 5, using a vehicle prepared by their accomplice, before transferring to another vehicle and fleeing. Later on January 9, he was killed by GIGN, who was dispatched to the scene during a hostage crisis in the suburbs of Paris.

### **3.2.2. High-speed train Tallis' attempted terror**

On August 21, 2015, there was an attempted terrorist attack by a lone offender in the vehicle of Tallis, a high-speed train that was driving from Amsterdam to Paris. The suspect was registered in a summary of police figures belonging to an Islamic extremist group. It was also an incident in which the limit of preventing terrorist acts was highlighted again in railway traffic, where it was difficult to inspect passengers and their belongings as they were found to have been carrying automatic rifles.

### **3.2.3. Simultaneous terrorism in Paris**

On the night of November 13, 2015, terrorists loosely linked to Islamic extremist groups stormed theaters, stadiums and restaurants, killing more than 130 people. The incident was a terrorist crime that resulted in very severe emergency measures, such as the declaration of an emergency by the French president, the revision of the emergency law in parliament (extending emergency conditions and strengthening existing regulations), and the temporary revival of border management (a temporary suspension of the Schengen agreement). The conventional terror alert system by the police and the national military police was reinforced nationwide, and about 1,000 troops were deployed to guard public transportation in the Paris metropolitan area under the Vizipirat plan.

### **3.2.4. Nice terrorism**

On the night of July 14, 2016, there was a terrorist incident in Nice that caused trucks to flood the coastal streets where fireworks for the Revolutionary Day were held. The French government was not planning to extend the case further as the emergency situation declared right after the simultaneous terrorist attacks in Paris was due on July 26, 2016, after the enactment of the three-time extension law. In addition, the number of military personnel mobilized by the Vizipirat plan was to be reduced from up to 10,000 after the end of the EURO 2016 in France from June to July 2016. However, the Nice terrorist incident has led to the passage of the fourth extension of the state of emergency and the passage of the 2016 Terrorism Countermeasures Act, and the 10,000-strong "Boss Operation" system.

## **3.3. Main contents of the traffic authority terrorism prevention act 2016 in France**

The general public's anxiety over the security of railway traffic in Europe is as severe as the weight of railway traffic. The French Parliament requires that railway traffic, which is used by an unspecified number of people, be subject to efficient terrorist attacks, ii) the need for rapid prevention, investigation and suppression beyond geographical limitations, and iii) a system to prevent the infiltration of transport organ organizations by homegrown terrorists. However, iv) Nevertheless, it raised the need to enact special laws on the grounds that civil liberties and human rights cannot be excessively violated[9].

Thus, on March 22, 2016, the Traffic Authority Terrorism Prevention Act was enacted. In the original bill phase submitted in October 2015, the main focus was to prevent attacks on public safety, such as i) terrorist acts, and to strengthen crackdowns on ii) cheating (especially free rides), but it was enacted by adding regulations on overseas territories as well as preventing sex crimes against women.

### **3.3.1. Strengthening the authority of employees of the railway traffic safety countermeasures bureau**

Personnel of the Safety and Countermeasures Bureau of the SNCF and RATP were given the authority to carry out baggage and physical examinations(Article 1). In this case, the contents of the baggage need the consent of the owner. Physical examination is also possible only if there is a significant threat to public safety with your consent. It stipulates that duties may be carried out in plain clothes to ensure the effectiveness of the right to prevent such criminal acts(Article 4).

### **3.3.2. Video and video utilization**

Staff of the SNCF and RATP's Safety Countermeasure Bureau may record the situation or subject with a portable video camera in the event of an attack, etc. on public order within the vehicle or property of the competent transportation agency. In other words, the staff of the Safety and Security Countermeasures Bureau may only shoot videos when there is a possibility of an attack on the public order, including a terrorist crime, rather than on a regular basis, and shall notify the subject of whether the video has been filmed or not. The measure is also a pilot and requires that the period of implementation be three years from now and that it should be assessed whether it continues within two years(Article 2).

Staff of the SNCF and RATP's Safety Countermeasures Bureau may, if deemed imminent, transmit video and video acquired during the expenses in real time to the National Police and the National Military Police Agency, otherwise, delete it within six months. Furthermore, the specific use of video information collected by employees of the SNCF and RATP's Safety Countermeasures Bureau is considered to ensure the right to self-determination of personal information by requiring the review of the Kongseyu Detta through CNIL's advice.

### **3.3.3. Coordinating the chain of command**

The National Police or the National Military Police may direct the Safety Countermeasure Bureau of the SNCF and RATP if ordered by the Interior Minister or the Metropolitan Governor to verify the crime(Article 3). In this case, the National Police or the National Military Police are allowed to enter the place of business from 08:00 to 20:00 with the presence of the occupant and agent of the place of business, and can investigate the register of employees under command, work status, compliance with work ethics, criminal facts, etc., as well as punish those who obstructed the command of the National Police and the National Military Police for up to one year in prison or a fine of 15,000 euros.

However, for ex post facto control of judicial police authority, if the national police or military police enter the place of business, they will not only prepare a report and submit it to the person in charge of SNCF or RATP to verify its validity, but ii)externally, the report is reviewed by the Defense Department des Droits and later disclosed to the public(Article 3).

### **3.3.4. Preventing Internal cooperation in crime**

A public transportation agency may request an administrative agency to conduct background checks on the subject before hiring or distributing them to positions directly related to safety(Article 5). In such cases, the fact that the administrative investigation is requested shall be notified to the subject. An administrative investigation is conducted to determine whether an act of grave attack on public order or a person of concern may be referred to a criminal record or certain personal information files owned by an administrative agency.

### **3.3.5. Authority of judicial police officers**

For criminal investigation and prosecution, judicial police officers may not only inspect identification cards and accompanying baggage within public transportation vehicles and sites on the basis of written permission from republic prosecutors, but may also restrict the owner's physical freedom for the time required for such inspections(Article 9). In addition, the judicial

police officer and his judicial police officer may inspect identification cards and baggage within vehicles and sites of public transportation institutions based on the permission of the republic's inspection without obtaining their consent to prevent serious attacks on people and goods. In this case, the owner can be restrained for up to 30 minutes while waiting for instructions from the republic's prosecutor. This is an administrative police activity, but it seems to be intended to give the judicial police the right to prevent a crime before it occurs.

## **4. Problems and Improvement Measures of Subway Security Measures Under the Current Law**

### **4.1. Problems with current subway security measures**

#### **4.1.1. Lack of proactive precautions against terrorist sources**

Due to the functional nature of the high transport sharing rate of the subway and the geographical nature of operating underground, the prevention of terrorist crimes in the subway is particularly required. Since January 2016, "Act on Counter-Terrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security" has been in effect, but the law not only focuses on post-action rather than on the prevention of terrorism, but also does not propose a proactive prevention in the space of the subway, so existing legislation should take action to prevent terrorist crimes.

For this purpose, it is the security check prescribed in Article 48-2 of the Railroad Safety Act that can be reviewed first. According to this provision, the special railway police can conduct security checks on the body, portable goods and luggage of passengers on passenger trains if necessary for the safe operation of railway vehicles and the protection of railway facilities. In addition, the special railway police can ask job questions under Article 3 of the Police Officers' Duty Execution Act.

However, it is practically impossible to search people's bodies, belongings and luggage to prevent crimes in the Seoul metropolitan area, and since job inquiries are a clue to the investigation, there is a limit that only a certain amount of tangible force is allowed to avoid coercion considering the urgency of the situation, the extent of the charges, the need for questions and the considerable means of means[10].

In addition, since security checks stipulated in Article 48-2 of the Railroad Safety Act are large-scale equipment such as X-ray search equipment and metal detection equipment, it is impossible to conduct such security checks on subways with relatively limited number of people, such as KTX, in which the transportation population is flexible. Therefore, in the subway, anti-terrorism measures are the only countermeasures at the moment, focusing on human prevention centered on random questioning by law enforcement officers(including special railway police officers). The problem is that currently, the subway police force and the special railway police have limited personnel and budget to take charge of security measures for subways in the Seoul metropolitan area.

#### **4.1.2. Blocking suspected terrorist crimes**

The latest terrorist crime can be explained by the emergence of self-sustaining terrorists to the extent that it is expressed by the expression of the lone wolf's sign. This means that passive blocking measures such as border control, immigration control of foreigners, restrictions on visits to terrorist organizations and returning to Korea are impossible to prevent terrorist crimes in advance. In addition, it is also necessary to prepare for cases where a homegrown terrorist is hired and deployed at a national infrastructure and sympathizes with external terrorists.

In Korea, which relies heavily on public transportation agencies, the risk of insider involvement in terrorist crimes cannot be ruled out. However, it is necessary to continue to review France's operation, as no action exists at the moment to suggest that employees of public transportation organizations, such as railways and airports, are involved in crimes that undermine public safety, such as terrorism. Currently, the railroad safety law stipulates that the control of internal personnel consists only of regulations related to safe operation, and the identification of security service regulations is also silent on subway operators. Therefore, it is necessary to "carefully" consider establishing a new background check procedure in which not only terrorist risk figures but also those suspected of links with North Korea are hired and assigned to key locations in the safety operation of subways.

#### **4.1.3. Authority of the organization for the security of subway**

The organizations in charge of public safety in the metropolitan subway system are largely composed of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency(or Gyeonggi Provincial Police Agency), the special railway police officer of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, and subway security officers who have the authority to direct their duties under Article 49 of the Railroad Safety Act. The subway police force and the special railway police officer who have jurisdiction over the judicial police may conduct random inspection and a weapon prosecution investigation under Article 3 of the Police Officers' Duty Execution Act. However, there is a limit to the suspension, questions, and accompanying requests that constitute an unsuspecting inquiry under the "Act on the Execution of Police Officers' Duty" are all arbitrary in nature, so if the subject does not comply with them, they cannot be forced. In addition, the subway sheriff, who is currently operating on the Seoul subway, has no judicial police authority, so one can point out the problem that if it is not the principle of emergency evacuation in an urgent situation such as finding suspected terrorist crimes at the scene, it cannot respond.

### **4.2. A Study on the improvement of the subway security measures for counterterrorism**

#### **4.2.1. Improvement of pre-prevention measures**

What should be noted in France's 2016 Act on the Prevention of Traffic Authority Terrorism is the strengthening of proactive precautions against terrorism before it occurs. This precautionary measure includes administrative as well as judicial police action. However, as seen earlier, the limited budget and manpower of the subway police force and the special railway police force alone are limited, so it is necessary to consider setting up its own security department within the subway operator in the long run. France, which recently experienced serious terrorist crimes, enacted the Traffic Authority Terrorism Prevention Act 2016 to strengthen the authority of not only law enforcement officials but also security personnel of railway operating institutions to prevent terrorism within various railway traffic. Through this, SNCF and RATP security personnel can complete related security training and arm themselves in plain clothes with the permission of the police and local governments, and search passengers at subway entrances and subways. In such a case, the safety officer of railway traffic can read France's current desire for "safety" in that, with the consent of the owner, it can restrict not only the inspection of belongings but also the accompanying physical freedom.

So what can be learned from these French examples? In Korea's reality, granting judicial police power to employees of subway operators like France and giving them the right to search their bodies right away is likely to violate the principle of proportionality even if the current law is revised, and most of all, it is highly likely that the public's legal sentiment will not tolerate it. In the long run, however, the government should consider establishing and operating an internal security department for subway operators in Korea in order to prevent terrorist crimes in advance, taking into account the physical shortage of subway police units and special railway police officers.



I think a good attempt to do this is the subway sheriff who is currently operating. In particular, some argue that the subway sheriff should be assigned a judicial police officer from this perspective[11]. However, the main purpose of the amendment is to report to the police at crime scenes because there is no judicial police authority, and ii) to the subway sheriff to respond to disorderly conduct. However, in the case of i), the law of the arrest of current criminals is sufficiently overcome, and in ii), granting judicial police power to subway security officers is likely to lead to criminal punishment, and the concept of "an act of disorder" itself has a problem that goes against the principle of clarity.

Therefore, the granting of judicial police power by subway sheriffs under the amendment above is bound to be limited, and I think it is more realistic to establish independent departments in the form of French SUGE and GPSR and to impose administrative and judicial control over them, not in the form of loose subway sheriffs from a long-term perspective. In other words, in the long run, the recruitment and education training of subway security personnel are prepared to the level of police officers, and if they strive to enhance their expertise through close links with the National Police Agency, the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, etc., they can also consider setting up security departments in subway operators and granting judicial police power to them within a limited scope.

#### **4.2.2. Blocking terrorist dangerous persons**

As we saw earlier, it is necessary to come up with measures to prevent the infiltration or spread of persons who threaten the safety of subway operations into subway operators. The reality is that safety-related verification regulations in subway operators are for the safe operation of subways itself (Article 10–23 of the Railroad Safety Act), and there is no provision for crimes committed by internal personnel.

France, which recently suffered a terrorist crime, has allowed the National Police and the National Military Police to lead the SNCF and RATP's safety measures bureau in case of emergency as well as background checks on those subject to recruitment and distribution to prevent internal cooperation.

In Korea, it is necessary to "carefully" examine the possibility of background checks not only for hiring but also for limited employees of subway operating institutions (such as train drivers and controllers) who can directly affect subway operation safety in case of emergency. However, since this is a matter of political controversy, safety measures should also be considered. Specifically, Chapter 3 of the Railroad Safety Act (Article 10–23), which provides for the management of railway drivers' driver's license and qualifications and compliance for railway control personnel, may consider establishing a new basis for certain background checks upon the employment and assignment of workers in such limited positions.

#### **4.2.3. Lack of a proactive organisation for terrorism crimes**

With the enactment and implementation of the Anti-Terrorism Act and the Enforcement Decree of the same Act in 2016, not only a proactive prevention organization for terrorist crimes but also a post-terrorism response organization has been established and operated. Various organizations can be set up or set up under the Enforcement Decree of the Anti-Terrorism Act, but the core of them can be seen as the anti-terrorism center under the Prime Minister's Office. The Counterterrorism Center established an integrated terrorist information center, a regional anti-terrorism council, and an airport and port counter-terrorism council under its wing to give authority to the integrated management of terrorist information, consultations on anti-terrorism activities among related agencies in the region, and consultations on counter-terrorism activities among related agencies at airports or ports. A permanent consultative body in charge of public transportation facilities, such as airports and ports, is established, but railway traffic used by the largest number of people cannot even

attend such consultative bodies. The fact that railway traffic authorities are not included in the exclusive organization (the Terrorism Countermeasure Council by Traffic Function) under Article 11 of the Enforcement Decree not only does it not enhance the efficiency of prevention of terror attacks on subways, but it should also be improved because it is a legislative defect that means discriminatory treatment from other transportation agencies (air and shipping). Therefore, the revision should be considered to include the agencies in charge of railway transportation, such as subways, in the Council on Counterterrorism of Airport and Port under Article 11 of the Enforcement Decree.

#### **4.2.4. Strengthening the power of judicial organs and abiding by the principle of proportionality**

The common counterterrorism measures of countries affected by recent terrorist crimes, including the United States, France and the United Kingdom, can be summed up as strong punishment for terrorist crimes and enhanced authority of intelligence and investigative agencies. However, strict requirements and follow-up controls are needed as the strengthening of investigative agencies is feared to limit the basic rights of the people. We should reconsider the principle of proportionality in the prevention of terrorism, especially since the expansion of the authority of law enforcement agencies in the name of anti-terrorism can be considered more valuable when carried out within the faithful protection of basic rights [12]. To this end, the recent judgment of the French judiciary will be a milestone for us. In December 2015, the French Constitutional Court ruled that the designation of a residence under the Emergency Extension Act was not in violation of Article 66 of the Constitution because it was an exceptional measure taken in the state of a state of national emergency and was a restriction, not deprivation of people's freedom. In addition, the court ruled that the maximum number of hours per day spent in designated residences was not completely violated by the freedom of residence and movement [13]. In other words, he decided that while there is a need to prevent terrorist crimes, the people's basic rights should be limited to a minimum.

## **5. Outro**

The most recent French Act on the Prevention of Terrorism in Traffic Agencies in 2016 was reviewed to examine the problems and countermeasures of counterterrorism measures on subways in the Seoul metropolitan area. Although it is not possible to question the proposition of terrorism prevention from the means of transportation called subway, there can be controversy over how to set specific directions. Therefore, I thought it would be meaningful to review the case of France, which experienced terrorist crimes using public transportation such as subways and other public transportation institutions before us and responded to them in a legislative manner, so I wanted to briefly review France's latest legislation and find ways to improve our country's countermeasures.

France has long been a target of terrorism among European countries. So I have various experiences and know-how in espionage to prevent terrorism. However, as the nature and types of terrorist crimes change, the prevention of terrorism through the previously adhered to human intelligence has become a long way off, resulting in exposure to various forms of terrorism, starting with the Charley Epdo case in 2015 and the Nice Terror in July 2016. In response, France has enacted and implemented laws that restrict the basic rights of the people in various forms and degrees to fight terrorism, starting with the issuance of state emergency. In particular, it was referred to in this high school as it was necessary to keep an eye on France's response in the future, given that it was difficult to check security at the same level as airports, especially in public transportation, especially in railway traffic.

In order to prevent terror attacks on subways in the Seoul metropolitan area, a considerable number of laws have been enacted and enforced. However, related laws such as the Anti-Terrorism Act and the Railroad Safety Act were found to have limitations not only in real terms but also in the system itself in place. In particular, despite the importance of the law of prevention in advance in the subway, there are physical limitations for only the subway police force and the special railway police to take charge of it, so institutional improvement is required. As some suggested, this school pointed out that it is not appropriate to grant judicial police power to the current subway sheriff and that an independent security department with judicial and administrative control is established. In addition, the Seoul Metropolitan Subway Management Agency pointed out a plan to enhance the safety of subways in the metropolitan area by hiring key employees and conducting background checks on them. Finally, it was emphasized once again that strengthening the authority of these institutions should comply with the principle of proportionality because it is feared to limit the basic rights of the people.

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## 7. Contribution

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Author	PWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Corresponding <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Play a decisive role in modification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

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## The Relation among IT SECURITY Responsibilities, Risk Reduction, and Organizational Performance of Sports Event Security Organization

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### Abstract

*Purpose; This research is to recognize the importance of IT security, which increases in importance in international sports event security in the smart age due to technological development, to recognize the impact of IT security responsibilities of related agencies on risk reduction and organizational performance, and to inform the importance of expertise and work in sports event security field. To this end, this study conducted a survey using a self-evaluation method for 250 bodyguards who were working in sport event security companies, briefed on the purpose of the survey, and agreed to participate the survey. Among the collected data, 241 questionnaires were taken as valid samples, except for those whose responses to the survey were unfaithful or some parts of the responses were omitted. For data collected, frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis were conducted using SPSS 25.0 for Windows. In addition, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using AMOS 18.0, and path analysis was conducted using a structural equation model to analyze IT security responsibilities, risk reduction, and organizational performance. The conclusions of this study are as follows. First, IT security responsibilities affect risk reduction. Second, IT security responsibilities affect organizational performance. Third, risk reduction affects organizational performance. Combining the results of this study and prior studies, the successful hosting of sports events not only has a great impact on the image of the host country as well as social, cultural, economic, political, and diplomatic aspects but also on the existence of many enterprises and other related agencies or organizations. The importance of security for sports events is increasing due to the participation of celebrities and world-class sports stars, and the importance of security related to IT technology is increasing in the security field due to the development of the Internet, IT technology, and the popularization of smart devices. Therefore, in order for bodyguards and related organizations to be recognized as professionals and contribute to the successful hosting of sports events, it is necessary to make continuous efforts to develop a sense of responsibility and ethics for IT security as well as professional knowledge of IT technology.*

**[Keywords]** IT Security, Risk Reduction, Sports Event, Security Organization, Responsibility

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The Needs and purpose of the study

The mega sports events such as the Summer and Winter Olympics, FIFA World Cup, IAAF World Championships in Athletics, F1 are attracting global attention, promoting mutual understanding and cooperation among participating countries[1]. Mega-sports events are considered to be large in scale and have an impact worldwide, having political, diplomatic, economic, social, and cultural influences, providing a meeting place for people around the world, and influencing the enhancement of the national image[2]. Many countries and cities

are bidding for the mega sports events in order to achieve positive effects from hosting them[3]. Korea also hosted several mega sports events, including the world's four largest mega sports events, and enjoyed positive effects such as enhancing national and regional awareness, overhauling social infrastructure, branding, attracting tourists, and creating business opportunities[4][5]. These international sports events require tools to control and promote safety, as not only sports athletes, coaches, reporters, sports tourists, but also celebrities from all over the world gather through the "products" called sports. One of the tools is security, and the role of bodyguards, police, and security workers in the job is to minimize exposure from risks by managing safety for the participants and the facilities, thereby minimizing possibility of accidents and damages and optimally handling unexpected situations. It has evolved from the past era of human and physical security to the era of security of the entire sports event system, which can be attributed to the development of the internet, smart devices, and IT technologies. This series of phenomena has led to the emergence of IT security, which covers networks, the internet, endpoints, APIs, cloud, application security. The importance of security strategies to protect digital data is also increased, and the security and responsibilities associated with it are referred to as IT security responsibilities.

This research is to recognize the importance of IT security, which increases in importance in international sports event security in the smart age due to technological development, to recognize the impact of IT security responsibilities of related agencies on risk reduction and organizational performance, and to inform the importance of expertise and work in sports event security field.

## **1.2. Hypotheses**

In this study, we would like to set the hypothesis of the study and conclude it through verification. The hypotheses are as follows.

Hypothesis 1. IT security responsibilities will affect risk reduction.

Hypothesis 2. IT security responsibilities will affect organizational performance.

Hypothesis 3. Risk reduction will affect organizational performance.

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1. Subjects and sampling technique**

This study conducted a survey using a self-evaluation method for 250 bodyguards who were working in sport event security companies, briefed on the purpose of the survey, and agreed to participate the survey. Among the collected data, 241 questionnaires were taken as valid samples, except for those whose responses to the survey were unfaithful or some parts of the responses were omitted.

### **2.2. Measurement method**

IT security responsibilities and risk reduction were based on the questionnaire used in the study by Vance, Lowry & Eggett(2013) and Kim, Kim & Park(2013), and organizational performance was based on the questionnaire used in the study by Tand & Kao(1999), Kotualic & Clark(1999)[6][7][8][9]. The results of validity and reliability verification of the questionnaire shown in the preceding study showed that the definitions and indicators of IT security responsibilities, risk reduction, organizational performance factors were consistent

and reliable and were adapted for this study, with the three variables all configured on a five-point Likert scale.

### 2.3. Analysis of data

For data collected, frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis were conducted using SPSS 25.0 for Windows. In addition, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using AMOS 18.0, and path analysis was conducted using a structural equation model to analyze IT security responsibilities, risk reduction, and organizational performance.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Correlation among each factor

**Table 1.** Confirmatory factor analysis.

	1	2	3
IT security responsibilities	1		
Risk reduction	.764**	1	
Organizational performance	.751**	.714**	1

Note: \*\*p<.01.

As shown in <Table 1>, checking the correlation between the variables showed that most variables had a statistically significant correlation and that there were no multicollinearity problems because the values of all correlations did not exceed .85.

### 3.2. Verification of the suitability of the research model

**Table 2.** Goodness of fit index of the measurement model.

	$\chi^2$	df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA
Model Fit Index	423.276	147	.924	.916	.082

<Table 2> shows the result of the model suitability of this study, indicating all the factors meet the indicators with CFI=.924, TLI=.916, and RMSEA=.082.

### 3.3. Analysis of causality

**Table 3.** Results of structural equation modeling analysis.

	Path	Estimate	S.E.	t-value	
H1	IT security responsibilities → risk reduction	.439**	.063	3.214	accept
H2	IT security responsibilities → organizational performance	.458**	.052	2.986	accept
H3	Risk reduction → organizational performance	.353**	.072	3.128	accept

Note: \*\*p<.01.

The results of the verification of each hypothesis are given in <Table 3>. As a result of path analysis for hypothesis 1, the path coefficient of IT security responsibilities and risk reduction is adopted with .439, t value 3.414. The path analysis for hypothesis 2 shows that the path coefficient for IT security responsibilities and organizational performance is adopted with .458, t value 2.986. The path analysis for hypothesis 3 shows that the path coefficient of risk reduction and organizational performance is adopted with .353, t-value 3.128.

#### **4. Discussion**

Security-related accidents continue to increase, and the causes vary, including the lack of technical security and institutional measures. The perception and attitude of smart device users or IT security personnel that incorporate IT technologies, including cyberspace, can be a key threat to IT security[10]. Therefore, technical security devices or systems do not fully guarantee IT security, so it should be accompanied by a sense of ethics and responsibility for IT security for security personnel and other related organizations. And efforts to enhance IT security will improve the credibility of the country as well as security companies, which will in turn reduce the risks associated with hosting sports events, thereby affecting the image of the host country and the performance of the companies involved. This is why top security officers or IT security personnel should remind those involved of the importance and seriousness of IT security, and communicate or present consistent goals and visions for or motivate them to increase the efficiency of financial IT security and operation of the security organization. In addition, if the person in charge has comprehensive authority over IT security, he or she can independently establish decision-making rules before a security incident[11]. The ultimate purpose of security organizations is to prevent new types of IT-related terrorism or crimes that may occur during sports events. If security-related departments and IT security officers work closely together, they will help hosting and operating successful sports events.

Overall, in carrying out IT security tasks, it is difficult to gain the credibility or performance of security companies unless safety is recognized by sports event participants, host countries, organizations, and numerous sports event officials. Therefore, someone within security-related organizations has to play a role to make others realize the importance and justification of IT security measures to enhance the organization's performance. Therefore, guidelines for the successful hosting of sports events and the specific practice of IT security should also be provided to security organizations and members of the organization that aim for the safety of countless people.

#### **5. Conclusion**

This research is to recognize the importance of IT security, which increases in importance in international sports event security in the smart age due to technological development, to recognize the impact of IT security responsibilities of related agencies on risk reduction and organizational performance, and to inform the importance of expertise and work in sports event security field. To this end, this study conducted a survey using a self-evaluation method for 250 bodyguards who were working in sport event security companies, briefed on the purpose of the survey, and agreed to participate the survey. Among the collected data, 241 questionnaires were taken as valid samples, except for those whose responses to the survey were unfaithful or some parts of the responses were omitted. For data collected, frequency analysis, reliability analysis, and correlation analysis were conducted using SPSS 25.0 for Windows. In addition, confirmatory factor analysis was conducted using AMOS 18.0, and path



analysis was conducted using a structural equation model to analyze IT security responsibilities, risk reduction, and organizational performance.

The conclusions of this study are as follows.

First, IT security responsibilities affect risk reduction.

Second, IT security responsibilities affect organizational performance.

Third, risk reduction affects organizational performance.

Combining the results of this study and prior studies, the successful hosting of sports events not only has a great impact on the image of the host country as well as social, cultural, economic, political, and diplomatic aspects but also on the existence of many enterprises and other related agencies or organizations. The importance of security for sports events is increasing due to the participation of celebrities and world-class sports stars, and the importance of security related to IT technology is increasing in the security field due to the development of the Internet, IT technology, and the popularization of smart devices. Therefore, in order for bodyguards and related organizations to be recognized as professionals and contribute to the successful hosting of sports events, it is necessary to make continuous efforts to develop a sense of responsibility and ethics for IT security as well as professional knowledge of IT technology.

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## 7. Contribution

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Corresponding Author*	PHY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Significant contributions to concepts, designs, practices, analysis and interpretation of data <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Participants in Drafting and Revising Papers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> <li>-Someone who can explain all aspects of the paper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></li> </ul>

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