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Review on the Function of COUNTERTERRORISM Intelligence Community in U.S

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Abstract

Today, the role of intelligence agencies is changing in each country due to the paradigm shift in global anti-terror intelligence activities. In the United States, the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001 changed the func-tioning of Intelligence Community. The U.S. counter-terrorism policy in the international community is related to the Intelligence Community(IC) and the intelligence management through the intelligence organization that per-forms the role is set as the most important task of the intelligence society reform.

In order to address the lack of cooperation between intelligence agencies, which have been pointed out as the main cause of intelligence failure since 9/11, and the difficulties in carrying out effective intelligence activities, the United States has taken the position of Director of National Intelligence(DNI). In addition, the US intelligence community is developing as an intelligence knowledge creation organization by collecting, producing, analyzing, and distributing counterterrorism intelligence scattered in numerous intelligence organizations. In other words, through effective intelligence sharing and support among the intelligence agencies, it is performing counter-terrorism intelligence activities through cooperation and coordination by the abstract giant organization called Intelligence Community rather than counter-terrorism activity by a single specific intelligence agency.

The US Intelligence Community is composed of 16 intelligence organizations, excluding the Office of the Di-rector of National Intelligence. The Office of the Director of National Intelligence is leading the intelligence society. In order for the Intelligence Community to make comprehensive and active use of such intelligence resources, a consensus was formed, the Office of the Director of National Intelligence was established, huge budgets, people and work were gathered, and then the National Counterterrorism Center was established. This in-depth change of counter-terrorism intelligence agencies has a significant impact on not only the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) but also the changes of federal law enforcement agencies.

Finally, counterterrorism intelligence activities to defend public well-being in the United States society protect civilians and cities from terrorist attacks, are an integral part of national defense in response to terrorism, and actively respond to the attacks of potential terrorists. It can be said that it is subject of expression.

[Keywords] Intelligence Community, Intelligence Sharing, Intelligence Environment, Counterterrorism, Na-tional Security

1. Introduction

Terrorism in modern society can not be treated as a political phenomenon[1]. Terror-ism in contemporary society is due to the in-tricate intertwining of historical conflicts, such as geographical conditions, clashes be-tween religions and civilizations, and eco-nomic conditions[2]. The complexity and di-versity of the phenomenon of terrorism is dif-ficult to grasp because of its underlying causes, so proactive and post-management are also important issues. Recently, terrorist

group agents from around the world have filed a series of legal lawsuits after another arrest and another intelligence war. International terrorism is a debate on the nature of terrorism in the political and legal spheres, since it is a rich issue where national diplomatic issues can always arise. In the long run, the suppression of phenomenal terrorism is the seed of another dispute. Therefore, legal issues must also be clearly recognize beyond the establishment of terrorism countermeasures as a phenomenon[3], and further management of terrorism after the occurrence of terrorism should be considered as important.

On the other hand, US counter-terrorism policy in the international society emphasizes the necessity of coordinating the entire intelligence society with the(Intelligence Community(IC) in its own country. It is set as the most important task of reform. In order to address the lack of cooperation between intelligence agencies, which have been pointed out as the main cause of intelligence failure since 9/11, and the difficulties in carrying out effective intelligence activities, the United States has taken the position of the Director of National Intelligence(DNI). the Director of National Intelligence(DNI) has given practical authority to manage intelligence related to national security and counter-terrorism, and has set a coordinating role to control duplication of activities by setting intelligence activities and priorities among intelligence organizations. And the intention to implement it efficiently and effectively[4].

The US society, which experienced the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, played a pivotal role in the National Counter-terrorism Center(NCTC) for national security and counter-terrorism activities, along with a huge intelligence management organization called the Director of National Intelligence(DNI). In order to understand the roles and responsibilities of these counter-terrorism organizations, only research on the counter-terrorism activities of individual intelligence organizations is limited and an understanding of the whole the United States Intelligence Community should be preceded[5]. In particular, the United States Intelligence Community(IC) is involved in a variety of secretive tasks related to national security and is controlled and supervised by various agencies such as the executive branch and parliament. The Intelligence Community is closely linked to the National Security Council(NSC), which was co-created by the National Security Law in 1947, and the Intelligence Community is under the control of the National Security Council and the various supervisory and budget organizations. Also, The White House National Security Council(NSC), the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board(PFIAB), the President's Intelligence Oversight Board(IOB), the Office of Management and Budget(OMB) are all Intelligence Community related organizations[6].

Therefore, this study aims to discuss the meaning of the Intelligence Community(IC), which is an aggregation of the United States counterterrorism organizations, in order to understand the macro approach of terrorism and national security. In addition, I will examine the role and meaning of the National Counterterrorism Center as a core organization for counter-terrorism policies within the framework of the Intelligence Community, and examine the status of the Director of National Intelligence(DNI) in the Intelligence Community.

2. Intelligence Community for Counterterrorism

2.1. Nature of the counterterrorism intelligence community

Intelligence Community(IC) refers to a collection of intelligence organs based on an intelligence agency or intelligence element. It aims to strengthen the horizontal linkage of similar functions of intelligence organizations for the promotion of national security and national interest. The purpose of this study is to improve the utilization of integrated intelligence by performing intelligence activities and functions. These Intelligence Communities(IC) play a role in effectively time and accurately responding to the intelligence requests of intelligence users, such as effectively linking multiple intelligence institutions in a specific country and sharing intelligence

to create integrated and efficient intelligence products.

The Intelligence Community starts from the premise that synergy effects can be created through the production of integrated intelligence through the network structure between the individual intelligence organizations rather than the effects of their own activities. Under the integrated system of Intelligence Community, unit intelligence organizations are organically networked and their efficiency is increasing. However, it is pointed out that the integration of the intelligence work and the connectivity of the intelligence work are insufficient at the national level as various intelligence agencies share their roles. This role sharing also reflects the political culture of the United States who are extremely concerned about the concentration of power.

The reason why the sixteen intelligence organizations that make up the Intelligence Community in the United States are collectively called the intelligence community is that the various intelligence organizations that carry out different intelligence activities form mutual organic relations and hope to work together for the benefit of the state[7]. Although the United States is engaged in counter-terrorism activities not only in its own territories but also in other parts of the world, the attacks on the mainland of September 11, 2001, have had a devastating effect on democracy and morality of the terrorist intelligence activities that the United States had promulgated before. And it was necessary to discuss and collect intelligence effectively and to collectively distribute and intelligence through the reorganization of the intelligence organization[8].

2.2. Effects of the counterterrorism intelligence community

The effect of the Intelligence Community for counter-terrorism activities is that intelligence organizations can share intelligence by being on the network of interconnected and integrated systems around similar functions. The process and effect of this intelligence sharing can be demonstrated not only rapidly

but also minimizing the inefficiency and conflict factor due to overlapping of counter terrorism function.

From the viewpoint of the intelligence licensor, it is possible to integrate the intelligence distributed at various levels of intelligence organizations and to promptly make rational decision-making through the intelligence analyzed and processed. In the past, the United States Intelligence Community has pursued reforms steadily through the Cold War and post-Cold War era, overcoming intelligence failures caused by the September 11 attacks, but one of the challenges that remains a constant challenge is the To be consistent and efficient[4].

To overcome these problems, the United States Intelligence Community is developing as an intelligence knowledge creation organization by collecting, producing, analyzing, and distributing counterterrorism intelligence scattered in numerous intelligence organizations. In other words, through effective intelligence sharing and support among the intelligence agencies, it is performing counter-terrorism intelligence activities through cooperation and coordination by the abstract giant organization called Intelligence Community rather than counter-terrorism activity by a single specific intelligence agency.

2.3. Mutual cooperation and support among counterterrorism intelligence agencies

The Homeland Security Council(HSC) was established as a mechanism to effectively coordinate intelligence and policies related to homeland security and counter-terrorism between law enforcement agencies since the September 11, 2001 attacks[9]. Under the Obama government, discussions on the sharing of intelligence and the implementation of mutual cooperation on issues related to national security, such as terrorism, WMD, natural disasters, and pandemic influenza, have started to be mentioned. The US Congressional Research Service(CRS) reported on August 22, 2011 that it was 10 years after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, but the intelligence sharing between intelligence

agencies, and that there is a lack of perspective. In particular, it is pointed out that there is a lot of institutional and procedural problems that complicate the cooperation between the two institutions, although the close coordination between the intelligence agencies and the investigation agencies is required in counter-terrorism operations.

On the other hand, despite the lack of intelligence sharing and coordination among counter-terrorism intelligence agencies, there was also a view to encourage "competitive analysis" in order to prevent errors in intelligence accuracy before analyzing and using intelligence. In fact, James R. Clapper, Director of the National Intelligence(DNI), at the Senate Intelligence Committee Hearing on July 20, 2010, argued that some duplication of work within the Intelligence Community was intentionally designed for competitive analysis. However, if each intelligence agency is exposed to different intelligence from different sources on the same subject, stereotypes are formed to make intelligence decisions, which wastes intelligence capacity and can lead to confusion among policy makers. However, it is possible to prevent differences in opinion among intelligence analysts in advance.

In addition, when intelligence is shared smoothly between the intelligence agencies and the intelligence agents, deepening of mutual ties and understanding deepens cooperation in espionage, covert operations, and anti-counterfeiting. Similarly, the relationship between intelligence agencies and private experts and relationships with foreign intelligence agencies can be effective, and when intelligence agencies share intelligence with general administrative departments, parliament, or private experts and individuals, And can help to gain public support[9]. However, the concept of national security is so subjective that it does not help to understand the role of intelligence agencies in detail. The core of the traditional national security concept is the survival and preservation of the state, which means security from external physical threats. However, the concept of national security has expanded into the concept of comprehensive security, including economic security, ecological security and societal security, while national security tends to be equated with national interest or national prosperity.

How much resources are allocated to intelligence activities and what kind of intelligence activities will ultimately depend on how much the policy makers feel about these threats in relation to this expanded national security[10]. Therefore, national intelligence, which is directly related to the interests of the state when approaching macroscopically, various national intelligence which is the cornerstone of the underpinning of comprehensive security, is abstract and requires various interpretations. For this reason, intelligence sharing and support between intelligence agencies are indispensable even for the timely use of intelligence collected, written and distributed by many intelligence organizations. This suggests that the policy outlook for improving the system of counter-terrorism activities in Korea is very high.

3. Office of the Director of National Intelligence(ODNI) and the National Counterterrorism Center(NCTC)

3.1. Intelligence community(IC) and office of the director of national intelligence (ODNI)

3.1.1. Establishment background of ODNI

Spies have been available for as long as the time has passed, but intelligence agencies are always reorganized[11]. In particular, counterterrorism intelligence must be an effective and potential tool that has characteristics such as timeliness, diversity of value, and non standardization for the prevention and suppression of crime. In today's risk society, the value of intelligence on transnational crimes, such as terrorism, rather than traditional crimes, is also an important part of crime prevention.

Nonetheless, it is also true that inappropriate abuse of counterterrorism intelligence, and side effect of violating the legal interests

of the members of society. Since the Sept. 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, the United States claimed to be the role of the Order Police in the world, has largely been overshadowed, and the United States Intelligence Community has undergone major changes. In this context, the creation of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence(ODNI) and the role of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), a representative organization, once again require a modern interpretation of the importance of counterterrorism.

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act(IRTPA), prepared by the 9.11 report proposal in 2004, is intended to support the Cabinet-level Intelligence Community for counter-terrorism activities, and also passed the US Congress in December 2004, with the main focus being on strengthening the oversight function of the council. Al Qaeda's full-scale investigation of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in the United States triggered a full-scale change in the US Intelligence Community[12], and the 2004 IRA Reform and Terrorism Act(IRTPA), The National Intelligence Service(NIS), which leads the Intelligence Community, has been created for the efficient operation of 16 key intelligence organizations in the United States. The National Intelligence Service(NIS) is promoting comprehensive reforms on intelligence sharing, strategy enhancement, discretionary integration and national intelligence management[13], and has been reborn as a control tower for counterterrorism intelligence activities in the Intelligence Society.

3.1.2. Functions and main tasks of ODNI

Office of the Director of National Intelligence(ODNI) is a unified enterprise of innovative intelligence professionals whose common purpose is defending American lives and interests. The extended mechanism of the Intelligence Community, which consists of 16 intelligence agencies that are the central institutions related to the US counterterrorism policy, was born from the growth of democracy, diversity, knowledge and technological capacity oriented toward American society. However, despite the need for a stable devel-

opment of the Intelligence Community, Congress still has limits on the development of the US Intelligence Community, since it precludes granting the National Intelligence Service(NIS) full authority over job characteristics[14]. In this way, the anti-terrorism intelligence activities of the American society to establish constitutional values through the inspection and surveillance function of the appropriate council for this institution in the absence of such a domestic situation. The Director of National Intelligence Service(DNI) is the head of the US Intelligence Community, and is responsible for advising the President, the National Security Council, and the Homeland Security Council on intelligence related to national security. They can also implement national intelligence programs, enforce budgets related to them, and lead integration and cooperation for effective intelligence gathering and production within the Intelligence Community. On the other hand, the Director of National Intelligence is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate and has the right to make decisions on the collection, analysis, production and distribution of intelligence related to national security, and on the process of obtaining intelligence and cooperation, And has overall responsibility for the Intelligence Community[15]. The Director of National Intelligence(DNI) is responsible for developing a coherent policy on the transparent process of intelligence processing related to national security at the macro level and provides issues and guidance related to the national security situation. It serves as an organization that provides appropriate intelligence when decisions that require security transparency are needed, rather than the institutions that provide them[16].

3.2. The Intelligence community and the national counterterrorism center (NCTC)

3.2.1. Meaning of the national counterterrorism center(NCTC)

The basic six sources of intelligence shared in the US Intelligence Community are Signals Intelligence(SIGINT), Imagery Intelligence

(IMINT), Measurement and Signature Intelligence(MASINT), Human-Source Intelligence: HUMINT, Open-Source Intelligence(OSINT), and Geospatial Intelligence(GEOINT)[17]. For the comprehensive and active use of such intelligence resources, national consensus on national security was formed after the 9.11 terror, Office of the Director of National Intelligence(ODNI) was established, huge budgets, manpower and tasks were collected, and then the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) was established. This in-depth change of counter-terrorism intelligence agencies has had a considerable impact on the change of federal law enforcement agencies as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)[18].

3.2.2. Functions and main tasks of the national counterterrorism center(NCTC)

The specific functions of the National Counterterrorism Center, established by Executive Order 13354 in 2004, are specified in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004(IRTPA).

First, the National Counterterrorism Center serves as a government agency for all intelligence integration and analysis that is owned or acquired by the US government in relation to terrorism excluding pure domestic counter-terrorism intelligence. Second, it produces a strategic management plan for counter-terrorism activities and integrates national public authority measures on diplomacy, finance, military, intelligence, and homeland security, as well as intelligence activities within the organization. Third, they are responsible for supporting and operating laws and strategic plans related to counter-terrorism activities, and have access to intelligence and the right to receive intelligence necessary for counter-terrorism activities. It also reports to the Homeland Security Committee(HSC) and the National Security Council(NSC) on any purpose and in the planning that is allocated by planning and coordination of counter-terrorism activities. Fourth, NCTC is responsible for sharing intelligence and knowledge about the objectives, strategies, abilities and members of international terrorist groups. Fifth, NCTC have access to all sources of intelligence and the right to receive data on counter-terrorism action plans or independent work practices and alternative analyzes.

The National Counterterrorism Center plays a leading role in the analysis of foreign counter-terrorism intelligence in the US Intelligence Community. The head of the National Counterterrorism Center is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions

Terrorism is considered a crime in most civilized countries around the world, and may vary from country to country. However, in most countries with counter-terrorism laws, the act of terrorism itself is regarded as a crime or, if not, individual violence as a component of terrorism is considered a crime.

One of the changes that terrorism brought to the domestic legal system in the United States was the inducement of intelligence and law enforcement functions, or investigations, into an organic fusion[3]. This led to the problem of intelligence sharing by intelligence agencies not only for investigative agencies but also for counter-terrorism policies. Furthermore, the issue of international terrorism highlighted the need for cooperation in the international community, including intelligence exchange among countries. Although specific counter-terrorism intelligence that has been adequately assessed for the value of intelligence is successfully shared among the intelligence agencies, coordination and support of that intelligence will require another separate effort. In other words, the problem of sharing counter-terrorism intelligence is not only the sharing of intelligence related to the fact but also the viewpoint of such intelligence must be shared so that it can be completely solved. Even if intelligence organizations make appropriate judgments about the reliability of certain intelligence, there may be disagreements about how to interpret such intelligence.

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Transnational Security Threat and Change of COUNTERTERRORISM Intelligence Environment

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Abstract

The paradigm shift and the threat of transnational security that are facing the global security threats all over the world are causing changes in the existing intelligence environment. Especially due to the threat from North Korea's physical terrorism, cyber terrorism, ISIL, and the increase in the number of Koreans supporting it, the influx of refugees, international students and workers from Islamic countries, the possibility of terrorism in South Korea is expected to be a constant social phenomenon in the future. Considering the division of North and South Korea on the Korean Peninsula and the continuing provocations of North Korea, the subject of various terrorist attacks that threaten national security and the counterterrorism intelligence environment are areas where the precautionary aspect is emphasized. In addition, since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, the global terrorist response systems of major intelligence agencies and government bodies, including the United States, France, and Germany, have been changing laws and organizations, and discusses desirable collaborative relationships.

Changes in the objects of national security have diversified into religion, business, international relations, and people, including individuals, whose existing security objects were only the state, and the hierarchy in the national security system. As the military threats of the Cold War era are reduced, the national security hierarchy is individualized and diversified according to the national environment and national consensus, and according to each country's position, the economic, environmental, food and social security preferential security policy issues. In addition, threats to national security are being generated from a range of complex and diverse sources, and threats from within can be a direct security threat to the post-Cold War era if predominantly military predominance from external sources is a major security threat during the Cold War period. Individuals can also be the subject of security threats. Meanwhile, various threat agents such as terrorist organizations, international criminal organizations, drug trafficking organizations, and industrial espionage organizations are mass-producing, so it is necessary to review and thoroughly prepare national security factors.

[Keywords] Counterterrorism, Counterterrorism Intelligence, Transnational Threat, National Security, Security Threat

1. Introduction

The greatest threat of national security shows that since the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on hostile countries, transnational terrorist organizations, as well as nations, have been able to drive the world into shock and horror as an unprecedented security threat. In the heart of the United States, the world's most powerful nation after the Cold War of the United States and the Soviet Union, civilian aircraft flew into New York's World Trade Center(WTC), and innocent civil-

ians were sacrificed. The incident was identified as an airborne suicide bombing attack by Al Qaeda terrorists led by Osama bin Laden[1].

In the case of South Korea, it is also known that terrorist attacks by North Korea, ISIL, home grown terrorism, and lone wolf terrorism is highly likely to be attacked and is no longer a safe haven for terrorism. In addition, it is predicted that a large number of US troops are stationed and classified as a country with a pro-American tendency and that it is likely to be attacked by the international terrorist organization of the Islamic extremism. In June 2016, ISIL identified the USFK Air Force facilities and the Korean people as targets of terrorism, as well as the coordinates of the Osan and Kunsan bases and the names and e-mails of one member of the domestic welfare organization, as well as the residence address[2].

On the other hand, during the Cold War when democracy and communism were in conflict, the military security concept of war prevention or war was the main concept that determined the security of the nation. Recently, however, there has been a new concept of international terrorism, international crime, cyber security, security threats emerged. These threats emerging after the Cold War are sometimes referred to as transnational security threats because of threats that are transcending individual countries or threats by organizations, organizations and individuals that are not nations[3]. The emergence of transnational security threats has led to many changes in the formulation of security policies, including the establishment and direction of national security objectives for a country. Among them, international terrorism has become the most important security issue in the world as one of the most representative transnational security threats[4][5].

In addition, recent characteristics of terrorism caused by information, globalization, openness, materiality, population, and liquidity of capital are as follows. First, terrorist is created a transnational activity space that can freely perform global activities without being bound to the border. Second, Organizations are becoming more networked among terrorist organizations as well as among terrorist organization members based on information and communication technologies such as the Internet. Third, diversification of terrorist means that terrorism using weapons of mass destruction The spread of terrorism, the use of simultaneous terrorism, and the generalization of cyber terrorism using the Internet[6].

Ultimately, it is necessary to prepare a system to protect the lives and property of the people through precise diagnosis and proactive activities against the changing counterterrorism intelligence environment and transnational security threats.

2. Meaning of the Change in Environment of Counterterrorism Intelligence

2.1. The concept of terrorism

In Korea, the definition of terrorism as defined in the Act on Counterterrorism for the Protection of Citizens and Public Security(enacted March 3, 2016) is as follows. Terrorism means any attempt to impair or prohibit the exercise of power by States, local governments or foreign governments(including international organizations established under a treaty or other international agreement with a foreign local government) or Means the act of killing or injuring, arresting, imprisoning, taking, attracting, or holding a person for the purpose of intimidating the public.

The concept of classical national security in the past means interpreted and modified under the national security situation in which the transnational security threats such as terrorism are emerging today. As we look at the environment of terrorism occurring in modern society, the concept of national security is not the same as the destruction of constitutional order by radical terrorism or anti-state organization because various political, historical, religious. It is necessary to assume a situation that can occur locally[2].

2.2. Changes of terrorism environment

Terrorism refers to the act of violence by various means such as murder, kidnapping, sniping, robbery, etc., causing an individual or an organization with a specific purpose to cause social horror. The type of terrorism is to achieve ideological and political goals and terrorism that attacks innocent people civilians for no apparent purpose[7]. The definition of terrorism varies from country but international concept is that terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda and ISIL have committed suicide by members or individuals who have provoked a local war on religious or political beliefs or have been attracted to Islamic extremism by these organizations. It is aimed at raising terrorism to the unspecified number and the whole world through bomb terror, vehicle rush terrorism and the like.

According to some scholars, 9/11 terrorism is recognized as the first new kind of war in the 21st century. Considering its characteristics, The Fourth Generation Warfare, Netwar, Asymmetric warfare[8][9]. Counterterrorism refers to the collection of information related to terrorism, the management of terrorist suspects, the safety management of terrorist means such as dangerous substances that can be used for terrorism, the protection of facilities and equipment, the security of international events. And countermeasures against terrorism, such as the suppression of armed forces, and it is a tactical, defensive, and field-oriented approach to prevent countermeasures against terrorism. In a similar means, anti-terrorism is used as a strategic, aggressive, and preventive means at the national level to prevent and prevent terrorism in the face of terrorism[10].

3. The Emergence of Transnational Security Threats

3.1. Homegrown terrorism and lone wolf terrorism

Today, threats to security beyond national boundaries are different from the past, and terrorist attacks by many groups of social maladjustment, grievance or extreme ideological tendencies can also be unexpected[11].

The possibility of terrorist attack by various subjects such as suicide bombing, car bombing, NBC terrorism, cyber terrorism, etc. can be seen in the types of terrorism, and can be considered to be this type such as the New York truck rushing terrorism, 2017 London terrorism, 2017 Barcelona Spain. There is also a need to establish a counterterrorism strategy against homegrown individuals and lone wolf terror, which are networked with these forces.

3.2. Violent extremism(extreme right and left wing)

The United Nations has published a Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism (PVE)(2016.1.15), which includes a national and regional action plan for the prevention of violent extremism. Recommendations for establishing a comprehensive approach to cooperation between all societies and governments and the private sector, and all UN agencies' support for violent extremist prevention efforts at the national and regional level. The action plan emphasizes preventive measures to address drivers of violent extremism. One of the biggest barriers in designing a counter-violent extreme(CVE) program is defining the scope. Violent extremist programs include activities ranging from message delivery to community service activities, religious arguments, and economic development. Programs proposed under violent extremist guidelines range from intervention to economic and social practices, to intervention efforts throughout the society.

Particularly, individual efforts are required by participation and material support of violent extremism organizations and movements, and radicalism, which culminates in violent extremism, is best understood as a malicious process that leads to material consequences. The process can be prevented directly by interfering with the behavior of certain extremists who support it rather than seeing it as a phenomenon requiring a social solution[12].

3.3. International terrorist organization or followers

As the recent Paris and Brussels attacks say, there is a serious terrorist threat in Europe.

ISIL is the most dangerous but Al-Qaeda is still threatening, as we have seen in the case of Charlie Hebdo. The democratic values of secularism, liberty, and equality in Europe are placed in front of the ideas of ISIL. Therefore, ISIL's strategy focuses on causing terrorism to Muslims living in Western countries by imposing a false black and white choice of loyalty or betrayal to the Caliph. On the other hand, ISIL cooperates with them to openly recruit individuals to carry out terrorist acts in place of ISIL and to put them into operations. It is a kind of 'crowd sourcing' approach. This strategy appears in the upbringing record file of Abu Muhammad Al Adani, released in September 2014. He directs this file to trigger a series of terrorism, including the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia. Some of these plans were implemented and some were abandoned by the authorities[13].

Al Qaeda is resilient to the traditional rebel behavior when it is free from the shadows and is pressurized and absorbed into the local people rather than sticking to territory. Al Qaeda is also less oppressive to the people under their control than ISIL. Al Qaeda, rather than forcing the idea of international jihad, emphasizes that they are committed to Islam and Shari'a law, and is encouraging local people to support it. Al Qaeda, however, still has the ability to do serious damage and carry out large-scale attacks. For this reason, the threat of al Qaeda may be longer than ISIL[13].

3.4. Spies or followers

Recently, North Korea has established about 160 homepages in the name of overseas pro-North Korean organizations in Japan, China and Canada, and it is revealed that they are focusing on promoting South Korea through actual news.

The propaganda sites in North Korea are blocked from domestic connections, but they can access the internet if they use the internet bypass program. If you install a single app on a specific web browser, it will be impossible to block access to the North Korean site. In this way, if you press the mouse 15 times, you can access to North Korea's propaganda site of 'North Korea propaganda', etc., and you can download the full text in hwp format though it is not a monograph.

4. Diagnosis of the Possibility of Terrorism in Korea

South Korea must face the current situation, which is more confronted with the enemies of North Korea than any other country in the world but the most threatening and unpredictable. In the 21st century, the concept of security, which was limited to military threats of the past, has been expanded to include the concept of asymmetric power and terrorism including the local war.

In particular, in recent years, North Korea has threatened the Korean Peninsula and neighboring countries by alternating between nuclear development, ICBM and IRBM. In this regard, North Korea's rear-end terrorism and direct provocation are pervasive in our reality as a constant threat. North Korea threatened the military provocation with the establishment of the UN Human Rights Office in June 2015, strengthened sanctions against North Korea by the North Korean Embassy in August 2016, and the North Korean nuclear test. In late 2016, It is raising the threat level of South Korea by releasing Blue House Attack Training.

In addition, there are estimated 200 million to 250 million Muslims in Southeast Asia including Indonesia, the world's largest Islamic country, and the Philippines, Malaysia and Thailand. There are at least 400 Indonesian citizens who have joined the ISIL, and about 40 of them are under intensive monitoring. Malaysia has 47 ISILs and 120 Australian nationals, and ISIL followers are spreading in Southeast Asia[14].

However, Korea is familiar with North Korea's terrorism, but ISIL's lone wolf terrorism is still lacking in comparison, and a countermeasure is urgently required. In 2015, Case of Mr. Kim was reported to have gone to Syria through Turkey in order to join ISIL. After that, two Koreans attempted to join ISIL, but he was banned from leaving the airport and two other people, including Mr. Son, tried to join

ISIL It was also revealed. In addition, five foreign ISIL sympathizers who tried to smuggle raw materials to make priest bombs were caught, and Indonesians who followed the international terror organization for the first time in Korea were arrested[15]. In addition, recently, ISIL has included Korea in terrorist countries such as the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Russia, and other countries in 62 countries[16], so that if ISIL is willing to do so, there will be sufficient environment for soft target terror attacks against Korea at any time. In summary, it is becoming clear that Korea is no longer a safe haven for terrorism[17][18].

5. Conclusion

As we can see from the changes in the environment of counterterrorism intelligence around the world and the diversification of terrorist subjects, there are many foreign workers, immigrants, foreign students and naturalized persons in our society, and the percentage of Muslims is increasing every year to be. In addition, the way to use terrorism by discriminated foreigners or social maladjustment, such as dissemination of Islamic extremist ideologies in internet blogs and cafes, and the details of the methods of making and selling priest bombs, has been made easier.

It has already been recognized that the participation of terrorist organizations and the voluntary participation of supporters and terrorist organizations have been recognized, and the number of foreign tourists is rapidly increasing every year, and the number of Korean companies and workers. The possibility of terrorist attacks by terrorist organizations such as ISIL can not be ruled out, and unpredictable risks can be realized at any time.

Especially, economic inequality, social discrimination and alienation are the most important problems that we should pay attention to, and it is a serious problem that our society and the nation should prevent.

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A Study on the NATIONAL SECURITY Crime in Cyber Space

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Abstract

North Korea is becoming more and more secretive of the cyber duties and activities that use the Internet, and the activities of espionage are becoming increasingly internationalized and intelligent in the Ministry of United Front and Ministry of National Security. For example, it is expanding the base for penetration into China, Southeast Asia and Central and South America, strengthening the overseas pro-North Korean organization, and strengthening the foreign embassies. In case of investigating a violation of the National Security Act against cyber security, it is necessary to post several articles about production and distribution of the transfer document so that the unspecified number can see it. The standards of institutions are also different and depend on subjective judgments of judicial institutions.

In recent years, the number of deliberations by the Korea Communications Standards Commission(KCSC) has been rapidly increasing over the past five years(2013-2017). In relation to transferring activities in the cyber space, there is a tendency that an unspecified number of people can access before past 2010, so that they can share information. Peer to Peer format in which information can be shared. In other words, cyber attacks have been placed in the key areas of the new security concept and security war, and cyber attacks that transcend national boundaries have been frequent by hostile countries or international terrorist groups, Reality supports this possibility.

Therefore, in view of the changing security concept, cyber attacks are very likely to directly threaten national security, so it is important for the agency to perform security related tasks.

[Keywords] National Security, National Security Act, Cyber Crime, Cyber Terrorism, Cyber Security

1. Introduction

National security in cyberspace is a newly emerging concept due to the rapid development of information communication technology in the change of security concept after the Cold War. Cyber security is difficult to set a target for complexity and diversity on the assumption of cyber threats. Therefore, it can be a security or crime problem depending on the target of infringement. There is no universal consensus on cyber security[1]. International cooperation is essential due to the nature of cyber security, so international agreements must be reached through international organizations[2].

In addition, cyber space has broadened the scope of human activities and expanded the possibilities of activities. It also has the functions of creating new paradigms that fundamentally change human thoughts, values, creativity, social institutions, hacking, spreading viruses, comments and other dysfunctions[3]. Because cyberspace is not a material character with fixed size and shape, but

it is constantly changing, growing and evolving, it makes our perception of cyberspace more difficult[4].

Korea Communications Standards Commission(KCSC) regarding public regulation on benefiting enemy(praise, incitement, etc.) shall be deleted or blocked information when distributing illegal information corresponding to the contents of information that is prohibited by the National Security Act, and when it is deemed necessary to consider such information in consideration of the request of the head of the public agency or the urgent disposal of public information for safety or welfare.

In this way, the possibilities and the spreading power of the act of distributing or benefiting enemy(praise, incitement, etc.) threatening national security and public welfare in cyberspace are clearly distinguished from the cases in which it is practiced in real space, and the exceptional regulations.

2. Meaning and Reality of Cyber Security Threat

2.1. Concept of cyber security

Cyber security is a newly emerging concept due to the rapid development of information communication technology in the change of security concept after the Cold War. Cyber security can be a security or a crime problem depending on the target of infringement because it is not easy to set the target by the complexity and diversity of the cyber threat on the premise of the cyber threat.

There is still no global consensus on cyber security due to differences in perception and cyber security concept and range of policy approaches to scope. However, since international cooperation is essential due to the nature of cyber security, the consensus of relevant concepts is absolutely necessary through international organizations.

Countries around the world are moving away from the concept of protection for specific areas such as information security, information network protection, and information communication technology security by expanding the scope of security by introducing the concept of cyber space. This is supported by the fact that cyber security is defined as actions and measures to protect the security of cyberspace from direct and indirect threats to national cyberspace[5].

2.2. The Actual situation of cyber security

2.2.1. Deliberation by the Korea communications standards commission(KCSC) on violations of the national security act

The following is the status of the information deliberation related to the violation of the National Security Act by the Korea Communications Standards Commission (KCSC) for the past five years. 699 in 2013, 1,137 in 2014, 1,836 in 2015, 2,570 in 2016, and 1,662 in September 2017[6].

In particular, the freedom of expression of the people with regard to the reason for the rapid increase of information deliberation since 2016 which had been somewhat under the conservative regime due to impeachment of the president, And the number of violations of the Acts for the protection of public welfare has increased.

2.2.2. Pro-North Korean site and SNS blocking status

Pro-North Korean sites with regard to overseas that threaten national security and public order in cyberspace, activities to increase security through the use of SNS, which are highly accessible to the general public and easy to reproduce and propagate, increased in 2015. In 2010, the number of proactive North Korean sites blocked by SNS was 33, compared with 309 times in 2015[7]. In this regard, the police actively responded to this, arrested the officers for the security in the cyber space, such as the accused, who praised and propagated the system of North Korea.

In particular, it should be noted that the activities of security measures in the cyber space over the past decade have been spreading rapidly through social network ser-

vices, which are relatively less publicly monitored in 2011 than in overseas pro-North websites.

In addition, in 2015, we have blocked 8 pro-North Korean sites and 1,039 pro-North Korean SNS accounts in cyberspace, and 13,151 pro-North Korean posts and 152 illegal cafes were closed. As time goes by, it is emphasized that the importance of cyber space that is increasing, and the necessity of protecting national security through aggressive response is emphasized[8].

2.2.3. Arrest of cyber security crime

The following is the judicial process for the cyber security for 2006-2012. The number of cases increased steadily from 3 cases in 2006 to 82 cases in 2010. The number of cases decreased slightly from 62 cases in 2011 to 44 cases in 2012.

Looking at the deletion of illegal propaganda documents, the number of illegal propagandist documents has increased steadily from 1,388 in 2006 to 1,434 in 2007 and to 1,793 in 2008, which has increased sharply to 14,430 in 2009, followed by 80,449 in 2010, 79,038 in 2011, And 12,921 in 2012, respectively. Closures to illegal cafes also increased sharply from 18 cases in 2009 to 85 cases in 2010, 225 cases in 2011 and 138 cases in 2012. In particular, between 2010 and 2011, the number of illegal propaganda documents was about 160,000, which was considerably serious[9].

On the other hand, since 2010, the number of cases of judicial proceedings against security such as cyber space tends to increase continuously compared with the past. Especially after 2009, the time and space constraints are less and the communication of the members through the social network is rapidly increased and the change of the information communication network environment in which the illegal propaganda document and illegal cafe operation becomes relatively easy is one of cyber security. It can also be mentioned as a cause of increase.

3. Analysis of Major Decisions on Benefiting Enemy(Praise, Incitement, etc.)

In order to examine the violation of the legal provisions related to the violation of the National Security Act and the actual sentence of sentencing by the judiciary in relation to the act of praise and incitement in the cyber space on the National Security Act, And because of limitations of time and manpower, it is impossible to investigate precisely. Therefore, 254 major judgment cases of violation of National Security Act in 2010-2015 were selected and analyzed.

In fact, even if we look at the status of the first cases of violations of the National Security Act, which occurred in 2010-2015, there were 102 cases in 2010, 88 cases in 2011, 101 cases in 2012, 124 cases in 2013, 63 cases in 2014, 80 cases in 2014, and the representative results of the analysis results of 254 cases were confirmed[10].

3.1. Status of sentence of violation of national security act by district courts

The average level of punishment of district courts is as follows. The average sentence for sentencing in the district courts was the highest at 24.3 months in Seoul, followed by Suwon at 22.0 months, Uijeongbu at 21.1 months, Gwangju at 18.9 months, Changwon at 13.4 months, Daegu at 12.2 months and Jeju at 12.0 months. In Busan, Chuncheon, Daejeon, Ulsan, Jeonju and Incheon, the average punishment for sentencing was less than one year, and the average imprisonment for the nation was 13.9 months.

The average sentence for execution postponement by district courts was the highest at 31.1 months in Gwangju, 30.0 months in Jeju, 24.0 months in Ulsan and Changwon, 21.3 months in Daegu, 21.2 months in Seoul, 20.4 months in Chuncheon, 20.0 months in Uijeongbu, 17.5 months in Daejeon and Suwon, 16.5 months in Busan and Jeonju, 12.8 months in Incheon, 6.7 months in Cheongju. In addition, the average sentence for execution postponement was 20.0 months.

3.2. Number of violation of the national

security act

Benefiting Enemy Activities on the National Security Act recognizing the fact that transit acts jeopardize the existence, security or democratic basic order of the state. Article 7 of the National Security Act(praise, rubber, etc.) (1)Any person who praises, incites or propagates the activities of an antigovernment organization, a member thereof or of the person who has received an order from it, or who acts in concert with it, or propagates or instigates a rebellion against the State, with the knowledge of the fact that it may endanger the existence and security of the State or democratic fundamental order, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than seven years. (5)Any person who manufactures, imports, reproduces, holds, carries, distributes, sells or acquires any documents, drawings or other expression materials, with the intention of committing the act as referred to in paragraph (1), (3) or (4), shall be punished by the penalty as referred to in the respective paragraph.

Number of violation of the National Security Act were violation of 214 cases of violation of transferring behavior among 254 cases.

In addition, there were six accusations and preliminary incidents of violation of Article 7 (praise, incitement, etc.) of the Act, and 254 cases of violations of the National Security Act were investigated in this study. The number of violation of the act clause was 214 cases(84.3%).

3.3. Status of the first court's sentence for benefiting enemy activities

The first court sentences 214 cases for violations of Article 7(praise, incitement, etc.). The violation on National Security Act are as follows. In the trial, the number of 154 cases were sentenced to imprisonment and execution postponement resulting in a total of 72.0%. There were 41 cases of imprisonment (19.1%), 15 cases of innocence(7.0%), and 1 case of rejection of public prosecution and innocence(0.5%).

3.4. Status of the appeal court's sentence for benefiting enemy activities

The appeal court sentences 173 cases (80.0%) for violations of Article 7(praise, incitement, etc.). The violation on National Security Act are as follows. In the appeal, the number of cases of appeal rejected was 98 cases(56.6%), 24 cases of proceeding(13.9%), 19 cases of first sentence(11.0%), 17 cases of imprisonment and execution postponement (9.8%), 10 imprisonment(5.8%), 4 cases of innocence(2.3%) and 1 case of rejecting public execution(0.6%).

3.5. Status of the final appeal court's sentence for benefiting enemy activities

The Final Appeal Court 98 cases for violations of Article 7(praise, incitement, etc.). The violation on National Security Act are as follows. In the final appeal, the number of cases were proceed and 73 cases(74.5%), rejecting final appeal court, 22 cases(22.4%) Judgement, 3 cases(3.1%) were return to Lower Court.

4. Conclusion and Suggestions

In comparison with the discovery and blocking status of overseas pro-North Korean sites before 2011, there are cases in which the status of discovering and blocking SNS accounts of individual users such as Twitter is rapidly increasing. In order to detect the transferring activity in cyberspace, it is necessary to concentrate on the personnel and financial resources of the law enforcement agency to focus on the monitoring of overseas pro-North Korean sites, and to keep track of cyber activities of groups and individuals for transferring activities. And it is necessary to change the perception and to improve the law and system to empathize the seriousness of the transferring activity in cyberspace.

In addition, about 70% the violations of the National Security Act correspond to benefiting enemy(praise, incitement, etc.), and about 20% of the first sentences of the court

are sent to imprisonment. This phenomenon is evident in the fact that as time goes on, benefiting enemy(praise, incitement, etc.) in cyberspace are increasing rapidly, and the fact that law enforcement agencies are suffering from poor evidence collection and ability to evidences shows that strict standards are being applied. It is also necessary to seriously consider today's situation in which most cases are not sentenced to prison.

Cyber attack means cyber operations that can lead to physical hits such as killing people or destroying targets. Hacking attacks aimed at important infrastructure and command and control systems of the other country are representative[11]. It is also considered as an operational area to organize, train, and equip the cyber space potential to its maximum potential[12], and the state is required to establish a security strategy to protect cyberspace and a dedicated national organization[13].

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