

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

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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

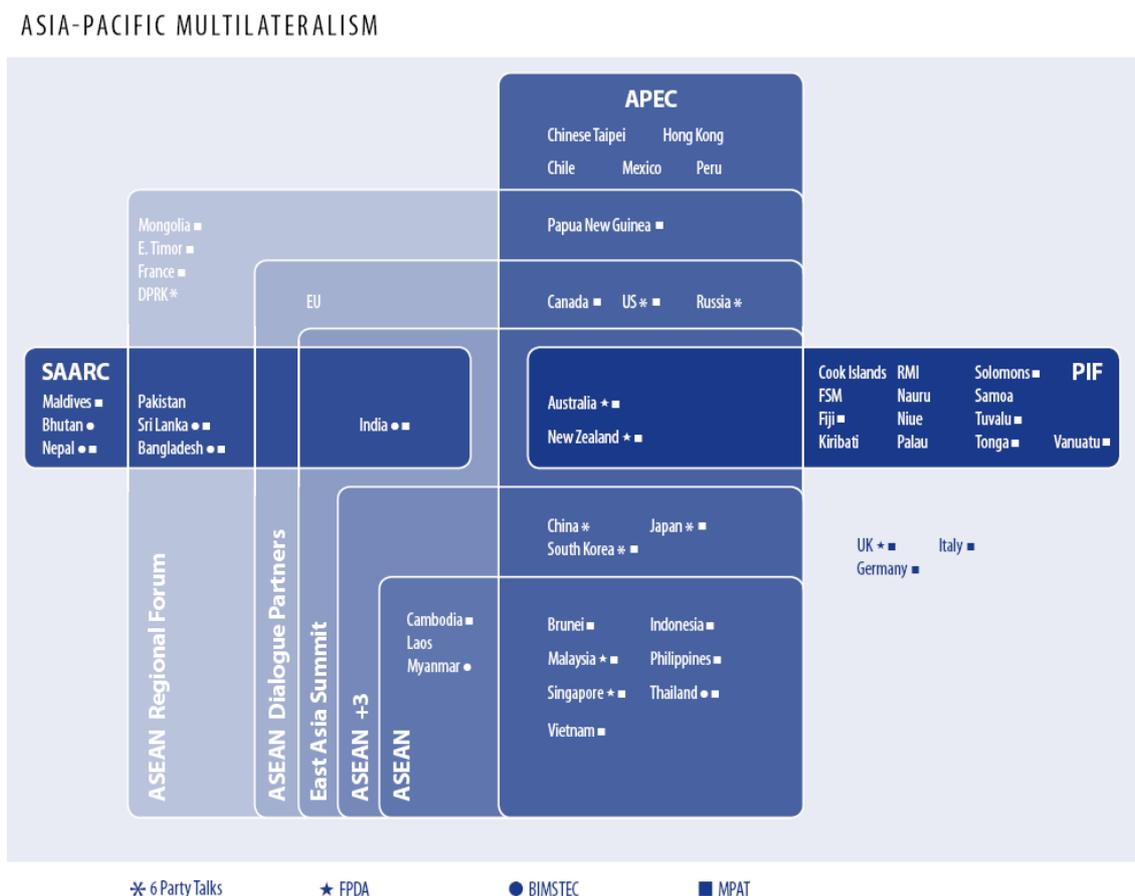
- Sources of security threats from North Korea – three contexts
 - ① Global Proliferation Context
 - A. Changing global security environment
 - B. U.S. nonproliferation policies – clash with Obama's 'nuclear free world' vision?
 - ② DPRK's WMD Programs
 - A. Nuclear, Bio-chemical weapons
 - B. Ballistic 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