

## **Korea-Australia Security Cooperation: Expanding the Common Ground in the Asia-Pacific**

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Sang-Hyun Lee  
Director of Security Studies Program  
The Sejong Institute, KOREA  
[shlee@sejong.org](mailto:shlee@sejong.org)

### **Tentative Agenda for Security Cooperation between Korea and Australia**

- ① Transnational security threats in Asia-Pacific region
- ② Security threats from North Korea
- ③ Sharing responsibility in building regional security cooperation mechanism

#### **1) Emerging transnational security threats in the Asia-Pacific**

- Transnational crime networks – human trafficking, narcotics,
- Contagious diseases – SARS, H1N1 virus, AIDS/HIV
- Transnational terrorism – Al-Qaeda, Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Aum Shinrikyo, Communist Party of Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA), Jemaah Islamiya, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, Cambodian Freedom Fighters
- Environmental degradation, natural disasters
- Proliferation of small arms
- Illegal migration
- Piracy
- Cooperation in post-conflict reconstruction

#### **2) Options for positive communications with North Korea**

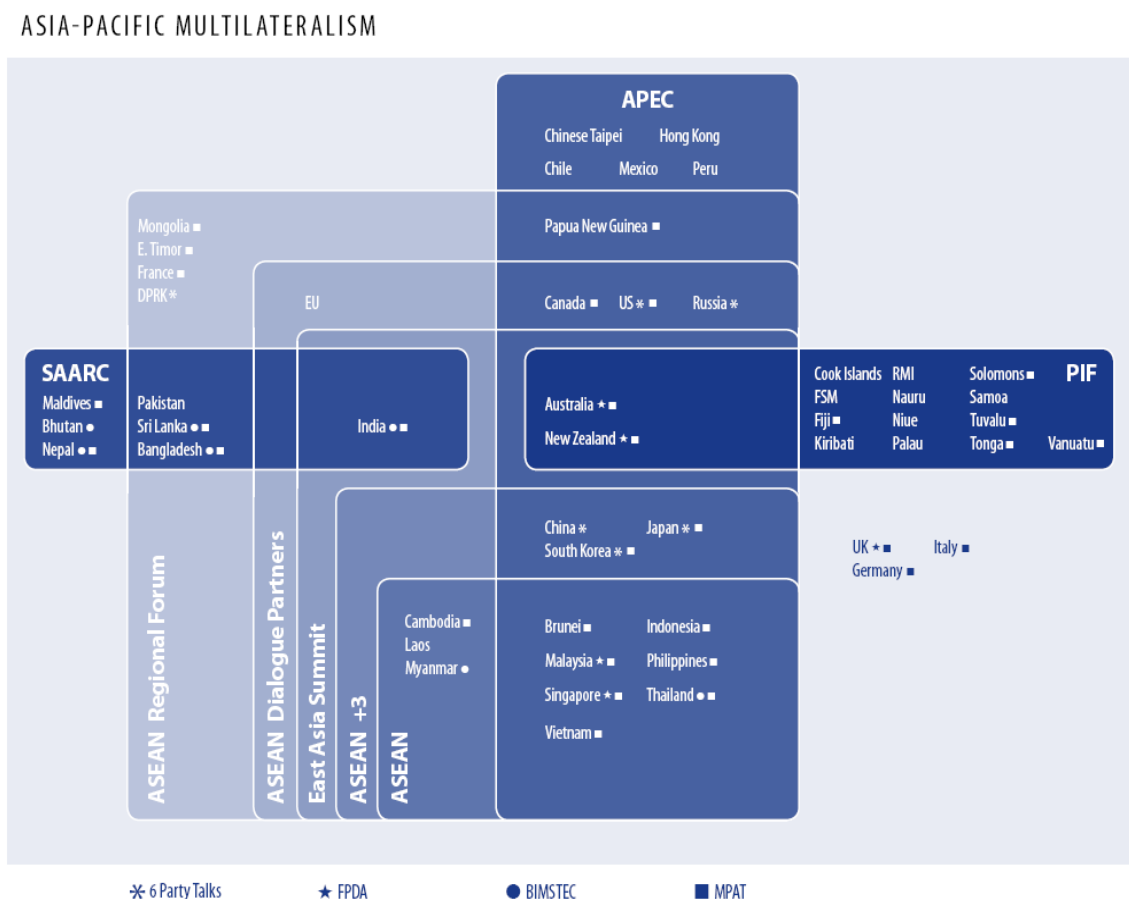
- Sources of security threats from North Korea – three contexts
- ① Global Proliferation Context
  - A. Changing global security environment
  - B. U.S. nonproliferation policies – clash with Obama's 'nuclear free world' vision?
- ② DPRK's WMD Programs
  - A. Nuclear, Bio-chemical weapons
  - B. Ballistic missiles
  - C. Military tactics, forward deployment
- ③ Regime's Fundamental Uncertainty
  - A. 3rd-generation power succession
  - B. Collapsed economy

### C. North Korea is a critically weak state

- How to cooperate to cope with North Korea's threats
  - Nuclear issue – coordinated pressure (PSI)
  - Human rights initiative
  - International economic project
- Nuclear crisis? Or North Korean crisis?
  - Nuclear issue is just a small part of bigger problem – regime conversion, human rights, disaster relief, reconstruction....
  - Comprehensive approach is desirable
  - Modernization of DPRK is ultimate goal - North Korea must be a normal state

### 3) Regional strategy as a middle power – multilateralism and minilateralism

- Burgeoning multilateral cooperation and institutions across the region



- Asia's reality – recent changes in Asia
  - Asia's growing economic and political weight – accounts for 30% of global trade
  - China's rise
  - What is '*iAsia*'?
    - ◆ Integrated – politically and economically, both governmental and private
    - ◆ Innovative – internet and other gadgets

- ◆ Investing
- ◆ Insecurity – rivalry and nationalism
- ◆ Instability – ethnic tensions, terror, extremism
- ◆ Inequality – per capita real GDP ranges from \$1,100 (Nepal) to \$48,900 (Singapore)
- Two Dangers
  - Fail to develop structures of cooperation utilizing globalization and interdependence
  - Return to rivalry and security dilemma – due to economic and military rivalry
- ‘Global Korea’ – National Security Strategy of Korea
  - Diversification of security threats
  - The Simultaneous Pursuit of National Interests and Values
  - Growing Uncertainties in the Global Economy
  - Diversification of the Foundations of National Influence
- New Asian Diplomatic Initiative
  - Expand web of cooperation in Asian region
  - South Korea wants to create cooperative networks between China, Japan, and Korea, and then expand them to Southeast Asia
- Korea’s Grand Strategy
  - In a networked international order, network strategy is essential
  - Korea should belong to:
    - ◆ Leading coalition of the global order,
    - ◆ That shares similar values and institutions, and
    - ◆ Beneficial to Korea’s national interests
- There are ample opportunities for building pan-Asian cooperative networks